

Introductory Steps to Understanding



第一册

初中英语 同步阅读训练

李映辉注释



天津人民出版社

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〔英〕L.A.希尔 编著

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出版说明

本书原名《理解进阶》(Introductory Steps to Understanding, Elementary Steps to Understanding, Intermediate Steps to Understanding, Advanced Steps to Understanding)是由L.A.希尔编写、英国牛津大学出版社出版的一套适合于英语学生进行阅读理解训练的小丛书。它由一篇篇的幽默小故事(每篇150个单词左右)组成,每篇结合内容配以插图和练习,寓学习于趣味之中。学生可以利用这些小故事,根据个人的不同需要,分别进行阅读理解训练、口头表达能力训练、写作能力训练或扩大英语词汇量的训练。本书采用阶梯式的编写方法,逐渐扩大词汇量,并逐步增加难度,使学生既愉快又轻松地进行了学习和提高。

本套丛书自出版以来深受各国读者的喜爱,已被许多国家选作了英语学习教材,此次我们把这套丛书加上注解和练习参考答案出版,正好适合我国初中学生进行英语阅读训练使用,同时也可作为广大英语自学者学习阅读的极好材料。



Mr Jones had a few days' holiday^①, so he said, 'I'm going to go to the mountains by train.'^② He put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train. He had a beautiful hat, and he often put his head out of the window during the trip and looked at the mountains.^③ But the wind pulled his hat off.

Mr Jones quickly took his old bag and threw that out of the window too.

The other people in the carriage laughed.^④ 'Is your bag going to bring your beautiful hat back?'^⑤ they asked.

'No,' Mr Jones answered, 'but there's no name and no address in my hat, and there's a name and an address on the bag. Someone's going to find both of them near each other,^⑥ and he's going to send me the bag and the hat.'

生 词

- holiday ['hɒlədi] n. 假日
put on v + prep 穿上
get into v + prep 进入
hat [hæt] n. (有边的) 帽子
during ['dʒuəriŋ] prep. 在……期间
pull off v + adv 刮走
threw [θru:] v. 扔 (throw [θrəʊ] 的过去式)
throw out v + adv 把……扔出去
carriage ['kæriɪdʒ] n. 车厢
laugh ['lɑ:f] v. 大笑
address [ə'dres] n. 地址
find [faɪnd] v. 找到
send [send] v. 送

注 释

- ① a few days' holiday

几天的假日

- ② 'I'm going ... by train.'

“我要乘火车到山区去。”

be going to + 不定式可表示将来时，这一结构主要表示：1) “意图”，就是打算在最近将来做某事；2)

“预见”，就是现在有迹象表明将要发生某种情况。

- ③ ...he often...the mountains.

在旅行途中，他常常把头探出窗外观看山区的风景。

- ④ The other people ... laughed.

车厢里的人都笑了。

in the carriage是介词短语作定语，修饰people。

⑤ 'Is your bag ... back?'

“你的提包会带着你那漂亮的帽子回来吗？”

⑥ Someone's going to...each other, ...

有人将会同时找到这两件离得很近的东西,

此句be going to的句式属于对未来的一种预见。

练习

A. 判断下列各句的正(T)、误(F):

1. Mr Jones had a day's holiday.
2. Mr Jones went to the mountains by train.
3. Mr Jones threw his hat out of the window.
4. There was a name and address on the bag.
5. The people in the carriage laughed at Mr Jones.
6. Someone sent Mr Jones the hat and the bag.

B. 回答下列问题:

1. Where did Mr Jones go for his holiday?
2. How did he go there?
3. What did he often do during the trip?
4. What did the wind do then?
5. What did Mr Jones do?
6. What did the other people in the carriage do then?
7. What did they say?
8. And what did Mr Jones answer?

C. 用下列短语填空:

get into, put...out of, bring back, pull off, put on

1. Don't _____ your head _____ the bus window.
2. The wind _____ Mr Jones cap _____.
3. How did you _____ the house?
4. _____ your coat, it's very cold outside.
5. Will you _____ some tea on your way home?

练习参考答案

A 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F

B 1. Mr Jones went to the mountains for his holiday.

2. He went there by train.

3. He often put his head out of the window during the trip.

4. The wind pulled his beautiful hat off.

5. Mr Jones quickly took his old bag and threw that out of the window too.

6. The other people in the carriage laughed.

7. They asked, 'Is your bag going to bring your beautiful hat back?'

8. Mr Jones answered, 'There's no name and no address in my hat, but there's a name and an address on the bag. Someone's going to find both of them near each other, and he's going to send me the bag and the hat.'

C 1. put...out of 2. pulled...off 3. get into

4. put on 5. bring back



An old lady went out shopping^① last Tuesday. She came to a bank and saw a car near the door. A man got out of it and went into the bank. She looked into the car. The keys were in the lock.

The old lady took the keys and followed the man into the bank.

The man took a gun out of his pocket and said to the clerk, 'Give me all the money!'

But the old lady did not see this. She went to the man, put the keys in his hand and said, 'Young man, you're stupid! Never leave your keys in your car; someone's going to steal it! ^②'

The man looked at the old woman for a few seconds. Then he looked at the clerk—and then he took his keys, ran out of the bank, got into his car and drove away quickly, without any money. ^③

生 词

- lady ['leɪdi] n. 女士, 夫人
shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] n. 购物
bank [bæŋk] n. 银行
key [ki:] n. 钥匙
get out of v + adv + prep 从……出来
go into v + prep 进入
look into v + prep 往里看
lock [lɒk] v. n. 锁
follow ['fɒləu] v. 跟随
pocket ['pɒkɪt] n. 口袋
clerk [klɜ:k] n. 职员
money ['mʌni] n. 钱
stupid ['stju:pɪd] adj. 笨
never ['nevə] adv. 决不
leave [li:v] v. 遗忘, 丢下
steal [sti:l] v. 偷
second ['sekənd] n. 秒
without [wi'ðaʊt] prep. 没有
quickly ['kwɪkli] adv. 迅速地

注 释

① went out shopping

外出购物

这里shopping是v + ing的形式。动词go后面常接v + ing的形式, 构成短语。

② Never leave ... car; someone's ... steal it!

千万不要把你的钥匙丢在车上: 有人会 把车偷走

的!

Never leave your key in your car; ...这是一个祈使句, 前面加never构成否定意义的句式。

- ③ ...got into his car ..., without any money.
.....钻进汽车, 很快地开车跑了, 一点钱也没有抢到。
without any money是介词短语, 作状语。

练习

A 判断下列各句的正(T)、误(F):

1. An old lady went to the bank last Tuesday.
2. A man left his keys in the lock of his car.
3. The old lady gave the keys to the man.
4. Someone stole the man's car.
5. The bank clerk gave the man some money.
6. When the man went away, he did not take any money.

B 回答下列问题:

1. Where did the man go when he got out of his car?
2. What did the old lady see in the car?
3. What did she do then?
4. What did the man do in the bank?
5. What did the old lady do?
6. What did she say to the young man?
7. What did the man do then?
8. Did he steal any money from the bank?

C 在下列各句的空格中, 填入一个反义词:

1. The lady was not ... she was old.
2. The man did not ... his keys out of the lock; he left them in it.
3. The man was not ... he was young.
4. He did not want ... of the money; he wanted all of it.
5. He was not ... he was stupid.
6. He did not ... out of the bank; he ran out of it.

7. He did not drive away ... he drove away quickly.

8. He did not drive away...the money; he drove away without it.

练习参考答案

A 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

B 1. When the man got out of his car he went into a bank.

2. The old lady saw the keys in the lock of the car.

3. She took the keys and followed the man into the bank.

4. The man took a gun out of his pocket and said to the clerk. 'Give me all the money!'

5. The old lady went to the man and put the keys in the man's hand.

6. She said, 'Young man, you're stupid! Never leave your keys in your car. Someone's going to steal it.'

7. The man looked at the old woman for a few seconds. Then he took his keys, ran out of the bank, got into his car and drove away quickly.

8. No, he didn't steal any money from the bank.

C 1. young 2. take 3. old 4. some 5. clever
6. go 7. slowly 8. with



Mary was an English girl, but she lived in Rome. She was six years old. Last year her mother said to her, 'You're six years old now, Mary, and you're going to begin going to a school-here.① You're going to like it very much, because it's a nice school.'

'Is it an English school?' Mary asked.

'Yes, it is,' her mother said.

Mary went to the school, and enjoyed her lessons②. Her mother always took her to school in the morning and brought her home in the afternoon.③ Last Monday her mother went to the school at 4 o'clock, and Mary ran out of her class.

'We've got a new girl in our class today, ④Mummy,' she said. 'She's six years old too, and she's very

nice, but she isn't English. She's German.'

'Does she speak English?' Mary's mother asked.

'No, but she laughs in English,' Mary said happily. ⑥

生 词

Mary ['mɛəri] 玛丽(女子名)

Rome [rəʊm] 罗马(意大利首都)

nice [naɪs] adj. 美好的

enjoy [ɪn dʒɔɪ] v. 喜爱

always [ɔ:lweɪz] adv. 总是

brought [brɔ:t] v. 带来(bring的过去式)

mummy ['mʌmi] n. (儿语)妈咪

German ['dʒɜ:mən] 德国人, 德语

注 释

① ...you're going...here.

……你就要开始在这儿的学校上学了。

begin going 和 begin to go 意思一样。begin going 表示习惯动作。a school here 这里的学校, here 是副词作定语。

② enjoy one's lessons 喜欢上课

③ Her mother...in the afternoon.

她母亲总是早晨送她上学, 下午接她回家。

bring 和 take 都表示“带”、“拿”的意思。一般说来 bring 表示向说话人的方向带来、拿来; take 表示向其它方向带走、拿走。

④ We've got...today, ...

今天我们班新来了一名女生, ……

have got 是 have 的口语体。

⑤ 'No, ...' Marry said happily.

玛丽高兴地说：“不会，但她笑起来和英国人一样。”

in English 是“用英语”（说话、书写）。

练习

A 判断下列各句的正(T)、误(F)：

1. Mary went to an English school.
2. She did not like her school.
3. Her mother took her to school.
4. The new girl in Mary's class was English.
5. The new girl in Mary's class was German.
6. The new girl laughed like an English girl.

B 回答下列问题：

1. Where did Mary live?
2. What did her mother say to her when she was six?
3. What did Mary ask?
4. What did her mother say?
5. How did Mary like her school?
6. What did she say to her mother last Monday?
7. What did her mother ask?
8. What did Mary say then?

C 用下列动词的适当形式填入空格：

go, enjoy, take, bring, run

1. Tom goes to school every day. He _____ his lessons very much.
2. Yesterday afternoon Tom's mother _____ him home by bus.
3. Tom's father is going to _____ Tom to the park next Sunday.
4. 'You're going to begin _____ to a school here.' She said.
5. After class Tom always _____ out of his classroom.

练习参考答案

A 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T

B 1. Mary lived in Rome.

2. Her mother said, 'Mary, you're going to begin going to a school here. You're going to like it very much, because it's a nice school.'

3. Mary asked, 'Is it an English school?'

4. Her mother said, 'Yes, it is.'

5. Mary enjoyed her lessons.

6. Last Monday she said to her mother, 'We've got a new girl in our class today, Mummy, she is six years old too, and she's very nice, but she isn't English. She is German.'

7. Her mother asked, 'Does she speak English?'

8. 'No, but she laughs in English.' Mary said.

C 1. enjoys 2. brought 3. take 4. going

5. runs



Mrs Jones did not have a husband, but she had two sons. They were big, strong boys, but they were lazy. On Saturdays^① they did not go to school, and then their mother always said, 'Please cut the grass in the garden this afternoon, boys.' The boys did not like it, but they always did it.^②

Then somebody gave one of the boys a magazine, and he saw a picture of a beautiful lawn-mower in it. There was a seat on it,^③ and there was a woman on the seat.

The boy took the picture to his mother and brother and said to them, 'Look, that woman's sitting on the lawn-mower and driving it and cutting the grass. We want one of those.'^④

'One of those lawn-mowers?' his mother asked.

'No,' the boy said. 'We want one of those women. Then she can cut the grass every week.'