English Readings
For School
Junior Middle School Students

切中英语阅读文选

上海教育出版社

# ENGLISH READINGS FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS 初中英语阅读文选

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中学英语教学大纲明确指出:"中学英语教学的目的是对学生进行听、说、读、写的基本训练,培养在口头上和书面上初步运用英语的能力,其中侧重培养阅读能力,为进一步学习和运用英语切实打好基础。"

根据大纲的要求,要培养和提高学生阅读英语的能力,单纯地通过课堂教学是不易做到的,还必须指导学生阅读相当数量的课外读物。课外阅读有助于巩固和扩大词汇;有助于掌握语言和丰富语言知识;有助于提高运用语言的能力。

有鉴于此,我们选编了这本《初中英语阅读文选》(1),供初中学生使用。

本书有短文三十余篇,均选自国外教科书或阅读 材料。每篇短文在100~150字左右。文字浅显,附有插图六十多幅,内容丰富有趣。有《狗》、《猫》、《鸡》和《雪花》等介绍动物和自然界情况的文章;有《在公共汽车上》、《他们需要推一把》、《最佳驾驶员》和《四岁和两岁半》等谈论公共道德和精神文明建设的文章;也有记述天真活泼的少年儿童生活情趣的文章,如:《说大话》、《狮子笼前》《顽皮的猴子》和《糖苹果》等。

在选文方面力求照顾到初中英语课本第一册中的词汇和句型。出现的生词、新的语法现象和句型都加以注解,以帮助学生理解选文的内容。这些生词、语法和句型有一些将在第二册英语课本中出现,实际上是为了学生学习第二册课本"打埋伏"。

本书每篇短文后面配有复习巩固性的练习,其中包括词汇、语音和拼读规则的练习。本书也可供教师作为对学生进行听写训练的材料。

我们打算陆续编写一些适合初中二年级、三年级学生使用的课外阅读材料。由于我们编写时间仓促,水平有限,本书难免存在一些缺点和问题,敬请广大师生提出建议、意见和批评,以便修订。

一九八二年十二月

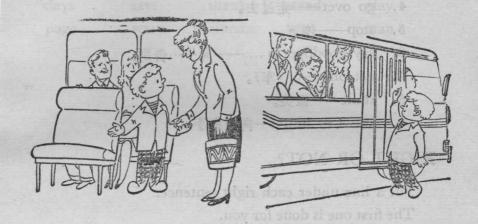
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# 1. He is now sitting on a bus 二种根据任命 汽车上。 9. He is going to tire cinema ['simma] ——

# ON A BUS



It is Sunday. Mike does not go to school. But he is not at home. He is now sitting on a bus.<sup>1</sup> He is going to the cinema.<sup>2</sup>

An old woman gets on<sup>3</sup> the bus. Mike stands up and says to her, "Come and sit here, please." The old woman goes over<sup>4</sup> and sits down. She says, "Thank you very much, dear little boy."

The bus stops<sup>5</sup> near the cinema. Mike says goodbye to<sup>6</sup> the old woman and gets off<sup>7</sup> the bus. The old woman smiles<sup>8</sup> and waves to him<sup>9</sup>.

#### NOTES:

- 1. He is now sitting on a bus——他现在正坐在公共 汽车上。
- 2. He is going to the cinema ['sinimə] —— 他正在去电影院。
- 3. get on——上(车)。
- 4. go over——走过去。
- 5. stop——停下。
- 6. say goodbye to ... 向……告别。
- 7. get off——下(车)。
- 8. smile—微笑。
- 9. wave to him---向他挥手。

#### RIGHT OR NOT?

Put a line under each right sentence.

The first one is done for you.

- 1. It is Sunday.
- 2. Mike does not go to school.
- 3. He is now sitting on a bus.
- 4. He is not going to school.
- 5. He is going to the cinema.
  - 6. A young woman gets on the bus.
- 7. Mike stands up and says to the young woman, "Come and sit here, please."
- 8. The old woman goes over and sits down.
  - 9. The old woman says, "Thank you very much,

dear little boy."

10. Mike gets off and the young woman smiles and waves to him.

#### LISTEN:

Read each word. Say which words have the sound of A in NAME. Put a line under each of those words. days says thank stand play page wave cinema say man

# JOAN AND THE PICTURE



(a bird)

Jack: Hello, Joan. What's that? Joan: Hello, Jack. It's my picture.



Jack: Oh, it's your picture. What is it? Oh, yes. It's a horse. Those are the legs, that's the

tail2, and this is the

head.



Joan: No, it isn't a horse. Those aren't legs, and that

isn't a tail. But this is a head.



Jack: Oh! What is it?

Joan: It's my bird.<sup>3</sup> This is the tail. These are the wings<sup>4</sup> and this is the head.

Man: Hello. Is that a bird? No, it isn't.

Joan: Yes, it is.

Man: No. That isn't a bird. It's a girl.

These are the legs.

These are the arms<sup>5</sup>.

And this is the head. It's a girl.

Joan: Thank you. But this is my picture. It isn't your picture. This isn't a girl. It is a bird.

#### NOTES:

- 1. leg——腿。
- 2. tail [teil]——尾巴。
- 3. bird—鸟;禽。
- 4. wing——翅膀,翼。

#### RIGHT OR NOT?

Put a <u>v</u> before each right sentence.

The first one is done for you.

- ✓ 1. A bird has a head, a tail and two legs.
- \_ 2. A horse has a head, a tail and two legs.
- \_ 3. A bird has a head, a tail and two wings.
- \_ 4. A boy has a head, two legs and two wings.
- \_ 5. A boy has a head, two legs and two arms.
- \_ 6. It's Joan's picture. It is not a horse, but it is a bird.

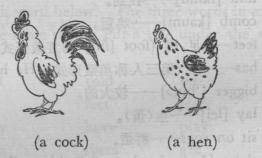
### SOUND IT OUT

Say each word below. The three words in each line have the same sound. Put a line under the different one.

The first one is done for you.

1.	bed	leg	head	tail
2.	shirt	bird	very	girl
3.	park	your	arm	are
4.	sing	nine	wing	ring

# HENS word Invest



Some hens are white. Some hens are black. Some hens are brown<sup>1</sup>.

Look at this hen. Can you find<sup>2</sup> her red comb<sup>3</sup> and her wings and her tail and her legs and feet<sup>4</sup>?

A cock is a father bird. He has a bigger 6 tail. He has a bigger comb.

Hens lay eggs. Some hens lay five or six eggs a week.

This hen is sitting on her eggs<sup>8</sup>. She does not let them<sup>9</sup> get cold<sup>10</sup>. She sits on them day after day<sup>11</sup>. She sits on them for three weeks. Then the chicks come out. Mother hen



looks after12 her chicks. She does not let them run away13. She does not let them get cold.

## NOTES:

- 1. brown [braun]——棕色的。
- 2. find [faind]——找到。
  - 3. comb [kəum]——鸡冠。
  - feet——足,脚 (foot [fut] 的复数形式)。 4.
  - 5. has——有 (第三人称单数形式, He has)。
  - 6. bigger ['bigə]——较大的。
- 7. lay [lei]——牛(蛋)。
  - 8. sit on eggs——孵蛋。
  - 9. them [ðem, ðəm]——他们 (they 的宾格形式)。

hens are brown!

- 10. cold——冷,寒冷。 get cold——着冷。
- 11. day after day——天又一天
  - 12. look after——照顾。
- 13. run——跑。 run away [ə'wei]——跑掉。

# RIGHT OR NOT?

Put a v before each right sentence.

- 1. There are white hens, black hens and brown hens. What mile wall attend no
- 2. A white hen has a white comb.
- 3. Cocks lay eggs.
  - 4. Baby birds are chicks.

- 5. Mother hen looks after her chicks.
- 6. Mother hen sits on the eggs for three weeks.

  Then the chicks come out.

#### SOUND IT OUT

Say each word below. The three words in each line have the same sound. Put a line under the different one.

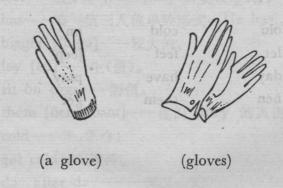
1.	old	cold	on //	comb
2.	let	feet	jeep	week
3.	day	have	play	lay
4.	hen	them	get	these

Jane: Ob, Mike, where are my gloves? They aren't

Miker No, they seen't there and they are it to the table

Then the chile come out.

# WHERE ARE THE GLOVES'?



Jane: Oh, Mike, where are my gloves? They aren't here.



Mike: Perhaps<sup>2</sup> they are in your house. Are they in your dining-room<sup>3</sup>?