

英语有声读物丛书

7

ENGLISH LISTENING SERIES



SELECTED ENGLISH READINGS
FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL
STUDENTS

中级英语朗读文选

编写说明

朗读之于学英语，犹如舌头之于人体。学习英语离不开朗读，朗读是学习英语的必要手段。朗读有助于掌握正确的语音语调，提高会话能力，养成良好的语言习惯；朗读能促进对读物的理解，加深记忆，朗读还能培养人的美感，陶冶人的情操。朗读训练的重要性，早已为中学英语教学工作者和学习者所认识。他们希望有合适的有声材料，能为中学生的朗读训练提供方便。

本书主要是为高中学生和同等水平的英语自学者进行英语朗读训练而编写的。材料选自国内外出版物，基本上是原文，只是对原来篇幅较长的作了必要的缩减。选材时力图注意兼顾文体的多样性（故事、寓言、论说文、诗歌、小说简写本片断等）和内容的知识性与趣味性，语言难度一般不超过或相当于高中各年级英语课本的难度。书中第一部分可供高一学生用，第二部分可供高二、高三学生用。每篇读物包括正文、注释和汉译文三部分，另附有三篇谈朗读的短文。

本书承蒙张文庭教授仔细审阅，陈艾先生曾为本书的编写提出指导性的意见，在此谨致谢意。

编者

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出版说明

凡是学习英语的人，都会考虑一个问题：怎样才能学好英语？最简单的回答是：得在听、说、读、写四个方面下功夫。这首先就得着重抓好听和说。如果听、说达到一定水平，写、读便有了基础。这套书就是着眼于加强英语听、说训练而编写的。

有声英语读物能帮助我们创造学习英语的环境。读者可以根据自己的需要，随时随地听录音，训练自己的听觉；还可以随声朗读，训练自己的语音语调和口语能力。所以，这套丛书是学习英语的同志提高听、说能力的良好辅助读物，也是英语教师进行课堂教学和组织课外活动的良好工具。

这套有声读物将从今年起每年出四、五本。它的选题将根据当前我国学生和英语自学者在英语学习中所急需解决的问题来确定，书和录音磁带由中外专家和教师编辑录制。发音力求标准、清晰，速度适中，适合课堂放听和业余自学。

过去我们出的书都是无声的，现在开始出有声的了，这是新的一步，希望此举能得到广大读者的支持。欢迎惠赐高见，以便改进此套丛书的编辑出版工作。

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Part One

1. A Little Pig Goes to See the World

One day, a little pig was standing^① at the door of his house. His mother stood behind him.

The Little Pig said, "Oh! The farmer's boy has left this door half open^② so I can get out. I have always wanted to see the world, and now is my chance^③. I'm off. "

"No, no. Stay here with me. You will be safer in the house. "said his mother.

"No, I'm going. Good-bye. " said the Little Pig.

"Take care, take care, " called his mother.

"Poor old thing! Well, I'm off, " and he walked out into the square farmyard surrounded by a wall^④.

"So this is the world. What a large place it is!" I must take care or I shall get lost^⑤, "said the Little Pig to himself. He went on and saw two geese^⑥ standing in his way, putting out their heads at him. "Quack^⑦, quack!" they called.

"I don't like this. I'll go as fast as I can^③," said the Little Pig. Then he saw four hens standing by the wall a little farther on^④. "Cluck^⑤, cluck, cluck, cluck." they cried.

"What does this mean? I can't understand. Anyway, how much I shall have to tell^⑥, when I get home!" He went on until he came to a door.

A red cow was standing there. "What a terrible thing! I must hurry away. Why^⑦, I am back at the door of my own house," said the Little Pig to himself.

"So^⑧ here you are back again. What have you seen?" said his mother.

"Oh, many things! I have been round the world. I find it is square and has a wall around it. In fact it is like a big house. "

"Is that so!" said his mother.

"The first thing that I saw in the world was a pair of the strangest pigs. They had two legs, and very long necks^⑨. Then I saw four smaller pigs, and they said, 'Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck. '"

"What does that mean?" asked his mother.

"Oh, it's of no use to tell you what it means^⑩, for you wouldn't understand. Then I saw a huge red pig with two horns^⑪. "

"Really?" said his mother.

"As I had been all around the world, I came home.
Ah, the world is a fine place. I know all about it now "

注释:

- ① was standing 是过去进行时态, 这种时态常被用来描述故事发生的背景。
- ② ...has left his door half open(离开时)让门半开着(虚掩着)。句中动词 leave 的意思是“(离开时)使…处于(某种状态)”或“(离开时)听其留于(某种状态)”, 如: He left the light on. 他离开时灯是亮着的。
——How did you leave your people? 你离开家人时他们情况怎样?
——I left them quite well. 我走时他们都很健康。
- ③ ...and now is my chance. 句中的 now 是副词, 可看作表语或状语 (is = exists). now 也可作名词用, 如: Now is the right time for harvesting. 现在正是收割的季节。
- ④ ...the square farmyard surrounded by a wall. 句中 surrounded by a wall 作定语, 修饰 farmyard.
square [skweə] a. 正方形的
- ⑤ get lost 迷路; lost [lɒst] 为 lose 的过去分词, get lost 相当于 lose one's way (迷路) 的意思。
- ⑥ geese [gi:s] n. 鹅 这是特殊复数形式, 单数形式是 goose [gu:s] .
- ⑦ quack [kwæk] v. (鸭、鹅)嘎嘎地叫
- ⑧ I'll go as fast as I can. 我得尽可能快地走。
- ⑨ a little farther on 是副词短语作定语修饰 the wall.
farther ['fɑ:ðə] ad. far 的比较级形式。
farther on 更远(些), 再往前(些)如: The station is about two

miles farther on. 到火车站大约还有两英里路。

⑩ cluck [klʌk] v. 咯咯地叫

⑪ Anyway, how much I shall have to tell,...! 是感叹句。它的相应的陈述句形式是:

Anyway, I shall have much to tell,...

⑫ Why, I am back...句中 why 是语气词,在这里表示惊奇,相当于“噢”。

⑬ So here you are back again. 这下你可回来啦! 置于句首的 so 可视上下文译成诸如“那么”,“好了”等字眼,如:

So here we are at last. 好了,我们终于到了。

So you fully agree. 那么,你完全同意了。

⑭ neck [nek] n. (头)颈,脖子

⑮ Oh, it's of no use to tell... 噢,告诉...也没用, it 指 to tell...

“of + 名词”可相当于形容词,如 of use = useful, of no use = useless;
又如:

His report is of great importance. 他的报告很重要。(of great importance = very important)

⑯ horn [hɔ:n] n. (动物的)角

译文:

小猪儿外出看世界

一天,一只小猪站在屋门前,猪妈妈站在它后面。

小猪说:“哦! 农夫的孩子走时没关紧大门,我可以出去啦。我早就想看看世界,现在可有机会了,我走啦!”

“别走,别走。跟我一起呆在这里。在屋里安全些,”猪妈妈说。

“不,我走了,再见!”小猪说。

“要当心点，要当心点，”猪妈妈喊道。

“可怜的老妈！好啦，我走啦。”它走了出去，来到一个有围墙的四方形农家院子。

“原来这就是世界。好大一个地方啊！我可得当心，不然的话我会迷路。”小猪心里想。它往前走去，看见两只鹅挡在路上，伸长头颈对着它，“嘎，嘎，”地叫道。

“我可不喜欢这个。我得快走，有多快走多快，”小猪说。后来它看见不远的墙边站着四只母鸡，“咯，咯，咯，咯”叫个不停。

“这是什么意思？我可不懂。不过我回到家里时，有好多东西可讲啊！”它继续走着，直到来到了一个门口。

一头红色的奶牛正站在那里。“多可怕的家伙！我得赶快离开。怎么，我已经回到了自己家的门口了。”小猪自言自语道。

“原来你回来了。你看到了什么？”猪妈妈问。

“嘿，看见了好多东西！我走遍了全世界。我发现世界是个四四方方的地方，用墙围着。其实世界就象一所大房子。”

“是这样吗？”猪妈妈说。

“我在世界上最先看到的是两只最怪模怪样的猪。它们长着两条腿，还有长长的脖子。接着我看见四只比那小些的猪儿，它们说：‘咯，咯，咯，咯’。”

“那是什么意思？”猪妈妈问道。

“哦，告诉你那是什么意思也没用，反正你懂不了。后来我还看见一头红色的好大好大的猪，还长着两只角。”

“果真？”猪妈妈问。

“我游历了世界一周，就回家了。啊！世界可真是个好地方。现在世界是个啥样子我全知道了。”

（摘自日本《全国大学入试问题正解》）

2. Little French Marie

This is a true story of a little French girl whose name was Marie^①.

Marie lived in France with her father and mother. Her father and mother worked very hard but they were very poor.

On Christmas Day children receive gifts^② from friends and parents. These gifts are put in coloured bags which look like stockings^③. These stockings are called Christmas stockings. Parents and friends fill stockings with gifts and put them on the tree.

They do this on the night before Christmas (Christmas Eve) after the children have gone to bed.

On Christmas morning the children get up very early to get their gifts. They find sweets, chocolates, toys, balls, marbles, balloons^④ and many other things in stockings.

Marie's father and mother bought a very small tree for her. The tree had only one stocking on it and it was empty. They put coloured paper on it to make it look happy. They were very unhappy because they could not give Marie

a Christmas gift. They had no money to buy one.

Marie was a happy child. She was never unhappy.

The night before Christmas, Marie went to bed early.

"I shall get up early tomorrow," she said to her parents. "I shall get up before you to see the gifts in my Christmas stockings."

Her parents thought and thought. Then the mother said, "I think I'll put an apple in the stocking tomorrow morning. I saw one apple on the apple tree outside."

The Christmas tree was in the sitting-room.

It was a cold night and the wind was very strong. It opened the window of the sitting-room.

The wind shook the apple-tree outside. Leaves from the apple-tree were blown into the sitting-room. A little bird was also blown from the tree, and it fell on the Christmas tree. The stocking was on the tree, but it was open and empty. It had nothing in it.

The bird was cold. It flew into the stocking because it looked like a nest^⑤.

Early next morning Marie



crept^⑥ quietly into the sitting-room. She looked at the Christmas tree.

"Here is the stocking," she said, and put out her hand to take it. The little bird made a noise and it moved in the stocking.

Marie saw the bird. She took it in her hand and screamed^⑦ happily.

Her parents heard the scream, and ran quickly into the sitting-room.

"This is my Christmas present^⑧," said Marie. "I found it in my stocking."

The parents were very pleased because their little girl was happy.

注释:

- ① Marie ['mɑ:ri(:), mɑ'ri:] n. 玛丽(人名)
- ② gift [gift] n. 礼物, 赠品
- ③ stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] n. 长(统)袜; 似长(统)袜的东西
- ④ sweets [swi:ts] n. (常用复数)糖果
chocolate ['tʃɒkəlɪt] n. 巧克力糖
marble ['mɑ:bəl] n. (游戏用的玻璃、石头等做的)弹子
balloon [bə'lu:n] n. 气球
- ⑤ nest [nest] n. 巢, 窝
- ⑥ creep [kri:p] v. 蹑手蹑脚地走动
crept [krept] 是过去式

⑦ scream [skri:m] *v.*, *n.* 尖叫

⑧ present ['preznt] *n.* 礼物

译文:

法国小姑娘玛丽

这是一个名叫玛丽的法国小姑娘的真实故事。

玛丽和她的父母住在法国。父母虽然辛苦工作，但却很穷。

圣诞节那天孩子们会收到朋友和父母的礼物。这些礼物放在一个长袜模样的彩色袋子里，这样的长袜袋叫圣诞节长袜。父母和朋友们把礼物放入长袜并把袜子挂在树上。

他们通常是在圣诞节前夕待孩子们上床睡觉之后放礼物的。

圣诞节那天，孩子们清早爬起来就去拿礼物。他们会在袜子里发现糖果、巧克力、玩具、球、弹子、气球和其它礼品。

玛丽的父母亲给她买了一棵小小的圣诞树，树上只挂着一只袜子，而且还是空的。他们在袜子上贴上彩带想使它显得喜气洋洋。他们心中很不快活，因为他们未能送给玛丽一件圣诞礼物。他们没钱买呀。

玛丽是个快活的孩子，她从来没有感到不高兴的时候。

圣诞节前夕，玛丽早早就上床睡觉了。

“我明天清早就起床，”她对父母亲说道。“我要在你们之前先起床，好好看看装在圣诞袜里的礼品。”

她的父母亲苦苦盘算，终于她母亲说：“我想在明早往袜子里放一个苹果，我看见外面的苹果树上有一个苹果。”

圣诞树放在起居室里。

那天夜晚天气寒冷，刮着大风，大风吹开了起居室的窗子。

风摇撼着外面的苹果树。树叶给吹进了室内，树上的一只小鸟也被吹到圣诞树上。袜子就在树上，但袜子里空无一物，袜口张开着。

小鸟怕冷，飞进了袜子，因为袜子象个鸟巢。

第二天清早玛丽悄悄地溜进了起居室，她看了看圣诞树。

“袜子在这。”她边说边伸手去拿袜子。小鸟在袜子里抖动着，吱叫着。

玛丽发现了小鸟并把它放在手上，她高兴地喊了起来。

她的父母亲听到喊声，急忙跑进起居室。

“这是我的圣诞礼物，”玛丽喊道。“我在袜子里找到的。”

她的父母亲真高兴，因为他们的女儿很快活。

（摘自英国 *Learn and Act by Mary Baker*）

3. A Minute in an Earthquake^①

A minute seems a short time when one is in a pleasant place, and sometimes it passes much too quickly. But in an earthquake it is terribly long. At one moment you are living your usual life. At the next your chairs and tables are dancing on the floor, your house is moving about, and your world is suddenly changed. You cannot be sure what will happen next. You cannot be sure if you will live and see what happens next.

So it was at the big city that morning people who had been sleeping opened their eyes and found their beds moving about^②. Bookcases^③ travelled slowly across floors. A strange noise could be heard on all sides^④. Then stones began to fall down into the rooms and into the street outside. Walls and buildings started to come down^⑤. The cries of those who were hurt could be heard from far and near^⑥, and in some places the roads themselves opened like wide mouths. Street cars^⑦ fell on their sides. Electric wires came down and started fires.

What does a man do when such things happen? He

wants to get outside, and runs as far away from high buildings as he can. People who live in the country and near open fields^⑧ have a great advantage^⑨ in an earthquake. They are free from^⑩ the fear of falling walls and buildings. But those who live in towns and cities have no safe place waiting for them^⑪.

At the end of one minute the earthquake stopped, and the noise slowly died away^⑫. Many of the people who had run into the streets with their night clothes went back home to dress properly. They were not really afraid because earthquakes in this city were fairly common. Most of them believed that this would soon stop.

注释:

- ① earthquake ['a:θkweik] n. 地震
- ② So it was at the big city that morning people who had been sleeping opened their eyes and found their beds moving about.
 - a) 上句 = It was so (that) at the big city that morning...so 是表语, it 指被省略了的 that 所引导的从句。
 - b) who had been sleeping 是定语从句, 修饰 people.
 - c) moving about 是宾语补足语。
- ③ bookcase ['bukeis] n. 书橱, 书箱
- ④ on all sides 到处
- ⑤ come down (屋)倒塌, 倒下
- ⑥ far and near 远近, 四面八方