

# 中学英语阅读文选

English Reader

福建人民出版社

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福建教育学院外语组选注

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福建人民出版社出版

福建省新华书店发行

福建新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 32开本 3 11/16印张 6万字

1979年3月第1版 1979年3月第1次印刷

印数：1—281,000

统一书号：7173·365 定价：0.27元

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# 1. National Anthem of The People's Republic of China

March on, brave people of our nation,  
Our Communist Party leads us on our new Long  
March.

Millions as one,

We march, march on to the Communist goal.

Build our country, guard our country,

We will work and fight.

March on, march on, march on!

Forever and ever, raising Mao Tsetung's banner,  
march on!

Raising Mao Tsetung's banner,

March on, march on, march on and on!

## Notes

1. national anthem [ˈæntəm] 国歌

2. Long March 长征

3. millions as one 万众一心

4. forever and ever 永远

5. on and on 继续不停地

# 中 华 人 民 共 和 国 国 歌

## National Anthem of The People's Republic of China

1 = G  $\frac{2}{4}$

聂 耳 曲

进行曲速度

Music by Nieh Erh

Tempo di marcia

集体填词

Words written collectively

(1 · 3 5 5 | 6 5 | 3 · 1 5 5 5 | 3 1 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 |

1) 0 5 | 1 · 1 | 1 1 5 6 7 |

前 进! 各 民 族 英 雄 的

March on, brave peo-ple of our

1 1 | 0 3 1 2 3 | 5 · 5 5 |

人 民, 伟 大 的 共 产 党

na- tion, Our Com-mu-nist Par- ty

3 · 3 1 3 | 5 · 3 2 | 2 — |

领 导 我 们 继 续 长 征。

leads us on our new Long March.

6 5 | 2 3 | 5 3 0 5 |

万 众 一 心 奔 向 共

Mil- lions as one, we march, march

3 2 3      1 |      3    0 |      5 . 6      1 1 |

产 主 义      明      天,      建    设    祖 国  
on to the Communist goal.      Build our coun-try,

3 . 3      5 5 |      2 2 2      6 |

保    卫      祖 国      英 勇 地      斗  
guard our coun-try,      We will work and

2 . 5 |      1 . 1 |      3 . 3 |      5 - |

争。    前    进!    前    进!    前    进!  
fight. March on, march on, march on!

1 . 3      5 5 |      6 5 |      3 . 1      5 5 5 |

我      们    千    秋    万    代    高    举    毛    泽    东  
For-      e- ver and e- ver, rais- ing Mao Tsetung's

3 0      1 0 |      5      1 |      3 . 1      5 5 5 |

旗      帜      前    进!      高    举    毛    泽    东  
ban- ner, march on! Rais- ing Mao Tse tung's

3 0      1 0 |      5      1 |      5      1 |      5      1 |

旗      帜      前    进!      前    进!      前    进!  
ban- ner, march on, march on, march on and

1      0 |

进!  
on!



## 2. Union Is Strength

Long, long ago, there lived an old man. He had three sons. But he was very unhappy because his three sons often quarrelled among themselves and he could do nothing about it.

One day the old man fell ill. He knew he could not live very long. He called his sons to his bedside and showed them a bundle of sticks. He said,

"Let's see which of you is strong enough to break this bundle of sticks."

The three brothers tried in turn but failed.

Then the old man asked his eldest son to untie the bundle. He gave each of them a stick and said,

"Now you try and see if you can break it." This the three brothers did easily. Then the old man said,

"See, my sons? You can't break the sticks in a bundle, but you can break a single stick.

You must bear this in mind. Union is strength."

### Notes

1. long, long ago 很久以前
2. ...he could do nothing about it. ....他对于这件事无能为力。
3. to fall ill 生病
4. ...he could not live very long. 他不会活得很久了。
5. a bundle of 一捆
6. Let's see which of you is strong enough to...  
让我们看看你们中哪一个力气大到.....  
which... 是宾语从句。
7. The three brothers tried in turn but failed. 那三个兄弟轮流试了试, 但是都折不断 (失败了)。  
in turn 轮流  
but 但是 (连接词, 连接动词 tried 和 failed)
8. each of them 他们当中每一个人
9. to bear in mind 记在心里

### 3. The Wolf and the Lamb

One day a wolf met a lamb and wanted to eat him. So he said to the lamb, "You insulted

me last year.”

“I was not born then,” the lamb replied.

“Well, you always eat my grass,” the wolf said.

“I have not yet tasted grass,” answered the lamb.

“You drink from my well,” shouted the wolf at last.

“I have never drunk water. My mother’s milk is both food and drink to me,” the lamb replied.

The wolf had nothing more to say, but still he seized the lamb and ate him up. He thought to himself, “What the lamb said is true, but I must have my supper.”

The aggressor will always find an excuse for his acts of aggression.

### Notes

1. to be born 出生
2. I have not yet tasted grass. 我迄今尚未尝过草。  
yet 与动词否定式连用, 表示“尚未”的意思。
3. You drink from my well. 你喝了我井里的水。

又例如: to drink from a spring 喝泉水

4. at last 终于

5. My mother's milk is both food and drink to me.

我母亲的奶既是我的食物, 又是我的饮料。both...and...

是并列连接词, 表示层进关系, 作“既……又……”,

“两个都”或“不但……而且”解。

又例如: We must be both red and expert. 我们必须做到又红又专。

6. to eat up 吃尽

7. to think to oneself 自己思索

8. What the lamb said is true. 小羊所说的都是真实的。

What the lamb said 是主语从句。

9. to find an excuse for... 为……找借口

#### 4. What the Kettle Says

Welcome, children! Make yourselves at home.

Let me introduce myself. I am a kettle. I boil water for breakfast, dinner or tea.

Do you know what I am made of? I am made of iron. My friends, the pots and pans, are also made of iron.

There you see another friend of mine and her family. In the middle you see the teapot, and all around her the cups and saucers, just like a hen and her chickens.

The cups and saucers are made of china clay. The teapot is also made of china clay.

Oh, it's nearly five o'clock now. Will you excuse me for a minute? I'm going to boil some water for tea. But please don't go away. Stay for a cup of tea. It won't be long.

### Notes

1. What the Kettle Says 水壶的自述 (标题)
2. make yourselves at home 别客气
3. The cups and saucers are made of china clay.  
杯子和碟子都是瓷土制成的。

“be made of” 制成, 用 (原料) 做成 (东西)  
例如: Steel is made of iron. 钢是由铁炼成的。

“china clay” 是 “瓷土”; “China” 是 “中国”。

4. Oh, it's nearly five o'clock now. 啊! 现在快五点了。
5. I am going to boil some water for tea. 我要烧水泡茶。

“be going to” 打算, 将要

例如, I am going to borrow the book "The State and Revolution." 我打算借《国家与革命》这本书。

We are going to put up a dining-room there. 我们打算在那里建造一个食堂。

6. to go away 去, 走开

But please don't go away. 但是请你别走开。

7. Stay for a cup of tea. 留下来喝杯茶。

"a cup of tea" 一杯茶

"a cup of wine" 一杯酒

## 5. The Fox and the Crow

One day a crow found a piece of meat and flew up into a tree with it.

Just then a fox passed by. He saw the crow with the meat in her bill.

"I should like to have that meat myself," thought the fox. "Perhaps I can get it by a trick." So he went up to the tree and began to talk to the crow.

"How beautiful you are!" said he. "I never saw such a fine bird as you. What bright eyes you have! How your feathers shine!

"I have heard about your beautiful voice. Oh, queen of the birds, won't you sing a song for me?"

The crow was so pleased that she did not stop to think. She opened her bill to show the fox how well she could sing. Down fell the meat to the ground.

This was just what the fox wanted. He didn't wait to hear the rest of the song but ran away with the meat.

### Notes

1. one day 有一天
2. a piece of meat 一块肉 a piece of ... 一块(支, 条……) (后面常跟不可数名词, 如 a piece of chalk 一支粉笔, a piece of news 一条新闻)  
meat 肉 (统指用作食品的各种动物的肉。)
3. ... flew up into a tree with it. ... 衔着它 (指肉) 飞进树里。 (with it 是介词短语, 作状语, 修饰 flew. )
4. just then 正在那时
5. He saw the crow with the meat in her bill. 他看见乌鸦嘴里衔着肉。 (with the meat in her bill 是 crow 的复合宾语。)

6. I should like to ... 我很想(希望)……

7. Perhaps I can get it by a trick. 也许我能够用诡计把它(指肉)(谋)得来。(by a trick 是介词短语, 作状语, 修饰 get。)

8. How beautiful you are! 你是多么美丽呀!

What bright eyes you have! 你的一双眼睛长得多么明亮呀!

How your feathers shine! 你的羽毛何等放光彩!

(以上三句都是感叹句。在感叹句中开头的 How 和 What 都作“多么”、“何等”解, 但 How 修饰形容词和动词, What 则修饰名词。)

9. I never saw such a fine bird as you. 我从未见过象你这样的美丽的鸟儿。

such ... as... 象…这样的… (例如: I like such good films as “Sparkling Red Star” and “Dr. Norman Bethune.” 我喜欢象《闪闪的红星》和《白求恩大夫》这样的好影片。)

10. The crow was so pleased that she did not stop to think. 乌鸦如此得意以至于不冷静考虑一下。

(亦即高兴得连想都不想一下。)

so pleased that ... 如此得意以至于……

so ... that ... 如此……以至于……

11. Down fell the meat to the ground. 那块肉掉到地上来了。(英语句子是倒装句。为了强调“掉下来了”这个表现得失的决定性现象, 把副词 Down 移到谓语



动词 fell 前面, 又把 Down fell 移到主语 the meat 前面, 把当时“掉下来肉”的情景渲染得更加生动。象这样谓语动词的位置在主语的前面, 是英语倒装句的特点。)

12. This was just what the fox wanted. 这正是狐狸所想要的。(What the fox wanted 是名词从句, 作表语用。)
13. He didn't wait to hear the rest of the song but ran away with the meat. 他不等听完歌唱便衔着肉跑了。(the rest 在这里作“其余部分”解。rest 在这里是名词。)

## 6. Four Seasons

The year is divided into four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter.

In spring, trees are filled with new life, and the weather gets warmer and warmer. The ground is covered with fresh grass. The woods and forests are filled with songs of birds.

When summer comes, the weather gets hotter. It is the busy season for the peasants. They work in the fields from morning till night.