

Yingyu yuedu lianxi congshu

编著 徐士秀
曾玉文
李琦瑛

(2)

宇航出版社

英语阅读
练习丛书

R e a d
THINK & ANSWER

宇航出版社

2242/26 17

英语阅读练习丛书

(第二册)

徐士秀 曹玉文 李琦璞 编著

责任编辑: 张国瑞

宇航出版社出版

新华书店北京发行所发行

各地新华书店经售

外文印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 4 字数: 112千字

1986年1月第1版 1986年1月第1次印刷

印数: 10,000册 定价: 0.90元

统一书号: 17244·0042

前 言

为了培养高等院校学生的英语阅读能力，扩大学生的阅读量，我们选编了这套《英语阅读练习丛书》The Series of English Reading Practice。这套丛书适于高等院校学生或具有同等英语水平的人阅读。

本丛书主要选自英文原著，题材多样，选材时注意知识性和趣味性。由浅入深，由易到难，循序渐进，分册出版。各册各有其书名，原著编有练习，若原著没有练习，则由我们配上练习。全书加汉语注解，以帮助读者解决难点、正确理解原文内容。

此册由徐士秀，曾玉文，李琦瑛注解，由刘壮猷，刘与贤同志审阅。在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

1985.3.15

Contents

Introduction

1	Tigers	1
2	The Boyhood of Pablo Picasso	7
3	Crocodiles	13
4	Electric Motors	19
5	Johnny Haynes — Captain of England	24
6	Phoenecian Traders in Britain	30
7	The Flying Fool	37
8	The Night the Martians Landed	46
9	The Panama Canal	56
10	Potatoes	62
11	A Visit to Copenhagen	70
12	How to Make Contact with Life on Other Planets	77
13	Galileo	86
14	The Volta River Project	96
15	The Beginning of Money	105
16	Schools in England and Wales	111

1 Tigers

Tigers are found in India and most of the countries of South-East Asia. They live in forests and grassy *plains*, where there are plenty of other animals for them to *hunt* for food. If you see a tiger in the zoo, you may think its coat is brightly coloured and easily seen, but in the jungles and grassland where it lives, a tiger is hard to see. The sunlight, shining through leaves and *branches*, makes patches of bright light and shadow. A tiger's golden coloured coat, with its dark *stripes*, mixes so well into these patches of sunlight and shadow that it is not easily seen. When it walks through the long forest grass, it is also hard to see, for its hair is the same colour as the blades of yellowish grass and patches of deep shadow.

This camouflage, as we call it, is very important, because tigers are hunters and catch other animals for their food. If the animals could see a tiger coming, they would quickly escape. It has strong, sharp teeth which it uses for *seizing* and eating the animals it catches. A tiger's chief food is deer, wild pigs, monkeys and other small animals, but it will also kill cows. A tiger is also very strong and if it kills a deer or a cow, it will often *drag* the dead animal several hundred yards to the *shelter* of some bushes, where it can eat its meal in peace. Tigers usually hunt and eat at night, and during the daytime they lie resting, hidden in the long grass. Tigers do not like great heat and when it is very hot they find a resting place by a river or in some wet ground.

A tiger watches carefully for danger as it drinks at the river. It is an excellent swimmer and can cross fast-flowing rivers easily. It will dive into the river to escape from its enemies, or other dangers, such as forest fires. The tiger, which is five or six feet long when fully grown, is a big *relative* of the cats which we keep in our homes as pets. When a tiger is *attacked* it uses its teeth and claws to *defend* itself, but, unlike our cats, it is not a very good climber.

Notes to "Tigers"

1. tiger ['taigə] *n.* 虎
2. grassy ['grɑ:si] *a.* 生满草的, 多草的
3. animals for them to hunt for food 供它们猎取作食物的动物
动词不定式短语 for them to hunt for food 是修饰 animals 定语的。
4. jungle ['dʒʌŋgl] *n.* 丛林, 密林
5. coat [kəʊt] *n.* (动物的) 皮毛
6. The sunlight, shining through... shadow. 太阳光穿过树叶和树枝照耀进来, 造成一个个亮光和阴影组成的斑点。
shining through... branches 是现在分词短语作状语
7. patch [pætʃ] *n.* 小块土地, 与周围不同的斑片
8. stripe [straip] *n.* 条纹
9. mix [miks] *v.* 混合, 掺合
10. blade [bleid] *n.* 草片, 叶片
11. yellowish ['jeləʊiʃ] *a.* 淡黄的, 带黄色的
12. camouflage ['kæ mʌflə:ʒ] *n.* 伪装
13. This camouflage, as we call it, ...
句中 as we call it 是插入句, “正象我们所说的, 伪装是很重要的”
14. escape [is'keip] *vi.* 逃跑, 逃脱
15. seize [si:z] *vt.* 抓(住)
16. it catches 这是定语从句, 修饰前面的 animals, 关系代词 that (which) 被省略了。
17. shelter ['feltə] *n.* 隐蔽处
18. bush [bʊʃ] *n.* 灌木 灌木丛
19. in peace 安静地
20. fast-flowing rivers 流水(速)快的河流
21. dive [daiv] *vi.* 跳水, 潜水

22. excellent ['eksələnt] *a.* 优秀的, 杰出的
23. fully ['fʊli] *ad.* 十分, 完全的
24. when fully grown = when it has fully grown 当它完全长成时……
25. relative ['relatɪv] *n.* 亲属, 亲戚
26. pet [pet] *n.* 玩赏动物, 爱畜
 ... which we keep in our homes as pets 我们把它养在家里作为玩赏的动物。 as 这里是介词; 作为, 当作
27. attack [ə'tæk] *v.* 进攻, 攻击
28. claw [klɔ:] *n.* (狗, 猫, 鸟类等的) 爪
29. defend [dɪ'fend] *vt.* 防守, 保卫
30. climber ['klaɪmə] *n.* 能爬山的动物; 爬山的人; 攀缘植物

EXERCISES

A

1. In which countries do tigers live?
2. What kind of country do they like? Why?
3. Why is it hard to see the tiger in the jungle?
4. What colours has the tiger's body?
5. What is camouflage?
6. Why is it useful to the tiger?
7. What are the tiger's teeth like?
8. What does the tiger eat mostly?
9. What does it eat sometimes?
10. How can we see that the tiger is strong?
11. When do tigers hunt?
12. What do they do in the daytime?
13. Where do they like to rest?
14. Can the tiger swim?
15. How long is the tiger? When is it as long as this?
16. Is the tiger a cat?
17. How does the tiger fight?
18. Can the tiger climb trees at all?
19. Have you ever visited a zoo?
20. If so, what animals did you see there?

B

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>plain</i> | (a) valley | (b) hilly land |
| | (c) flat land | (d) desert |
| 2. <i>hunt</i> | (a) chase | (b) play with |
| | (c) cook | (d) eat |

3. *branch* (a) root of a tree (b) top of a tree
(c) arm of a tree (d) bottom of a tree
4. *stripes* (a) squares (b) spots
(c) lines (d) marks
5. *seize* (a) take hold (b) hit
(c) push out (d) pull up
6. *drag* (a) carry (b) push
(c) pull (d) roll
7. *shelter* (a) a place nearby (b) a place a long way off
(c) a dark place (d) a safe place
8. *relative* (a) enemy (b) something or somebody
in the same family
(c) friend (d) something or somebody
that looks the same
9. *attack* (a) start a fight (b) fight back
(c) finish a fight (d) rise up
10. *defend* (a) start a fight (b) fight back
(c) finish a fight (d) rise up
11. The tiger's colouring:
(a) makes it easy to see him in the forest
(b) makes it difficult to see him in the zoo
(c) makes it difficult to see him in the forest
(d) makes it easy to see him in the grass
12. We can see the tiger is very strong because:
(a) it can kill pigs (b) it can pull cows
(c) it can catch monkeys (d) it can eat deer
13. (a) Tigers usually sleep at night
(b) Tigers usually rest in the river
(c) Tigers usually hunt at night
(d) Tigers usually like the heat

14. (a) The tiger can climb trees well
(b) The tiger can swim well
(c) The tiger is an excellent climber
(d) The tiger can't swim well
15. The tiger is:
(a) fierce (b) gentle
(c) weak (d) stupid

2 The Boyhood of Pablo Picasso

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was the favourite child of his family. He was the only boy among a great many girl cousins. That was enough to make him important, but his father loved him *especially*, because it was clear he was going to be an artist. Pablo knew the word for pencil before he could say Mamma and Papa. When he was small he spent hours by himself making *delightful* little drawings of animals and people. If his mother sent him out to play in the square, he *went on* drawing in the dust under the trees. One of his favourite models was his younger sister, Lola.

Don José Ruiz, Pablo's father, was director of the museum at Malaga, in southern Spain. He earned only a small *salary*, but there was not much work to do and he was able to practise his *hobby*, which was painting pigeons. Don José loved pigeons very much. He painted them ~~them~~ dead or alive, in ones and twos and in dozens. Sometimes he painted them on paper, cut them out and *stuck* them on to canvas; sometimes he stuck real feathers on to his pictures. He knew *a great deal* about the technique of painting and he taught it all to Pablo.

Life in Malaga was very pleasant. In the hot, Mediterranean sunshine father and son would walk down to look at the boats on the *shore* or *wander* round the open markets. They made a strange pair. Don José was tall and thin, with red hair and beard, sad grey eyes and a fine set of whiskers. He was so shy and correct that he was nicknamed 'the Englishman'. Pablo was quite the opposite. He had his mother's small, strong build, he had straight black hair, and bright black eyes that noticed everything that was *going on* around him.

Notes to "The Boyhood of Pablo Picasso"

1. boyhood ['bɔɪhʊd] *n.* 少年时代
2. Pablo Picasso 巴勃洛·毕加索 (西班牙著名画家)
3. favourite ['feɪvərɪt] *a.* 最喜爱的
4. cousin ['kʌzn] *n.* 堂(表)兄弟, 堂(表)姐妹
5. That was enough to make ... important. 那就足够使他成为重要人物了。动词不定式作 enough 的状语, important 作 him 的宾补。
6. because it was clear he was ... clear 后省了 that
artist ['ɑ:tɪst] *n.* 艺术家
7. Pablo knew the word for pencil ... Papa. 巴勃洛还会说“妈妈”和“爸爸”之前就知道“铅笔”这个词了。
8. by himself 独自一个人
9. delightful [dɪ'laɪtful] *a.* 令人高兴的, 使人快乐的
10. went on (go on) 继续
11. model ['mɒdl] *n.* 模特儿
12. director [dɪ'rektə] *n.* 主任, 馆长
13. Malaga ['mæ ləgə] *n.* 马拉加 (西班牙南部一省)
14. Spain [speɪn] *n.* 西班牙 (西南欧一国家)
15. earn [ɜ:n] *vt.* 赚得, 挣得
16. salary ['sæləri] *n.* 薪水, 薪金
17. practise ['præ ktɪs] *vt.* 实践, 练习, 惯常地进行
18. hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 嗜好, 兴趣
19. painting pigeon 画鸽子
painting 在这里是动名词, pigeon 是它的宾语, 这个短语是句中表语. pigeon ['pɪdʒɪn] *n.* 鸽子。
20. He painted them dead or alive, in ones and twos and in dozens.

他画的鸽子有停立不动的，有跃跃欲飞的，有单只的，有成双的，有数十只的。

21. canvas ['kæ nvəs] *n.* 油画布；油画

22. technique [tek 'ni:k] *n.* 技术，技巧

23. Mediterranean [meditə'reinjən] *a.* 地中海的，地中海地区的；

n. 地中海

24. shore [ʃɔ:] *n.* 滨，海滨；岸，海岸

25. wander ['wɒndə] *vi.* 漫步

26. open market 露天市场

wander round the open markets 漫步市场

27. They made a strange pair.

他们凑成奇怪的一对。

28. Don Jose . . . whiskers.

何塞先生又高又瘦，红胡子，有着一双黯淡的灰色的眼睛和一部硕大漂亮的连鬓胡子。

29. He was so shy . . . "the Englishman".

他是如此腼腆而且行为又如此端正，因此人们给他起个绰号叫‘英国人’。

30. opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *n.* 相反

31. He had his . . . build;

句中 build 是名词，作“体格”解。

他像他母亲那样，是个小个子，体格强壮的人。

EXERCISES

A

1. Did Pablo's family like him especially? Why?
2. Why did his father love him especially?
3. Why did he learn the word for pencil very early?
4. Where did he sometimes draw?
5. Who did he often draw?
6. What was Pablo's father's job?
7. Did he earn a lot of money?
8. Did he have to work hard?
9. How did he spend a lot of his time?
10. How did Don José paint pigeons?
11. How much did he know about painting?
12. Did they like living in Malaga? Why?
13. Where did Pablo and his father walk?
14. Why were they a strange pair?
15. Why was he called 'the Englishman'?
16. Are all Englishmen shy and correct?
17. Who did Pablo look like?
18. The verb 'go on' is used twice in this passage with different meanings? What are they?
19. Have you seen any pictures by Picasso?
20. What do they look like?
21. Some people say that Picasso does not know how to draw. Why do you think they say that?

B

1. *especially* (a) enough (b) more than others

- (c) very much (d) too much
2. *delightful* (a) happy (b) clever
 (c) charming (d) suitable
3. *went on* (a) continued (b) started
 (c) stopped (d) liked
4. *salary* (a) job (b) time
 (c) occupation (d) pay
5. *hobby* (a) art (b) sport
 (c) what you do to make money
 (d) what you do in your free time
6. *stuck* (a) drew (b) painted
 (c) fixed (d) put
7. *a great deal* (a) a bit (b) enough
 (c) a lot (d) too much
8. *shore* (a) sea (b) harbour
 (c) port (d) beach
9. *wander* (a) go about talking to people
 (b) walk about without a plan
 (c) sit about looking at things
 (d) think about things
10. *going on* (a) happening (b) walking about
 (c) continuing (d) working
11. Picasso's father loved him particularly because:
 (a) he was their only child
 (b) he was a boy
 (c) he was going to be important
 (d) he was going to be a painter
12. Picasso's father:
 (a) was in charge of a museum (b) owned a museum
 (c) taught in a museum (d) built a museum

13. Pablo's father could paint a lot because:
- (a) he had plenty of time
 - (b) he did not have much money
 - (c) he looked after the museum
 - (d) he liked pigeons
14. Don José and Pablo looked a 'strange pair' because:
- (a) they liked to wander about the town
 - (b) they noticed everything that was going on
 - (c) they both painted
 - (d) they looked so different
15. Pablo looked like:
- (a) his mother
 - (b) his father
 - (c) a pigeon
 - (d) a painter