

出版说明

为认真贯彻国家教育部关于实施教育改革,积极推进中学生素质教育的要求,我社邀请一些资深教师与专家编写了本套中学选修课教材(试用本)。

本套教材侧重培养与开发学生的实际应用与操作能力,强调学生通过自主学习的方法,进一步掌握中学的必修课程内容。

本套教材的难度不超过现行的教学大纲和教材,有助于学生开拓视野,扩大知识面,了解最新的科技信息,并激发他们的创造与创新能力。

本套教材共 8 本,分别为:英语精讲、物理精讲、数学精讲、化学精讲,以及英语阅读训练(第一册)、英语阅读训练(第二册)、英语阅读训练(第三册)、计算机入门;前 4 本适用于高级中学教学,后 4 本适用于初级中学教学。

本套教材试用的目的是为了听取各位专家、教师与学生的宝贵意见,以期能得到不断的充实与完善。

本书由包国红编写。

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编者的话

这是一本专门为初三学生编写的课外阅读教材,所收录的文章均选自原版读物,题材丰富、语言规范,旨在使学生在
学习教科书的同时,加强课内外阅读技巧与阅读能力,学到更多
有用的新词汇、新句型,以及新知识。

本书课文部分共有 18 个单元。每个单元后有一个综合
练习(Comprehensive Exercise)。每个单元分课文和阅读实践
二部分。

课文部分由短文、生词注解(New words and expressions)
基本训练(Basic training)答案和注解(Key and explanation)组
成。生词注解除生词外,还有词性和中文解释。对于不规则
动词还标出过去式和过去分词。

基本训练是针对课文的阅读理解,词汇和句型的测试。
答案和注解对基本训练部分难词、难句作必要的解释和分析。
阅读实践由二篇内容或风格相近的文章组成。第一篇的测试
题型为 True or False(判断题),第二篇的测试题型为 Multi-
ple-choice(选择题)。阅读实践中一般很少标生词,目的是使
同学们在阅读中加强有导向性的猜测,训练全局理解的能力。

综合练习由阅读点拨(Tips for reading)和五篇测试短文
组成,作为学习六个单元后的一个自测。通过本教程的学习,

可使学生养成正确的阅读习惯 ,提高分析问题和解决问题的能力 ,为今后进一步学习英语打下良好的基础。

本书可供初三学生课内外阅读外 ,也可作为泛读教材用。其中的很多短文易于上口 ,经常读读背背 ,能增加语感 ,提高学习兴趣。

包国红

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通过阅读提高能力

对于一名初三的中学生来说 ,接触英语已有好几年 ,英语已不再是一门生疏的学科了。因此在这一过程中 ,每个人都在摸索一条适合自己的路。有人找到了 ,所以他(她)学得很成功 ;有的人还没有方向 ,因此感到迷惑。这时 ,他们自然很想获得一些总结性的东西。如果说口语、听力的能力能在日常生活中通过一定的语言环境锻炼出来的话 ,阅读能力的提高有什么“捷径”呢?在此 ,本人想谈谈对这一问题的看法。

首先 ,培养对英语的兴趣。俗话说 :“兴趣是最好的老师。”你在做一件有趣的事情 ,哪怕花再多的时间你也不会厌倦。现在我们都意识到学习英语的重要性 ,如何把这种意识上升为“英语真有意思 ,我喜欢学英语”呢?作为教师 ,尤其是在启蒙学生的时候 ,应将课讲得生动活泼 ,运用多样的教学手段 ,真正做到寓教于乐 ,使学生学习英语成为一种乐趣。作为学生 ,不能被学习中遇到的困难压倒 ,或得了几个低分就垂头丧气 ,失去信心。要知道 ,掌握任何一门学科规律都需要一定时间的积累。

第二 ,努力寻找一切可能的机会学习英语。课堂学习是一种归纳化了的学习 ,老师或教材帮助你总结了一些经验 ,同时列出一些较典型的東西供你细细咀嚼。英语是一门语言 ,

学习语言的最大功能是交际。因此,仅靠课堂学习是远远不够的。就拿提高阅读水平来说,老师上课讲解的课文是“精读”,这一定是你的学习中印象较深的部分;你还需要阅读比课文程度稍浅一些的“泛读”文章。除此以外,进口商品包装纸、说明书、原版电影、原版故事缩写本等等都是学习英语的最佳途径。多进行广范围的阅读的好处显而易见。第一,扩大词汇量。这些课外阅读中学到的单词,能背出拼写最好,如若不能,至少要做到下次看到能“二回熟”,并了解它的含义。你的词汇量一天一天地扩大,你的阅读能力也在一天一天地提高。第二,扩大知识面。因为原版的材料里面含有大量新的信息。阅读的时候,想方设法与课内学到的东西结合起来,尤其注意一词多义的情况和词汇在一定的语言环境下的用法。长期坚持这样做,就会受益。

其三,正面临着毕业升学考试的初三学生在考试中需要哪些解题技巧呢?第一,抓紧时间,通读全篇,掌握大意,不被生词这个“拦路虎”挡住。第二,特别注意文章的首尾。因为一般科技性文章常常“开门见山”,故事性短文如传说、寓言等常在结尾画龙点睛。第三,若碰到生词,要用上下文联系法作大胆合理的猜测,对于选择项中的生词还可以用排除法。第四,阅读中除了生词的第二大困难就是长句。这时候可以采取“拎句子主干”的方法,再分析是条件复句,还是因果复句,或是选择复句。这样一来,理解起来就容易多了。第五,考试的时候有时间限制,所以如果来不及从头至尾浏览全篇的话,可以先看题目,理解题意以后再反过来去文中寻找答案,这样做,可以通过题目本身了解文章内容。这个办法能节约时间,但局限性是准确率不够,也不够保险。

以下以一个短篇作为实例,解说一下阅读中会遇到哪些

问题, 以及该如何面对这些困难?

One day a small gnat(蠅虫) said to a huge lion ,“ I am not afraid of you. ” The lion warned the gnat ,“ I am stronger than you and you should be afraid of me. ” The gnat just laughed ,“ You can only bite. ” The gnat insisted that he was more powerful than any lion and called the lion to have a fight.

The gnat began the fight by stinging the lion on the nose. When the lion tried to hit the gnat with her paw , the gnat flew away quickly and the lion hit himself instead. The fight went on in this way until the gnat said that he was clearly more powerful than lion.

Just as the gnat prepared to leave with great joy , he flew into a spider 's(蜘蛛) web. He cried out for help and struggled to free himself. The gnat had beaten the largest beast only to be the food of a little spider.

看完短文, 首先碰到的困难是有一些陌生的单词。如第一段中 :You can only *bite*. “ bite ” 是什么意思? 这段是说蠅虫说他不怕狮子, 狮子说你一定怕我的, 蠅虫嘲笑狮子说, 你只会 bite 而已。联系上下文, 可以想到“ bite ” 可能是指狮子的一种拿手本领, 就是“ 咬 ” 的意思, 这样的推断就是八九不离十了。又如 :仍是第一段中 :The gnat insisted that he was more *powerful* than any lion——如果“ powerful ” 是个生疏的词, 如何理解它的含义呢? 这就要求平时学习时候会举一反三, 学会一个单词, 同时了解它的反义词, 加上前缀、后缀将构成哪些新词, 这样学一个等于学好几个。power 是“ 力量 ” 的意思, 而后缀 ful 是用来构成形容词的。所以 powerful 是“ 有力量的、强大的 ” 意思。

其二 短文中还有一些稍长的句子 ,如 :The fight went on in this way until the gnat said he was clearly more powerful than the lion. 这是一句“ until ”引导的状语从句 ,并且从句中还有一个“ said ”引导的宾语从句。碰到长句一般采取“ 拎出主、谓、宾 ,再分化瓦解 ”的办法。这句话主语 :the fight ;谓语 :went on ;in this way 是状语 ,这部分的意思是 :战争就这样继续着——“ until the gnat said ”意思是 :直到蠓虫说 ;“ he was clearly more powerful than the lion ”意思是 :非常明显他比狮子厉害。就这样 ,把长句化成短句 ,逐句理解 ,长句也不难了。

通常我们有要求总结短文的大意 ,这是第三个问题——如何寻找或归纳文章主旨大意。上面的这篇短文是个寓言故事 ,寓言通常在最后一句画龙点睛。因此本文的末尾 :“ The gnat had beaten the largest beast only to be the food of a little spider. ”揭示了这个道理 :战胜了强大的狮子的蠓虫最终却成为一只小蜘蛛的美餐。当然 ,很多时候 ,文章的大意常常出现在文章开头。

另外 ,通过阅读 ,请注意一些习语的用法。如文中第二段 :sting the lion in the nose ,不难理解 ,意思是“ 叮狮子的鼻子 ”,看了短文 ,我们知道了不能说成“ sting the lion 's nose ”,这是一个固定结构。触类旁通的话 ,你还会学到“ 打他的脸 ”也是类似的 :“ hit him in the face ”,而不是想象中的“ hit his face ”。

在本书的以下部分为初三学生设计了一套深入浅出的课程 ,帮助初三学生在阅读方面培养正确的阅读习惯 ,总结高效率的阅读技巧。愿本书能为大家提供有趣的课文、有益的指导。

Unit 1

Part One

They 're Playing Our Song

It is usual at international soccer matches to play the national songs of the competing team. The players line up in the center of the field and the songs of their countries are played through loudspeakers. It is a kind of courtesy given to visitors from other countries.

A few years ago , Greece was playing Korea in an important international soccer game. As a rule , the game was not played in either team 's home country. It was played in a third " neutral " country. As the two teams walked onto the field , music was played to the crowd over the loudspeakers. The visiting Korean players stood to attention. They all thought it was the Greek national song. The Greek players knew it was not their national song , but they stood to attention too. They thought it was Korean national song.

The spectators were surprised by the behavior of the teams and wondered what was happening.

Then , as all the players stood to attention , a voice came

over the loudspeakers. It told the spectators about a new brand of toothpaste. The two soccer teams had been standing to attention for the music of a toothpaste advertisement.

New words and expressions 生词注解

1. international *adj.* 国际
2. soccer *n.* 英式足球
3. line up 整队, 排列起来
4. courtesy *n.* polite behavior ; good manners ; 礼貌
5. neutral *adj.* 中立的
6. Korea *n.* 韩国
7. stand to attention 立正
8. spectator *n.* (比赛的)观众
9. brand *n.* 牌子
10. toothpaste *n.* 牙膏
11. advertisement *n.* 广告
12. Greece *n.* 希腊

Basic training 基本训练

Multiple-choice exercise :

1. What is a national song ?
 - A. A country 's own song.
 - B. A song played in a soccer match.
 - C. An advertisement.
 - D. A kind of courtesy given to visitors.
2. What do the players do when their songs are played ?
 - A. They line up and stand to attention.

- B. They stop singing.
C. They sit down.
D. They begin to play.
3. In which country was this soccer game between Greece and Korea played ?
A. In Greece. B. In Korea.
C. In a third " neutral " country. D. In Japan.
4. What did the visiting Korean team think when they heard the music ?
A. They thought it was Korean national song.
B. They thought it was an advertisement.
C. They didn 't know what it was.
D. They thought it was Greek national song.
5. What did the Greek players do when the music was played ?
A. They didn 't know which national song it was.
B. They stood to attention.
C. They were surprised.
D. They walked onto the field.
6. The spectators _____.
A. knew what was happening
B. were waiting for their national song
C. thought it was Korean song
D. didn 't understand the behavior of the teams
7. What on earth was the music played ?
A. A new song.
B. The national song of the third country.
C. A toothpaste advertisement.

D. Pop music.

8. Why were the spectators surprised ?

A. They couldn't understand why the game stopped.

B. They were wondering why the two teams stood to attention for an advertisement.

C. Because it was a new brand of toothpaste.

D. They thought the players were stupid.

Key and explanation :

1. A 题意是 :national song 是指什么? 见文章第一段第二句 运动员们在场地中央列队 ,广播里播放他们国家的歌。这句话中“ songs of their countries ”就指明了 national song 的意思。

2. A 当国歌响起的时候 ,运动员们做什么? 由第一段第二句话可以知道 :运动员们排队、立正听歌。所以选 A。B 的意思是停止歌唱 ,C 的意思是坐下 ,D 的意思是开始比赛 ,这些都不符短文的意思。

3. C 题目是问 这场希腊和韩国之间的足球比赛是在哪个国家举行的? 短文的第二段第二句有 :the game was not played in either team's home country. 意思是 :比赛不在这两个国家中的任何一个举行。所以 A 和 B 都不对。It was played in a third “ neutral ” country ,比赛在第三个中立国举行 ,所以选 C。

4. D 听到音乐声 ,韩国队的运动员是怎么想的? 见第二段中间 :The visiting Korean players stood to attention. They all thought it was the Greek national song. 所以 D“ 他们都以为放的音乐是希腊国歌 ”是对的。

5. B 那么希腊队队员听到了音乐声怎么做的呢?见第二段最后 :The Greek players knew it was not their national song , but they stood to attention , too. They thought it was Korean national song. 希腊队队员知道这不是希腊国歌 ,但他们也立正。他们以为这是韩国的国歌。所以本题应该选 B。
6. D 文中有一句话 :The spectator were surprised by the behavior of the teams and wondered what was happening. 意思是 观众们觉得两个队的举止都很奇怪 ,不知道他们是怎么了。
7. C “ pop music ”的意思是流行音乐。
8. B 见短文第三段 :were surprised by the behavior of the teams ,意思是 观众们搞不懂双方运动员的行为。因为观众们听得懂广播里放的是一个新的牌子的牙膏广告 ,当他们看到运动员们在广告音乐响起来时排队立正感到很奇怪。只有 B 是符合题意的。本题如果有困难 ,可以用排除法。

Part Two

(Reading Practice 阅读实践)

(A)

President(总统) Abraham Lincoln often visited hospitals to talk with wounded(受伤的) soldiers during the Civil War. Once , doctors pointed out a young soldier who was near death and Lincoln went over to his bed.

“ Is there anything I can do for you ?” asked the president.

The soldier obviously didn 't recognize Lincoln , and with some effort he was able to whisper ,“ Would you please write a letter to my mother ?”

A pen and paper were provided and the President carefully began to write down what the young man was able to say :

“ My dearest mother , I was badly hurt while doing my duty(任务). I 'm afraid I am not going to recover(恢复). Don 't be sad for me , please. May God bless you and father. ”

The soldier was too weak to continue , so Lincoln signed the letter for him and added ,“ Written for your son by Abraham Lincoln. ”

The young man asked to see the note and was surprised when he knew who had written it ,“ Are you really the president ?” he asked.

“ Yes , I am , ” said Lincoln quietly. Then he asked if there was anything else he could do.

“ Would you please hold my hand ?” the soldier asked. “ It will help to see me through the end. ”

In the room , the tall president took the boy 's hand in his and spoke warm words until death came.

True or false(判断下列句子是否符合短文内容 ,符合的用“ T ”表示 ,不符合的用“ F ”表示)

1. Abraham Lincoln visited hospitals because he wanted to talk with wounded soldiers there.
2. At the first glance , the young soldier didn 't know it was

Abraham Lincoln.

3. The young soldier couldn't write the letter himself because he was near death.
4. Lincoln couldn't hear the young soldier because he wasn't able to whisper.
5. The letter Lincoln wrote was to the soldier's brother.
6. The soldier knew that he was badly hurt.
7. The young soldier died calmly.
8. From the passage we know that Lincoln was greatly moved by such a good soldier.

(B)

Robert De Vincenzo , the great Argentine(阿根廷) golfer (高尔夫球员) , once won a tournament(比赛) and , after receiving the check , he went to the clubhouse . He walked alone to his car in the parking lot and met a young woman. She congratulated him and then told him her child was seriously ill and near death. She did not know how she could pay the doctor's bill(账单) and hospital expense.

De Vincenzo was touched by her story , and he gave the check to the woman. " Make some good days for the baby , " he said.

The next week he was having lunch in a country club when a Professional Golf Association official came to his table. " Some of the boys in the parking lot last week told me you met a young woman there after you won that tournament. " De Vincenzo nodded(点头). " Well , " said the official , " I have news

for you. She 's a phony(骗子). She has no sick child. She 's not even married. She fleeced(诈取) you , my friend. ”

“ You mean there is no baby who is dying ? ” said De Vincenzo.

“ That 's right , ” said the official.

“ That 's the best news I 've heard all week. ” De Vincenzo said.

Multiple – choice exercise(选择最佳答案)

1. Robert De Vincenzo was _____.
A. from U.S.A.
B. a golf player
C. a writer
D. a Professional Golf Association Official
2. De Vincenzo _____ in the parking lot.
A. couldn 't find his check B. lost his money
C. met a young woman D. went to the clubhouse
3. The woman went to De Vincenzo because _____.
A. her baby was seriously ill
B. the hospital expense was too much for her
C. she couldn 't pay the doctor 's bill
D. she wanted to fleece him by telling lies
4. Hearing what the woman said , De Vincenzo _____.
A. gave her his check B. got into the car
C. didn 't believe her words D. took out a pen
5. Where did De Vincenzo meet a Professional Golf Association Official ?