

读英语 学英语

(系列英语通俗读物)

2

LEARN ENGLISH THROUGH READING

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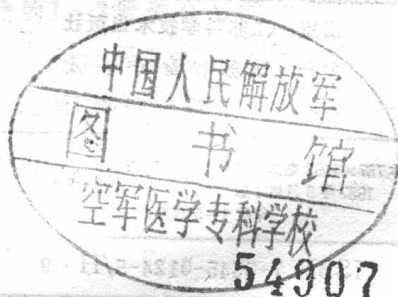
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任 泳 徐 新



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(本系列分两册)

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任 泳 徐 新

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前 言

本套读物是为了帮助广大英语爱好者打好语言基础、提高阅读和理解能力而编写的。全套读物注意了思想性、知识性和趣味性有机地统一，读者在阅读中会感到饶有兴趣。在编写中，对各篇的生词和语法难度作了控制，以便读者能按照由浅入深，由易而难的程序进行学习。

本套读物内容丰富、体裁多样，包括故事、童话、小剧、诗歌、科普小品、智力游戏等，并配有插图。

对文中的难点，我们作了必要的注释。注释力求简明扼要，叙述清楚。有的地方还增加了例句，以便拓宽读者的知识面。

本套读物的1~3册适合初学者和具有初级英语水平，即相当于具有初中英语程度的读者阅读。以后各册将在适当的时候出版。在选材、注释等方面若有欠妥之处，谨请读者批评指正。

编 者

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1. Two Sons

Once there were two men. Each of them had a son. One of the men, Mr White, was very strict with his son,¹ and his friend, Mr Brown, always said to him, "Why are you so strict? I am not so strict, but my son is as good as yours."²

One day both men went to see some friends. Their sons were there, too. They were playing in the garden.³ Soon the two men began to talk about their sons, and again Mr Brown said, "I can't still understand why you are so strict with your son."⁴

Mr White looked out of the window and called his son in.⁵ He wrote a note and gave it to him, and said, "Tom, take this note home and bring me an answer from your mother." "Very well, Father," said his son and went out.

As soon as the boy left the room,⁶ his father began to say: "Tom is opening the door. He is going out. He is going round the corner of the street. He is passing the cinema now. He is going along our street. He is walking up to the house. He is at the door. He is ringing the bell. He is getting into the house. He is standing before his mother. He is giving the note to her. She is reading the note. She is writing her answer. He is getting the answer. He is on his way here."⁷ He is crossing the street. He is at the door of the

house. He is ringing the bell. He is here now." Then, he looked towards the door, and called, "Tom."

"Here I am,⁸ Father," answered Tom.

"Did you go home and get what I wanted?⁹"

"Yes, I did. Here is mother's answer."

"Good, my boy. Thank you. You may go to your friend now."



Mr Brown said then, "My son can also do this." So he wrote a note, called his son in, and told him to take the note to his mother and bring him an answer.

"Hurry up,¹⁰ Bill. I need Mother's answer."

"Yes," said the boy, "I understand."

And he went out. His father began to speak just like Mr White.

"Bill is at the door. He is going out. He is walking down the street.¹¹ He is crossing the street. He is turning to the right. He is at the gate of the park now. He is passing the

museum. He is near our house. He is giving the note to his mother. He is getting her answer. He is in the street. He is turning to the left. He is at the gate of the park. He is walking up the street. He is walking up to the house. He is at the door. He is here now." Then, Mr Brown looked towards the door and called, "Bill."

"Yes, Father," answered Bill.

"Give me the answer from Mother."

"I...I...I will go in a minute,¹² Father. I can't find my cap." Both men looked at each other, but did not say a word.

Notes

1. ... was very strict with his son, ...对他的儿子很严格,
be strict with... 对.....很严格
2. ... but my son is as good as yours. 但我的儿子同你的儿子一样的好。
yours 是名词性物主代词, 在这里相当于 your son.
3. They were playing in the garden. 他们正在院子里玩耍。
were playing 是过去进行时, 表示过去某一时刻正在发生的动作。
4. I can't still understand why you are so strict with your son. 我仍不明白, 你为什么对儿子那么严格。

why 是连词，引导一个从句，作 understand 的宾语。

5. ...called his son in.把他的儿子叫进来。

call...in 把某人叫进来。又如 call...out 把某人叫出去

6. As soon as the boy left the room, 孩子一离开房间，
as soon as 一……就……，此处引导时间状语从句。

7. on his way here 上这儿来的路上
又如：on his way home 在回家的路上
on his way to the factory 在去工厂的路上

8. Here I am. 来了。
这是一句倒装句。正常语序应是 I am here. 这里倒装的原因是强调副词 here。

9. ...get what I wanted?拿到我要的东西了吗？
what 引导一个宾语从句，意思是“所……的东西”，它在从句中作 wanted 的宾语。

10. Hurry up! 赶快！

11. He is walking down the street. 他正沿着街走去。
副词 down 往往有“走去”的意思，而 up 往往有“走来”的意思。下文中的 He is walking up to the house. 中的 up 就是这个意思。

12. I will go in a minute, 我马上去，
in a minute 马上、立刻

两个儿子

从前，有两个人，各有一个儿子。其中一个叫怀特先生的，对儿子非常严格。他的朋友布朗先生总是对他说：“你为

什么那么严格？我就不那么严格。可我的儿子并不比你的儿子差。”

一天，两人都去拜访朋友，他们的儿子也去了，在院子里玩。不一会儿，两人便开始谈起儿子来了。布朗先生说：“我仍不明白，你为什么对儿子那么严格。”

怀特先生望着窗外，把他的儿子叫了进来。怀特先生写了张条子交给儿子，并对他说：“汤姆，把这张条子送回家去，再从妈妈那里带个条子回来。”“是，爸爸。”儿子说着便跑了出去。

孩子一离开房间，怀特先生就开始说：“汤姆正在开门，往外走。他现在拐了个弯，正走过电影院面前。现在他走在我们那条街上，正朝家走去。他到了门口，正按电铃。他走进了屋子，正站在妈妈面前，正把条子递给妈妈。妈妈在看条子，现在在写回条。汤姆拿到了回条，他在往回走，现在正穿过马路。他到了门口，在按门铃，到了。”然后，怀特望着门，喊了一声：“汤姆！”

“来了，爸爸，”汤姆应声答道。

“你有没有回去把你妈妈的回条拿来？”

“去过了。这给您。”

“很好，我的孩子，谢谢你。你可以去玩了。”

布朗先生于是说：“这点事我儿子也能做到。”他写了张条子，把儿子叫进来，告诉他把条子交给妈妈，并带张回条来。

“比尔，要快。我要你妈妈的回条。”

“是，”孩子说。“我知道了。”

孩子走后，布朗先生也象怀特先生一样，说开了。

“比尔到了门口，正往外走。他正沿着街走着，现在正穿过马路，在向右转弯，现在到了公园门口，正打博物馆面前走

过。他快到家了，现在把纸条交给了妈妈，拿到了妈妈的回条。他来到街上，在向左拐弯，现在到了公园门口，正沿着街走来，正向这个房子走近，现在到了门口，来到这儿了。”然后，布朗朝门口望去，喊了一声：“比尔！”

“来了，爸爸，”比尔应声答道。

“把你妈妈的回条给我。”

“爸爸，我……我……我马上去。我的帽子找不到了。”

怀特先生和布朗先生两人你看着我，我看着你，谁也没说话。

2. Living Near the North Pole¹

Near the North Pole there are two seasons: winter and summer. The winter nights² are long. For³ more than two months, you can't see the sun, even at noon. The summer days are long. For more than two months, the sun never sets, and there is no night.

The temperature is very low near the North Pole. Even in summer the temperature⁴ is below 0 °C.⁵ Trees cannot grow under such cold weather. So people there⁶ have to build their houses with animal skins, earth, stone, or snow. When they go out hunting they live in tents of animal skin. When they move, they take their tents with them. When they are out in a storm and cannot get back home, they build houses of snow.⁷ Don't think that these houses of snow must be very cold.⁸ In fact, they are warm and safe. They leave these snow houses when the storm is



over.

The life near the North Pole is very interesting.

Notes

1. the North Pole 北极

pole [pəʊl] n. 极(点)

2. the winter nights 冬季的夜晚

winter 作定语, 修饰 nights.

又如: the summer days 夏季的白天

3. 介词 for 在这里表示一段时间, 意思是“长达”。

4. temperature [ˈtempərɪtʃə] n. 温度

5. below 0°C 摄氏零度以下

0°C 读作 zero degree centigrade [ˈziərəu diˈɡriː
ˈsentɪɡrɪd]

6. people there 那儿的人

there 作定语时, 一般放在被修饰的名词后面, 这里修饰 people。

7. When they are out in a storm and cannot get back home, they build houses of snow. 当他们外出遇到风暴而不能回家时, 他们便垒起雪房子。

这是一句带有时间状语从句的复合句。when 在这里表示“当……时候”。in a storm 的意思是“遇到风暴”。

get back home 回家

houses of snow 雪房子, of snow 表示用雪当材料(垒起来的)

又如: a house of wood 一幢木房子

8. Don't think that these houses of snow must be very cold. 别以为这些雪垒的房子一定很冷。

must 这儿是“一定”、“肯定”的意思，表示说话人主观的猜测。

that 引导的从句，作 think 的宾语。

生活在北极附近

靠近北极的地方，一年只有两个季节：冬季和夏季。冬季，长夜漫漫，有两个多月根本就看不到太阳，即使在中午也看不到。夏季，白天很长，有两个多月，太阳一直不落，那时，根本没有什么黑夜。

北极附近的气温很低。即使是夏天，温度也在 0°C 以下。在这样寒冷的气候下，树木无法生长。因此，生活在那儿的人只好用动物皮、泥土、石块或雪建造住房。外出打猎时，人们就住在用动物皮做成的帐篷里。人们每迁移一处，总要把帐篷带着。有时，他们外出遇上风暴不能返回时，就用雪块垒起房子。别以为这些雪垒成的房子一定很冷，事实上，它们既暖和又安全。风暴过后，他们便扔下这些雪屋走了。

北极附近的生活是十分有趣的。

3. At the Zoo

"Teacher," asks Zhang Ming, "must we study at school today?"

"No. You don't have to,¹" says the teacher. "Today we are going to the zoo."

"To the zoo!" say all the boys and girls in the class. "Shall we go now?"

"Yes," says the teacher. "You may go with me. You may see the animals and have lunch there. We must go now. The bus is here."

The day is not hot or cold. It is a beautiful spring day. The students and their teacher get on² the bus. It is nice and big.

"May we sing?" asks Li Ping.

"Not now," says the teacher. "I want to talk to you about animals. Today we can see many kinds of animals. We can see fish, birds, elephants, monkeys, horses, crocodiles, and others. We can learn a lot."

In twenty-five or thirty minutes³ the bus comes to the zoo. "Here we are,⁴" says the teacher. They all get off the bus.

In the zoo they see many interesting and beautiful animals.

"May we give things to the animals?" asks Liu Lin.