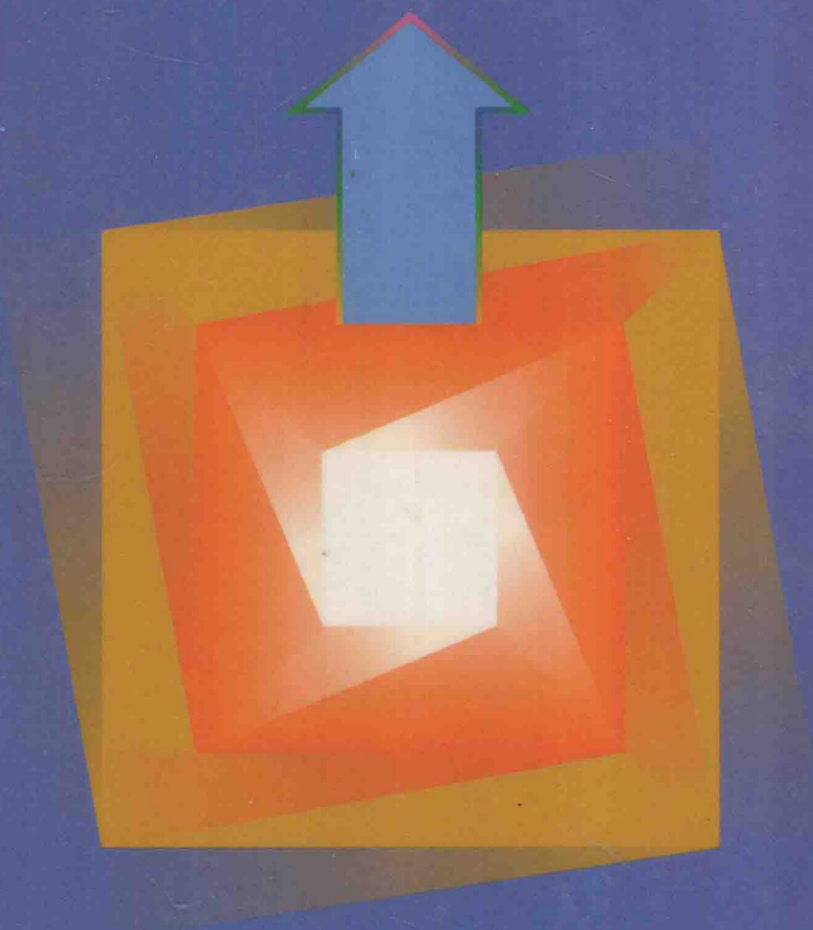


初三英语

课文译注与扩展阅读

顾闻雷 编



东方出版中心

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

初三英语课文译注与扩展阅读/顾闻雷编. —上海:
东方出版中心, 2000.1

ISBN 7-80627-501-0

I. 初… II. 顾… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G 634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 48007 号

初三英语课文译注与扩展阅读

出版发行: 东方出版中心

地址: 上海市仙霞路 335 号

电话: 62417400

邮政编码: 200336

经销: 新华书店上海发行所

印刷: 昆山市亭林印刷总厂

开本: 787×1092 毫米 1/16

字数: 180 千

印张: 10.5

印数: 8,000

版次: 2000 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-80627-501-0/G·151

定价: 12.00 元

内 容 提 要

本书依据国家教委颁布的《九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》编写而成,紧扣教材,融入了作者长年的教学经验。每课均设有两个内容:“课文译注”:采用以段落或层次为单位的夹注形式对课文进行翻译和注释,译文贴近原文,便于学生掌握词汇和句式结构,注释部分对重点和难点如短语、常用词汇、特殊用法及习惯用语等进行归纳和讲解,侧重于基础知识的训练;“扩展阅读”:附3篇体裁或难度与课文相近的阅读材料,并配有注释及习题,有助于学生在理解、消化课文内容的基础上,拓宽英语知识面,进一步提高阅读能力。书后附有参考答案,便于学生自测。本书具有较强的实用性和指导性,适用于广大初三学生,对有关英语教师也有较高的参考价值。

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第 一 学 期

Lesson One

[课文译注]

At the Post Office

I

Wang Hai and his mother are at home. His mother is busy with her housework. She asks Wang Hai to buy some stamps and post a letter to his elder brother Wang Gang, who is now studying in the United States.

(At a post office in Shanghai)

[译文]

在 邮 局

王海和他的母亲在家。他的母亲正忙于家务。她要王海去买几张邮票并寄一封信给他在美国学习的哥哥王刚。

(在上海一家邮局)

[注]

1. be busy with sth. 忙于某事 be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事 His mother is busy with her housework. = His mother is busy doing her housework. The children are busy getting ready for the new term. 孩子们正忙于为新学期作准备。
2. ask sb. to do sth. 要某人做某事 ask sb. not to do sth. 要某人不做某事 Wang Gang asked the clerk to weigh the parcel for him. 王刚要邮局职员给他称一称邮包。
He asked the clerk not to send the parcel by ordinary mail. 他要邮局职员不要当普通邮件寄这件邮包。类似的用法还有: tell sb. to do sth. 吩咐某人做某事 tell sb. not to do sth. 吩咐某人不做某事 I told him to come earlier next time. 我叫他下次早点来。
3. post sth. to sb. (英国用法) = mail sth. to sb. (美国用法) 或 send sth. to sb. (send sb. sth.)
以上三个动词(post, mail, send)都可以表示“寄”。send还可以表示“送、派”。 send sb. a message 给某人送个信 send the child to school 送那孩子上学 send a

messenger to sb. 派使者去某人处

old 有两个比较级和最高级,一个是 older, oldest(指年龄较大、最大、较老、最老或物品较旧、最旧);另一个是 elder, eldest(指家中排行较大、最大)。 My elder brother is two years older than I. 我的哥哥比我大两岁。 My eldest sister is a postwoman. 我的大姐是一个邮递员。 Mr Li's eldest son has got married. 李先生的大儿子已经结婚了。 ...post a letter to his elder brother Wang Gang, who is now studying in the United States. 该句中划线部分是一个定语从句,修饰前面主句中的名词 his elder brother Wang Gang. 定语从句用关系代词(who, whom, which, whose, that 等)引起,跟在主句中被修饰的名词后面。如果修饰人,关系代词用 who, whom whose,或 that;如果修饰物,关系代词用 that 或 which。如果关系代词在定语从句中作宾语,则可以省去。如果定语从句中关系代词是主词,则从句中的谓语动词的人称和数要和主句中被修饰的名词相一致。

The foreigners who are talking with our headmaster are from America. 正和我们校长谈话的那些外国人是美国人。

Do you know the girl (whom) we met the other day? 你认识前几天我们遇到的那个女孩吗?(在定语从句中如果 who 作宾语,写成宾格 whom 或省去。)

This is the tape which has all the texts of Book 13 on it. 这是一盘录有 13 册所有课文的磁带。

Did you enjoy the film (which) you saw last night?

你喜欢你昨天晚上看的那部电影吗?(这句中的 which 在定语从句中是宾语,可以省去。)

以上四句中的 who, whom, which 都能用 that 代替。

Mr Yang is a scientist, whose name is known all over the world. 杨先生是一位举世闻名的科学家。

如果主句中被修饰的名词表示时间,而且关系词在定语从句中作时间状语,可用关系副词 when。

I'll never forget the day when I joined the Youth League. 我永远不会忘记我入团的那一天。

如果主句中被修饰的名词表示地点,而且关系词在定语从句中作地点状语,可用关系副词 where。

This is the place where we held our school sports meeting last autumn. 这就是去年秋天我们举行校运动会的地方。

The restaurant where the food is excellent is not far from my home. 那家菜肴很好的餐厅离我家不远。

Clerk A: Next, please.

Wang Hai: I'd like to buy four two-jiao and two one-jiao stamps, please.

Clerk A: Here you are. That's one yuan. Anything else?

Wang Hai: I want to post this letter to America. How much does it cost?
 Clerk A: I'll weigh it. Well, it's three yuan and six jiao. That'll be four yuan and six jiao altogether.
 Wang Hai: All right.

〔译文〕

邮局职员 A: 下一位, 请。
 王海: 我想要买四张二角、两张一角的邮票。
 邮局职员 A: 给你邮票。一共一元。其他还要什么?
 王海: 我要把这封信寄往美国。要多少钱?
 邮局职员 A: 我来称一称。喔, 是三元六角。总共要四元六角。
 王海: 好的。

〔注〕

1. I'd like to do sth. = I want to do sth.
 Would you like to do sth.? = Do you want to do sth.? 但不能说 I'd like doing...? 也不能说 Would you like doing...?
2. four two-jiao stamps 四张两角的邮票 a five-yuan stamp 一张五元的邮票 two-jiao 及 five-yuan 都是用连词符号(hyphen)连起来的合成形容词, 一般作定语。其中数词后面的名词要用单数形式。 an eleven-year-old girl 一个十一岁的女孩 a ten-minute walk 一段步行十分钟的路程 an eight-metre-wide road 一条八米宽的路 a five-foot-deep hole 一个五英尺深的洞 one sixty-cent stamp 一张六十美分的邮票
 人民币的元 yuan、角 jiao 复数不变; 美元 dollar、美分 cent 复数要加 s。 但如果不是合成形容词, 则不能像上面这样用。 That'll be 10 dollars and 20 cents. 那要 10(美)元 20 分。 My younger sister is eleven years old this year. 我的妹妹今年十一岁。 This well is five metres deep. 这口井有五米深。
3. Here you are. 这里的意思是 Here are the stamps.
4. Anything else? = Is there anything else I can do for you? 或 Is there anything else you want to buy?
 修饰 anything, something, nothing 等的形容词或动词不定式, 都放在它们后面。
 something interesting 一些有趣的东西(事情) anything important 任何重要的东西(事情) nothing else 其他没什么东西(事情) something to read 一些可以读的东西
 else 与 other 的区别: else 修饰不定代词, 如 anything, nothing, something, anybody, nobody, no one, somebody 等, 还可修饰疑问词, 如 what, who, when, where 等, 位置是放在它们后面。 Did you meet anybody else? 你还遇到其他人吗? I have nothing else to do now. 我现在没另外的事可做。 I have to ask somebody else to help me. 我只好去请别的人帮忙。 No one else runs faster than Tim in his class. 班里没人比蒂姆跑得快。

- 更快。 What else did he buy? 他还买了些什么? When else shall we meet again?
 我们另外什么时候再见面呢? other 可修饰名词或数词,位置是放在它们前面。
 other 不可以单独使用,而 the other, others 和 the others 可以单独使用。 the other two
 (那)另两个 the other day 几天前 These guests come from other countries. 这些客
 人来自其他国家。 Tim runs faster than any other student in his class.
 蒂姆跑得比班里其他学生都更快。 He often thinks of others. 他经常为别人着想。
 One of them is mine; the other is my cousin's. 两个中一个是我的,另一个是我表兄的。
 Three of them are yours; the others are Peter's. 其中三个是你的,其余是彼得的。
5. How much does it cost? 这里的意思是 How much does it cost to post this letter to America? 或
 How much is the postage for the letter?
6. weigh *vt.* 称……的重量, *vi.* 重量是…… weight *n.* 重量 The clerk weighed the letter for
 Wang Hai. 邮局职员为王海称了信的重量。 The parcel weighs half a kilo. 这邮包重
 半公斤。 The two parcels are the same weight. 这两个包一样重。
7. altogether = in all

II

(At a post office in New York)

Wang Gang: I'd like to send this parcel to China. How much is the postage?

Clerk B: Do you want to send it by air mail or by ordinary mail?

Wang Gang: By air mail, please.

Clerk B: I'll weigh it for you. That'll be 10 dollars and 20 cents.

Wang Gang: By the way, how long will it take for the parcel to reach China?

Clerk B: About two weeks.

Wang Gang: That's fine. Here's the money.

Clerk B: Thanks.

[译文]

(在纽约一家邮局)

王刚: 我想要把这个邮包寄往中国。邮资是多少?

邮局职员 B: 你要寄航空邮件还是普通邮件?

王刚: 请寄航空邮件。

邮局职员 B: 我给你称一称。要 10(美)元 20 分。

王刚: 顺便问一下,这件邮包到中国要多久?

邮局职员 B: 大约两个星期。

王刚: 很好。给你钱。

邮局职员 B: 谢谢。

[注]

1. How much is the postage? = What is the postage?
2. by air mail or by ordinary mail 和 by fast mail(寄快件)中的 by 是“用……的方式”。对它们提问用 How。
3. It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花费若干时间做某事 It takes some time for... to do sth.花费若干时间做某事 It took me one and a half hours to finish my homework yesterday evening. 昨晚我花了一个半小时做回家作业。 It will take half an hour for a space plane to fly from London to Beijing. 一架航天飞机将花半小时从伦敦飞到北京。
4. reach China = get to China = arrive in China reach 是及物动词,后直接跟到达的地点。get 需要和介词 to 连用才能跟到达的地点。arrive 后面有两个介词可用: in, 用于城市、国家等较大的地方, at 用于较小的地方。arrive in America, arrive in Beijing, arrive at the station, arrive at our school。如果只表示“到达”,而没有说到达什么地方,就不能用 reach 和 get to, 而只能用 arrive。 The parcel arrived the day before yesterday. 邮包前天到了。

[扩展阅读]

(I) How to Write a Letter

When we want to write a letter, we take a piece of paper and a pen. We first write our own address and the date in the right-hand corner. Then on the left-hand side we write the greeting. We may write, for instance, “My dear brother”, “Dear Henry”, etc., and then on the next line, we begin the real letter. We must not forget to leave a margin on the left-hand side of the page. At the end of the letter we write “Yours,” and then we sign our name. We put the letter into an envelope and seal up the envelope. On the envelope, we write the name and the address of the person who is to receive it. We stick a stamp in the top right-hand corner, and then we post the letter.

[注]

1. paper 作不可数名词使用时意思是“纸”;作可数名词使用时意思是“报纸”、“文件”、“论文”、“试卷”等。要表示一张纸可说 a piece of paper. a piece of bread 一块面包
a piece of chalk 一支粉笔 a piece of china 一件磁器 a piece of news 一条新闻
a piece of music 一首乐曲 a piece of good advice 一番忠告
2. own a. & n. 自己的, 自己的所有物 This flat is my own. 这套房间是我自己的。
This is my own flat. 这是我自己的一套房间。 of one's own 属于某人自己的 I

- have a flat of my own. 我有自己的一套房间。 on one's own 凭自己,独立地 He finished the work on his own. = He finished the work by himself. 他独自完成了工作。
- own *v.* 拥有。 Young Edison owned a chemistry lab. 小爱迪生拥有一个化学实验室。
3. on the left-hand side 在左边 left-hand *a.* 左面的, right-hand *a.* 右面的
on the left (side) 在左面 on the right (side) 在右面 on the other side of the river 在河对岸
on the other side of the street 在街道对面
4. greeting *n.* = first words used on seeing sb. or in writing to sb. 问候之词。 "Good morning" and "Dear sir" are greetings. greet *v.* 问候,迎接,向……致意 She was waiting at the door to greet me when I arrived. 当我到达的时候她正等在门口迎接我。
5. for instance = for example 例如
6. etc[*it'setɹə*] = and so on 等等(以及其他东西、事情等等),但“等等其他人”用 and others.
7. real letter 信的本文
8. margin *n.* 页边的空白
9. at the end of 在某时候或地点的末尾 at the end of the street 在街道的尽头 at the end of last year 在去年年底
10. sign *v.* 签(名), sign a letter 在信上签名
11. seal up 封住
12. the person who is to receive it 收信人 who is to receive it 是定语从句,修饰 the person.
be to do sth. 表示职责、义务、意图或约定做某事。 The children are to meet at the gate. 孩子们约好在大门口见面。 We are to work out these problems in half an hour. 我们要在半小时内解出这些题目。 You're to show your own hobbies here. 你们该把你们的兴趣爱好在这里展出。
13. stick *v.* 粘贴
14. in the top right-hand corner 在右上角

根据短文内容判断以下各句的正误:

- () 1. We write our own address and the date in the right-hand corner of the envelope.
- () 2. After writing our own address and the date, we write the greeting on the left-hand side of the letter.
- () 3. At the end of the letter we write "Yours," and then write our name and the date.
- () 4. The letter is put into an envelope and the envelope is sealed up.
- () 5. On the envelope we write the name and the address of the receiver of the letter.
- () 6. We stick a stamp in the top right-hand corner of the letter.

(II) At the Grocer's

- Grocer :* Who's next, please?
- Mrs Smith :* I am. I'd like some milk powder.
- Mrs Johnson :* Excuse me. I was in front of you in the queue. It's my turn to be served. I'd like some eggs, please.
- Grocer :* Certainly, madam. How many would you like?
- Mrs Johnson :* Which ones are fresh?
- Grocer :* All of them are fresh, madam.
- Mrs Johnson :* All right. I'll have a dozen, please. I'll have a melon, too.
No, not that one. It doesn't look fresh. May I have the other one, please?
- Grocer :* All right. Here you are. Anything else? Would you like some tomatoes? I've got a few very nice ones.
- Mrs Johnson :* No, thank you. I've got enough of them at home. May I have some milk powder, please?
- Grocer :* I've only got two tins left.
- Mrs Johnson :* I'll take both of them, please.
- Mrs Smith :* But I wanted some milk powder.
- Grocer :* Sorry, madam. Try again tomorrow.

[注]

1. grocer *n.* 食品杂货商 at the grocer's = at the grocer's shop 在食品杂货店 at the doctor's = at the doctor's office 在医生那儿 at Mr Brown's = at Mr Brown's house 在布朗先生家
2. milk powder 奶粉
3. in the queue = in the line 排队等候
4. It's my turn to be served. 现在轮到我买了。 Whose turn is it? 轮到谁了? wait one's turn 等着轮到 serve *v.* 为……服务 be served (被动语态) 受到招待、被接待
5. fresh *a.* = newly made, produced or arrived 新鲜的
6. a dozen = twelve 一打、十二个
7. melon *n.* 甜瓜
8. look fresh 看上去新鲜。look(看上去)是系动词,后接形容词。或 look like + *n* 看上去像……It looks like rain. 看上去要下雨。但 look carefully at the blackboard(仔细看黑板),其

中的 carefully 是副词,修饰行为动词 look(看)。

9. tomato *n.* 西红柿,复数为 tomatoes potato *n.* 土豆,复数为 potatoes

10. May I have some milk powder, please? 这句虽然是疑问句,但表示的意思是“请求,愿望”,所以不用 any,而用 some。

11. I've only got two tins left. 我只剩下两听了。left 是 leave 的过去分词,这里表示“剩下的”。如:I shall have nothing left. 我什么都不剩了。

根据短文内容选择最佳答案:

1. There are some customers _____.
(A) doing shopping at the supermarket
(B) standing in line at the grocer's
(C) choosing food
(D) leaving the shop
2. Now it's _____ turn to be served by the grocer.
(A) Mrs Smith's (B) Mrs Johnson
(C) Mrs Johnson's (D) someone else's
3. Mrs Smith wants to _____.
(A) buy some milk (B) stand behind Mrs Johnson
(C) get something else (D) jump the queue(不按次序排队)
4. How many melons do you think there are on the grocer's counter? _____.
(A) One (B) Twelve
(C) Two (D) It's unknown
5. Mrs Johnson didn't buy _____.
(A) twelve eggs and a melon (B) these tomatoes
(C) two tins of milk powder (D) both(A)and(C)
6. Mrs Smith bought _____.
(A) nothing (B) a tin of milk powder
(C) some tomatoes (D) a melon

(Ⅲ) It's Quicker on Foot

“Have you pressed the button?” Judy asked.

“Yes,” Frank answered. “The lift is coming. Look, it's at the fourth floor.” Frank pointed at the numberst over the door of the lift.

“It will never come to the seventh floor,” Judy said. “Look, it's at the third floor