

◆总主编 衍霞 邹世仁

新课标培优专项通

本册主编 余霞



英语随身读

(初二)



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Preface

前言

《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》系列丛书是面向中学生的一套阅读辅助教材。初中每年级一册，共三册；高中每学期一册，共六册。入选的文章体裁多样，有对话、记叙、论说、说明、书信、广告等；题材广泛，涵盖文化、教育、历史、地理、科技、经济、友情、亲情、校园生活等。具有趣味性、时代性、可思性，与学生的学习、生活密切相关。每篇阅读配有少量形式多样的练习，以增进英语的习得。既可提高学生英语素养，又能增强学生的应试能力。

本册是《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》系列丛书的第二册，主要面向初中二年级的学生。全书包括十三个单元，共十三个主题，每个主题都和初中二年级的课本内容相关。同时，每个单元由三到五篇材料组成，既有简短的对话，也有令人捧腹大笑的幽默故事、脍炙人口的神话传说，更有增进知识的说明性文章。每段材料后配备了是非题、填空题、连线题、选择题等形式多样的练习，帮助检测学生的阅读理解。所有材料短小精悍，又引人入胜，是初二学生提高词汇量、扩展知识面、培养英语学习兴趣的好帮手。

总体而言，阅读理解能力包含以下几个方面：（1）理解文章的主旨和要义；（2）理解文章的具体信息；（3）根据上下文推断生词的词义；（4）依据文章做出简单的判断和推理；（5）理解文章的基本结构；（6）理解作者的意图、观点和态度。在阅读及做相应练习时，要注意以上能力的培养和运用。另外，必须注意的是：答题总是以文章为依据，这就是说，答案要在文章中找到根据。

《新课标培优专项通·英语随身读》的编委有（以姓氏笔画为序）：杜兴

馨、陈国清、陈黎峰、张静燕、余霞、周建林、姜发兵、倪耀辉、曹雅娟。他们都是长期从事重点大学或重点中学英语教学的骨干教师，教学经验丰富，对英语阅读与测试在理论和实践两方面都很有研究。书中的大部分习题在教学中使用过，有关语言问题由英语文教专家审阅把关，保证了本书的质量。

欢迎教师和学生在使用本套书过程中提出问题，不吝指教，以便于我们在重印或再版时修正提高。

编者

2009年夏



How to Read English Effectively

英语阅读技巧突破

阅读是语言运用中最频繁的一种活动。可以说，一个人在具备了基本的文化素质后，主要是通过阅读来汲取信息，陶冶文化情操的。大量的阅读还能促进其他语言技能的提高。譬如说，你要提高口语水平，就不能满足于简单的会话，你的谈吐要有深度，对问题有自己的见解，就必须有大量阅读的“输入”；只读不写也是远远不够的，而要写出地道的英文，得先从阅读入手。

如何进行成功的阅读呢？当然，这是一个日积月累的过程。从材料的角度来说，难度要适当，主要是控制生词量。国外对母语为英语的读者的研究表明：对一个学生来说，阅读材料的生词平均不宜超过总词数的1%~2%。而对把英语作为外语的中国学生来说，阅读材料的生词以不超过总词数的5%为宜。此外，成功的阅读必须保持一定的速度。一般来说，与母语读者比，外语学习者的词汇量及阅读量有限，但却有较强的语言意识。这个因素往往造成短时记忆中的认知负担过重而影响阅读处理速度，在这种情况下，生词过多将进一步影响阅读理解的效率。要提高阅读能力，应提倡广泛阅读难度适中，并能让读者保持一定速度的“浅英语”。

要进行卓有成效的阅读，首先应有一个明确的目的，也就是说要主动地读，你得问问自己：我为什么读这篇文章或这本书呢？在阅读中我想得到什么？显然，这两个问题与材料有关。如果是精读材料，那你不仅要理解全文的意义，还要弄清篇章结构、遣词造句、修辞手段等等。如果是报纸、百科全书、专业参考书等，那你就要根据上面的两个问题，通篇细读，而其他更多的则是通过略读(skimming)来有选择地读。略读又分为两类：跳读(surveying)和查读(scanning)。跳读是对一篇文章或一个章节，可以通过只读每一段落的第一句或文章的第一段和最后一段来把握全文的中心思想；查读则是利用材料的信息结

构来迅速查找某一具体事实或特定信息的技能。篇章的编排结构各不相同,例如:词典、百科全书一般按照字母顺序编排;电视节目表、体育赛事一般按照时间顺序编排;议论文有论点、论据、论证;故事、传记则有五个带w词的要点——何事(what)、何因(why)、何地(where)、何时(when)、如何(how)。在很多情况下,利用篇章结构,根据你的阅读目的,查读就可以达到你的阅读目的。

阅读过程中遇到生词是读者常感头痛的事,这时一般不应停下来查词典。我们必须懂得:认识一篇文章的所有单词并不等于能理解这篇文章,而透彻理解一篇文章并不一定要认识文章的所有单词。英语单词是可以分析的,所以我们可以用构词法来猜测、确定词义。除此之外,我们还可以根据生词所处的句子或段落从上下文来推断该词的含义。请看以下例子,你能推断出画线词的含义吗?

(1)同义:

When the officer surrendered, the others gave up too.

(2)对照:

At the beach, some parts are deep, and others are shallow.

(3)比喻:

Rhythmic speech or writing is like waves of the sea, moving onward with alternating rise and fall.

(4)定义:

Linguistics is the study of the way in which language works.

(5)重述:

Professor Wilson's approach to research is eclectic. He learns all the currently relevant theories and then tries to combine the best features of each theory.

(6)逻辑推理:

I gripped the wheel as hard as I could with both hands and began to turn it.

逻辑连接词也能帮助我们推断词义。请看例证,你能确定画线词的含义吗?

(1)重述关系。这类连接词主要有 similarly, that is, in other words, for example, likewise 等。

They seemed to have problem with directionality. In other words, they got lost.

(2)对照关系。这类连接词主要有 but, in spite of, on the contrary, whereas 等。

The questions were civil enough in form, but Ms Taylor thought she could detect a hidden malice.

(3)因果关系。这类连接词主要有 so, therefore, hence 等。



Ian had not cleaned his car for over two months so it was filthy.

有时，标点符号也起着解释词义的作用。请看下例：

The disease is not contagious: you can't catch it by touching somebody.

冒号后的分句注释画线词的含义：接触传染性的。

以上主要谈了阅读技能之一，即生词意思的推断问题，但这并不意味着掌握词汇不重要。恰恰相反，词汇量是中国学生提高阅读能力的“瓶颈”，尤其是在阅读的初、中级阶段。所以，中学生或同等水平的英语学习者应通过大量阅读或其他手段尽可能地扩大词汇量。

要真正学好英语，一是不要局限于学“课本英语”。只学课本，学不好英语。由于教学上的需要，“课本英语”多是一种“理想化”的语言材料，它与现实生活中以交流为目的的真实语言材料有一定的距离。二是不要学“考试英语”，大量做各类考题也许能帮助你在考试中提高分数，但这绝对不是提高英语水平的明智之举！大量的阅读是学好英语的一个主要途径，而阅读本身也是学习外语的目的之一。



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UNIT 1

Animals 动物

动物是人类的朋友，动物世界丰富多彩，种类繁多，它们遍布全世界。无论是冰天雪地的南极，还是炎热的撒哈拉沙漠，都有它们的身影。动物们的生活中是否有很多趣事呢？

Animals are such agreeable friends—they ask no questions, they pass no criticism.

—George Eliot, British novelist

Text 1 ☆

Crooked Jackal

无耻的豺狼

Long ago, there lived a jackal named “Sam” in a forest. He had no friends as he acted like a crooked animal. One day, he got a mask of the giant animal dinosaur, left by a group of tourists. After adorning the mask, the jackal shouted at other animals, “Look, now I am a dinosaur, with the strength and courage. I am the king.”

The little animals were afraid. Sam ruled the jungle like a king. Days passed, One day the jackal

jackal *n.* 豺狼
crooked *adj.* 无耻的
adorn *v.* 装饰

traveled to the **remote** corner of the forest. He was alone. Suddenly a huge rock-like creature came in front of him. The jackal could not believe his eyes. It was a dinosaur. He was not at all a match for the real dinosaur. He had heard about these giant animals, which lived on the earth centuries ago. Sam tried to **howl** loudly for help, but was in vain. The real dinosaur **crushed** the jackal under its feet and walked away.

remote *adj.* 偏僻的

howl *v.* 嗥叫

crush *v.* 碾碎

(162 words)

Test Yourself 自我测评

1. Choose the best answer to each question based on your understanding of the text.

(1) Why didn't Sam have any friends?

- A. Because he was a jackal.
- B. Because he was crooked.
- C. Because he had a dinosaur's mask.
- D. Because he was the king of the jungle.

(2) What does the underlined phrase "in vain" mean?

- A. Useless.
- B. Excited.
- C. Successful.
- D. Tired.

(3) Which of the following statements about Sam is true?

- A. He was unfriendly to other animals.
- B. He was a huge rock-like creature.
- C. Other animals liked to be ruled by Sam.
- D. Sam became a real dinosaur at the end.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

- (1) The mask of a dinosaur was left by some tourists.
- (2) One day, the jackal went to the remote corner of the forest with some little animals.



- (3) The jackal saw a huge rock when he went to the remote corner of the forest.
- (4) Sam called for help and luckily all the animals came and crushed the dinosaur.

Text 2 ☆☆

Dolphins

海豚

Dolphins are **mammals**, not fish. They are warm blooded like man, and give birth to one baby, called a calf, at a time. At birth, a **bottlenose dolphin** calf is about 90—130 cm long and will grow to about four metres, living up to 40 years.

They are highly **sociable** animals, living in groups, called **pods**, which are fairly fluid, with dolphins from other pods **interacting with** each other from time to time.

Dolphins carry their young inside their **wombs** for about 12 months. The baby is born tail first, and its mother will feed the calf for up to two years.

However, the calf will stay with its mother for about 3—6 years, during which time it will learn all about feeding techniques, social interaction and group hunting.

(131 words)

mammal *n.* 哺乳动物bottlenose dolphin
宽吻海豚sociable *adj.* 喜欢群
居的pod *n.* 密集小群
interact with 与……

交往

womb *n.* 子宫

Test Yourself 自我测评

1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

- (1) Dolphins have warm blood.
- (2) Men are warm blooded.
- (3) Dolphins are friendly to other dolphins.
- (4) Dolphins like to live in the same group and never go to other pods.

2. Answer the questions below.

- (1) What is a baby dolphin called?
- (2) What can a calf learn when it stays with its mother?
- (3) How long can a dolphin live?

Text 3 ☆

A Lion and a Little Mouse

一只狮子和一只小老鼠

When a lion was asleep, a little mouse began running up and down beside him. This soon **wakened** the lion. He was very angry, and caught the mouse in his paws.

waken v. 唤醒

"**Forgive** me, please," cried the little mouse. "I may be able to help you someday." The lion was **tickled** at these words.

forgive v. 原谅

He thought, "How could this little mouse help me?" However, he lifted up his paws and let him go.

A few days later, the lion was caught in a **trap**.

trap n. 陷阱

The hunters wanted to take him alive to the king, so they tied him to a tree, and went away to look for a **wagon**.

wagon n. 马车

Just then the little mouse passed by, and saw the



sad lion.

He went up to him, and soon gnawed away the ropes. "Was I not right?" asked the little mouse.

(139 words)

gnaw away 咬去

动

物

Test Yourself 自我测评

1. Choose the best answer to each question based on your understanding of the text.

(1) How did the lion feel when he was wakened by the mouse?

A. Happy.

B. Hungry.

C. Angry.

D. Sad.

(2) Why didn't the hunters kill the lion at once?

A. Because they wanted to leave him in the forest.

B. Because they wanted to keep him alive and take him to the king.

C. Because they wanted to go away to look for a wagon.

D. Because they wanted to catch him in a trap.

(3) What does the underlined word "tickled" mean in the text?

A. Amused.

B. Scared.

C. Bored.

D. Excited.

2. Decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" for true and "F" for false.

(1) The lion let the mouse go because he believed that the mouse could help him one day.

(2) The little mouse saved the lion at last.

(3) The mouse was not afraid at all when he was caught by the lion.

Text 4 ☆☆

The Talking Mule

会说话的骡子

A farmer owned a mule which he used for work all week. But being a church-going man, he let the mule rest on Sunday. One Sunday, the farmer had to go to a funeral, so he sent his little son to saddle the mule.

"Since when do I have to work on Sunday?" asked the mule.

The boy dropped the saddle and ran to the house.

"Dad, the mule talked!" he shouted.

"Can't you even saddle the mule?" asked the farmer.

"But the mule doesn't want to work on Sunday," the boy said.

The farmer sent the boy to his room for talking crazy and went out to saddle the mule.

"Move over," he said to the mule.

"Where's my supper?" asked the mule.

The farmer dropped the saddle in the same spot as his boy and ran out of the barn, followed by the dog.

"I have never heard a mule talk before," he gasped.

"Me neither," said the dog.

The man ran to the house and closed the door.

"The mule talked!" he told his wife.

"What?" asked his wife.

"And when I said, 'I have never heard a mule talk before,' the dog said, 'Me neither.'"

"That's crazy," said his wife.

"What's so crazy about that?" asked the cat, "Haven't you ever heard of a talking mule?"

(222 words)

funeral n. 葬礼

saddle v. 给……装

上鞍

barn n. 牲口棚

gasp v. 喘气