

初级中学选修课本(试用本)

英语阅读训练

(第一册)

初级中学选修课本编写组 编

上海科学技术出版社

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。

本书由朱震一编写。

上海科学技术出版社

1999.5

编者的话

这是一本专门为初一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。

本书可供初一学生课内外阅读外 ,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。

朱震一

1999.5

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阅 读 入 门

学习英语 ,目的是为了运用英语。在运用英语中 ,看懂、理解英语的书面材料是一个极其重要的方面。当“ 英语作为一种交际及汲取新知识的工具 ”这一观念被越来越多的教育者和学习者所接受时 ,阅读理解的重要性就更加明显。在日常的英语教学中 ,师生对“ 阅读理解 ”也越来越重视。

阅读对于初一的学生而言 ,只是个入门阶段。因为初一学生并没有学到很多的生词、词组和句型。但在学习之初就养成良好的阅读习惯是非常重要的。一种良好的阅读习惯 ,可受用一辈子。当你有了一定的词汇量和句型时 ,就应该开始进行课外阅读 ,阅读一些和教课书内容深浅相当或稍深于课文的读物。在阅读的同时 ,可以学到不少生词 ,扩大词汇量 ,也可读到很多故事或科技人文方面的文章 ,以扩大知识面。英语阅读对中国学生来说 ,是件一举两得的事。唯一困难的事是选择难易恰当的读物 ,一旦有合适的读物 ,加上坚持不懈的努力 ,英语课外阅读就会成为一件乐事。

一般说来 ,一个词汇量多、阅读面广的学生其阅读理解能力应比词汇量少、阅读面窄的学生要强。所以 ,平时的词汇积累工作一定要做得很细致 ,凡读新课 ,对生词的词性转换及其相关的同义词、反义词、固定搭配都要做到一清二楚。要做到

这一点,单靠课本上的生词表是不够的,一定要通过工具书的查找、新旧知识的综合和整理,才能在课本的生词表上补充相关的信息。做到这一点还不够,还要经常看、经常读、经常背、经常用生词。这里讲的四个“经常”中,最难的是“经常用”。所以,为了巩固已学习过的词汇,变“被动读书”为“主动读书”,要想方设法经常使用已经学过的词汇,要经常讲英语,经常看英语。这里的看英语,是指看课内外的一切可以看的英语材料,包括英语报章杂志、广告、课外阅读材料、小说、说明书等等。在阅读的过程中想方设法把课内学到的知识和课外的实际情况结合起来,注意分析课本上学到的词汇在课外的日常生活中是怎样运用的、在什么情况下运用的,这样的阅读才会有意义。

当“阅读”作为一门学问、一种课程时,我们就会讲到“阅读技巧”。事实上,在阅读的过程中,始终存在着一个“会读”与“不会读”的问题。会读的人,是整句整句、整段整段地读,而不是一个词、一个词地读;会读的人,在脑海里出现的问题是“这篇文章讲的是什么”,而不是“文章里有几个生词”;会读的人根据上下文进行大胆的猜测,从而准确理解全文。

词义决定了理解。在阅读过程中,如果发现生疏的词,对理解自然会有影响。但是,在很多情况下,可以根据词缀的帮助,或通过分析句子结构,或进行上下文对比,使生疏的词的词义变得明了起来。请看以下例句。

例一:

It was very careless of him not to lock the door when he left the house.

这里的 careless 是个生疏的词。但是我们可以看出,这是由 care 一词加上 less 构成。通常后缀-ful 构成一个形容词,

而-less 则构成一个与此意思相反的形容词。如 help 意为“帮助”,helpful 意为“有帮助的,有用的”,helpless 意为“自顾不暇的,孤立无助的”。这里的 careful 意为“细心的”,而 careless 则意为“粗心的,不小心的”。因此本句意为:他真粗心,在离开屋子时没有锁门。

例二:

Yesterday my mother bought an expensive rice cooker.

这个句子里的 cooker 一词,看起来像个生词。我们知道 cook 是个动词,意为“煮,烧”。它也是个名词,意为“厨师,烧饭的人”。在 cook 后加上了-er,就变成了一样东西,变成了一个“可以煮东西的东西”,即电饭煲。因此本句意为:昨天妈妈买了一个昂贵的电饭煲。

对句子结构的正确理解,是获取正确信息的另一个重要途径。下面是一个典型的句型理解的例子。

例三:

It is three years since he was ill.

这是一个句子结构的问题。“It is...since...”是个常用的句型,在 It is 后通常跟表示一段时间的短语,在 since 后应该是一句表示过去的句子。例如:

a. It is five months since he came here.

他来到这里已经五个月了。

b. It is a long time since his grandmother died.

他祖母过世已经很久了。

请注意上面两个例句在 since 后的从句中的动词,一个是 come,另一个是 die,这两个动词都是瞬间动词,所以我们在理解时不会有很大的困难。其实在“ It is...since...”的句型中,It is 后的一段时间的正确计算方法应该从 since 从句中的谓语

动词的结束开始计算。正因为瞬间动词的开始就是结束,所以在瞬间动词句子里不会有异意。但如果 since 后的谓语动词是延续性动词的话,It is 后的一段时间应该从延续动词的结束开始计算起。因此对于“ It is three years since he was ill. ”的正确理解应为:自从他生病结束以来,时间已经过去三年了。也就是说:他已经有三年没生病了。同样道理,例如:

a. It is two years since he studied French.

(可能他学法语学了很多年,但)自从他结束学习以来,时间过去两年了。

即:他已两年没学法语了。

b. It is ten weeks since he drove a truck.

他已经有十个星期不开卡车了。

阅读方法固然重要,但阅读能力的提高主要靠多阅读、多实践、多总结。在本书的以下部分为初一学生设计了一套由浅入深的课程,帮助初一学生在阅读方面培养正确的阅读习惯。愿大家通过努力,在英语学习方面打下良好的基础。

Unit 1

Part One

Jean and Mark

Jean and Mark were twins. They were ten years old , and they were in the same class at their school. A few weeks ago , their English teacher said to the children “ I haven ’ t given you any homework for two weeks , children. Now this week , write a composition about ‘ Our cat ’ , and give it to me next Monday. Have you all got a cat at home ? ”

“ Yes , Miss Jones , ” all of them answered.

All the pupils did the composition , and they gave it to the teacher on Monday. The teacher read all the compositions and then she gave them back to the pupils on Tuesday.

“ Jean , ” she said. “ Your composition is the same as your brother ’ s. ”

“ Yes , ” answered Jean quickly. “ It ’ s the same cat ! ”

New words and expressions 生词注解

composition *n.* 作文

Basic training 基本训练

Multiple-choice exercise :

1. Last week their English teacher asked the pupils _____.
 - A. to have a good rest
 - B. not to do any homework for two weeks
 - C. to write a composition with their cats
 - D. to write a composition
2. It was clear that _____ at their homes.
 - A. all the pupils had cats
 - B. not all the pupils had cats
 - C. only some of the pupils had cats
 - D. none of the pupils had cats
3. The pupils gave their compositions to the teacher on _____.
 - A. Monday
 - B. Tuesday
 - C. Wednesday
 - D. last week
4. The teacher _____ compositions.
 - A. didn't read all the
 - B. read some of the
 - C. read all the
 - D. didn't read any of the
5. The teacher found _____.
 - A. Jean's composition was better than Mark's
 - B. Jean's composition and Mark's composition were just the same
 - C. Mark's composition was better than Jean's
 - D. Jean didn't write her composition

6. Which of the following is TRUE ?

A. Jean copied (抄) Mark 's composition.

B. Mark copied Jean 's composition.

C. Maybe Jean copied Mark 's composition , and maybe Mark copied Jean 's.

D. There were twin cats at Jean 's home.

Key and explanation :

1. D 课文中老师说 Now this week , write a composition about ' Our cat '意为 :这星期 ,请写一篇有关“ 我们的猫 ”的作文。所以 D 正确。选项 A 意为 :老师要学生好好休息。选项 B 意为 :老师要学生两个星期不做任何回家作业。选项 C 意为 :老师要学生和他们的猫一起写一篇作文。

2. A 课文中老师问大家 ,Have you all got a cat at home ? 意为 :大家家里都有猫吗 ? 大家回答说 ,Yes , Miss Jones. 说明每个学生的家里有猫。所以选项 A 正确。选项 B 意为 :不是所有学生的家里都有猫。选项 C 意为 :只有一些学生的家里有猫。选项 D 意为 :学生中没有一家有猫。

3. A 课文中说 ,All the pupils did the composition , and they gave it to the teacher on Monday. 意为 :所有的学生做了作文 ,并在星期一交给了老师。所以选项 A 正确。

4. C 课文中说 ,The teacher read all the compositions and then she gave them back to the pupils on Tuesday. 意为 :老师把全部作文都看了 ,并在星期二发还给了学生。选项 A 意为 :老师没有把全部的作文都看了。选项 B 意为 :老师看了作文中的一些。选项 C 意为 :老师看了所有的作文。选项 D 意为 :老师没有看任何的作文。所以选项 C 为正确答案。

5. B 课文中老师对 Jean 说 ,Your composition is the same as your brother 's. 这里的 the same as 意为“和.....一样”。老师说 ,你的作文和你兄弟的作文是一样的。选项 B 为正确答案。选项 A 意为 :Jean 的作文比 Mark 的作文好。选项 C 意为 :Mark 的作文比 Jean 的作文好。选项 D 意为 :Jean 没有写作文。其实 Jean 是写了作文 ,但和她的哥哥是一样的。

6. C 这是一个比较灵活的问题 ,意为 :下列哪个说法是对的。粗心的同学认为 ,老师问 Jean 她的作文为什么和她的兄弟的作文一样 ,一定是她抄她的兄弟。其实 ,也存在着她兄弟抄她的可能性。选项 A 意为 :Jean 抄 Mark 的作文。选项 B 意为 :Mark 抄 Jean 的作文。选项 D 意为 :在 Jean 的家里有一对双胞胎的猫。关于这一点 ,课文中根本没有提到 ,只说在 Jean 的家里有一只猫。本题正确答案为 C。

Part Two

(Reading Practice 阅读实践)

(A)

When we think of paper , we think of newspapers , books , letters , and writing paper. But there are many other uses. Only half of the paper that is made for books and newspapers.

Each year more and more things are made of paper. We have paper cups , plates , and dishes for a long time. But now we hear that chairs , tables , and even beds can be made of paper. We even see paper shoes and paper dresses. When we use them once , we may throw them away.

The latest in paper seems to be paper houses. These are not small houses for children to play with , but real , big houses for people to live in. If you buy one , you can put it up in a few hours , and you can use it for about five years.

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. Paper is not only used for books and newspapers , but also for other things.
2. Paper cups , plates , and dishes appeared in our life not long ago.
3. We never believe paper chairs can be used.
4. We may throw paper shoes away at once when we have them.
5. Real paper houses are new to us.
6. People have made paper houses for five years.

(B)

Sometimes we can find our way with the sun. Perhaps birds and animals do the same.

You 're standing in a field at five o 'clock in the morning. The sky is still black with night. But morning is coming. You look over to the east of the sky. There is a little light there. After a time you can see the sun. It 's coming up into the sky from the east !

At ten o 'clock you 're still in the field. Now the sun 's a long way up in the sky. At noon , the sun is over your head. At

six o'clock in the evening , the sun goes down behind the land in the west. Then it 's black night again.

Multiple-choice exercise(选择最佳答案)

1. Birds and animals find their way _____.

- A. by going along the same way
- B. with the help of the sun
- C. in their own way
- D. with man showing the way

2. At five in the morning _____.

- A. it is very bright
- B. morning will soon come
- C. no people have got up
- D. the sky is red and blue

3. The sun always rises _____.

- A. from the sea
- B. from behind mountains
- C. from the east
- D. from any place

4. In mid-day ,_____.

- A. the sun is over our head
- B. the moon is far away from us
- C. we can not see the sun
- D. there is little light in the sky

5. Evening begins when _____.

- A. it is dark
- B. time is late

- C. the sun sets down
 - D. the sun is behind the cloud
6. At night we can not see the sun , because _____.
- A. the sun is not in the sky
 - B. the sun is sleeping
 - C. the sun is lost on its way
 - D. the sun is at the other side of the earth

Unit 2

Part One

The Shoemaker

Once upon a time there lived a shoemaker and his wife.

The man was a good shoemaker and he worked hard , yet he and his wife were very poor.

As time went on , they grew poorer and poorer.

At last the day came when all the shoemaker had left was one piece of leather. It would make only one pair of shoes.

That evening , before he went to bed , the shoemaker cut out a pair of shoes from the leather. Then he left them on his workbench , all ready for him to sew next morning.

As they were going upstairs to bed that night , the shoemaker spoke sadly to his wife.

“ I have used my last piece of leather , ” he said. “ I have cut out one pair of shoes. Tomorrow I will sew them. When they are sold , I do not know what will become of us. ”

New words and expressions 生词注解

1. shoemaker *n.* 鞋匠