

新 新 英 语 系 列

THE NEWEST ENGLISH READING

中学生

新新英语阅读

高中中级 A

双色

◎ 主编：丁林棚
朱红梅

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《中学生新新英语阅读》

《中学生新新英语作文》

编写理念

1. 我们以学习英语的切身经验体味到:阅读和写作是英语水平提高到一定档次的最关键的两方面。提高阅读能力需要大量地阅读原版、地道的集知识性、趣味性为一体的英文文章,同时配合理解练习;提高写作能力,第一要看优秀作文,第二要写好文章看老师的评改意见,第三要模仿外国学生的优秀文笔,然后才能冲刺中考、高考的写作难关。

以上为编写这两套书的理念之一,实用理念。

2. 我们一直坚信许多中学生是深深热爱英语这门语言的学习的,就像文学青年热爱文学一样。因为在语言的最高境界,有一种共通的审美。学习英语能为我所用,领略英语的美和意境是我们最大的愿望。当你陶醉于英语语言文字里行间特别的行文秘密时,你会感受到语感层层渗入异国文化的畅快自如,就像一个轻盈的语言天才,往来无障碍。——我们有此追求,亦得出此书出炉的又一理念,精神理念。

3. 追求的境界是美好的,但反复学习与训练的过程却是艰辛的。为了使看书学习成为相对令人愉悦的事情,我们把这两套书做成美观的双色,无论从版式格局排列上都达到悦目和易读的效果。这也是出版人共同认可的趋势,我们一直在为之努力。

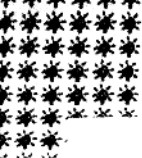
这是理念之三,即审美理念。

以上三个理念成为我们精心组织编写这两套书的理性支柱,我们在此麾下做出的这16本书希望你们喜欢。

出版者

2001.6





编写说明

英国著名小说家乔治·奥威尔曾经说过：“英语的独特之处就在于它使得任何在十四岁就离开校门的人在他长大之后不可能再学习另外一门外语。”他的说法虽然有点过火，但同时也指出了英语的独特魅力以及其巨大的语言影响力。对英语的理解与掌握不只是一门科学，还是一种艺术。随着英语在全世界各地的日常生活和工作中的地位日渐重要，掌握好英语不再只是一种升学的基本要求，更重要的是，它已经成为我们赖以在这个竞争日渐激烈的“地球村”上更好生存的本领。

对于我国英语学习者来说，中学无疑是学习英语的最佳时期。十几岁的孩子，机械记忆力依然强健，理解力与日俱增，对一切文化财富充满了好奇，正是汲取知识的大好时机。如何用最灵活有趣的方法掌握最大的词汇量、语言知识以及英语思维、社会文化，把提高分数和增长知识合而为一，是广大中学生孜孜以求的目标。我们都知道打好英语基本功显得尤其重要，而我们认为，英语水平的增进在更大程度上说主要取决于阅读，因为阅读可以提供从词汇、语法到社会文化的方方面面的知识，让学生在微笑中领悟，在见闻中成长。以此为目的我们编写了这套取材广泛的《中学生新新英语阅读》。

这套书集知识性、趣味性于一体，兼顾应试能力与交际能力，根据不同年龄段的孩子兴趣与理解力的不同，从中学生的英语实际水平出发，分为初中和高中两种，其中初中三册，高中五册，分别为初、中、高三个级别。高中的中、高级又分别包括两册。本套书的分级标准基于初、高中的三个年级，又适当高于同级水平，在让学生温习、巩固课本词汇和语法的同时，能够充分发挥自学能力，有能力使用字典等工具书，在注释与译文的帮助下，展开广泛阅读，探索英语知识与技能。

正文：选材经典，内容丰富，英文地道，妙趣横生。

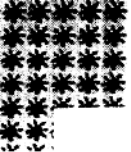
每一册书根据学习者的兴趣特点，初中以幽默、寓言、童话为主；高中涵盖了人文科学、社会风情、科学知识、幽默笑话、传奇故事、人物传记等多方面内容，使读者既提高阅读水平又增长知识，在欣然领会的过程中理解英语世界的知识性与趣味性。选材经典，文章都是经过严格挑选的，它们的来源均是英美报纸、经典作品、杂志，以及网上的文章。文章的内容或是不朽经典，或是贴近时代的敏感话题，例如，国外求学、计算机网络、基因工程、人口问题、环境污染、名人传记等等人们密切关注、倍感兴趣的话题。

注释：详尽清晰，面面俱到，方便阅读，贴心辅导。

本套书的最大特点就是从中学生的实际水平出发，适当高于该级平均水平，对每一篇文章的都进行了非常详尽的注释。对于超出中学英语水平的生词我们在文章中用嵌入式进行了注释，这样既不会打断读者的阅读，提高了阅读兴趣，又使得读者能够在不知不觉中增长词汇，提高英语水平。而对于特殊句式、语法和社会文化背景知识，我们则分栏注释，读者可以省时省力地掌握语言重点和文化知识，更好地理解文章。

译文、练习与答案：译文准确流畅，练习紧贴文章，
双管齐下，促进理解。

我们在每篇文章的后面都附有译文，帮助读者理解正文内容。同时，我们按照初中和高中教学大纲和中考、高考的形式和要求精心设计了阅读理解练习，这些练习不但可以让读者自检对文章的理解程度，而且锻炼我们的中学生在英语考试中应对得分大项——阅读理解的能力。答案紧随练习之后，供读者自己检查理解能力，做到心中有数，不断进步。



阅读建议:

读者可根据自己的阅读水平,选择适合自己口味的文章进行阅读。阅读过程中,建议先看正文,然后做练习;在对过答案之后,再参照注释和译文重看文章,对不理解的地方细看、多看,提高自己的阅读能力。同时鼓励读者用英语词典等工具书来为自己排忧解难,锻炼自学能力,做一个有能力的、自助、自学、自愿的英语学习者。

本套丛书的编者主要是来自北京大学、清华大学、中国地质大学等高校英语系的教师和致力于英语教学研究的研究生,他们在编写过程中投入了很大的精力,为我国热爱英语学习的中学生们奉上了这一套八本兼容并蓄的英语阅读丛书。

本丛书难免有纰漏之处,请广大读者与同行不吝指正。

编者

2001年6月于北大燕园



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Baby

A *second grader*^① came home from school and said to her mother, "Mom, guess what? We learned how to *make babies*^② today."

The mother, more than a little surprised, tried to keep her cool. "That's interesting," she said, "How do you make babies?"

"It's simple," replied the girl. "You just *change y to i and add es*^③."

① *second grader*: 二年级小学生。

② *make babies*: 生小孩。

③ *change y to i and add es*: *baby* 的复数形式是 *babies*。



娃娃

一个二年级的小学生放学回家,对她妈妈说:“妈,猜猜怎么着?我们今天学习如何变娃娃(babies)了。”

妈妈一听,吃惊不小,可是她还是保持镇定。“那很有趣。”她说。“你们怎么变娃娃(babies)?”

“很简单。”小姑娘回答。“你只要把 y 变成 i 加 es 就行了。”(译者按:孩子所说的变 babies 就是如何把 baby (娃娃)这个单词的单数变成复数 babies,而不是妈妈所认为的生娃娃。)

*** Reading Comprehension 阅读理解练**

1. What is a second grader?
 - A. A college student at the second grade.
 - B. A middle school student at the second grade.
 - C. A primary school student at the second grade.
 - D. A junior high school student at the second grade.
2. Why was the mother surprised at what the girl had said?
 - A. Because she didn't know how to make babies.
 - B. Because she didn't think the little girl should know how to give birth to a baby.
 - C. Because she didn't think it interesting how to make baby.
 - D. Because she didn't like making babies.
3. What did the little girl mean by making baby?
 - A. To make the plural form of the word “baby”.
 - B. To give birth to a baby.
 - C. To create a baby.
 - D. To make a baby interesting.

Key 答案

1. C. 2. B. 3. A.



Final Exam

It was the final examination for the English course at the local university. The examination was two hours long, and exam booklets (小册子) were provided. The professor was very strict and told the class that any exam that was not on his desk in exactly two hours would not be accepted and the student would fail. **A half hour into the exam** ①, a student **came rushing in** ② and asked the professor for an exam booklet.

"You're not going to have time to finish this," the professor stated sarcastically (挖苦地) as he handed the student a booklet.

"Yes I will," replied the student. He then took a seat and began writing.

After two hours, the professor called for the exams, and the students stood up and handed them in. All except the late student, who continued writing. A half hour later, the last student came up to the professor who was sitting at his desk preparing for his next class. He tried to put his exam on the stack (堆) of exam booklets already there.

① **a half hour into the exam**: 考试进行到半个小时的时候。

② **come rushing in**: 冲进来。*come* 后面接动词加 *-ing* 的形式。

例如: **The stone come rolling down the slope.** 石头从山坡上滚了下来。



期末考试

当地大学正在举行英语期末考试。考试一共两个小时，试卷已经发下去了。教授非常严格，他告诉全班学生，如果两小时内试卷没有交到他面前的课桌上，就算不及格。考试进行了半个小时后，一个学生冲了进来，向教授要卷子。

“你会来不及做完的。”教授一边把试卷递给学生，一边这么挖苦他。

“我会做完的。”学生回答。然后他坐了下来，开始答题。

两个小时后，教授宣布收试卷，学生们都站了起来，把卷子交了，只有那个迟到的学生还在那写着。半个小时后，他站了起来，向教授走去。教授正坐在桌子边备课。这个学生想把他的试卷放到已经交的那堆卷子上。

“你能这样做，我不会收的。你交晚了。”教授冷冷地说。

学生似乎难以置信，而且愤怒了。“你知道我是谁吗？”

“不，说实话我不知道。”教授回答。

“你知道我是谁吗？”学生又问了一边。

“不知道，我也不在乎。”教授带着一副高傲的神态说。

“那就好。”学生回答。他迅速掀起那堆已经交来的试卷，把他自己的卷子塞了进去，走出了教室。

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解练习

1. Students were taking the final examination for ____ at the local university.
A. the history course
B. the English course
C. the mathematics course
D. the Chinese course
2. The professor told the students that they should _____.
A. hand in their booklet in one hour
B. not be late for the exam





英语格言

The sea complains it wants water.

海洋也诉苦它缺少的是水。

Our sweetest songs are those that tell of
saddest thought.

我们最甜美的歌曲就是那些诉说最悲哀的思想的。



- C. not talk to one another in the exam
D. turn in their booklets in time
3. ____, a student came rushing into the classroom and asked for a booklet.
- A. An hour after the exam had ended
B. An hour after all the students had handed in their booklets.
C. An hour into the exam
D. An hour before the exam
4. After the late student had finished writing, the professor ____.
- A. refused to take his exam
B. refused to know his name
C. refused to let him go
D. decided to fail him
5. What did the student do with his exam paper?
- A. He put it on top of the stack of finished exams.
B. He tore his exam into pieces.
C. He threw all the exams out of the room.
D. He mixed his exam with the others.

Key 答案

1. B. 2. D. 3. C. 4. A. 5. D.
- 

In the Theater

A man **lay sprawled** (四肢伸开地坐或卧) **across three entire seats** ① in the posh (豪华舒适的) theatre. When the usher (引座员) came by and noticed this, he whispered to the man, "Sorry, sir, but you're only allowed one seat."

The man groaned (嘟哝) but didn't move. The usher became impatient (不耐烦).

"Sir, if you don't get up from there I'm going to have to call the manager."

Again, the man just groaned, which angered the usher who turned and marched (大步走) briskly (轻快地) back up the aisle (走廊) **in search of** ② his manager. In a few moments, both the usher and the manager returned and **stood over the man** ③.

Together the two of them tried repeatedly (再三地) to move him, but **with no success** ④. Finally, they called the police.

The police surveyed (扫视) the situation quickly then asked, "All right, what's your name?"

① **lay sprawled across the seat**: 横着身子仰面躺在位上。

② **in search of**: 寻找。

例如: **He went into the woods in search of mushrooms.** 他走进森林去寻找蘑菇。

③ **stand over the man**: 站在这个人的头前。

④ **with no success**: 没有获得成功。



剧院里的三个座位

有个人在豪华剧院里四仰八叉地倒在三个座位上。这时引座员走过，注意到了他，他对那个人轻声说：“对不起，先生，不过您只能坐一个位子。”

那个人哼唧了一声，没有动。引座员开始不耐烦了。

“先生，如果您还不坐起来，我要去叫经理了。”

那个人还是哼唧了几声，这让引座员很恼怒，他转身轻快地走回走廊，寻找经理。过了一会儿，引座员和经理都来到了这个人面前。

他们两个再三地请他挪挪地方，他都不动。最后他们只好叫来了警察。

警察迅速查看了一下局面，说道：“好吧，你叫什么名字？”

“山姆。”这个人说。

“你从哪里来，山姆？”

山姆痛苦地呻吟着回答：“从包厢里来。”

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解练习

1. A man was lying sprawled across ____ when the ushered noticed him.
A. three seats
B. in the theatre
C. the floor
D. two seats
2. The usher asked the man ____.
A. to leave the theatre at once
B. not to occupy all the three seats
C. to go back to his own seat
D. to go to see the manager with him
3. The man did not move at all after hearing the usher's warning, so the latter ____.

"Sam," the man said.

"*Where ya from*^⑤, Sam?"

With pain in his voice Sam replied, "the balcony(包厢)."

⑤ *Where ya from*:

你从哪里来? *ya* 是口语中的 *you*. 这句话相当于 *where are you from*?

