

陈 渊主编

中学英语 泛读

(初中二、三年级)

浙江教育出版社

MATERIAL FOR
EXTENSIVE READING
IN MIDDLE SCHOOL

浙江教育出版社

初中二、三年级用 附练习答案

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编 者 的 话

中学英语教学大纲中规定：“中学英语教学的目的，是对学生听、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。”又说：“要提高学生阅读英语能力，单纯通过课文教学是不易达到的，还必须指导学生在课外阅读相当数量的读物。”这充分表明课外阅读在英语教学中占很重要的地位。

根据上海、华东、华中、西南、东北各地典型调查材料反映，中学生读到高中毕业，除学习课文外，没有看过任何英语课外读物的占大多数。有的学校，连课文也来不及学完。

近年来，由于各级领导及学校师生对英语的重视，情况有了转变。各地不少学校进行了加强英语阅读能力培养的实验。实验证明，凡参加英语泛读实验的学生，在课内知识的巩固程度、四会能力及阅读速度方面，都超过没有参加实验的学生。适当扩大课外英语阅读量以加强阅读能力的问题，已受到英语教学法理论工作者和教师的普遍重视。

目前中学生课本精读量和课外泛读量的比例，一般为1:1或1:1.5左右，条件差的地区或学校，几乎停留在1:0，有的连规定的课本精读量也不能保证。在重点学校，即使课本精读量和课外泛读量的比例达到1:2左右，也还不能适应高校的要求。根据高校文理科英语教学大纲规定，高校新生泛读量应为精读量的4—5倍，初学阶段至少应保持1:4。为达到这一要求，就必须从中学阶段抓起，抓得越早越好。

实验证明，要贯彻大纲关于“侧重培养阅读能力和自学能

力”的要求，应该做到：一、选读语言地道、体裁多样、难度适当、内容生动有趣的原文；二、尽早培养泛读习惯；三、逐步扩大泛阅读量，逐步提高阅读速度，直至达到每分钟50—90个词的标准速度指标；四、循序渐进，新旧联系，加深理解，把课内精读和课外泛读完美地结合起来，自然而然地吸收语言信息，掌握实用的、符合规范的活语言；五、在默读基础上适当结合朗读，处理好阅读能力与听、说、写能力培养的关系。

本书就是按照上述原则选编的。全书分两册。第一册供初二、三年级师生使用；第二册供高中一、二年级使用。各地、各校学生英语程度参差不齐，可视具体情况交叉使用。为照顾存在的差距，贯彻因材施教的原则，本书有意识地编选具有一定跨度的材料，每册词汇量稍多和难度略高的泛读材料约5—8篇。

使用本书时可先迅速浏览标题，然后专心默读，每读一篇，不停顿地一口气从头读到尾。遇到生词，可按构词规律和上下文含义推测理解，不必查词典，只求理解全文基本内容与含义。持之以恒，每天坚持泛读15—20分钟，至少不少于10分钟。阅读速度技能指标的提高，要从慢到快，如从30—50—70—90WPM (words per minute)，可看表计算。练习一般于第一遍泛读后即可试做，自行核对所附答案。注释可在做练习后看，也可在做前看。

中学英语泛读的编选尚属尝试，难免存在缺点和不足处，希望广大读者批评指正。

本书编写过程中，承上海外国语学院英语系张月祥教授热情支持，提出了不少宝贵意见，特在此表示衷心感谢。

陈 洲

1986年11月于上海

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1. Is It True

Henry was a great reader.⁽¹⁾ One day he read a book and said, "Is this a true story, Father?"

"What does it matter?"⁽²⁾ said his father. "Some stories are true and some are not true. Stories are written to please people."⁽³⁾ But sometimes you can find the answer to your question. You must think about the story. In one book a horse is changed into "a man. Is it true?"

"No, Father."

"You're right. It can't be true. You only have to⁽⁵⁾ think a little. Then you know the answer to the question."⁽⁶⁾

One day his father was telling Henry about the writer, H. G. Wells.⁽⁷⁾

"Here's a book by Wells," said his father. "It's a story about a man who's living now. He's very tired. He's ill and he can't sleep. So he goes to see a doctor and at last⁽⁸⁾ he falls asleep."⁽⁹⁾ But he sleeps for more than⁽¹⁰⁾ two hundred years!"

"Is it true?" asked Henry.

Notes

1. a great reader 一位出色的读者
2. "What does it matter?" 这有什么关系?
3. Stories are written to please people. 写故事是为了取悦人们。
please 在这里是动词, 作“使……高兴”解。
4. be changed into 被改变成
5. have to 必须
6. the answer to the question 这个问题的答案
7. H. G. Wells 英国著名的小说家
8. at last 终于
9. fall asleep 睡着
10. more than ……以上

Exercises

Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. Was Henry fond of books?
2. What are stories written for?
3. Do you believe that a horse could be changed into a man?
4. What should you do if you want to know the the answer to the question?
5. Did Henry know the answer to the question now?

2. Mr, Mrs, Miss and Ms

Mr is used before the names of men. Mrs is for married women and Miss is for single women.⁽¹⁾ This is known by almost everyone. But what is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not.⁽²⁾ Today, however, many women like to use Ms. The word Mr does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men.⁽³⁾ They want to be equal to men in this way.⁽⁴⁾ These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms however. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce.

Ms sounds like "miz". Generally, young women like it better than older women do.⁽⁵⁾ It is difficult to know whether or not Ms will be used by more American women in the future. What do you think of this change?⁽⁶⁾

Notes

1. single women 独身妇女
2. ...when they do not know whether the woman is married or not当他们不知道这位妇女是否结过婚时
3. Many women think this is an advantage for men. 许多妇女认为这对男人来说是有利之处。
4. in this way 在这方面
5. Generally, young women like it better than older women do. 一般来说, 青年妇女比年长妇女更喜欢它。
6. What do you think of this change? 你对这个改变有何想法?

Exercises

Find out whether the following statements are true or false according to the text:

1. People use "Mr" for married men.
2. Many women like to use Ms because they want to be equal with men.
3. All women like to use Ms.
4. "Ms" is difficult to pronounce.
5. More American women in the future will use the word Ms.

3. Jim's Experience

By midday the sun was so strong that Jim could not go any further.⁽¹⁾ There were no trees near the path, so he sat down under a big rock. After drinking the rest of his water,⁽²⁾ he took off his shirt and rolled it into a pillow.⁽³⁾ Then he lay down on the ground and went to sleep.⁽⁴⁾

It was late in the afternoon when he woke up. He was just about to⁽⁵⁾ jump up when he felt something moving near his feet. He looked down. A long black snake was just about to move across his legs.

Jim watched, too frightened to do anything.⁽⁶⁾ The snake moved across his legs; it hesitated for a moment, then went on and disappeared under the rock. Jim jumped to his feet,⁽⁷⁾ picked up his shirt, and ran away.

Notes

1. By midday the sun was so strong that Jim could not go any further. 到了正午，太阳是那样的强烈，（以致）吉姆再也走不动了
so...that... 那样.....以致.....

2. the rest of his water 剩下的水
3. He took off his shirt and rolled it into a pillow.
他脱下衬衣，把它卷成一个枕头。
4. ...went to sleep入睡
5. ...was just about to正要.....时
6. ...too frightened to do anything 太害怕了，（以致）
不敢动一下
too...to... 太.....以致不.....
7. ...jumped to his feet跳起身来

Exercises

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into one without looking at the text:

1. The sun was very strong. Jim could not go any further.
2. There were no trees near the path. Jim sat down under a big rock.
3. He drank the rest of his water. He took off his shirt and rolled it into a pillow.
4. Jim woke up. It was late in the afternoon.
5. Jim was very frightened. He didn't do anything.

4. David Is Late

(It is Saturday. Mr and Mrs Cooper are sitting in the dining-room. Lunch is on the table. One chair is empty.)

"What's the time, Anne?" Mr Cooper asks.

"It's twenty past one," Mrs Cooper answers.

"Where is David? He's very late for lunch."⁽¹⁾

"He's playing football with his friends. Ah, I can hear him. Here he is."⁽²⁾

"Hallo," David says. "I'm sorry I'm late, Mum. What's for lunch today?"

"We have lunch at one o'clock, David," Mrs Cooper says. "It's now twenty past one."

"Your watch is wrong, Mummy. Look at my watch. I'm only five minutes late."⁽³⁾

"Are you sure? Turn on the radio,"⁽⁴⁾ please, Anne," Mr Cooper says. "Let's find out the right time."

(...and that's the end of the news. The time now is ten past one, and...)

"Both watches are wrong,"⁽⁵⁾ Mr Cooper says. "David, your watch is slow, and your watch is fast, Anne. Put your watches right."⁽⁶⁾

"But Dad," David says, "I put my watch right every evening, and the next day it's wrong again."

What can I do?"

"Don't worry. Mr Black cleans and repairs watches. Go to his shop next week. He can repair it."

"And what can I do without a watch?"

"Oh, use your alarm-clock. Or is your alarm-clock wrong, too?"

"No, Dad," David says. "The alarm-clock is all right, but I can't put it in my pocket. It's too big."

"Well, I've got an idea," Mrs Cooper says. "Hang it round your neck." Then I can see the right time too."

Notes

1. He is very late for lunch. 他这么晚还不来吃午饭。
2. Here he is. 他来了。
3. I'm only five minutes late. 我只迟到了五分钟。
4. Turn on the radio. 打开收音机。
5. Both watches are wrong. 两只表都不准。
6. Put your watch right. 把你的表拨准。
7. Hang it round your neck. 把它挂在你的脖子上。

Exercises

Multiple choices:

1. Anne is _____.

A. Mrs Cooper's first name

B. David's sister

- C. their servant
2. They usually (通常) have their lunch at _____.
A. one o'clock B. twenty past one
C. five past one
3. The right time at that moment is _____.
A. one o'clock B. ten past one C. five past one
4. David put his watch right _____.
A. every morning B. every afternoon
C. every evening
5. Mr Black is the man who _____.
A. sells watches in his shop
B. repairs and cleans watches
C. is their neighbour

5. A Child Hero

Somebody saves three children from a fire. We have all heard of such brave deeds,⁽¹⁾ but this time there is a difference, because the hero is a seven-year-old child!

It happened in a little village in America. Williamson's parents went to work early in the morning. Some time later, Williamson noticed that smoke was coming from the kitchen. When he opened the door, he saw that the stove was in flames.⁽²⁾ At first he tried to put out the fire⁽³⁾ himself, but he was not strong enough to carry so much water.

Williamson didn't lose his head.⁽⁴⁾ He ran to his three-year-old younger brother and two-year-old younger sister.⁽⁵⁾ dressed them quickly and pulled them out of the house. "Sit here and don't move!" he commanded. Then he ran back into the burning house,⁽⁶⁾ took his six-month-old younger sister in his arms and ran to the neighbours for help.⁽⁷⁾

"We have presented him with a wonderful doll," the chief of the Fire Department told the newspapermen. "But we think he should have a much higher award, and we are going to recommend him for a medal."⁽⁸⁾ It