



初中英语

CHUZHONG YINGYU
YUEDU LIJIE JINGDU JINGLIAN

阅读理解

8

年级

精读精练

◎ 刘 弢 吕春昕 主编



多样化题材 地道英语 适合初中学生
疑难词详解 译文准确 真正理解文章 提高英语水平



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前 言

从目前的中考英语来看, 阅读理解的比重很大, 每套试卷通常有 3 到 5 篇文章, 题型除选择题外, 另有以配伍题为主的任务型阅读。这些无疑为初中英语的教学指明了方向。

然而, 英语教学中却存着一种割裂的情况: 一方面是对课文的学习过精, 另一方面是对课外阅读的要求过粗。每一篇课文教师都要反复讲、仔细讲, 甚至不惜要求学生背诵, 而课外阅读的很多文章学生却读得囫圇吞枣, 甚至根本没有看明白, 就急急忙忙去做题, 这样看上去似乎有了阅读量, 实际上读的效果却很一般。为了让学生完全读懂这些文章, 提供详尽的注释和完整的译文无疑是最好的方法。因此, 我们查阅了大量资料, 不仅对文中的所有疑难单词和词组详加注释, 而且在仔细揣摩文意的情况下, 尽力提供最为准确、流畅的译文, 力求使学生读一篇就彻底消化一篇, 以真正达到提高英语水平的目的。

此外, 本书在编写时非常重视文章来源及题材, 尽量少用中国人撰写的英语文章, 适当补充适合初中生使用的原版材料, 尤其多采用涉及百科知识的说明文。从总体上看, 本书材料 60% 来源于历届中考题, 40% 来源于原版材料, 这样就兼顾了阅读材料的原汁原味和试题设计的权威性。

本书正文由刘弢翻译, 错谬之处在所难免, 敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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Reading Exercise 1



At the shopping mall, you probably think about spending, not saving. Think about all the lights that keep the mall bright. Think about all the water faucets in the toilet. Think about all the air conditioning in summer. Saving energy is a hot topic for such a big place!

Many things at the mall use energy. Electric lights, infrared faucets and air-conditioners need electricity to work. One way to save energy is by keeping lights clean. More and more dust and dirt make the lights less bright. When malls keep lights clean, they can use fewer lights and keep the area just as bright. Using fewer lights means using less energy.

You step up to the water faucet. The water starts to flow. You don't have to touch a thing. Why do malls have such fancy faucets? The answer is simple. They save water. Sometimes people forget to turn the water off after they wash. Infrared faucets turn themselves off.



生词

mall *n.* (= shopping mall) 大型购物中心

faucet *n.* 水龙头; The faucet turned loose and water kept running. 龙头松了, 水在不断地流。

infrared *adj.* 红外线的; infrared ray 红外线

dirt *n.* 灰尘, 污垢; Wash the dirt off the kitchen floor. 把厨房地上的污垢冲洗干净。

fancy *adj.* 别致的, 花哨的, 神奇的; a very fancy pair of shoes — 一双式样别致的鞋

1. _____ is a hot topic for a big mall.
A. To spend money
B. To save energy
C. To buy things
D. To keep the mall bright
2. Malls use infrared faucets mainly because _____.
A. they save water
B. they are fancy
C. they are simple
D. they turn themselves off
3. Which of the following CANNOT save energy?
A. Using fewer lights.
B. Using infrared faucets.
C. Using air-conditioners.
D. Keeping lights clean.
4. What will the fourth paragraph probably talk about?
A. How to save water when using infrared faucets at the mall.
B. How to save energy when using air-conditioners at the mall.
C. How to save money when shopping at the mall.
D. How to spend money when shopping at the mall.

5. The best title for the passage is _____.

- A. Lights, Faucets and Air-conditioners B. Spending Less Money
C. Energy Saving at the Mall D. A Hot Topic



参考译文

来到购物中心,你想的很可能是怎样花钱,而不是省钱。想想那些让店堂明亮的灯,想想那些厕所里的水龙头,想想那些夏季开启的空调。在这样一个大地方,节省能源真是一个热门的话题。

购物中心的许多东西都要使用能源。电灯、红外线水龙头和空调需要电力才能开启。节能的方法之一是把灯擦干净。越来越多的尘土让灯变得不那么明亮。如果购物中心能保持灯的干净,他们就能少开些灯,店堂还能保持一样明亮。少开灯意味着少用能源。

你向前一步靠近水龙头,水就流了出来。你不用碰任何东西。为什么购物中心要安装这样神奇的水龙头呢?答案很简单。他们想节水。有时候人们洗完手后忘记把水龙头关掉。红外线水龙头会自动会关掉。



Sarah left school at eighteen, went to college and then worked at a computer company. Four years later, she got a new job as a manager in British Airways. This is what she told us about her job:

"My office is at Heathrow Airport, but I spend 60% of my time in the air. I teach air-hostesses and help them with any problems. I also go to lots of meetings."

"My hours are usually from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., but sometimes I work from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m. At work, the first thing I do is to check plane times on my computer and then I speak with some of the air-hostesses."

"Sometimes I go on long flights to check how the air-hostesses are doing. That's my favourite part of the job, but I like office work, too. Travelling can be hard work. When I get back from a long trip, all I can do is to eat something and then go to bed! I don't make much money, but I'm happy with British Airways and want to stay there and continue to travel."



生词

airway *n.* 航空公司; British Airways 英国航空公司

flight *n.* 飞行; Too much money has been spent on flight. 在乘飞机旅行上花的钱太多了。

check *v.* 检查,核对; She checked the temperature every morning before leaving home. 她每天早上检查一下温度,然后离家。

make money 赚钱,发财; They made a lot of money last year. 去年他们赚了很多钱。

1. Sarah's first job was _____.

- A. at a college B. at a computer company
C. in British Airways D. at Heathrow Airport

2. Sarah does most of her work _____.
 A. in meetings B. in the computer room
 C. in the office D. in airplanes
3. Most days, Sarah starts work at _____.
 A. 8 a.m. B. 1 p.m. C. 4 p.m. D. 9 p.m.
4. The first thing Sarah does after a long trip is to _____.
 A. go to bed B. have a meal C. go to a meeting D. go to the office
5. Sarah would like to _____.
 A. make more money B. stop travelling
 C. go to college again D. stay in the same job



参考译文

莎拉 18 岁时中学毕业上大学,后来来到了一家电脑公司工作。4 年后,她在英国航空公司谋得一份经理的新工作。下面就是她给我们讲述的工作情况:

“我的办公室在希斯罗机场,但我 60% 的工作时间都在飞机上。我给空姐们上课,并帮她们解决各种问题。我还要参加许多会议。”

“我的工作时间通常是从上午 8 点到下午 4 点,但有时候是从下午 1 点到晚上 9 点。上班的时候,我做的第一件事就是在电脑上核对航班时间,然后和部分空姐谈话。”

“有时候我也飞长线,为的是检查空姐的工作情况。这是我最喜欢的工作内容之一,但我也喜欢办公室的工作。飞行非常辛苦。当我结束长途飞行后,我做的所有事情就是吃东西和睡觉!我挣钱不多,但我很喜欢英国航空公司,我想待在这儿继续飞行。”



Your honor!

Let me say a few words for myself. What they have told you is not true. I was not trying to kill anyone, and it was hardly possible to try to kill three strong young men at the same time. I didn't have anything to kill people that night and was quite alone. I didn't know them and needn't hate them.

I was attacked by them, and I knocked one of them down, it's true, but I was made to do it, or I might be killed by them. I did this not because I hated the white men as they said. I just had to do so. While I was beaten in the dark street by the three men, a policeman came, caught me and then took me here.

I know why I was beaten. I have just moved into a house next to these white men. I have felt that I am not welcome and I have tried to be quiet. I think, as an American, I have the right to choose where to live. If I'm guilty, what makes me guilty is my colour opposite to theirs and I can't enjoy justice. Yet, I'm not guilty. This is all I want to say. Thank you, your honor.



生词

Your honor (对法官或某些高级官员的尊称)阁下,先生

attack *v.* 袭击,攻击: The disease attacked her suddenly. 她突然患病了。

guilty *adj.* 有罪的,犯罪的: The jury found him guilty of murder. 陪审团认为他犯谋杀罪。

justice *n.* 正义,公正,公平: All men should be treated with justice. 人人都应受到公正的待遇。

opposite *adj.* 相反的,对立的: She hurried away in the opposite direction. 她匆忙地朝相反方向跑去。/ His political position is opposite to ours. 他的政治立场与我们的对立。

1. What colour was the speaker?
A. Black. B. White. C. Brown. D. Yellow.
2. Why did he speak for himself?
A. He wanted to live in the house next to the whites.
B. He was not trying to kill anyone.
C. He wanted to show he was not guilty.
D. He wanted to show he didn't hate the whites.
3. The speaker was caught because _____.
A. the policeman wanted to save him
B. he was a black and was fighting with the whites
C. he killed the three men in a dark street
D. one of the whites was knocked down by the speaker
4. What's the right order of the story?
a. The speaker said something for himself.
b. The three men said something.
c. The speaker knocked down one of the three men.
d. The speaker was beaten by the three men.
e. He was caught by the policeman.
f. The speaker moved into a house near the whites.
A. a b f d c e B. b a f c d e C. f d c e b a D. f c d e a b
5. From this passage we can know that at that time _____.
A. all people enjoyed justice in the United States
B. all people could choose to live anywhere
C. only black people hated the white people
D. only white people could enjoy justice



参考译文

法官大人!

让我为自己辩解几句。他们对你说的并非事实。我不想杀任何人,而且要想同时杀死三个壮汉几乎是不

可能的。那天晚上,我没有携带任何杀人工具,而且我是单身一人。我不认识他们,对他们也没有仇恨。

我受到了他们的攻击,于是我撞倒了其中的一人,这是事实,但我是被迫的,否则,我就有可能被他们杀掉。我这样做,并非像他们所说的那样,是因为我憎恨白人。我只是被迫如此。当我在黑暗的街道中被三个人暴打时,一位警察过来抓住了我,并把我带到了这里。

我知道自己为什么挨打。因为我刚刚搬进紧邻这三个白人的房子。我已经感到自己不受欢迎,并且已经努力保持安静。作为一名美国人,我认为自己有选择居住地的权利。如果我有罪,让我犯罪的是和他们相反的肤色,而且我享受不到正义。然而,我没有罪。我想说的就是这些。谢谢你,法官大人。



Why do plants grow in some places and not in others? Why does some land have so much growing on it, while other land has almost no plants growing on it at all?

To grow, plants need several things. One is warmth. In very cold places almost nothing grows. Plants also need water. In very dry parts of the Earth only a few unusual plants can grow. That's why dry deserts everywhere are almost not covered by trees or grass.

Plants must also have a place in which to put down their roots and grow. They find it difficult to grow on hard land. The town is built on hard land. The plants here have only the soil found between the cracks of the stones to grow in.

Another thing plants must have before they can grow is food.

What will happen if we try to make things grow on the sandy beach? A few plants, such as beach grass, will grow in sand, but most plants won't. Even if the weather is warm enough and we water the plants each day, many of them will die because the sand on this beach has almost no food for plants.

- According to the passage, plants need _____ things to grow well.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- What does the underlined word "cracks" mean in the text?
A. 缝隙 B. 表面 C. 夹层 D. 底部
- From the passage, we can know it is _____ for plants to grow in dry places.
A. easy B. difficult C. impossible D. important
- The reason why most plants can't grow on the sandy beach is that _____.
A. there isn't enough sunlight B. there is too much water
C. it is too crowded there D. it has little food for plants
- The passage can most probably be found in a _____ book.
A. science B. history C. travel D. math



参考译文

为什么植物可以在某些地方生长,而在另一些地方却不行?为什么有些土地生长着如此多的东西,而另

一些土地却几乎寸草不生?

要想生长,植物需要几个条件。一是温暖的气候。寒冷的地区几乎没有东西生长。植物还需要水分。地球上极度干旱的地区只有少数几种奇异的植物才能生长。这就是为什么干旱的沙漠里,几乎到处都找不到树木和野草的原因。

植物还必须找到能扎根生长的空间。在坚硬的土地上,植物很难生长。城镇都是建在硬土上的。那里的植物只在能找到土壤的石缝间生长。

植物生长必须具备的另一个条件是养分。

如果我们想在满是沙砾的海滩上种植,那会怎样?只有极少数像海滩水草之类的植物才能生长在沙地上,但大多数植物不行。即使气候足够温和,我们每天浇水,它们中的大多数还是会死去,因为海滩的沙地上几乎没有供植物生长的养分。



任务型阅读

以下是某校的部分校规。请根据内容按 A、B、C、D 四个不同场所归类,并将其序号填入下面相应的横线处。每一横线只填一个序号。

- A. You must not draw on the blackboard.
- B. You must return the books in time.
- C. You must not step on the grass.
- D. You must put back the books after you have read them.
- E. You must not talk to the driver when the bus is moving.
- F. You must clean the classroom every day.
- G. You must put away the balls after you have used them.
- H. You must not jump the queue when you wait in line for the bus.

- 1. Classroom _____、_____
- 2. Library _____、_____
- 3. School bus _____、_____
- 4. Playground _____、_____

请你仿照以上校规,用英文为自己学校制订一条合理的校规。

5: _____



参考译文

- A. 不得在黑板上乱写乱画。
- B. 务必按时归还图书。
- C. 禁止踩踏草坪。
- D. 读完后务必将书放回原处。
- E. 校车行驶过程中,不要和司机说话。
- F. 每天按时打扫教室。
- G. 用完后把球收起来。
- H. 等候校车时不要插队。

Reading Exercise 2



The Long Night This is David Reilly's first book. David became a writer after teaching English for several years.

Maha is a nurse in northern Australia. She works in a small hospital. One day a baby is so ill that Maha has to drive all night to get her to the nearest big city. They have a lot of problems getting there and...

Hard Work This exciting story is Joanna's twentieth. *Hard Work* is about Sombat. He works with his father, a carpenter, in Thailand. They work long, hard hours making tables and chairs, but they do not have any money. Then one day a man dressed all in black buys the most beautiful table in the shop...

Hospital or Cinema Marcie Jacome, who studies English in London, wrote this story earlier this year.

Tina is a young Indian woman whose dream is to become a doctor. She goes to London to study English and medicine, but one day she meets a man who asks her to go to the U.S.A. with him to become a film star. What will Tina do?



生词

carpenter *n.* 木匠

ad *n.* (advertisement 的缩写) 广告: Let's look in the ads for a used car. 我们来看看广告, 找一辆二手车。

medicine *n.* 医学; 药(物): Medicine is the science of preventing and treating illness. 医学是预防和治疗疾病的科学。

novel *n.* 小说: Her first novel sold over a million copies. 她的第一部小说售出了 100 多万册。

1. *The Long Night* was written by _____.
A. David Reilly B. Maha C. Joanna D. Marcie Jacome
2. The story of *Hard Work* happened in _____.
A. Australia B. Thailand C. India D. England
3. From the passage we can see Tina is _____.
A. a doctor B. a film star C. a writer D. a college student
4. _____ is about a difficult journey.
A. *Hospital or Cinema* B. *Hard Work*
C. *The Long Night* D. *Harry Potter*

5. The passage above is _____.

A. an ad

B. a story

C. a novel

D. a diary



参考译文

《长夜》 这是戴维·雷利的处女作。他在从事英语教学数年后开始写书。

玛哈是澳大利亚北部的一名护士。她在一家小医院工作。一天,一名婴儿病得很厉害,玛哈不得不通宵开车把他送到最近的大城市。在去往那里的路上,发生了种种困难……

《努力工作》 这部令人兴奋的小说是乔安娜的第20部著作。该书讲的是萨姆拜特的故事。他和父亲一起在泰国做木匠。他们长期干着制作桌椅的辛苦活,却没有多少收益。后来有一天,一位穿一身黑衣的男士买走了店里最漂亮的桌子……

《医院还是电影院》 玛西·雅各姆在伦敦学英语,今年上半年他完成了这部小说。

蒂娜是一位印度妇女,她的梦想是做一名医生。她来到伦敦,学习英语和医学,但有一天,她碰到一位男人,他邀请她和他共赴美国做电影明星。蒂娜将如何选择?



We often think about why money disappeared so quickly. That may be because we didn't have a good budget. A budget is a plan to control where your money goes. A good budget can help you use money wisely. For example, it can help you save money for the things that you want but can't pay for now. Have a look at the budget of Nick's family this month and you will get a clear idea about what a budget is. The income of Nick's family a month is \$ 6, 000.

Entertainment(sports, films and music, etc.)	4%
Clothing(shoes, seasonal wear, etc.)	10%
Transportation(bus, subway and train fares)	12%
Savings	10%
"Just in case fund"	2%
Housing(rent, cost of electricity, water, heating, gas)	30%
Food(meals, fruits and snacks, drinks)	20%
Medical care (hospital bills and medicine)	12%



生词

budget *n.* 预算: My budget for this week includes new shoes. 我本周的预算包括买新鞋。

seasonal *adj.* 季节性的: The bird-watchers observed the seasonal migration of wild geese. 观鸟者会观察大雁的季节性迁徙。

just in case 以防(万一), 免得: We had better take our umbrellas, just in case. 我们最好还是带上雨伞以防万一。

fare *n.* (车、船等的)票价; an air fare 一张飞机票的价钱

1. Sometimes money disappeared so quickly maybe because _____.
A. we lost it
B. we didn't have a good budget
C. we put it in the bank
D. we gave it away to others
2. The underlined word "**budget**" probably means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 预算
B. 缘故
C. 过程
D. 结果
3. Every month Nick's family can get _____.
A. \$ 3,000
B. \$ 4,500
C. \$ 6,000
D. \$ 9,000
4. Nick's family will pay _____ for food this month.
A. \$ 600
B. \$ 800
C. \$ 1,000
D. \$ 1,200
5. Nick's family will spend the most money on _____ this month.
A. clothing
B. medical care
C. housing
D. transportation



参考译文

我们经常在想钱为什么花得这么快。这可能是因为我们没有做好预算。预算是控制支出的一种计划。好的预算能帮助你理智地花钱。比如,它可以帮你省下钱来买你眼下买不起的东西。看看尼克一家本月的预算,你就清楚预算是怎么回事了。尼克一家本月的收入是 6 000 美元。

娱乐(体育、电影和音乐等)	4%
服装(鞋子,换季服装等)	10%
交通(公共汽车、地铁和火车票)	12%
储蓄	10%
“应急基金”	2%
住房(租金、电费、水费、供暖费、煤气费)	30%
食品(饭菜、水果和小吃、饮料)	20%
医疗(医院的账单和药品)	12%



I am Steve. I was born and grew up in South Wales. My favourite place to play was out on the hills where my imagination had plenty of space to expand.

My family moved out of Wales when I was thirteen. I went to a new school. One of my subjects was French. Because I had never learned any French, my teacher told me to sit in the corner and write anything I was interested in. That was the time I started writing,

just for myself, and I've been writing ever since.

I have always loved BIG IDEAS, and so I enjoy writing fantastic stories. And I also write horror stories. I think they are like the old fairy tales and can teach you important things.

I am in my forties on the outside, twelve on the inside. I like rock music, Indian and Chinese food, and I enjoy drinking. I live in a small village with my wife Mary, ducks, cats, goats, hens and lots of rabbits.

If you'd like to find out more about me and hope to buy my books, go to www.sbowkett.freemove.co.uk.



生词

fantastic *adj.* 异想天开的, 离奇的: make up a fantastic story 编造一个离奇的故事

horror *n.* 恐怖, 恐惧: When I had read it I was filled with horror. 我读完后心中充满恐惧。

fairy tale *n.* 童话故事: He is a collector of fairy tales. 他收集童话故事。

the big idea (具有讽刺意味) 好主意, 了不起的念头: What's the big idea? 有何高见啊?

- When he was 13, the writer _____.
A. wrote lots of poems B. moved out of Wales
C. sold many story books D. became a famous singer
- He liked playing out on the hills because he could _____.
A. expand his imagination B. learn French
C. listen to stories D. buy some books
- Maybe the writer is _____ years old now.
A. 12 B. 22 C. 32 D. 42
- According to the passage, the writer keeps _____.
A. cats, hens and pigs B. ducks, goats and rabbits
C. hens, rabbits and dogs D. rabbits, pigs and cats
- From the passage, we can learn that the writer _____.
A. lives in a big city with his son B. likes eating Japanese and Indian food
C. lives in the countryside with his wife D. introduces a nice book to us



参考译文

我叫史蒂夫。我在南威尔士出生并长大。我最喜欢玩的地方是外面的群山,在那里,我的想象力有了足够的拓展空间。

我13岁时我们家搬离了威尔士。我来到了一所新学校。法语是其中一门课程。因为我从未学过,我的老师就让我坐在角落里写我感兴趣的任何东西。我就是从那时起开始写作的,只为我自己,而且一发不可收。

我一直喜欢怪念头,所以我喜欢写魔幻故事。我还喜欢写恐怖故事。我觉得它们和古老的童话一样,能教给你重要的东西。

现在,我的外表像 40 岁,而我的内心只有 12 岁。我喜欢摇滚乐、印度和中国美食,我还喜欢喝酒。我和妻子玛丽生活在小山村里,和我们在一起的还有鸭子、猫、山羊、母鸡和许多兔子。

如果你想对我有更多的了解,并且希望买我的书,请到 www.sbowkett.freemove.co.uk 上看看。



In the United States, headmasters and teachers discipline students in several ways. The teacher often writes to or calls the students' parents. Sometimes students have to stay at school for one hour. If a student behaves very badly, the headmaster can stop the student having classes. The student can't come to school for one, two or three days. Mr. Lazare, the headmaster of a middle school in Ohio, did not like to do so. When he didn't let the students come to school, they were happy. "A three-day holiday!" they thought.

One day, a boy was in Mr. Lazares's office. The boy was not behaving well in class. Mr. Lazares telephoned the boy's parents. "If you come to school with your son, I won't stop him having classes," he said. The boy's father came to school and went with his son to every class. Other students looked at the boy and his father. The boy was embarrassed. After that he behaved better. And, of course, other students behaved better, too.

Now headmasters all over the USA are trying Mr. Lazares's idea. They, too, think that students behave better when parents come to school.



生词

discipline *n.* 纪律 *v.* 约束,训练;惩戒,惩罚: You ought to discipline that rude boy for his bad behaviour.

那男孩行为粗野,你必须处罚他。

behave *v.* (后接修饰词语)表现: He behaved with great courage. 他表现得非常勇敢。/Don't you think that Ellen has been behaving very strangely recently? 你不觉得埃伦近来举动十分古怪吗?

embarrassed *adj.* 窘的,局促不安的,为难的: He was embarrassed to see his name in print. 看到自己的名字出现在出版物上,他感到不好意思。

- What does a headmaster usually do to the student if he behaves very badly?
 - Write to the student's parents.
 - Let the student stay at school for an hour.
 - Call the student's parents.
 - Stop the student having classes for several days.
- When a student was stopped having classes for two or three days, he was _____.
 - happy
 - angry
 - worried
 - afraid
- What did Mr. Lazares do when his students were not behaving well in class?
 - Tried to talk to them.

- B. Sent them home.
C. Telephoned their parents to come to school and go to classes with them.
D. Had them stay in his office.
4. Why did the other students behave better, too?
- A. They didn't like to have classes with the boy's father.
B. They didn't want their parents to come to school.
C. They were afraid of teachers.
D. They were afraid of Mr. Lazares.



参考译文

在美国,校长和老师惩戒学生的方法有几种。老师经常给家长写信或打电话。有时候,学生必须在学校多留一个小时。如果学生表现很差,校长可以不让學生上课,不上课的时间为一到三天。拉扎尔先生是俄亥俄州一所中学的校长,他不喜欢这样做。当他不让學生上学时,他们还很高兴呢。他们想:“这是一个三天的假期!”

一天,拉扎尔先生的办公室里来了一名男孩。这名男孩在课堂上表现不好。拉扎尔先生给男孩的父母打了电话。“如果你能和你儿子一起来上学,我就让他上课。”他说。男孩的父亲来到学校和他的儿子一起上了每堂课。其他学生都看着男孩和他的父亲。男孩很尴尬。从那以后,他的表现好些了。当然,其他学生的表现也好些了。

现在,全美国的校长都在尝试拉扎尔先生的办法。他们也觉得,如果父母来学校,孩子的表现就会好一些。



任务型阅读

1. Next Saturday, we are going to hold a concert. The concert will start at 4 p.m.. Each ticket will cost 20 *yuan*, and all the money will go to the people in Gansu. They will use the money to help repair their hospitals.

2. Students in Junior One had a great time on the school trip on Children's Day. They went to Water World. The teachers were very happy because the students cleaned the buses after the trip.

3. Sixteen visitors from America arrived at our school on June 3rd, Saturday. And they have visited a few places of interest in Beijing.

4. Here's good news for football fans! The FIFA World Cup 2010 will be held in South Africa from June 9th to July 9th. Many football matches on TV are waiting for you.

5. There'll be a concert in our school on June 30th. Some students will show their talents by singing and playing the piano at the music hall.

根据上面每段文章的内容,选择恰当的标题。