

中学生英语快乐阅读丛书

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快乐阅读

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主编 蔡龙权
编写 沈继红
沈烨炜
盛迪韵

PLEASURE
ENGLISH
READING
FOR

MIDDLE
SCHOOL
LEARNERS

上海科学普及出版社

中学生

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FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL LEARNERS

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中学生英语快乐阅读丛书

前 言

记得刚进入 21 世纪的时候，媒体广泛宣传，在新世纪生活中有一样不可或缺的东西就是外语。同时，又有最新数据表明英语是全世界最广泛使用的语言。各行各业的资料都少不了要有一个英语文本。而我们最熟悉的可能也就是国际网上用英语发表的各种信息了。

既然如此，大家就都要学习英语，而且要从小学起。当学习动力已经具备的时候，我们所要关心的就是教育问题了，或者更具体地说，是学校教育的问题了。由于学校教育通常奉行的是正规教育，它必须有一个系统的、全局的考虑。从素质教育的角度讲，各类有助于营造学生整体素质的课程一门都不能少。结果，各门课程的教学时间自然就显得有限，因此，课外学习就显得很重要了。

语言学习不同于数学、物理、化学或历史、政治等课程的学习，外语学习又不同于母语的学习。语言虽然有句型，类似数学的公式，但是没有数学公式那种放之四海而皆准的稳定性。主、谓、宾概念清清楚楚，可我们就是时常搞不清哪是主语、哪是谓语、哪是宾语。有人说外语学习需要积累，其中的道理是语言没有公式可套，需要摸索，需要时间，更需要多接触。

尽管在“以学生为中心”的教学改革中，学生的学习争取到了更多的自由，更多的轻松，但是比较学生身心发展的需要来看，它可能还是很有限的。我们不仅需要让学生感到学习过程是轻松的，我们还要让学生感到我们选择的学习材料也是轻松活泼的，而且我们更需要让学生在不多的课外学习时间里获得对课内学习最大的补充。



出于上述思考,我们组织编写了这套《中学生英语快乐阅读》(Pleasure English Reading for Middle School Learners)。丛书每册由15个单元构成。我们把它们题名为“第1周”、“第2周”……“第15周”,意图结合学校教育中学生考试周外相对自由使用的周数里阅读。因此,本套丛书的学习使用是轻松的。

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每册中的每个单元内容也是轻松的。它表现在两个方面。首先,每单元包含“悠闲阅读”、“尝试理解”、“幽默欣赏”、“词语识记”、“话语互勉”和“参考答案”六个部分。“悠闲阅读”意在通过成语故事阅读(第1册以对话为主),了解并掌握一句成语。“尝试理解”选取的文章内容广泛,每篇都配有针对文章主题、生词及要点的选项理解题。“幽默欣赏”要求在轻松之余简单回答问题。“词语识记”要求选出最佳选项,帮助巩固已学词汇。“话语互勉”均为一句格言或名言,积极向上。“参考答案”供自我检查使用。从标题名中就可以看出,我们所选用的阅读材料都是十分有趣的。因此,本套丛书的阅读过程也是轻松的。

另外,我们不仅对阅读材料的篇幅和难度实行了控制,而且每册都有一定的坡度提升。我们还对每个单元的衔接作了充分的考虑。我们甚至对习题、选项的设计和安排也精心策划,试图让学生在不知不觉中轻松地进入学习环境。因此,本套丛书的学习环境是轻松的。

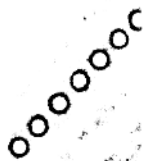
这套丛书由上海师范大学外国语学院教授蔡龙权老师设计,沈继红主笔,沈烨炜和盛迪韵参与编写。我们希望这套丛书能给中学生朋友们带来快乐,并由此为我们的合作而感到快乐。

蔡龙权

2003年6月30日

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悠闲阅读

During our winter holidays, I went to California. It is a very nice place with beautiful sceneries and warm-hearted people. I enjoyed myself very much. After I returned home, I promised my friends to tell them about everything I had seen there. But I was so busy with my study that I could do it only yesterday. My friend laughed and said: "*Better late than never.*" How I wish I had come with you!"

注 释:

scenery *n.* 风景, 景色

warm-hearted *adj.* 热情的, 热心的

promise *vi. & vt.* 答应, 允诺

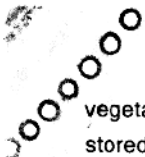
Better late than never. 迟做总比不做好。



尝试理解

Letters of the alphabet name the vitamins. The eyes need Vitamin A. There is Vitamin A in milk, butter and green

• 悠闲阅读中斜体英文为谚语。



vegetables. The body can store it. Vitamin B cannot be stored. It must be supplied all the time by some of the food we eat. The skins of grain of all sorts, such as corn, wheat and rice, have Vitamin B in them.

Vitamin C is very important to the body. Without it men's teeth become loose and their arms and legs become weak. Lemons, oranges and tomatoes have Vitamin C in them.

Vitamin D is the sun vitamin. We get it in milk and eggs and from sunlight on our skin. There are other vitamins, but these, A, B, C and D, are the most important.

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1. This passage mainly tells _____.
 - A. letters name vitamins
 - B. our bodies need vitamins
 - C. Vitamin C is the most important
 - D. food-choosing should be careful
2. The word "supplied" means _____.
 - A. prepared
 - B. given
 - C. needed
 - D. kept
3. _____ contain(s) Vitamin A and D.
 - A. Milk
 - B. Green vegetables
 - C. Eggs
 - D. Tomatoes
4. The word "loose" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. missing
 - B. not strong
 - C. fewer
 - D. pale
5. Generally speaking, _____ should take more food with Vitamin D in it.
 - A. roadmen
 - B. farmers
 - C. doctors
 - D. soldiers

注 释:

alphabet *n.* 字母表

vitamin *n.* 维生素

store *vt.* 储存



幽默欣赏

One Sunday morning Mrs. Brown said to her husband, "Jack, I have a party at Mrs. Young's house at lunch time today, and I'll leave you some food for your lunch. Is that all right?"

"Oh, yes," her husband answered. "That's quite all right. What are you going to leave for my lunch?"

"This tin of fish." Mrs. Brown said. "And there are some cold cooked potatoes and some peas in the fridge."

"Good." Then Mrs. Brown went out. She had lunch at Mrs. Young's house and at three o'clock she came home.

"Did you have a good time?" her husband asked.

"Yes, that's a nice meeting. Was the fish good, Jack?" Mrs. Brown asked.

"Yes, but my feet still hurt." He answered.

"Why do they hurt?" Mrs. Brown felt surprised.

"Well, on the tin it's written: Open the tin and stand in hot water for five minutes. I did after that." Mr. Brown said.

1. What does the words on the tin mean?
2. How did Mr. Brown hurt his feet?



词语识记

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1. I had _____ my textbook at home and I had to go back for it.
A. left B. threw
C. forgotten D. failed
2. He suddenly _____ down from the tree, but luckily he didn't hurt himself.
A. fell B. lay
C. climbed D. returned
3. He's so kind and asked me to manage his new restaurant. But I could not _____ his offer.
A. agree B. accept (接受)
C. enjoy D. promise
4. I was very _____ to know he said yes. I hadn't expected (预料) that!
A. right B. strange
C. surprised D. weak
5. When the girl began to cry, I knew she was _____ the dog.
A. afraid of B. fond of
C. angry with D. busy with



话语互勉

There is no royal road to learning.

求知无坦途。

注 释:

royal *adj.* 国王的, 王室的



参 考 答 案

尝试理解

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C

幽默欣赏

1. It means after opening the tin, one should put it in hot water for five minutes.
2. He misunderstood the words and he himself stood in hot water. So his feet hurt.

词语识记

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A

第 2 周

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悠闲阅读

Jane failed in the examination. Her mother was very angry with her. This is what she said to her.

"I don't know anybody like you, Jane! Your favorite word is 'tomorrow'. It's the first word you say when anybody talks to you about study. Remember the proverb: *never put off till tomorrow what you can do today*. This is the third time that you have failed in the examination in this semester. If you go on like this, surely you will fail in the final examination."

注 释:

put off *phr.* 推迟

semester *n.* 学期

final *adj.* 最终的

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. 今日事今日毕。



尝试理解

Before men knew how to write, clever men could pass on their knowledge only to the people who could hear them

speak. These listeners could repeat what they heard, but by memory only. Words they did not remember were lost. Writing has changed all of this. Written knowledge lives on long after the lifetime of the writer. Today we can use all the information and knowledge that has been gathered for thousands of years.

When people first learned to write, they began to record the stories they had always known and liked. Among these was a special kind of story called "fable". A fable is a short story and usually teaches a lesson. In fables animals can talk and act like people.

1. The passage mainly tells _____.
 - A. how people pass on their knowledge
 - B. how to remember well
 - C. what a recording is
 - D. what a fable is
2. The word "memory" is an ability (能力) to _____.
 - A. repeat
 - B. remember
 - C. invent
 - D. live on
3. Before men knew how to write, people passed on _____.
 - A. none of their knowledge
 - B. part of their knowledge
 - C. all of their knowledge
 - D. only recorded knowledge
4. The word "gathered" is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. met
 - B. repeated
 - C. remembered
 - D. collected
5. Which is Not True about written words?
 - A. They help people to use past information.

- B. They help people to live a long life.
C. They help people to learn more stories.
D. They help people to pass on more knowledge.

注 释:

knowledge *n.* 知识

record *vt. & n.* 记录

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幽默欣赏

A 50-year-old American officer came back to his school. The headmaster asked him to give a talk to the small boys and girls there. The talk was about the love of their great country. All the little ones were sitting in a large meeting room. The old officer went up and began speaking. He said, "Boys and girls, I studied in the school forty years ago. When I was at your age, I was not as happy as you are today. Think about it and answer me, why are you so happy now?"

No sound came from the children. The old man waited for a long time. A boy sitting in the front looked at him and put up his hand. "Good boy! Please answer my question," said the officer.

With a big smile on his face, the boy stood up and said, "If you speak long enough, we won't have to have math and reading classes this morning."

1. What's the meaning of "now" in the old officer's question?
2. Could the little boy understand the meaning of "now"?

correctly as the officer expected?



词语识记

1. Ted Adams and his wife like to _____ their weekends going places on their motorcycle.
A. pass B. cover
C. change D. spend
2. The fox (狐狸) said to the crow (乌鸦) he had never heard such a beautiful _____ before.
A. sound B. noise
C. music D. voice
3. With the help of computers, news can _____ every corner of the world swiftly.
A. knock B. call
C. reach D. store
4. That door-knob (门把手) has come _____. It will fall off soon.
A. wrong B. loose
C. missing D. lost
5. I telephoned the station to _____ the time of the train.
A. wait for B. put off
C. make sure of D. pass on



话语互勉

A man becomes learned by asking questions.

善问者终成学问。

注 释:

learned *adj.* 有学问的, 博学的

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参 考 答 案

尝试理解

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B

幽默欣赏

1. It means "at present" or "nowadays".
2. No. The boy thought the old officer asked them why they were happy "at the moment".

词语识记

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. C