

初中英语

阅读能力训练



上海外语教育出版社

中学英语学习辅导丛书

初中英语阅读能力训练

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前 言

：阅读能力的培养是中学英语教学的主要目标之一，而阅读能力的获得，又至少需有两方面的因素，即语言能力和阅读技巧。语言能力指拥有一定的词汇量和必要的基础语法知识；阅读技巧则是指判断文体和文章结构、迅速摄取全文或段落大意、不查词典按上下文猜测生词词义、有方向地搜索文章要点和推测含蓄意义等能提高阅读效率的技能。在具有同等语言能力的学生中，经过一定技巧训练的，其阅读速度和理解水平必定较高，这是毋庸置疑的。

本书的编写目的就是上述两个方面着手，分阶段帮助学生逐步提高阅读能力。书中注释并不局限于对难句作些翻译，而是加强对重要语言点、词义及词的搭配、用法、辨义的解说，并介绍一些基本构词法，以扩大学生的词汇量及增强词义辨析能力，同时适当顾及句子结构分析和语法知识的讲解。在技巧方面，本书在每级及每部分前都配有简短的说明，提出要求，力求逐步把学生从被动性的阅读引导到有目的的主动性阅读。每课习题分两大部分，较难的习题可按实际水平或免做，或由教师示范，或用作讨论。习题形式变化多样，以便使学生熟悉不同的命题方法。

阅读能力的培养可分初、中、高等三个阶段。在初级阶段，理解是训练的主要方面。正确流畅的朗读能使学生养成语感，有助于理解，因此本书某些课文可以用来进行朗读练习。不过由于发声朗读速度较慢，又会使注意力分散在发音上，因而影响信息的摄入和记忆，故在高级阶段不宜再多做

朗读练习，而应养成不出声的默读习惯。

本书供初二至初三水平的学生或相当于此水平的自学者作学习英语阅读技巧的辅导材料使用。

在沪执教多年的英籍专家格·罗伦女士 (Gertrude Roland) 审订了全部读物和练习。在本书编写过程中还曾得到上海市教育局教研室陈少敏以及刘金川、林子清等三位同志的帮助和审阅，在此谨表谢意。

编 者

一九八四年十二月

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第一级

理解初步

正确理解阅读材料的意义，并在理解意义的同时，记住文章传达的部分信息，是阅读能力培养的第一步。在阅读训练的这一初始阶段，训练的重点应当放在正确理解文意上。本级每篇读物后附有检查理解情况的各种不同类型的双重或多重选择题，要求学生在阅读一至二遍后即做。按学生不同实际水平，阅读速度可定为每分钟30—50个单词。正确率达60%以上者即可认为已通过这一级。此外，每篇课文后还编有难度逐步提高的其他类型的练习，可在学生阅读二至三遍后做。

本级分为二个部分。

第一部分

正确理解并判断意义

在刚开始进行阅读训练时，应先从词汇、词组、句型、语言点、基础语法等若干方面着手，力求正确理解文意，然后用下列不同难度要求的判断性练习来检查理解情况：

1. 练习中句子的词汇、句型等与课文中的句子基本一致，有时仅有词序等少量变化。

2. 练习中的句子是课文中的句子的某些转换，包括同义转换和句型转换。

3. 练习中的句子的意义仅有部分与课文中原句相符，需加仔细辨别。

4. 练习中句子的命题是课文中句子所未曾直接明言的，需将课文意义作适当的推理或引伸，以找出它的含蓄意义或“弦外之音”。判断这类命题的正确性，应从课文的字里行间寻找证据，不可作纯属主观臆测的推想。

在做意义判断性练习时，实际上是检查、锻炼学生对课文中词汇、词组、惯用语、句型等意义、上下文(相邻句段)意义承接联系、练习中句子意义的理解能力，以及判断句子意义异同的能力。

因此，在做练习前，首先应正确理解课文意义，然后在此基础上仔细读题，正确理解题意(有时学生失误在于对题意的误解或对题目要求不明，此系读题粗率所致，而非对课文意义的误解)。在最初阶段，意义理解的重点应放在明确具体

的事实(如时、地、人、物、形、色、嗅、味、质等)，以后再逐渐发展到对抽象概念(如定义、思想、观点等)以及含蓄意义(需经引伸、推理得出的结论)等的理解。

1. SOMETIMES PEOPLE NEED A PUSH

A man gets off the bus, and Sam, the bus driver, drives on. Soon the bus comes to the next stop. An old man gets on it.

"This boy will give you his seat," Sam says to the old man.

But the boy in the front seat does not move when the old man goes up to him. Sam looks at him. Then he says again to the old man in a louder voice, "THIS BOY WILL BE GLAD TO GIVE YOU HIS SEAT!"

This time the boy hears it. His face goes red. He gets up at once. Then the old man sits down and says to the boy, "Thank you, my boy."

"Most people want to be nice," Sam tells the old man. "They just forget that sometimes and need a little push. I am glad to give them such a push once in a while."

(153 words)

NOTES

1. drive on 继续往前开。on 是副词，表示状态正在继续，如：The light is on. (灯亮着)，The meeting (match, film, etc.) is on. (会在开，比赛在进行，电影在放映，等)；又如：get on well with ... (...进展顺利)，march on (继续前进)，go on doing sth. (继续做某事)等。

2. the boy in the front seat does not move 坐在前座的男孩并没让出座位。move 是动词，这里意为“站起来让座”。
3. His faces goes red. 他的脸刷地红了。go 在这里作连系动词用，意为“变得”，也可用 turn 或 get 代替。
4. need a little push (不太自觉)需要触动、促进一下。push 此处作名词。push 也能作动词用，如，He pushed open the door. (他把门推开。)
5. once in a while 不时，时而。while 此处作名词。

EXERCISES

I. Put TRUE or FALSE into the brackets according to the passage:

1. Sam is a bus driver. ()
2. Some old men get on the bus at one stop. ()
3. Sam wants to find a seat for the old man. ()
4. So he says to a boy, "Give your seat to the old man, please!" ()
5. The boy does not want to give up his seat at first, so he does not move. ()
6. The old man says to him "Please give me your seat, my boy." ()
7. But the boy does not listen to him and says that he is tired and wants to have a rest. ()
8. Then Sam is angry with the boy and gives him a hard push. ()
9. The boy's face turns red because he is afraid of

Sam. ()

10. The boy gives his seat to the old man at last. ()

11. The old man thanks the boy when he sits down.
()

12. Sam says that most people are kind, only they sometimes forget to do good deeds. ()

13. So, he thinks that his duty is to remind people politely when they forget that. ()

14. We should learn from Sam and help the old and weak in public places (公共场所). ()

II. Fill in the blanks the missing words whose first letter is given:

Sam is a bus d____. One day an old man g____ on his bus. Sam tells him that the boy in the f____ seat will give him his seat. But he d____ not. So Sam raises his v____ and says to the old man, "The boy will be g____ to give you his seat." The boy hears this. He feels ashamed (羞愧) and quickly s____ up and gives the seat to the old man. Sam t____ that most people are willing to help others, only they s____ may forget to do so. So his d____ is to remind (提醒) people of that from time to time. Let's learn from Sam. Let's try to h____ the old and w____ in public p____.

2. A BABY THAT PUTS ON TEN POUNDS A DAY

Carol and Susan are very good friends. They are in the same class at school and they often visit each other's home at week-ends.

Now they are both eight years old. Carol's mother has got a new baby. Carol is very glad to have a little sister, so she is always talking about her to Susan.

At first she is very interested in the new baby because she does not have any brothers or sisters. But after some time she begins to get rather tired of Carol's endless talking about it. She also feels a little jealous of her friend.

One morning when the two girls meet in the school playground, Carol says to Susan cheerfully, "Do you know, Sue, my baby sister has put on nearly half a pound in weight this week."

"That is not very much," answers Susan. "I know a baby that puts on ten pounds a day."

"Oh, that can't be true!" answers Carol laughingly. "Whose baby is it?"

"An elephant's" says Susan.

(177 words)

NOTES

1. at week-ends 每逢周末。week-end 意为周末，在英、美和西欧国家，指星期五下午至星期日晚上这段时间。
2. be interested in ... 对...很感兴趣。例：
My brother is very interested in chemistry and often does experiments. (我弟弟对化学很有兴趣，常做些实验。)
3. after some time 过了些时候。some time (一些时候) 意义不同于 sometime (某个时候) 和 sometimes (有时)。
4. get tired of ... 对...感到厌倦，腻了，厌烦了。也可以说 become (或 be 或 feel) tired of ...，例：
He is never tired of helping others. (他从不倦于助人。)
5. endless [endlis] *a.* 连续不断的。这里有“无休止”的意思。endless talking ... 意为“喋喋不休地谈论”。
6. feel jealous ['dʒeləs] of ... 对...感到嫉忌。也可以说 be jealous of ...，例：
Don't be jealous of the progress of your friends. (不可嫉忌朋友们的进步。)
7. cheerfully ['tʃiəfəli] *adv.* 兴致勃勃地，兴高采烈地。
8. Sue [sju:] Susan 的爱称。
9. put on weight 体重增加。其反义是 lose weight。例：
“You look very well, Johnny, it seems that you are putting on some weight.” “Oh, really? But I'd rather lose some, instead?” “你气色很好，强尼，你看来发福啦！” “真的？我倒宁可瘦些呢！”

10. That can't be true! 那不可能是真的! can't be (不可能)的反义词组是 must be (想必是)。

EXERCISES

- I. A) Decide if the following statements are correct or wrong according to the story:

1. Carol and Susan are great friends.
2. They are classmates.
3. They often spend week-ends together.
4. They are both nine years old.
5. A new baby is born in Susan's family.
6. Carol does not like her little baby sister.
7. Susan is the only child of her parents.
8. Susan never likes to hear Carol talk about her baby sister.

The correct statements are: ____, ____, ____,
____, ____, ____, ____, ____.

The wrong statements are: ____, ____, ____,
____, ____, ____, ____, ____.

- B) Circle the best choice:

1. Carol and Susan often visit each other's home because ____
 - a. they are very good friends.
 - b. they study in the same school.
 - c. both of them like to talk about their sisters.
 - d. neither of them has brothers or sisters.
2. Carol is ____ Susan.