

English Chinese mutual connection reading

英汉联通

双语阅读

主编 钱 君 柴秀智

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高一·记叙文

关注新大纲，新课程标准

双语联通互动；时尚话题选篇；方便快捷的训练方法

提高英汉双重阅读能力

吉林教育出版社

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时代的要求 未来的需要

——写在《英汉联通双语阅读》出版之际

近年来，随着我国对外交流的进一步深入，尤其是我国在加入 WTO 以后，英语作交际工具越来越受到普遍的重视。同时，也应该认识到，拥有一个过硬的使用汉语的能力，也显得越来越重要。如何提高英语阅读能力和汉语阅读能力是中学英语教学和语文教学的一个重要环节。

广大的中学教师在如何促进英语教学方面，采取了很多行之有效的办法。据统计，在中学英语课堂教学中，教师“一半汉语一半英语”、“英语多于汉语”和“几乎全部英语”的比例已达 95% 以上。这同十年前的英语课堂教学所采用的“语法翻译法”的局面相比，已有了明显进步。而近两年来，在很多城市的一些重点中学，都在积极尝试在其他学科中采用双语教学，效果十分明显。一般说来，在英语课堂教学中，学生一般只关心“教师是怎么说的”及如何进行模仿，这只是语言学习的初级阶段。而在其他学科采用双语教学，学生在听课时，不仅能学到教师如何说，更重要的是，他们接受到“老师在说什么？”和“老师向我们传达了什么信息”，也就是说，学生不但关心了老师的语言的形式，而且还关心了老师的语言所传递的信息。这种双语的方式，不仅获取了某一学科的知识，同时也感受了英语语言方面的氛围。这无疑是语言学习的一个更大的进步。

本套书——《英汉联通双语阅读》，正是从这一需求出发而设计的。全书共分四大板块：

□精彩原文 确实体现了地道、精彩的选文原则，原汁原味。其中所涉猎的题材不仅包括了现代生活、现代科技、现代文明的方方面面，同时还关注了与学生密切相关的学习方法、理想信念、感受生命、关爱人类等诸多富有时代气息的短文，它不仅能帮助学生提高阅读水平，同时，也能扩展知识视野。

□训练平台 使学生读有所得，训练到实处。题目设置灵活多样，不仅对应中、高考的命题原则，而且也考查了学生对原文的整体理解。

□译文速递 翻译精巧流畅，与原文相互对照，相互联通，增加了对英语原文的理解。同时，在对照中阅读，不仅使学生能读懂，还能学到一些翻译技巧。

□理解感悟 多为思考性题型，主要考察对译文内容的整体感悟，使学生在自由阅读中拓展思维空间。

我们希望通过阅读这套书，为学生提供一个独特的学习语言，运用语言的特殊环境，使学生能积累一些词汇，积累一些语感，积累一些知识，为双语学习打下一定的基础。其实，这也是时代的要求，未来的需要。

综合策划部

2002年5月

1. *Safe Hands*

►精彩原文

A fire engine raced through the streets to a fire. Its siren was screaming “Wee-wu. Wee-wu. Wee-wu.”

It was not long before the engine reached the fire. Smoke was pouring out of an apartment building where many people lived. There were flames coming out of the top floor windows. The firemen quickly connected their hoses and began pouring water onto the building.

Then a woman appeared on one of the top floor windows. “Help!” she cried. “Help!” She had a small baby in her arms. “Throw the baby down,” one of the firemen called. He was a big, strong man with wide shoulders. “I don’t dare,” the woman shouted. “You might drop him.” The fireman laughed. “Don’t worry,” he said. “I won’t drop him. I’m the goalkeeper for the fire department’s soccer team.”

The woman looked down at the fireman. She saw his wide shoulders and big hands. “All right,” she said. She leaned out of the window and dropped the baby. It fell safely into the fireman’s hands. The only problem was that for a moment he forgot where he was and what he was doing. He bounced the baby three times and then kicked it halfway up the street.

►训练题

1. The title “Safe Hands” means _____.
A. very cozy and safe
B. dangerous

1. *Safe Hands*

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➡训练题

1. The title "Safe Hands" means _____.

- A. very cozy and safe
- B. dangerous

- C. soft hand
D. hard hand
2. The sound of a fire engine's siren is _____.
A. Wee-wu. Wee-wu
B. Mow
C. Wu-wu
D. We don't know
3. As used in the last sentence, "bounce" means _____.
A. jump
B. move up and down
C. throw away
D. spring

译文速递

安全之手

一辆消防车风驰电掣般驶向着火现场，警报器“呜呜呜”叫着。

消防车很快抵达火场。一栋住满人的居民楼里正冒出浓烟，顶层窗户喷出熊熊火焰。消防员迅速接好水龙带，开始向大楼喷水。

一个女人出现在顶层一个窗户前。“救命呀！”她喊道，“救命呀！”她怀里抱着一个婴儿。“把孩子扔下来。”一名消防员喊道。这位消防员高大，健壮，虎背熊腰。“我不敢扔，”那女人叫道，“你接不住”。消防员大笑起来：“别担心，”他说，“我会接住的。我是消防队足球队守门员。”

这个女人向下看了看他，见他臂宽手大。“好吧。”她说，她把身子探出窗外，抛下孩子。孩子安全地落在了消防员手中。惟一的问题是，这位

消防员一时竟忘了他此时此地地做什么。他将孩子抛了三下，然后一脚将他踢到大街中间去了。

理解感悟

这位消防员为什么在接住孩子后，又将他踢到大街中间去了？

2. Chewing Gum

⇒精彩原文

Why do people like to chew gum? Some people say they like the taste. Others say they can think better when they chew gum. Some people chew it when they have some boring work to do. Others chew gum when they are nervous.

Gum is a mixture of several things. For many years gum companies made gum from chicle. Chicle is a natural gum from a tree in Mexico and Central America. Now companies use plastic and rubber made from petroleum instead of chicle.

Gum must be soft so you can chew it. A softener keeps it soft. The gum company makes the softener from vegetable oil. A sweetener makes the gum sweet. This sweetener is usually sugar. Then the company adds the flavor.

Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle in 1836. However, chewing gum was not new. The Greeks chewed gum from a tree over 2000 years ago. Mayan Indians in Mexico chewed chicle. Indians in the northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum from a tree there.

People first made bubble gum in 1928. Children like to blow bubbles with bubble gum. Some university students do too.

⇒训练题

1. In which year Thomas Adams made the first gum from chicle?

A. 1836

- B. 1863
C. 1928
D. 2000
2. In modern time which of the following material isn't in gum? _____.
A. Softener
B. Sweetener
C. Flavor
D. Chicle
3. Which of the sentence is wrong according to the passage? _____.
A. Gum is a mixture of several things.
B. The gum company makes the softener from animal oil.
C. Indians in the northeastern United States taught Europeans to chew gum.
D. People first made bubble gum in 1928.

译文速递

口 香 糖

人们为什么喜欢嚼口香糖呢？有些人说他们喜欢口香糖的味道，还有人说嚼口香糖有助于思考。有的人在做枯燥乏味的工作时嚼口香糖，而有的人则是在感到紧张时嚼。

口香糖是几种物质的混合物。多年来，口香糖公司用奇可树胶制作口香糖。奇可树胶是一种产于墨西哥和中美洲树木上的天然胶。现在口香糖公司用塑料和从石油中提取的橡胶取代奇可树胶。

口香糖必须柔软才能嚼。软化剂使它保持柔软。口香糖公司用植物油制作软化剂。甜化剂使它变甜。这种甜化剂通常是糖，然后再加上调味剂。

托马斯·亚当斯于 1836 年用奇可树胶制造了第一块口香糖。然而，嚼口香糖并非一件新鲜事，早在 2000 多年前，希腊人就嚼一种树的树胶。墨西哥的玛雅印第安人嚼树胶。美国东北部的印第安人教欧洲人嚼当地树上的树胶。

人们于 1928 年第一次制作泡泡糖。孩子们喜欢用泡泡糖吹泡泡，有些大学生也喜欢嚼泡泡糖。

➡理解感悟

分析文中第一段中第二句话的复句关系类型：

3. *The Butcher and the Customer*

精彩原文

Joe Biggs was a butcher. He worked five and a half days a week. His shop shut at one o'clock on Thursdays, and it was shut on Sundays. Saturdays were the busiest days.

Joe had a big refrigerator in his shop, but he tried not to buy too much meat at a time, and to sell it before he bought more.

One Thursday a woman came into the shop at five minutes to one. "I'm sorry I'm late," she said, "but some people have just telephoned to say that they are going to come to dinner tonight, and I need some more meat."

Joe only had one piece of good meat in the shop. He had sold all the others earlier in the day. He took the piece out and said to the woman, "This is £ 6. 50."

"That piece is too small," the woman answered. "Haven't you got anything bigger?"

Joe went into the room behind his shop, opened the refrigerator, put the piece of meat into it, took it out again and shut the door of the refrigerator with a lot of noise. Then he brought the piece of meat back to the woman and said, "This piece is bigger and more expensive. It's £ 8. 75."

"Good," the woman answered with a smile. "Give me both of them, please."

► 训练题

1. How many days did Joe Biggs work a week? _____.
 - A. Five days
 - B. Five days and a half
 - C. Six days
 - D. All the days
2. Why did the woman want to buy meat? _____.
 - A. She liked it.
 - B. She was the Butcher's friend.
 - C. She would have lots of guests to have dinner in her house.
 - D. It's not clear in the passage.
3. As used in the third line, "refrigerator" means _____.
 - A. fridge
 - B. cold room
 - C. engine
 - D. make cool or cold
4. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A. the woman knew that secret
 - B. the woman wanted to buy more meat
 - C. there are too much meat in the shop
 - D. the woman had no enough money

⇒ 译文速递

肉店老板和顾客

乔·比格斯是个肉店老板，他每星期工作五天半。他的店铺星期四下午1点关门，星期天不开门，而星期六是最忙的日子。

乔的店铺里有一个大冰箱，但是乔尽量一次不买太多的肉，而是卖完后，再进更多的肉。

一个星期四，有个女人在差5分1点时走进店里。“对不起我来晚了，”她说，“可是有人刚给我打电话说今天晚上要来吃饭，我需要再买些肉。”

乔店里只剩下一块好肉了，这一天早些时候他把其他的肉都卖光了。他把那块肉拿出来，对女人说：“6.5 英镑。”

“这一块太小了。”女人回答，“你没有大一点的吗？”

乔走回店铺后面的屋子，打开冰箱，把那块肉放回去，再拿出来，故意大声地关上冰箱门，然后他把那块肉拿回女人面前，说道：“这块大一些，也贵一些。8.75 英镑。”

“好的，”女人笑着答道，“请把两块都给我。”

⇒ 理解感悟

文中从哪可以看出这个女人知道了肉店老板的诡计？

4. Wrong by Two

→精彩原文

Jack Hawkins was the football coach at an American college, and he was always trying to find good players, but they weren't always smart enough to be accepted by the college.

One day the coach brought an excellent young player to the dean of the college and asked that the student be allowed to enter without an examination. "Well," the dean said after some persuasion, "I'd better ask him a few questions first."

Then he turned to the student and asked him some very easy questions, but the student didn't know any of the answers.

At last the dean said, "Well, what's five times seven?"

The student thought for a long time and then answered, "Thirty-six."

The dean threw up his hands and looked at the coach in despair, but the coach said earnestly, "Oh, please let him in, sir! He was only wrong by two."

→训练题

- Who was Jack Hawkins? _____.
 A. He was the dean of the college
 B. He was the football coach at an American college
 C. He was very smart
 D. His players like him very much
- It can be inferred that _____.