

<<阅读套餐.初中卷>>

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内容概要

《阅读套餐（初中卷）：超短篇精选100篇》是一本追求“快乐与效果”相结合的英语助学用书。它精短、易学、耐读、好看，使学习与快乐相伴，同时又获得显著的学习效果，它让你不再埋首于令人憋闷的习题集中，而是轻松漫步于学习演练中，向着目标持续行进之时，美好的变化就会常常不请自来。

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书籍目录

一、凡人趣事Absent—minded Man忘性很大的人Two Women两个女人The Bag Left落下的包Moving the Piano搬钢琴Helen and Glasses海伦和眼镜Dfferent Color Skins不同的肤色Tom ' s Homework 汤姆的家庭作业The Plaster药布I Want to Get Out我想出去！
George and Locks乔治和锁Saved by a Horse被一匹马救过命二、名人轶事A Valuable Guitar一把珍贵的吉他A Great Woman Artist一位伟大的女画家Mark Twain ' s Absent-mindedness心在焉的马克·吐温Beethoven贝多芬Einstein and a Small Girl爱因斯坦和小女孩.....

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章节摘录

Beethoven Beethoven was never afraid to show his feelings. Once when he was playing at a rich man's house, one of the listeners—a man of good family, was talking to a girl. He liked girls more than music, and he did not stop talking when Beethoven started to play. The voice was not a quiet one, and Beethoven could hear well in those days. The music stopped in the middle and Beethoven stood up. "I do not play for animals of this kind!" he cried. "Not for animals!" Then he walked out. 贝多芬贝多芬从来不害怕表露他的感情。

有一次，他在一个有钱人家里演奏，听者中有一位家庭出身很好的男士正与一女孩谈话。这位男士喜欢女孩子胜于喜欢音乐，并且当贝多芬已经开始演奏后，那位男士也没有停止谈话。对于当时听力还很好的贝多芬来说，这声音并不小。

突然，演奏的音乐戛然而止。

贝多芬站起来。

大声说道：“我从来不为这类动物演奏。

不为动物演奏！”说完扬长而去。

Einstein and a Small Girl Dr. Albert Einstein's neighbour was worried. Every day her small daughter went to call on the great scientist. At last her mother went to Einstein. She told him she would worry if the girl was keeping him from his work.

"Oh, not at all," Einstein told her.

"Like her to come to see me.

We get along quite well." "At last," said the scientist, "I have the food she brings me to eat. And she saves the way I do her maths lessons." Comprehension: 1. How often would the small girl come to see Einstein? A. once a week B. Every day C. Every two days D. Every two weeks 2. Why the girl could see Einstein? A. For play B. To eat C. To ask Einstein D. To help her.

爱因斯坦和小女孩阿尔伯特。

爱因斯坦博士的邻居觉得很过意不去，她的小女儿每天都要去找这位大数学家玩。

最后，母亲来拜访爱因斯坦。

她告诉他，她为小女儿影响了他的工作而感到歉疚。

“哦，根本没有。

”爱因斯坦告诉她，“我喜欢她来看我，我们相处得很好。

”科学家接着说：“我们都很喜欢对方。

我喜欢她给我带来的食物，而她喜欢我帮她做数学作业。

Henry Ford Henry Ford was the first one to build cars which were fast, reliable and cheap. He was able to sell millions of them because he "mass-produced" them; that is, he made a great many cars of exactly the same type. Henry Ford's father had hoped that his son would become a farmer, but the young man did not like the idea and went to Detroit where he worked as a mechanic. By the time he was twenty-nine, in 1892, he had built his first car. The first mass-produced car in the world, the famous "Model T" appeared in 1908 five years after Henry had started his great Ford Motor Company. This car proved to be so popular that it remained unchanged for twenty years. Since Henry Ford's time, mass-production techniques have become common in industry and have reduced the price of a great many products which otherwise would be very expensive. mechanic n. 技工

technique n. 技术 Comprehension: 1. Why was Henry Ford famous? A. He is a well known builder. B.

. He is a good mechanic. C. He is the first one to build car D. He is the first one to mass-produce cars 2

. When did Henry Ford start Ford Motor Company? A. 1892 B. 1908 C. 1903 D. 1913 亨利。

福特亨利。

福特是第一个大量生产速度快、结实耐用而又价格低廉汽车的人。

他能够卖成千上万的车，因为他大批量生产汽车，也就是说他大量生产的几乎完全是一个型号的汽车。

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亨利的父亲曾希望他的儿子长大成为一个农场主。

但这个年轻人不喜欢父亲的主意，而是去了底特律成了一个技工。

在1892年29岁的时候，他已经制造出了他的第一辆汽车。

世界上第一批大量生产的汽车——世界闻名的“T型”汽车——出现在1908年，也就是亨利创建他的伟大的福特汽车公司后的第五年。

这种车事实证明是很受欢迎的，因为在后来的20年内，一直保持厂原来的车型而未发生变化。

从亨利·福特的时代起，在工业领域大批量生产的生产技术变得普通，从而降低了原来昂贵高品的价格。

Thomas Edison When Thomas Edison was 15, a train accident injured his ears. Once when he tried to jump on a moving train, a conductor grabbed his ears to pull him up. His deafness could have been cured by an operation. But Edison didn't take the operation. He said being deaf helped him concentrate. "Deafness probably drove me to reading," he said later in life. He was one of the first people to the Detroit Free Library. His library card was number 33. He went through shelf by shelf, reading every book.....

媒体关注与评论

前言如何使学习与快乐相伴，同时又获得显著的学习效果，这是教育的永恒命题，也是教育无止境的追求。

当我们不再埋首于令人憋闷的习题集中，而是轻松漫步于学习演练中，向着目标持续行进之时，美好的变化常常就会不请自来：知识会在不知不觉中浸润你的脑海，能力会在潜移默化中获得提高，而这一切。

都是在快乐的过程中，暗暗完成的。

“英语巧克力书系”，就是一套追求快乐与效果相结合的英语助学用书。

它丝毫没有替代一般辅导用书功用的妄想。

而是试图以轻松的面貌出现在你的面前，相伴你的学习进程。

“精短、易学、耐读、好看”，是它追求的目标。

我们期望它像巧克力一样既食而有味，又能给人以营养；在我们的计划中。

它是一份荟萃口语、阅读、写作于一体的营养套餐，供你享用、回味。

本册《开心超市》，精选各类幽默100篇，配以扼要的词汇注释和练习，可供中级或中级以上英语水平的读者阅读、赏玩。

选文中活词较多，句式也较为多变，有别于一般幽默读物，因而对读者的语言学习也应有额外帮助。

全书按幽默效果产生的原由及幽默的题材，将百篇短文系统分为9个人类，读者在读赏之余，因此也可以略知幽默产生的一些机理。

这9类是：“傻瓜幽默”——展示人的种种蠢相或憨态，捧腹之余。

或可一笑了之，或可引以为诫；“原来如此”——犹如相声中的“包袱”抖开，令人豁然看到现象和本质、原因和结果等等之间匪夷所思或扭曲的联系，不禁大悦；“语言幽默”——通过语词的佯谬、误会或肆意曲解等手段，从而产生颇有文化意味的幽默效果；“儿童幽默”——无论是儿童的天真无忌，还是小小伎俩，都使人觉得妙趣横生；“智慧妙语”——给智慧戴上喜剧的面具，妙不可言；“啼笑皆非”——或展示尴尬，或展示荒谬，或展示误会，令人哭笑不得；“自有解法”——千丝乱麻，可一剪了之，关山刀重，可一水击穿，而有些荒唐的提问，自可以笑答，不必正色；“‘讽’话连篇”——几乎篇篇都是讽刺短剧，可当寓言捧读；最后，“莫名其‘妙’”——基本上是上述分类所不能涵盖的幽默短篇，亦妙不可言，留待读者发掘幽默的机理，归类命名。

东方粟2002年12月

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