

全国高等教育自学考试  
指定教材（英语专业）配套用书

# 英语阅读（一） 学习指导

（配高教版）

主编 袁锡兴教授



世界图书出版公司

# 英语阅读(一)

## 学习指导

(配高教版)

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世界图书出版公司

(陕)新登字第 014 号

英语阅读(一)  
学习指导

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封面设计 卢 骁

世界图书出版公司出版发行

(西安市南大街 17 号 邮编 710001)

北京建筑工业印刷厂印刷

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/32 印张:9 字数:160 千字

2000 年 1 月第 1 版 2000 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印数:0001—3000 册

ISBN 7-5062-2667-7/H·245

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Wx2667 共 2 册 总定价:30.00 元  $\begin{matrix} \text{(一)} & 10.00 \text{ 元} \\ \text{(二)} & 20.00 \text{ 元} \end{matrix}$

# 前 言

《英语阅读(一)》和《英语阅读(二)》是全国高等教育自学考试指导委员会组织编写、由高等教育出版社出版的一套英语专业自学考试指定用书。是供个人自学、社会助学和国家考试使用的。此教材内容丰富、涉及面广,阅读量大。是一套针对性和适用性极强的好教材。但是,编者在教学实践中,发现很多考生在自学过程中普遍感到教材偏难,他们希望能有一套较好的配套教材,以帮助其课文阅读、长句(含难句)分析、给出练习答案及注释等。为此,我们特组织北京一些重点大学中具有数十年英语教学经验和多年英语自学考试辅导经验的教授、专家,新编写了这套《英语阅读学习指导》辅导教材,以帮助广大考生克服自学过程中的困难,顺利通过自考关。

本套辅导教材包括下列内容:

## 一、课文注释

1. 词语用法解释与举例:对课文中的重点词语作解释和举例,有英文例句,也有中文翻译作为对照,以帮助考生理解。

2. 课文长句的分析与翻译:对课文中的长句、难句作结构上的分析,并译成汉语,以利考生准确理解原文。

## 二、练习答案

1. 词汇:(1)给出对应词汇的答案。(2)对词汇多项选择题进行注释。

2. **课文理解**:(1)对判断是非题,不仅给出答案,而且指出在课文中何处可找到答案。

(2)对理解多项选择题,给出答案,指出课文中第几段第几句可以证明。

3. **回答问题**:根据课文内容就所提问题作出简单、明了的回答。

4. **翻译**:根据要求,将短文译成通顺的中文。

以上这些内容大部分是原指定教材中没有的,或是只有答案,却没有注释、说明的,本套书是《英语阅读》的理想配套学习辅导教材。有此一书在手,学好《阅读》不愁。相信本套辅导教材对参加高等教育英语专业自学考试的考生会有很大帮助,同时,对使用《英语阅读》的英语教师也极有参考价值。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所不免,望广大读者批评、指正,以便再版时修订和完善。

编者

2000年1月于北京

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## Unit One

### 1. Gifts of the Magi

#### Notes

1. This story was written at the time when men did not wear their watches on their arms as they do now, but in their pockets, with a chain. (para.1)

这个故事发生在男人们不象现在把手表戴在手腕上,而是系着链子放在口袋里的时代。

此句中 when 引导的是定语从句,修饰 time。with a chain 是介词短语作状语,位置后置是起强调作用。分别举例如下:

This is the hour when the place is always full of women and children. 这个时候,那个地方总会有很多妇女和儿童。

He has always longed for the time when he should be able to be independent. 他一直渴望能够独立。

He was a little gentleman, with glasses. . . (戴着眼镜)

2. She had spent many happy hours planning something nice for him, something fine and beautiful which was really worthy of Jim. (para.3)

她花了很多幸福的时光计划为吉姆购买一件美好的礼物,一件与他真正相配的精致又漂亮的礼物。

此句中 spend... (in)doing ... 是重要句型。be worthy of 意思是“值得……”,是常用动词短语。something 常跟形容词作后置定语,which 引导的是定语从句,修饰 something。

3. There were two possessions of Mr. and Mrs. Young in

**which they took great pride. (para. 5)**

扬夫妇有两件引以为自豪的东西。

此句中 in which 引导的是定语从句, 修饰 two possessions。

其中 take pride in... , 作“以……为自豪”解。如:

The old man takes pride in his good health.

这个老人以他好的身体感到自豪。

Chinese people take pride in their diligence and bravery.

中国人民为他们的勤劳与勇敢而感到自豪。

**4. Della was searching the shops for Jim's present. (para. 12)**

蒂拉为寻找吉姆的礼物跑遍了大大小小的商店。

该句中 search ... for ... , 经常用作 search some place for something。如:

The police were searching the mountain for the missing boy.

警察正在山上寻找丢失的男孩。

I have searched the library for a book I want for two hours.

我在图书馆花了两小时寻找我要的书。

**5. I had my hair cut off ... . (para. 18)**

我剪头发了……

此句中 have something + V-ed 是英语中重要结构之一。一般宾语与宾补之间是动宾关系, 动词的行为是由他人完成, 而不是由主语完成。如:

I had my room repaired yesterday.

昨天, 我房子整修了一下。

There was something wrong with my TV set, so I had to have it fixed.

我的电视机出了问题, 所以我不得不找人修。

**6. I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. (para. 18)**

没有礼物给你,我不可能度过这个圣诞节。

这句用的是虚拟语气,有时假设的情况并不以条件从句表示出来,而是通过一个介词短语来表示。如:

This change could not have taken place without a solid industrial foundation.

没有坚实的工业基础,这种变化不可能发生。

We could have done better under more favorable conditions.

如果有更有利的条件,我们能干得更好。

## **Exercises**

### **Reader's Quiz**

**Glance over the text quickly once and see if you can answer the following questions.**

1. What were men and women proud of at the time when the story was written?

Men were proud of watches with a chain in their pockets and women were proud of long hair.

2. Where did Della and her husband live? Were they a wealthy couple?

They lived in the two rooms at the top of a building in a poor part of New York. No, they were very poor.

3. What had Della been planning before Christmas Day came?

She had been planning to buy something nice for her hus-

band as a present.

4. How did Della get this one dollar and eighty – seven cents?  
She had been saving every penny she could for months. This was all she had got.
5. What were the two possessions of Mr. and Mrs. Young in which they took great pride?  
One was Mr. Young's gold watch and the other was Mrs. Young's beautiful long hair.
6. For what purpose did Della sell her treasured golden hair?  
She sold her hair to buy her husband a Christmas present.
7. Why did Della choose the watch – chain as her present to her husband?  
Because her husband sometimes didn't like to take out his watch to look at the time just because it had no chain.
8. How did Della feel when she was waiting for her husband to come back?  
She felt nervous and worried that her husband would not be happy with her hair cut off.
9. Why was Jim rather surprised when he first saw Della without her beautiful hair?  
Because he bought a set of combs for Della's beautiful hair as a Christmas present.
10. Was Jim very unhappy with Della when he learned that she had sold her hair just to buy him a present? What did he say about it?

No, he was just very surprised . He said, " Let's put our

Christmas presents away and keep them for a time. They are too nice to use just at present . . . .”

### **Vocabulary**

#### **A. Use each of the following terms in a sentence.**

1. to wear(穿着;戴)

Mary wore a new dress at the party yesterday.

玛莉穿了一件新衣服参加昨天的晚会。

2. to take pride in(以……为自豪或骄傲):

John takes pride in his good memory.

约翰为他好的记忆力感到骄傲。

3. to be worthy of(值得)

This book is worthy of attention. 这本书值得注意。

4. to pay(支付)

I have to pay the rent once a week.

我必须每周付一次租金。

5. to fix one's eyes on(用眼睛盯住,凝视)

He fixed his eyes on the picture of the dead hero couple.

他凝视着这对死去的英雄夫妇的照片。

6. to set to work(着手工作)

As soon as he arrived at his office, he set to work.

他一到办公室就开始工作。

7. to live through(度过;经受住)

He has lived through two wars and three revolutions.

他经历了两次战争和三次革命。

8. to number(计算,数)

It is difficult to number one's hair. 头发是很难数清的。

9. to hunt(寻找, 搜寻)

I have hunted everywhere in my room but found no watch.  
我在房间到处找了, 但没有发现手表。

10. to undo(松开, 解开)

My shoe-lace has come undone. 我鞋带松了。

**B. Match the term in the left column with one which has a similar meaning in the right column.**

**A**

d 1. looking-glass(镜子)

e 2. put on(穿上)

a 3. serious(严肃的)

h 4. count(计算)

b 5. tear-filled(含泪的)

j 6. gift(礼物)

i 7. sign(迹象)

g 8. gone(消失)

c 9. pretty(漂亮的)

f 10. possessions(拥有物)

**B**

a. grave(严肃的)

b. tearful(流泪的)

c. fair(美丽的)

d. mirror(镜子)

e. wear(穿着)

f. belongings(所有物)

g. disappeared(消失)

h. add up to(总计)

i. symbol(记号)

j. present(礼物)

**Comprehension Exercise**

**I. Decide which answer best completes the following statements according to the information in the passage.**

1. Christmas differs from the other holidays in that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is one of the most important holidays in England

B. it is the only religious holiday in the Western world

- C. people must come back for the reunion dinner on Christmas Eve
- D. people have the habit of giving gifts and spending the holiday with the family

[答案]D

[注释]见第1段第2句: Two important things ... : the customs of giving gifts and the habit of spending it with the family.

2. We are reminded of Christmas many weeks before the event because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. everyone is busy posting the Christmas cards
  - B. the shopping centers are overcrowded with the shoppers
  - C. people are told by the newspapers that Christmas is only once a year
  - D. people can see the special decorations put up everywhere

[答案]D

[注释]见第2段,全段都描写圣诞前夕到处都装饰一新,迎接节日的到来。

3. What the gift matters most is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Christmas gift should be genuine
  - B. the Christmas gift should not be commercialized
  - C. the genuine Christmas spirit is to be found behind the gift
  - D. the Christmas gift should be good and pleasant

[答案]C

[注释]见第3段第2句。

4. Many people are filled with sorrow because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all the commercial activity is sacred at Christmas time  
B. Christmas is such a sacred holiday that it should not be overcommercialized  
C. they no longer feel the genuine Christmas spirit in the highly commercialized age  
D. the shopping centers have gone too far in their advertisements

[答案]B

[注释]见第3段第1句。

5. On Boxing Day, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spend their time in games, merriment and more eating and drinking  
B. spend their time watching boxing games on TV  
C. recover themselves from too much excitement and food  
D. enjoy the traditional Christmas dinner in the evening

[答案]C

[注释]见最后一段最后一句。

**II. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the information given in the passage.**

- (T) 6. Christmas is a holiday of religious significance. (见 para. 1 第2-3行)  
(T) 7. We are reminded of the coming Christmas by all the commercial activity. (见 para. 2)  
(F) 8. The post office urges us to post early for Christmas because there are millions of cards and parcels sent at one



time. (见 para. 2 倒数第 2 句: ... hundreds of millions of cards and millions of parcels ... every year.)

(T)9. Without such modern transportation means as cars or trains, many families would have to live through Christmas without the Christmas reunion. (见 para. 3 倒数第 1 句)

(F)10. The excitement of all the presents is hardly over until it is the time for the traditional Christmas dinner. (见 para. 5 第 2 句: ... is hardly over before ...)