

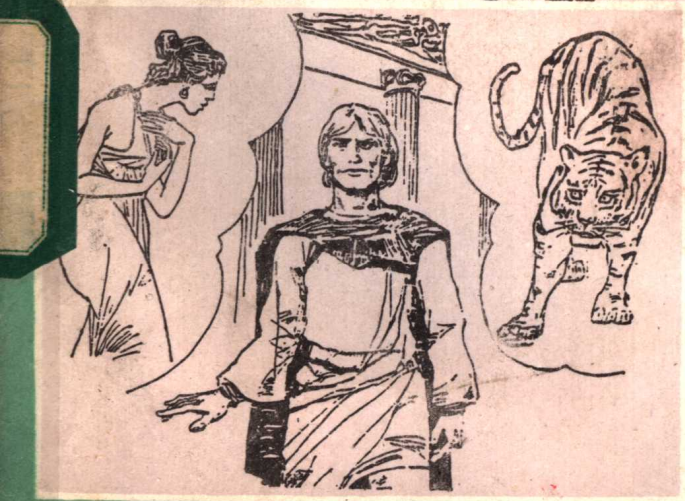
中央电大英语教材编写组编

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电大英语读物

ENGLISH READER

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中央广播电视大学出版社

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前 言

《电大英语读物》为电大《英语》教材的配套课外阅读材料，共三册。第一册配合电大《英语》第一、二册，第二册配合电大《英语》第三册，第三册配合电大《英语》第四册。本书为第二册，主要供电大理、工、文、经各专业学生使用，也可供社会上自学英语者使用。

全书分为十八课，每课由有指导的阅读练习、课文和注释三部分组成。

有指导的阅读练习(Guided Reading) 传统的读物大部份是课文在前，练习在后。本书一改传统习惯，在每课的第一部份安排了三、四项练习，从理解和词汇两方面对阅读提出了具体要求，使学生带着问题去读课文，变无目的的阅读为有目的的阅读。

课文(Text) 每课有一篇课文，内容力求既有知识性和趣味性，又和配套教材中相对应的课文内容一致。课文篇幅在400字左右。课文后附有生词表，以生词出现的先后顺序排列，不注音标、词类和词义，以培养学生从上下文中猜测生词词义的习惯。

注释(Notes) 每课课文后配有若干注释，主要包括长句难句的分析、专有名词和词组的汉译以及同义词的比较等内容，帮助学生准确地理解课文。

本书最后附有全部课文的汉语译文、总词汇表和阅读练习答案。总词汇表中注出生词的音标、词类和词义，以便查阅。

本书由约翰·费尔德(John Field, 中央电大英国专家)、梁小平(中央电大)和李士芎(中央电大)编写，由高等教育出版社曹根望担任责任编辑，由中央电大于万才绘制插图。

编 者

一九八八年四月

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UNIT 1 The Hound of the Baskervilles

GUIDED READING

1 快速阅读课文,找出下列问题的答案。

- a What did Holmes tell Sir Henry to do? Why was Sir Henry surprised?
- b What did Holmes and Watson pretend to do?
- c Why did the fog worry Holmes?
- d Who came out of the fog?
- e What did the hound look like?

2 根据上下文猜出课文中下列生词或词组的意思。

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| hound (第1段) | reminded ... of (第1段) |
| moors (第1段) | in danger (第1段) |
| pretended (第3段) | hid (第3段) |
| intended (第4段) | nervously (第9段) |
| frightening (第11段) | surrounded (第11段) |

3 根据课文完成下列句子。

- a Holmes told Sir Henry to _____ and to _____, although, before this, he had told him not _____.
- b Holmes and Watson pretended to _____, but returned and _____ near the house where Sir Henry had gone to _____.
- c Holmes wanted to see whether _____.
- d But then _____ came closer and Holmes became worried that they would _____ in the fog.
- e The fog came so close that Holmes and Watson moved to _____.
- f Then they heard Sir Henry's _____ and saw him _____.
- g When Sir Henry walked past them, he _____.
- h Then suddenly a terrible animal came out of _____.
- i It had _____ around its _____. It had _____ eyes, and fire was coming from _____.

TEXT

The Hound of the Baskervilles

(Sir Charles Baskerville was found dead.¹ Beside him were the marks of a huge dog.² This reminded people of³ a story that a ghostly hound lived on the moors near the Baskerville house, and had killed many people from their family. Sherlock Holmes warned Sir Henry Baskerville that he was in danger.⁴ Dr Watson tells the story.)

Holmes had warned Sir Henry not to go out on the moor alone at night. But, one day, he told Sir Henry to go out to dinner that evening, and then to walk home. Sir Henry was surprised, but he agreed to⁵ this.

Holmes told Sir Henry that he and I had to go to London. We pretended to do so; but returned to the moor. We hid near the house where Sir Henry was having dinner, and waited for him to leave.

Holmes intended to follow Sir Henry and see if the hound attacked him. But suddenly, he noticed that a white fog had begun to move across the moor. He looked worried.

"If we lose him in the fog, he may die" he said.

The fog came closer and closer, until Holmes and I could see nothing. We had to move away from the house and on to higher ground.

Suddenly, Holmes put his ear to the ground.

"I can hear him coming," he said.⁶

We heard footsteps; then we saw Sir Henry come out of the fog. We remained hidden;

and he walked past us. He was looking nervously over his shoulder.

“Listen,” said Holmes, and I heard him load his gun. “Here it comes!”

I heard an animal's feet coming towards us. We looked into the white curtain of fog, wondering what would appear.⁷ Holmes's face was pale and excited. Then suddenly his mouth opened in surprise, and I jumped to my feet. A frightening shape had come out of the fog. It was a dog, a black dog bigger than any I had seen. Fire came from its open mouth; its eyes were fierce; and a strange light surrounded its huge head and back. Nobody, in their worst dreams, could imagine anything like that terrible thing.



hound

moor

to intend

frightening

to remind

to pretend

nervously

fierce

ghostly

to hide

to load

to surround

NOTES

1 Sir Charles Baskerville was found dead.

was found 是一般过去时的被动语态, dead 在句中作主语补语。

2 Beside him were the marks of a huge dog.

此句是倒装句型。因主语较长,故把表语提前,形成倒装。

3 remind ... of 使...想起,提醒。

4 in danger 在危险中。

5 agree 在多数情况下作不及物动词用,后面可以接 with (同意某人的意见等)、to (同意某一建议、安排等),也可以接不定式(同意做某事)。

6 "I can hear him coming," he said.

这里的 coming 是 come 的现在分词形式,在句中作宾语补语,hear sb. doing sth. 是一有用句型,意思是“听见某人在做某事”。

7 ..., wondering what would appear.

这里的 wondering 是现在分词,与它后面的宾语构成分词短语,在句中作伴随或方式状语。

UNIT 2 Chinese Acrobats

GUIDED READING

1 阅读课文各段的第一个句子,猜想全篇课文的大概内容。

2 快速阅读全篇课文。根据上下文猜出课文第二段中下列生词的意思。

spin: spin plates on sticks

balance: others balance on chairs

juggle: others juggle with balls

wires: walk on wires

根据上下文猜出课文中下列生词的意思。

tombs (第3段)

influenced (第4段)

puppet (第4段)

fit (第5段)

retire (第5段)

3 指出下列句子分别可以做课文哪一段的小标题。

a There were acrobats in China two thousand years ago.

b Our acrobats often do wonderful things.

c Acrobats have to retire early, if they are not fit enough.

d Chinese acrobatic troupes are famous.

e You can see acrobatics in other kinds of show.

TEXT

Chinese Acrobats

Chinese acrobats are known all over the world; and troupes often perform abroad. An acrobat show often has conjuring and escapology in it as well as acrobatics.¹

The acrobats' acts are often amazing. Some spin plates on sticks; others balance on chairs. Some carry trays of glasses on their heads or feet; others juggle with balls or walk on wires.

There have been acrobats in China for a very long time. Two thousand years ago, dead Han rulers were buried in huge tombs with paintings on the walls; and some of these paintings show acrobats and jugglers. The performers perhaps came originally from West or Central Asia.



Because we have had acrobats for so long, they have influenced other kinds of entertainment. Peking Opera sometimes includes acrobatics;² and, in some traditional puppet shows, the puppets spin plates on sticks, exactly like human acrobats.

Acrobats are often quite young. They need to be very fit and to be able to move quickly.³ When acrobats get too slow to perform,⁴ they retire and teach their acts to younger men and women.

troupes	conjuring	escapology
acrobatics	to spin	sticks
to balance	trays	to juggle
tombs	Asia	to influence
Peking Opera	puppet	to retire

NOTES

1 An acrobat show often has conjuring and escapology in it as well as acrobatics.

1) 这里的 show 是名词,意为“表演”。

2) as well as 是并列连词,意为“不但...而且”,或“既...又...”,其重点在前者,而不在后者,译成中文时要先译后者再译前者。例如:

Mr. John Field is our friend as well as our teacher.

约翰·费尔德不仅是我们的老师,还是我们的朋友。

2 Peking Opera sometimes includes acrobatics; ...

注意区分 sometimes、sometime 和 some time 之间的不同。sometimes 只能作副词,意思是“有时”; sometime (不分写)可以是副词,用来指不确定的时间,也可用作形容词,意思是“从前的”; some time (分写)则是名词,一般指“相当长的时间”。

3 They need to be very fit and to be able to move quickly.

这里的 need 是及物动词,意思是“需要”,后面可以跟名词、不定式和动名词。

4 When acrobats get too slow to perform ...

too ... to 是“太...以致不能”的意思。前面的 too 是副词;后面的 to 是动词不定式符号,后面应跟动词原形。

UNIT 3 “Tom-All-Alone’s”

GUIDED READING

- 1 快速阅读课文,找出下列问题的答案。
 - a What was “Tom-All-Alone’s”?
 - b What job did Jo do?
 - c Why did Jo not feel like other people?
- 2 找出课文第三段中用以描述 Tom-All-Alone’s 以及街上房子的形容词。
- 3 课文第五段中的 signs 指的是什么? 为什么对于 Jo 来说这些 signs 毫无意义?
- 4 为什么作者在课文第六段中要让 Jo 坐在一个专门向海外派遣传教士的办公室门口?

TEXT

“Tom-All-Alone’s”

Is there any connection between a large house with its servants, and the life of Jo, a poor boy who sweeps the road so that people can cross it? Perhaps there will be later in this story: the rich and the poor often come together unexpectedly.

Jo sweeps the crossing all day; and he does not think about such things. In fact, when somebody asks him a question, he always says that he “don’t know nothing”. All he knows is that it is very hard to clean the mud off the crossing in bad weather.



Jo lives — which means, Jo has not died yet — in a ruined area which is known by the name of “Tom-All-Alone’s”. It is a black, dirty street, where decent people do not go. Its broken old houses are occupied by people who crawl in and out of walls and floors like hundreds of insects. They sleep in corners where the rain comes in; they come and go, carrying diseases with them.

Twice recently, there has been a crash in “Tom-All-Alone’s”; and a house has fallen. These accidents have made a line in the newspaper and filled a bed or two in the hospital. The gaps remain; and soon people come to live among the ruins.

How strange to be like Jo! To go slowly through the streets, not knowing the shapes or the meanings of the signs which appear over shops and at the beginning of streets and on doors and in windows. To see people read and to see people write and to see the postman deliver letters, and not to know what is happening. It is puzzling for him to feel that he is not human.² He sees animals go past, and knows that he is like them in not understanding

what goes on around him.

Jo came out of "Tom-All-Alone's", eating a dirty piece of bread. He sat down and finished his bread on the step of an office which sends priests overseas. He admired the size of the building, and wondered what it was for. Jo could not imagine how important it is to teach Christianity to foreigners, and how expensive it is.

He went to his crossing, and began to clean it. The city began to wake up. All that strange reading and writing began again. Jo, and the horses and cattle, did what they could.

A band came and played music. Jo listened to it; a dog listened too. They listened in the same way.

The day became darker and rain began. Jo tried to earn money among the mud and wheels; and earned very little — perhaps enough to pay for his night's sleep in "Tom-All-Alone's". Then darkness came; the gas lights were turned on in the shops. A wet, cold evening began.

(Adapted from *Bleak House* by Charles Dickens)

connection	to sweep	unexpectedly
mud	ruined	decent
to occupy	to crawl	diseases
ruins	postman	to deliver
priests	overseas	to admire
Christianity	cattle	band
wheel		

NOTES

- 1 Is there any connection between a large house with its servants, and the life of Jo, a poor boy who sweeps the road so that people can cross it?

1) a large house with its servants 拥有很多仆人的大户人家。

2) a poor boy who sweeps the road so that people can cross it 为 Jo 的同位语。

- 2 It is puzzling for him to feel that he is not human.

这里的 it 是先行词,作形式主语,真正的主语则是 for him to feel that he is not human 这个带逻辑主语的不定式短语。

UNIT 4 Animal Talk

GUIDED READING

1 快速阅读课文,找出下列问题的答案。

- a What do you think a chimpanzee is?
- b What is American Sign Language?

2 课文中下列数字分别说明了什么?

7 20 150 85 1965 18 months

3 Washoe 和 Moja 如何进行交际? 它们各有多少词汇? 它们如何使用这些词汇?

4 根据上下文猜出课文中下列生词的意思。

precise (第1段)

deaf (第1段)

master (第3段)

skill (第3段)

psychologists (第4段)

convince (第4段)

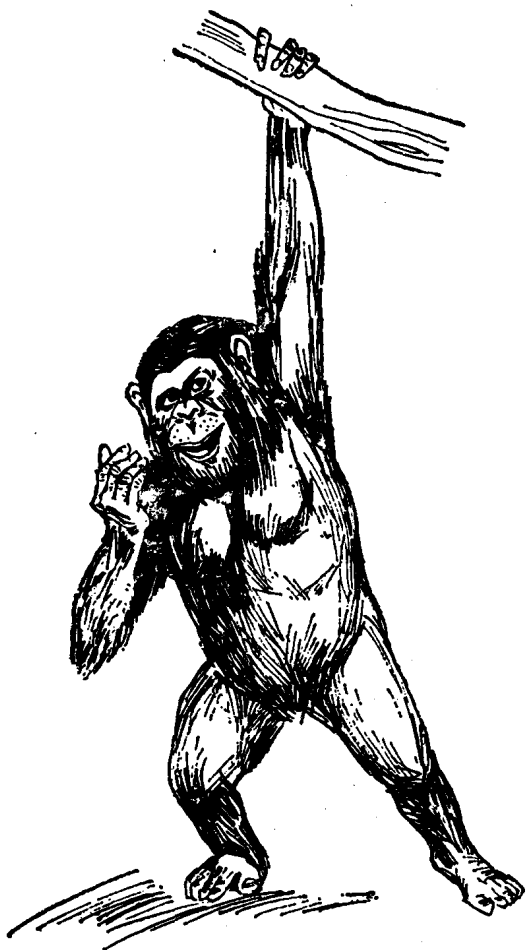
frightened (第5段)

instructions (第5段)

TEXT

Animal Talk

Moja is an amazing chimpanzee. She has learnt to talk — or, to be more precise, she has learnt to communicate with her fingers, using “American Sign Language”, a special language which was invented for deaf people.¹ Moja’s vocabulary at the moment is over 150 words, and is still increasing.



Moja lives with Trixie and Allen Gardner, who started their experiments with chimpanzees more than twenty years ago. In 1965, she saw a film about a chimpanzee which had learnt to speak seven English words. The animal was obviously finding the words very difficult; and the Gardners thought that it would be easier to teach a chimpanzee sign language.²

They were right. The Gardners' first chimpanzee, Washoe, mastered a vocabulary of 85 words in three years. She could also put words together to form a complete idea. For example, she could signal "Give sweets". Research workers were interested to notice that Washoe learnt this skill when she was between eighteen months and two years old. Human children learn the skill at the same age.

Some psychologists did not believe that Washoe really used language. The Gardners tried to convince them by keeping a careful record of what happened every time the chimpanzee wanted to communicate.³ Then they began to train their second chimpanzee, Moja.

Moja has been even more successful than Washoe. She can now ask for food and for many other things that she wants. She can show, through sign language, when she is unhappy or frightened. She can also follow many different instructions which the Gardners give her.

Scientists used to believe that language was a human skill; and that animals could never learn it. The Gardners' experiments have made them change their minds.⁴

chimpanzee	precise	deaf
to master	sweets	research
skill	psychologists	to convince
frightened		