

ENGLISH READING LABORATORY

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注  
本

英语阅读丛书

● 王玉琨

主  
编

(第一册)

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## 前 言

《英语阅读丛书》以美国引进的《English Reading Laboratory III B》为蓝本，结合我国英语学习者的实际，精选了 120 篇，分为六册。每课后有阅读理解及词汇练习，配生词表和注释。每册之后配全部课文的参考译文。本书可供大学英语专业学生、函授及夜大学学生、非英语专业研究生、各类进修班及广大自学者使用。

本书所选文章深入浅出，通俗易懂。各课后所列生词的词义选择以在课文中使用的意义为主。注释主要包括难词、难句和背景知识。为了帮助读者准确理解，注释中还附加了示例。译文力求忠实于原文，以直译为主，旨在方便读者深入理解原文。

本书体裁、题材新颖多样，语言地道规范；系统性、科学性、知识性和趣味性均强。全书选文的内容广泛，名人传略轶事、科普科幻、应有尽有；政治、历史、地理、宗教、文化、风俗习惯等无所不包。对于扩大词汇量，拓宽知识面，培养阅读技能与技巧，提高阅读速度与理解能力，都有极大裨益。

本书由东北师范大学外语系王玉琨主持编写。参加注释的有薛永库和赵俊峰。参加翻译的有何善康、张绍杰、宫立都、符延军、王玉琨、范春荷、张跃东。全部注释及译文由王玉琨整理、修改并定稿。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，疏漏及谬误之处难免，恳请广大读者不吝赐教。

编 者

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A BOY AND HIS FATHER BECOME

## Partners

*by Ralph Moody*

1 I like all kinds of chocolate. Best of all, though, I like bitter baking chocolate. Mother had bought a bar of it, and somehow I couldn't stop thinking about it.

2 I was helping Father on the winnow. It was right then I got the idea. I could whack a chunk off the end of that bar of chocolate. Mother would be sure to miss it, but before she had any idea who had done it, I could confess I'd taken it. Probably I would not even get a spanking.

3 I waited until Mother was out feeding the chickens. Then I told Father I thought I'd go in for a drink of water. I got the bar down, but I heard Mother coming just when I had the knife ready to whack. So I slipped the chocolate into the front of my shirt and left quickly. Before I went back to help Father, I went to the barn and hid the chocolate there.

4 All the rest of the afternoon, I didn't like to look at Father. Everytime he spoke it made me jump. My hands were cold. I knew I didn't want the chocolate anymore. I just wanted a chance to put it back without being caught.

5 On the way out for the cows, I calmed down a little and could think better. I told myself that I hadn't really stolen the whole bar of chocolate, because I meant to take only a little piece. That's as much as I would have taken, too, if Mother hadn't come along when she did. If I put back the whole bar, I wouldn't have done anything wrong at all.

6 I nearly decided to put it all back. But just thinking so much about chocolate made my tongue almost taste the smooth bitterness of it. I got thinking that if I sliced about half an inch off the end with a sharp knife, Mother might never notice it.

7 I was nearly out to where the cows were when I remembered what Father had said once—some of the family money was mine because I had helped to earn it. Why wouldn't it be all right to figure the bar of chocolate had been bought with my own money? That seemed to fix everything.

8 But by the time I had the cows headed home, I had begun to worry again. We were nearly to the railroad tracks when I decided to leave the whole matter to the Lord. I picked

up a dried soapweed stalk with seed-pods on it and decided I would throw it up into the air and take my orders from the way it landed. If it pointed west, I'd take the whole bar back. If it pointed south, I'd take half an inch off the end. If it pointed east, I'd bought the bar with my own money and it wouldn't be stealing to keep it.

I swung the pod stalk as high as I could. When it came down, it pointed mostly west-but a little south.

10 That night I couldn't sleep. I kept trying to remember how much that stalk had really been pointing to the south. At last I got up, slipped out into the yard, and took the ax from the chopping block. Then I went into the barn and got the chocolate. I took it outside and laid it on the lower rail of the corral fence. The moon gave enough light for me to see what I was doing.

11 Just as I was starting to cut, Father said, "Son!"

12 I couldn't think of a thing to say. I grabbed up the bar of chocolate and hid it next to my chest before I turned around. Father picked me up by the shoulder straps of my overalls and took me over to the woodpile. I didn't know anybody could spank as hard as he did!

13 Then he stood me on my feet and asked if I thought I had deserved it. He said it wasn't so much that I'd taken the chocolate, but that I'd tried to hide it from him.

14 "Son," he said, "I know you help to earn the family money. We might say the chocolate was yours in the first place. You could have had it if you'd asked for it, but I won't have you being sneaky about things. Now, do you want to keep your money separate from mine or are we partners?"

15 I never knew till then how much I wanted my money to go in with Father's. When I went to sleep my hand was still hurting-from where he squeezed it when we shook hands.

hands shook because he

- A was cold
- B felt guilty
- C was tired

### HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

Did you understand the reasons?

1. The boy took the whole bar of chocolate because he was

- A too hungry to resist
- B sure he was doing right
- C surprised by his mother

2. After he had taken the chocolate, the boy's

3. The boy felt that some of the family grocery money might be his because

- A he had helped with the farm work
- B his father owed him some money
- C he had given money to his mother to hold

Did you read carefully?

4. The boy decided that if the stalk pointed south he would

- A keep the whole bar
  - B slice half an inch off the end of the bar
  - C return the whole bar
5. The boy lay awake thinking about how
- A angry his father would be
  - B wrong it was to take the chocolate
  - C much he wanted some chocolate

Can you draw the right conclusions?

6. The father probably learned that the boy had done something wrong by
- A finding the chocolate in the barn
  - B watching the boy throughout the day
  - C noticing that the chocolate was missing
7. The boy finally realized that his parents
- A wanted all the family to share the family money
  - B felt he was too young to handle money
  - C wanted to pay him higher wages

- A fail to see
- B notice the absence of
- C escape; avoid

8. chance (4)

- A risk
- B opportunity
- C accident

9. matter (8)

- A importance
- B substance
- C thing; affair

10. stalk (8)

- A plant stem
- B proud, stiff walk
- C hidden pursuit of game

11. chest (12)

- A box with a lid
- B piece of furniture with drawers
- C part of the body enclosed by ribs

## LEARN ABOUT WORDS

- A. Often you can tell the meaning of a word by reading the words around it.

Directions: Find the word in the paragraph that means

1. consider; imagine (7)
2. moved quietly (10)
3. enclosure for cattle; pen (10)
4. underhanded; cowardly (14)
5. apart (14)
6. pressed hard (15)

- B. A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used.

Directions: Read the three meanings for each word. Look back to the paragraph to see how the word is used in the story. Then choose the correct meaning and write the letter that stands before it.

7. miss (2)

## NEW WORDS

part'ner 合伙人

bit'ter 苦的

bake 烘, 烤

win'nower 扬谷机

whack 砍, 劈

chunk 大块

confess' 承认

spank (用手掌)打

slip 偷偷放到, 溜

barn 谷仓

every time 每当

pound 剧跳

slice n. & v. (切)薄片

figure vt. 想象

head v. 向...前进

Lord 上帝

soap'weed 肥皂草

stalk [stɔ:k] 茎, 梗



swail'pod 荚  
swing, swung, swung 挥动, 甩  
snop 砍  
rail 横木  
corral[kə'ra:l] 畜栏  
grab (猛然)抓  
chest 胸膛  
strap 带子  
overalls(pl.) 工装裤  
stand vt. 使站立  
deserve vt. 应受  
have 容许  
sneaky['sni:ki] 偷偷摸摸的  
squeeze 紧握, 挤压

## NOTES

1. (1.) (第1段第1行; 以下类推) Best of all, though, ... chocolate.  
句中 though 是副词; best 是副词 well 的最高级。此句可这样改动: I like bitter baking chocolate best of all, though.
2. (1.) I couldn't ... about it.  
此处 couldn't stop thinking = couldn't help thinking 如:  
At the news, I couldn't stop jumping.  
(听到这消息, 我禁不住跳了起来。)
3. (2.) It was right then I got the idea.  
a. right 此处是副词, 意为“恰恰”。  
b. 句中的 it 是强调的“it”强调了时间状语 then。注意, 在强调地点或时间状语时, 不要用 where, when 而用 that。此句省略了 that。It was in the zoo that (不用 where) I met him. 我是在动物园碰见他的。
4. (2.3) ... to miss it 此处 miss 意为“发现‘东西’丢失”。如:  
I've missed a golden pen from my desk.  
(我发现桌子丢了一只金笔。)
5. (3.3) ... when I had the knife ready to wrack  
句中 had 是使役动词, 意为“使”, = get; the

knife ready to wrack 是复合宾语。

6. (4.1-2) Every time ... jump.

every time 是从属连词, 引出表示时间的状语从句, it 代表从句的内容。 如:

Every time he came to see me, he would tell me something new in my home town.

(他每次来看我, 都给我讲些家乡的新事。)

7. (4.6) ... , and every time he looked my way ...

句中 looked 是及物动词, 作“注视”解, my way = my direction

8. (5.2-3) ... , because I meant to take ... piece.

注意 mean to do 和 mean doing 的区别。前者意为“打算做”, 后者意为“是, 意味” 如:

What do you mean to do next?

你下一步打算干什么?

This doesn't mean ruining your future.

这不意味毁灭你的前程。

9. (6.2) I got thinking ...

got 是 vi., 意为“开始...起来”。 如:

They got discussing together. (他们讨论起来了。)

10. (7.1-2) I was nearly out to ... once.

这是一个并列复合句。在第一个句子里, 含有一个由 where 引出的名词从句, 作 to 的宾语; 句中的 when = and then;

第二个句子里, 含有一个由关系代词 what 引出的名词性从句, 作 remembered 的宾语。

11. (8.1-2) But by the time ... home, (14.2-3)

..., but I won't have you being sneaky about things

注意两个句中的 have 的用法。

第一句子的句型是: have + 事物或人 + 过去分词, 意为“让, 使...”。 如:

I have my hair cut once a month.

(我每月理发一次。)

而第二句中: have + 事物或人 + 现在分词, 意为“听任”。 如:

I won't have you killing away your golden time.

(我不允许你浪费宝贵时间。)

## Traveling in the Jungle

*by Armstrong Sperry*

1 Jungle country is not friendly to man, but it is possible to survive there. You must have the right equipment and you must know a few important things about woodcraft. Then your chances of staying alive are very good.

2 No one should go into the jungle without the right equipment. You need lightweight clothing, a good sheath knife or machete, and a compass. Fishhooks and a line, a rifle and ammunition, matches in a waterproof container, and a poncho are necessary too. So is a mosquito net to protect the head.

3 In the jungle you can get hopelessly lost within five minutes after leaving a known landmark. That is why you should always carry a compass. In open country, during the day, you can tell which way to go by studying the sun. At night the stars are sure guides to direction. But in most places the jungle rooftop is so thick that it is impossible to see the sun or the stars. Again and again you must check your position by the compass.

4 Keep alert. Watch the ground in front of you carefully. Stop and listen now and again. Avoid haste and rest often. In a place that is hot and humid, the person who sets a fast pace will soon become tired. A steady, even pace is wisest in the long run.

5 If you lose your way, don't panic. Try to decide how long it has been since you were sure of your position. Mark the spot where you are with laces on a tree. Put them on four sides of the tree from any direction. Then you can begin retracing your steps, knowing that you can always find the spot from which you started. Except in an emergency, never try to travel through the jungle at night.

6 Whenever possible, it is wise to follow streams and rivers that are going in your general direction. This may cause you many extra miles of travel. But in the end it will save time and energy. Nothing is more exhausting than hacking a trail cross-country through unbroken jungle.

7 If a river is broad and deep and has no rapids, rafting is the best means of travel. Bamboo grows along the banks of many jungle streams. Since it is hollow and extremely strong, it makes a perfect raft.

8 If possible, stay away from high ridges when you are traveling through jungle country.

try. They are often covered with rattans. Rattans are ~~en~~bing; palms. They have sharp thorns that rip and tear at your clothing. Even with a ~~s~~p machete, it is almost impossible to hack a path through rattans without getting comple~~nt~~entangled in them.

9 Mosquitoes, ticks, and leeches will be with you ~~he~~the time. The only defence against them is to wear the right kind of clothing. You sh~~c~~ never wear shourts in the jungle. Your trousers must be lightweight and long. The fs should be tucked into your boot tops.

10 Finding water that is safe to drink can be a ~~blem~~blem. Many streams and rivers carry germs that can be deadly to man. Streams four~~near~~near native villages are always danger~~ous~~ous, even if they are clear and fresh—looking~~uch~~uch water must always be boiled before you drink it.

11 Luckily, the jungle has many kinds of ~~ints~~ints and vines that give water. The big rough-barked vines called lianas are one of~~e~~best sources of water. A section several feet long should give you more than a pint c~~lear~~clear water. Water from almost all plants is pure~~y~~ enough to drink. But stay away from~~nes~~ones that have bitter or milky sap.

12 Many jungle plants also provide food.~~efore~~efore you go into the jungle, learn to recog—nize the varieties of plants that can be eat~~if~~if you haven't had a chance to do this, watch what kinds of fruits and nuts the birds ~~d~~and monkeys choose. Such food is almost always safe for a man to eat.

13 When you are seeking meat, ~~rive~~river and streams are the best places to hunt. You do not need to be familiar with the many~~ifferent~~different kinds of birds and mammals. You can eat any of them.

14 Animals that do not eat plan eat each other. When you see an animal in the jungle, you can be sure that its so~~ce~~source of food is some where close by. That source may mean for you the difference betw~~n~~een going to sleep well fed or hungry.

15 Surviving in the jungle is a ~~ience~~science. The jungle peoples have become perfect in this science, and you can too. Learn~~is~~as much as you can a~~bout~~about what to expect in the jungle. Make sure you have the right equipment. Then no part of the jungle will seem completely unfriendly or frightening. In ~~et~~fact, you will be able to “live off” for a long time

equipment is

- A more important than a knowledge of woodcraft
- B less important than a knowledge of woodcraft
- C just as important as a knowledge of woodcraft

#### HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

What does the writer think?

For keeping alive in the jungle, the right

1. For checking your position in the jungle you should rely on

- A known landmarks
  - B the sun and stars
  - C a compass
3. In moving through the jungle you should
- A set a fairly rapid pace
  - B retrace your steps from time to time
  - C stop and rest often

Can you draw the right conclusion?

4. The author probably advises against traveling at night because
- A one tends to move too slowly at night
  - B it is difficult to check your position then
  - C emergencies occur most frequently at night

What were the facts?

5. Following streams and rivers will help you to
- A save many extra miles of travel
  - B avoid crossing unbroken stretches of jungle
  - C have a constant source of drinking water
6. Rattans are climbing palms that
- A make excellent rafts
  - B give water
  - C have sharp thorns
7. The best way to be sure of having enough food in the jungle is to
- A learn ahead of time what plants can be eaten
  - B travel only along streams and rivers
  - C watch the animals' eating habits

- 4. going back over(5)
- 5. chopping roughly(6)
- 6. swift—moving waters(7)

B. A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used

**Directions:** Read the three meanings for each word.

Look back to the paragraph to see how the word is used in the story. Then choose the correct meaning and write the letter that stands before it.

7. head(2)
- A intelligence; reason
  - B leader
  - C top part of the body
8. check(3)
- A mark with a crisscross pattern
  - B deposit for a short while
  - C test; verify
9. blazes(5)
- A marks where bark is removed
  - B light colored spots
  - C bursts of flame
10. general(6)
- A common
  - B approximate
  - C universal
11. familiar(13)
- A friendly
  - B bold
  - C well acquainted

## LEARN ABOUT WORDS

- A. Often you can tell the meaning of a word by reading the words around it

**Directions:** Find the word in the paragraph that means

- 1. continue living(1)
- 2. things pointing the way(3)
- 3. damp(4)

## NEW WORDS

jun'gle 密林  
 survive 活下去, 依旧活着  
 woodcraft['wud'kra:ft] 森林知识  
 light'weight' a. 轻的  
 sheath[fiθ] 鞘, 护套  
 machete[ma:'tjeiti] 大砍刀  
 rifle 步枪  
 ammunition['æmjʊ'nɪʃən] 弹药

pon'cho 防雨斗篷  
 mosquito[məs'kitəu] 蚊子  
 alert<sup>1</sup> 警惕的;机警的  
 now and again 时时,时常  
 hu'mid 有湿气的  
 e'ven 均匀的  
 pan'ic vi. 惊慌  
 blaze 树上的刻痕  
 retrace<sup>1</sup> 后退,折回  
 emer'gency 紧急情况  
 hack 劈,砍  
 trail 小径  
 rap'ids (pl.) 急流  
 raft[ra:ft]v. &n. (乘)筏子  
 bamboo<sup>1</sup> 竹  
 stay away from 避开  
 ridge 岭  
 rattan<sup>1</sup> 藤  
 palm[pa:m] 棕榈  
 thorn 刺  
 rip 扯破  
 tear[təə] 撕,扯  
 entan'gle 缠住  
 tick 扁虱  
 leech 水蛭  
 shorts(pl.) 短裤  
 cuff 袖口,裤脚口  
 tuck 塞进  
 germ 病菌  
 vine 藤本植物  
 bark 茎皮,树皮  
 liana[li'a:nə] 葛藤  
 sap 植物的浆液  
 nut 坚果  
 mam'mal 哺乳动物

## NOTES

1. (1.1) Jungle country... servive there. 句中 a. country 意为“地域,地方,地带” b. man“人

类”。man 做此义讲时,只能用单数,并且前面不用冠词。

2. (1.3) your chances... very good 句中 good 意为“可靠的,有根据的” 如:

Believe him. His promise is as good as gold.

(相信他吧,他的保证非常可靠。)

3. (2.1) You need... or machete, machete 系中南美人或西印第安人用的一种大砍刀,可用作工具和武器。

4. (3.2) That is why... a compass.

a. 请注意 that 的用法。前面刚提到的东西,英语中常用 that 表示,而汉语却常用“这”表示。That's where you are wrong.

(这就是你不对的地方。)

b. 由连接副词 why 引出的名词性从句,在句中作表语。

5. (4.1) now and again: 不时,时而。此短语可写成(every)now and then.

6. (4.3) A steady, even pace is wisest in the long run.

a. 在形容词的最高级前,一般都要加定冠词,但句中 wisest 前没有定冠词。原因是:形容词的最高级在用作表语而同时又不是和别人相比时,常可不加定冠词。

I'm busiest on Thursdays.

(我周四最忙。)

b. in the long run: 意为“从长远看” 如:

In the long run your suggestion is practical.

(从长远看,你建议实际。)

7. (6.1-2) Whenever possible, it is... direction.

Whenever possible = Whenever it is possible 英语中,有些时间从句,地点从句,条件从句,方式或让步从句中,如果谓语包含有动词“be”,主语又和句子的主语一致,或是“it”,常常可以把从句中的主语和谓语一部分,特别是动词“to be”省略掉。如

a. When still a boy of nine, he joined the army.

(他还只九岁的时候,就参军了。)

b. If necessary, I'll tell you another story.

(如果必要,我再讲个故事。)

8. (8.1) stay away from: 避开

这个短语动词的构成是: v + adv. + prep.

如: The boy stayed away from school yesterday.

(那男孩昨天缺课了。)

9. (14. 3) That source... or hungry, well-fed or hungry 在句中作 going to sleep 的伴随情况的状语。

11. (15. 4) In fact, ... to "live" off it for a long time.

a. live off = live on 靠.....生活 如:  
They live off 5 yuan a day.

(他们每天花五元钱维持生活。)

b. it 代替 the jungle

## The Left—Footed Thief

*by Donald Hall*

“Did I ever tell you,” my grandfather said, “how I caught the sheep stealer?”

“Well, one day Fred and I went down to the sheep pasture to salt the sheep. When I called them together, my great prize sheep was gone.

“I knew it wasn’t a dog that had done it, because the rest of the sheep were calm. It could have been an accident. Or it could have been the Godfreys, Turpinses, Harrises, or Freedoms. They were the families that did everything bad in the county.

“Fred and I walked along the fence and looked for a break. When we got to the end of the pasture, Fred looked hard at a pile of fence stones. Some had been knocked loose. Then I saw a strand of wool on a branch. We both looked in the dirt of the road, but it was so hard we couldn’t see any tracks in it.

“We climbed over the wall—there were prints of work boots clear as day among a whole passel of hoofprints. We reckoned there was only one man. But we couldn’t tell anything else from the bootprints. We crossed the fence and started to walk down the road.

“Something about the footprints kept bothering Fred. He turned around and jogged back toward the wall. Then he called to me. The bootprints were all left—footed!

“We hitched up and drove to town to tell the sheriff, and on the way I did some thinking. ‘It couldn’t be a Freedom,’ I told Fred, ‘because all the Freedom boys are in jail. The Harrises are sick, and the doctor told me yesterday that none of them will get out of bed for a week. So it’s a Turpin or a Godfrey.’

“The sheriff listened to us and said to let him know when we found anything out. When we were through with him we decided to go to Albert Wrigley’s store. In front of the window, Fred stopped still as a shot rabbit. There were two work boots in the window, both for the right foot.

“We went inside and took the boots out of the window to get a good look at them. There was nothing to keep them from being mates of the boots we were looking for.

“I asked Albert, ‘Who’s wearing the mates to those boots in the window?’

“Old Albert nearly jumped out of his skin. ‘What do you know about them left—foot boots?’ he said. I thought he was ready to have us arrested. ‘Nothing,’ I said,

- 'except whatever stole them from you stepped into them to steal a sheep from me.'
- 12 "I told Albert the whole story. 'Doggone!' he said when I'd finished. 'It was just yesterday. I stepped into the back room for half a minute once all day. It must have happened then, but I didn't notice until I was closing up.'
- 13 "'All we have to do,' I said, 'is lie down on the grass outside and look at feet until we see two left feet taking a walk together.'
- 14 "But Albert didn't have much of a sense of humor. 'Not even a Harris or a Godfrey would be dumb enough to wear them in town,' he snapped.
- 15 "For a short while we just stood there without saying anything. Then I had a thought. 'Did you mean anything special when you said a Harris or a Godfrey?' I asked Albert. 'Any reason why you didn't say a Turpin or a Freedom?'
- 16 "It couldn't be a Turpin or a Freedom,' said Albert. 'All the Freedoms are in jail. You know that. The Turpins went to Danbury yesterday and they're still there today. Rafe Turpin came in here yesterday morning when they was starting. After they left I took a good long look at my stock. The boots was all still there.'
- 17 "'Then it's a Godfrey!' I said, and told Albert why it couldn't be a Harris.
- 18 "So that night after everyone was in bed, Fred and I sneaked three miles in the dark to the Godfreys' place. We went into the woods past the house and came around in back of the old barn. The only thing we found was a bucket all covered with flies. 'Yep,' I said under my breath, 'that's where they caught the blood.' Till then I had hoped to find my sheep alive.
- 19 "But I couldn't prove anything on a bucket of blood, so I had to find where they'd hidden the pelt.
- 20 "The moon was up now. We stood in the shadows and looked around. Then I saw a piece of something white sticking out from the bottom of a heap of rubbish. It was my pretty sheep's pelt, the poor old thing.
- 21 "Next morning after milking, we came back with the sheriff. A little later, he caught Sam, the youngest Godfrey boy. Sam was trying to limp away in those left-footed boots."

#### HOW WELL DID YOU READ?

How exact was your reading?

1. The events of the story happened to
  - A the author's grandfather
  - B the author
  - C neither A nor B
2. The discovery that the bootprints were left-footed was made by
  - A the sheriff
  - B Fred
  - C the sheep's owner
3. The theft of the boots had occurred about



- A a day before the sheep was missed
- B a week before the sheep was stolen
- C three weeks before the theft was solved

When did it happen?

- 4. The sheep's owner knew that the thief was a Godfrey when he
  - A saw the footprints in the pasture
  - B learned where the Turpins were
  - C examined the boots in the window
- 5. The owner of the sheep realized that it was dead when he
  - A discovered the bucket
  - B found its pelt
  - C recovered its body

Can you draw the right conclusions?

- 6. The store owner examined his stock after Rafe Turpin's visit because he
  - A did not have what Rafe had wanted
  - B noticed that one item was missing
  - C knew Rafe was capable of stealing
- 7. The theft of the sheep would probably have gone unsolved if the thief had not
  - A killed the sheep
  - B stolen the boots
  - C tried to run away

6. trash (20)

B. A word may have more than one meaning. Its meaning depends on the way it is used.

**Directions:** Read the three meanings for each word. Look back to the paragraph to see how the word is used in the story. Then choose the correct meaning and write the letter that stands before it.

7. break (4)

- A broken place
- B escape
- C beginning

8. clear (5)

- A orderly
- B obvious
- C innocent

9. right (8)

- A correct; proper
- B opposite of left
- C normal

10. stock (16)

- A tree trunk
- B supply of goods
- C shares in a business

11. pelt (19)

- A heavy blow
- B speed
- C animal skin

## LEARN ABOUT WORDS

- A. Often you can tell the meaning of a word by reading the words around it.

**Directions:** Find the word in the paragraph that means

- 1. grazing land (2)
- 2. still; undisturbed (3)
- 3. string; thread (4)
- 4. worrying (6)
- 5. companions (9)

## NEW WORDS

pasture [ˈpɑːstʃə] 牧场

salt vt. 喂盐

prize [praɪz] 了不起的, 可得奖的

strand [ˈstrænd] 一缕(毛, 发)

boot 长筒靴

pas'kel 一群, 一组

hoof [huːf] 蹄

reck'on 料想, 推断

jog 慢走