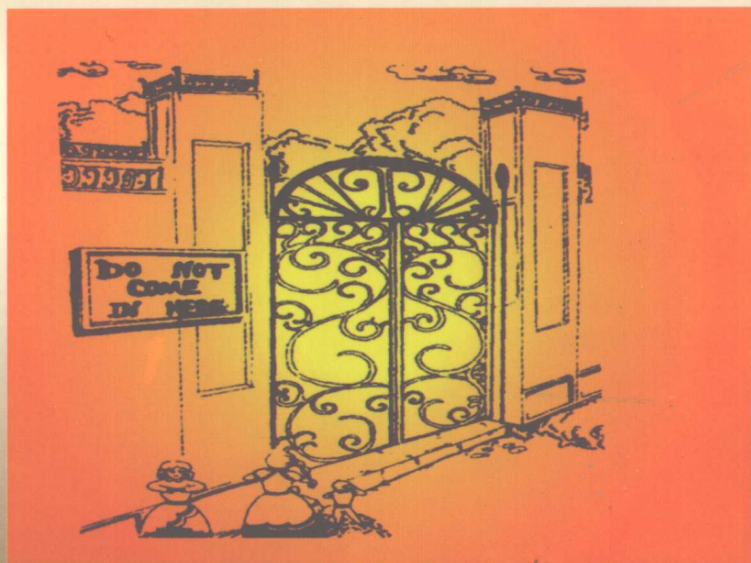


英语名篇阅读精选

初级版
1

A COLLECTION OF THE BEST SHORT STORIES 短文集锦



● 英语名篇精选 ● 句型斜体标出 ● 加注典型例句



科学普及出版社

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英语名篇精选 句型斜体标出 加注典型例句

A COLLECTION OF THE BEST SHORT STORIES

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英语名篇阅读精选①

A COLLECTION OF THE BEST SHORT STORIES

短 文 集 锦

徐绍丽 万玉海 庞志英 注释
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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复现，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。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；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（适合初中学生阅读）、中级版（适合高中学生阅读），均按由易到难的顺序编排，有初一基础即可开始按序阅读。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，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，错误难免，敬请读者指正。

编 者

2008 年 10 月

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1. I, You, He...

(我、你、他)

Bob is old enough¹ ([ɪ'nʌf] *adj.* 充足的, 足够的) **to go to school**. On the first day, his teacher **teaches him three words**: “I, you, he...” Then 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 wrong².” 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** ([ˈsentəns] *n.* 句子) 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 ([ˈkɒpi] *vt.* 抄写) your classmate’s homework.

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

Mary says, “Throw the ball.**Throw**([θrəu]vt.投, 扔, 掷)**the ball to me.**”

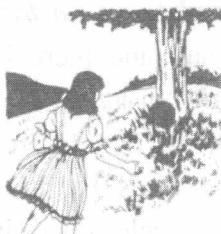


I am throwing the ball. I am **throwing the ball to** Mary. Run, Mary, run! Run and catch ([kætʃ]vt. 接)the ball.

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**(寻找……) the ball.

There is a big tree on the hill([hɪl]n.小山). The ball is rolling([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. Joe and Joe

(相同的名字)

Two boys live in **different**(['dɪfərənt]adj.不同的)

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

places([ˈpleɪs]n.地方)They have different houses([ˈhaʊs]n.房子(复数)[ˈhaʊzɪz]), different faces. But their names are Joe and Joe.

One Joe has red hair([ˈheə]n.头发), **the other**¹ has brown; **one** lives in the country([ˈkʌntri]n.乡下), **the other** lives in a city. They are **both**([bəʊθ]pron.两个都) nine years old.

One Joe's house is new and high. He can **see cars and buses go by**². **The other** Joe's house is old and small and there is **no** house next door(隔壁) **at all**³, **only**([ˈəʊnli]adj.仅仅有的,唯一的) **grass**(n.草) and flowers. Two boys, two 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)?

¹ 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. (请你自己用 one... the other... 造两个句子)

² ...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 the teachers come into our classroom every day.

³ 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.

4. 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 ([ˈtelɪfəʊn] vt. 给……打电话) his teacher. He *tries to speak like*¹ his father.

“Jim *is ill in bed*²,” he says. “He can't go to school for two or three days.”

“Well, *I'm sorry to hear* that³,” says the teacher. “Who's speaking?”

“My father, sir,” answers the boy. The teacher is very *angry* ([ˈæŋɡrɪ] adj. 生气的).

5. A Chinese Girl

(一个中国女孩)

(背诵篇)

Liu Mei is a Chinese girl. She is from Beijing. She

¹ try to speak like... 设法像……说话 句型: try + to do... 设法做…… (1) The boy tries to work hard at English. (2) Do you try to help your classmates?

² be ill in bed 卧病在床

³ I'm sorry to hear that. 我听到这件事非常遗憾。 be sorry + to do... 遗憾/抱歉做、干…… (1) I am sorry to trouble ([ˈtrʌbl] vt. 打扰/麻烦) you. (2) I'm sorry to be late for class.

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** ([kætʃ] *vt.* 赶上) the bus to school.

6. A Clock and a Watch

(钟和手表)

We can tell the time **by a clock** and 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) face. It has two hands², a long one and a short one. Tom's

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

² hand *n.* 钟表的指针 the hour hand 时针/the minute hand 分针/the second hand 秒针

clock can speak and **tell him to get up**¹ every day. His watch has a picture of a lovely dog on the face. He likes it very much.

7. An Old Cat

(一只老猫)

An old woman has a cat. The cat is very old. She can't run fast, and she can't bite([bait]vt.咬). The old cat often(['ɒfn]adv. 经常) sees little mice². She **jumps**([dʒʌmp]vi.跳) and **catches**([kætʃ]vt.逮住,抓住) the mice. But she can't bite one, so the mice **get out of** her mouth **one by one** and **run away**³. Then the old woman **gets very angry with**⁴ the cat and beats([bi:t]vt.打)her. The cat **says to** the old woman; "Don't beat your old **servant**(['sɜ:vənt]n. 仆人). Do not be **unkind**(['ʌnkaɪnd]adj. 恶意的,不善良的) to the old⁵. When they

¹ tell sb.(某人) + to do... 告诉某人做…… (1) Tell him to come in. (2) Please tell him to go to the teacher's office ['ɒfis] n. 办公室.

² mice n. (复数)老鼠 mouse [maʊs] n. (单数)小老鼠

³ ...get out of her mouth one by one and run away. 老鼠一个接一个地从它的嘴里逃脱了。

⁴ be/get angry with... 对/与……生气 (1) Don't be angry with your parents, and you should love them. (2) Our teacher gets angry with the boy, because ([bi'kɔz] conj. 因为) he is always(['ɔ:lweɪz] adv. 总是) late for class (上课迟到).

⁵ the old 老年人, 类似的用法: the rich 富人/the poor 穷人/the young 年轻人

were([wə:/wə]link. are 的过去式) young, they could do much work(做好多活儿).”

8. A Happy Family

(一个幸福的家庭)

Mike **comes from** America. He is twelve. His father Mr. Brown works in a big shop in Beijing. Mike has a sister. Her name is Kate. She is only four.

It is Saturday today. Mike's family **is /are**¹ all at home. Mr. Brown is sitting in a chair and reading today's newspaper(*n.* 报纸). Mrs. Brown is **out of** the house. She is **watering**(给……浇水)**the flowers**. Is Mike with his mother? No, he is cleaning([kli:n]vt. 擦干净) his new bike. Where is Kate. She is in her room. She is **playing with** her cat. **What a happy family**²!

¹ the family is /are ... 全家人都在家。(family 作主语,把它看成一个整体时,后面用 is. 把它看作家里的一个一个成员时,用 are. 能这样用的名词还有: school, class(班级)...)

² 多么幸福的一个家庭呀!是一种感叹句。感叹句的结构是:感叹词 how 或 what+被强调部分+……(其余与陈述句结构相同).如:
(1)(2)(3)原例句。(1) What a nice book it is! (2) What good students they are! (3)What cold weather it is today!