

英语名篇阅读精选

短文集锦

叶秀芳 曾颖 朱葆红 编著



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前 言

英语界著名人士在谈及英语学习方法时,无不强调大量阅读的重要性。他们认为大量阅读是学习英语屡试不爽的好方法。大量阅读对于英语学习的作用,是其他任何形式的练习都无法达到的。在大量阅读中,已学过的词汇和句型多次出现,无需强记便能掌握它们。许多语言现象会在阅读中被自然而然地吸收,使英语水平在不知不觉中提高。即便是高考,也处处显示出阅读能力的重要。不仅是阅读理解题,其他题型也都是在读懂、读准的前提下才能回答正确。可以说,大量阅读是学好英语的必由之路。为配合教学改革,大力开展课外阅读,我们编选了这套《英语名篇阅读精选》,它具有以下特点:

一、本套书由多年在重点中学工作的一线教师编著。他们教学经验丰富,熟悉教学大纲和中考、高考范围。书中斜体标出部分和所加注释都是初、高中应掌握的语言重点。

二、这套书是在进行教学改革、开展课外阅读的过程中,从大量英国出版的英语读物中筛选出来的,是历届学生非常喜欢的经典名篇,内容丰富,故事性强,体裁多样,文笔流畅。后多次再版,对本书所选文章不断调整,使其更适合中学教学的需要。它们可使学生在兴趣盎然的阅读中接触新鲜、活泼、原汁原味的地道英语,不断提高学习英语的兴趣。

三、注释详尽,阅读方便,免去了频繁查阅字典的烦恼;所加注释不仅针对该句本身,还有适当扩展;典型句

型,斜体标出;重点词汇,另给例句。丛书分初级版(共五册:短文集锦、故事荟萃、海格立斯大力神、蚊子城、简·爱。适合初中学生和初学英语者阅读)、中级版(共六册,适合高中生阅读),均按由易到难的顺序编排,有初中一年级基础或掌握六七百单词者即可开始按序阅读。非常有利于提高学生的自学能力。对家中无条件辅导和师资缺乏地区的学生更为适宜。

新的教学理念,最重要的就是要教给学生一个终身受益的学习方法。参加本套丛书编注的老师,每送一届毕业班,都会收到学生的大量来信。几乎所有来信中都提到,由于在高中掌握了科学的学习方法,很快就能适应大学的学习,而且在大学阶段的英语学习中仍然游刃有余。其中有不少人在英语竞赛、四六级考试、TOFEL 和 GRE 考试中的成绩名列前茅。丛书主编的教改经验于 2002 年 3 月在中央电视台播出后,已在多所学校推广,均收到明显效果。

开始阅读时,每天所用时间不要多,但贵在坚持,绝不能一曝十寒,也不能只限于一套丛书。内容要不断扩展,难度要不断增加。更要讲究方法,注意精读和泛读相结合,每篇文章至少读两遍。大量阅读会读出自信、读出奇效。愿这套丛书的出版,能对莘莘学子更快、更好地掌握英语有较大帮助。

编者水平所限,疏漏难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2012 年 12 月

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1. I, You, He...

(我、你、他)

Bob is old enough([ɪ'nʌf] *adj.* 充足的, 足够的)^① **to go to school**. On the first day, his teacher **teaches** (teach [ti:tʃ] *vt.* 教) **him three words**: "I, you, he ... " Then([ðen] *adv.* 然后) the teacher says: "I am your teacher. You are my student. He is your classmate. When school is over, Bob **goes home**. His mother asks him, "What does your teacher teach you today?" Bob says **with a smile** (带着微笑), "Listen, Mum and Dad, I am your teacher. You are my student. He is your classmate." His mother says, "No, dear. You are wrong([rɒŋ] *adj.* 错误的)." ^② Then she says, "I am your mother. You are my son. He is your father." The next day, Bob's teacher **asks Bob to make sentences** (sentence['sentəns] *n.* 句子), ^③ Bob **stands up** and says, "I'm your mother. You're my son. He is your father." All the students in Bob's class laugh([lɑ:f] *vi.* 大笑).

① Bob 到了去上学的年龄了。(enough 常用在形容词或副词后面, 也可放在名词前或后, 但放在名词前语气较强。hot enough, big enough, old enough, fast enough, slowly enough, enough money, enough time)

② wrong[rɒŋ] *adj.* 错误的 It is wrong to copy(['kɒpi] *vt.* 抄写) your classmate's homework.

③ 老师叫 Bob 造句子。make a sentence 造一个句子 / make two (many) sentences 造两个(许多)句子 / ask sb. + to do ... 让(叫, 请)某人做……(do 用来代表所有动词的形式) My mother asks me to go to bed early and to get up early.

2. Mary and the Ball

(玛丽和球)

This is my ball. It is a red ball. It is a big ball. Can you see the big red ball? Here is Mary. Mary is a girl, She has a yellow dress([dres] n. 连衣裙).

Can you see Mary and her yellow dress?



I am *playing with* (play with 与……玩) Mary. We are *playing with* the big red ball.

Mary says, "Throw([θrəʊ] vt. 投, 扔, 掷) the ball. *Throw the ball to me.*"^①



I am throwing the ball. I am *throwing the ball to* Mary. Run, Mary, run! Run and catch([kætʃ] vt.)the ball(接住球).

-
- ① throw + n. + to sb. 把……扔给某人(1) Please throw the pen to me.
(2) The boy's classmate asks him to throw the football to him.

Mary is running. She is **running after**^① the ball. Where is the ball? She can not see the big red ball.

Mary is running. I am running with Mary. We are **looking for**(在寻找……) the ball.

There is a big tree on the hill(*n.* 小山). The ball is rolling(*roll*[rəʊl] *vi.* 滚动) near the tree. It is near the tree on the hill. Mary is walking near the tree. She is **looking for** the ball. The ball is under the big tree.



Mary is **running to** the big tree. She can see the big red ball.

Mary and I are **playing with** the ball.

We are throwing the ball and catching it.

We are playing near the big tree on the hill.

3. On a Bus

(在公共汽车上)

It is Sunday today. Wang Lin and Li Ping **are going to the zoo**. They are **waiting for**(wait for 在等待……) a bus.

① run after ... 追赶…… Don't run after a car. It is very dangerous ([ˈdeɪndʒərəs] *adj.* 危险的).

A red bus is stopping at **the bus stop** (汽车站). Wang Lin and Li Ping are **getting on** the bus.

“Here’s a seat (*n.* 座位) for you, Wang Lin.”

“No, thank you. There’s another ([ə'nʌðə] *adj.* 另一个的) seat. I can sit **over there**.”



The bus **is coming to** the next stop. Now, an old woman is **getting on** the bus. Wang Lin and Li Ping both ([bəʊθ] *pron.* 两个(人,物)都) **stand up**. ① Li Ping is saying:

“Here’s a seat for you, Granny. Please sit here.”

Wang Lin is also ([ˈɔ:lsoʊ] *adv.* 也) saying:

“Please come here and have my seat, ② Granny.”



“Mine ③ ([maɪn] *pron.* 我的座位) is near the door. So **take**

① 两个人都站起来了。both *pron.* 两个(人、物)都 (both 用于两个人或两件事物, 常用在复数名词前, 如: both the students; both 还可放在 be 之后, 谓语句 do (do 代表所有动词的形式) 的前面, 如: (1) My parents are both workers. (2) They both like playing basketball. (3) We both study in the same school. 我们两人在同一个学校读书。

② have (take) one's seat 坐(某人的)座位

③ mine *pron.* 我的(名词性物主代词, 所指的事物为单数时被视为单数, 所指的事物为复数则视为复数)。(1) Your pencil is here. Mine is in the schoolbag. (2) Your books are new, but mine are very old.

this seat, please, Granny. ”

“Thank you very much. *It's very nice of you!*”^①”

4. Joe and Joe

(相同的名字)

Two boys live in ***different*** ([ˈdɪfərənt] *adj.* 不同的) ***places*** (place [ˈpleɪs] *n.* 地方). They have different houses (house [ˈhaʊs] *n.* 房子(复数) [ˈhaʊzɪz]), different faces. But their names are Joe and Joe.

One Joe has red hair ([heə] *n.* 头发), ***the other***^② has brown; ***one*** lives in the country ([ˈkʌntri] *n.* 乡下), ***the other*** lives in a city. They are ***both*** (*pron.* 两个都) nine years old.

One Joe's house is new and high. He can ***see cars and buses go by***.^③ ***The other*** Joe's house is old and small and there is ***no*** house next door (隔壁) ***at all***,^④ ***only*** ([ˈəʊnli] *adj.* 仅有的, 唯一的) ***grass*** (*n.* 草) and flowers. Two boys, two

① 你们真太好了!

② one ... the other ... 一个是……另一个是……; the other (强调两者中的第二个人或物)。(1) There are two books on the desk, one is in English, the other is in Chinese. (2) There are two boys over there, one is tall, the other is short.

③ ... can see cars and buses go by. 能看到汽车和公共汽车经过。句型是: see + sb. (某人) / sth. (某物) + do ... (do 代表所有动词的原形) 这个句型强调动作的全过程: 看见……做(干)……(1) I see the planes fly (*vi.* 飞行) over our heads every day. (2) We see our classmates play football on the playground every afternoon.

④ no ... at all = not ... at all 一点也不, 根本不 (1) The boy does not like to study at all. (2) I don't want to get up very early at all in the morning. (3) The poor child has no money at all. = The poor child has not any money at all.

different places, different houses and different faces. But the same names Joe and Joe. How will they feel(*vi.* 感觉) when they meet **each other**(彼此见了面)?

5. A Clock and a Watch

(钟和手表)

We can tell time **by a clock or a watch**. A clock is big; it is **usually** (*[ˈjuːʒuəli]* *adv.* 平常,通常) on the wall or on the table. A watch is small; we can put it in the pocket (*[ˈpɒkɪt]* *n.* 口袋), or on the **wrist** (*[rɪst]* *n.* 手腕). A clock or a watch **usually** has a **round** (*adj.* 圆圆的)^① face(钟、表等的表面). On its face, it has three hands.^② **One** is short, **the other** two are long.^③ It has no arms, but its hands **turn round and round**.^④ It has no feet or legs, but it can go **all day and all night**.



My clock has no eyes and no ears. It has no mouth,

① round (*[raʊnd]* *adj.* 圆的) The earth (*n.* 地球) is round.

② hand *n.* (钟、表的) 指针 the hour (minute, second) hand 时针 (分针、秒针)

③ one is ... (一个是……) the other two are ... (另外两个是……)

④ turn round and round 一圈一圈地转动 / round *adv.* (副词) 环绕地, 回转地 (1) My birthday will come round soon. 我的生日就快到了。 (2) Please turn round (= around). 请转过身来。(在美国很少用 round 常用 around)

but it can talk. In the morning it can **wake me up**^① every day and tell me, "**It's time to get up.**"^②

My watch has a picture of a lovely dog on the face. I like it very much.

6. I'm "My Father"

(我是我的“父亲”)

Jim doesn't **want to go back to school** after the **summer holidays** (暑假). He wants to **stay** (*vi.* 停留, 呆在) **at home** for two or three days. So he telephones (telephone[*'telɪfəʊn*] *vt.* 给……打电话) his teacher. He **tries to speak like**^③ his father.

"Jim **is ill in bed**,"^④ he says, "He can't **go to school** for two or three days."

"Well, **I'm sorry to hear** that,"^⑤ says the teacher, "Who's speaking?"

"My father, sir," answers the boy. The teacher is very **angry** ([*'æŋɡrɪ*] *adj.* 生气的).

① wake up ... 把……叫醒 make up the boy = wake the boy up = wake him up

② It's time + to do ... 该做……了。(1) It's time to go to bed. (2) It's time to go to school.

③ try to speak like ... 设法像……说话; try + to do ... 设法做……(1) The boy tries to work hard at English. (2) Do you try to help others (别人) in your life?

④ be ill in bed 卧病在床

⑤ I'm sorry to hear that. 我非常遗憾听到这件事。/be sorry + to do ... 遗憾, 抱歉做、干……(1) I am sorry to trouble ([*'trʌbl*] *vt.* 打扰/麻烦) you. (2) I'm sorry to be late for class.

7. A Chinese Girl

(一个中国女孩)

Liu Mei is a Chinese girl. She is from Beijing. She is studying in a **high school** (*n.* 中学). She studies very hard and she is a good student in her school. Liu Mei **gets up** at 6 o'clock on **weekdays**.^① She often has **a glass of** milk, an egg and some bread for breakfast. She **goes to school** at 6:40 in the morning **by bus** and gets there at 7:00 a. m. The first class starts(= begins 开始) at 7:30 a. m.

Now it is 6:20 in the morning. What is Liu Mei doing? She is drinking milk and eating bread. "Have an apple, Liu Mei," her mother says. "No, thank you, Mum. I have no time. I must **go to school** now." Then she runs to **catch** (*vt.* 赶上) the bus to school.

8. Planting Trees

(植树)

It is March([*mɑ:tʃ*] *n.* 三月). Spring is here. **It is time to plant**([*plɑ:nt*] *vt.* 种植) trees.

Look! There is a little child **in front of** the house. What is she doing? She is watering(*water vt.* 给……浇水) some

① weekday *n.* 平日(星期天与星期六以外的日子)(1) We are always ([*'ɔ:lweiz*] *adv.* 总是) very busy(*adj.* 忙碌的) on weekdays. (2) What is your weekday fee(平日费用)?