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岳峰选注

中学英语课外阅读选

English Reader

(1)

• 初三、高一适用 •

上海教育出版社

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中學英語課外閱讀選

(一)

• 初三、高一適用 •

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一九六三年·上海

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前 言

学习英语必须经常接触,反复运用。学生除了认真学习教科书外,还应当多阅读一些课外辅助读物。本书就想在这方面给中学生提供一些阅读材料。

编选本书的目的在于:通过一些深浅适当、内容有趣的故事来引起学生学习英语的兴趣,培养学生的阅读习惯,巩固学生已学过的词汇、短语和语法知识,并使学生适当地吸收一些新的词汇,扩大知识范围。

本书材料选自国内外出版的一些英语教科书和儿童读物等。有些材料作了适当的改写。这些材料形式多样,文字浅显,大都以口语形式出现,所用词汇与日常生活有密切联系。编排上根据由易到难、由浅入深的原则。本书对一些专有名词、惯用词组、较难的句子等都作了详细的汉语注释,包括必要的语法分析或全句汉译。书末附有全部词汇表,以便查阅。

本书可供具有初中三年级或高中一年级英语程度的学生阅读。学生在理解的基础上可以选择几篇进行背诵或演出,作为英语课外活动。教师也可以选取一些故事在课内进行朗读,让学生听懂以后,再提几个问题,由学生口头回答或复述大意,借以培养学生的听说能力。

由于手头资料有限,在根据学生程度来选材这方面曾遇到不少困难,目前所选的那些篇目远非完善。注释中也难免有不妥之处。恳切希望使用本书的教师、同学和广大读者提出改进意见。

本书经上海外国语学院英语系词汇教研组部分教师校阅,并得到该系一年级教学小组部分同志的协助,谨致衷心的感谢。

1963年3月

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It Doesn't Matter¹

*Bessie*² is a little girl. She is only five. She does not go to school, and, *of course*,³ she does not know *how to read and write*.⁴ But her sister *Mary*⁵ is a schoolgirl. She is ten.

One day, Mary sees her little sister at the table with a pen in her hand and *a big sheet of paper*⁶ in front of⁷ her.

“What are you doing, Bessie?” she says.

“I am writing a letter to my friend *Kitty*,⁸” says Bessie.

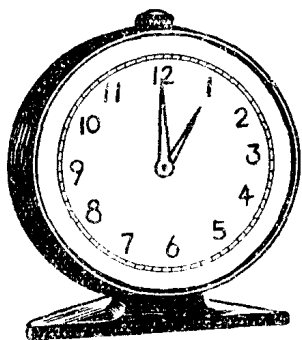
“But how can you?” says her sister. “You don’t know how to write.”

“Well,” says Bessie, “it doesn’t matter, because Kitty doesn’t know how to read.”

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1. It doesn't matter.——没有关系；不要紧。 2. Bessie [ˈbesi]——人名。 3. of course——当然。 4. how to read and write——怎样读(书)和写(字)。(作 know 的宾语。) 5. Mary [ˈmeəri]——人名。 6. a big sheet of paper——一大张纸。 7. in front of...——在...前面。 8. Kitty [ˈkiti]——人名。

Time

Here is a picture of a clock. It has a round face with figures on it, and two hands, a long hand and a short hand.



The short hand points to the hours, the long hand points to the minutes. Some clocks have three hands, a long hand, a short hand, and a very short one to point to the seconds.

We can tell the time by a clock or watch. A clock is big; it is generally on the wall, or it stands on the table. A watch is small; we can put one in our pocket or wear it on the wrist.

Look at the picture of the clock. We say it is one o'clock. Then two o'clock, three o'clock, *and so on.*¹ For the quarter we say, *for instance,*² it's a quarter past eight, half past eight (not two

1. and so on——等等. 2. for instance——例如.

quarters past eight), a quarter to nine. Some people just say eight-fifteen *instead of*¹ a quarter past eight and eight-thirty instead of half past eight. For the minutes we say: five minutes past eight, or, simply, five past eight. Similarly, ten past eight, twenty-five past eight, twenty-five to nine, twenty to nine, ten to nine, five to nine and so on.

How Many

How many seconds in a minute?

Sixty and no more in it.

How many minutes in an hour?

Sixty for sun and flower.

How many hours in a day?

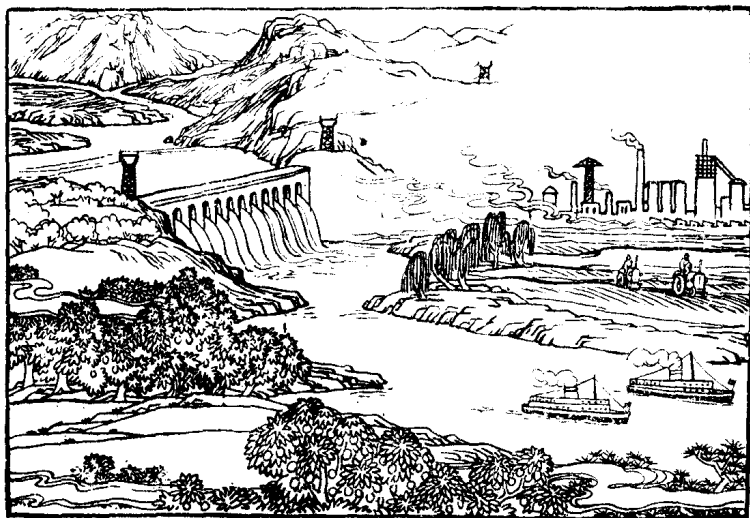
Twenty-four for work and play.

How many months in a year?

Twelve the calendar makes clear.

1. instead of——代替.

What the River Says¹



I am a river.

I rise far, *far away*² among the mountains.

At first I am a little brook. I flow down the *mountain-side*³ into the valley.

Many other brooks join me there.

I rush *on and on*.⁴ I grow larger and larger.
Then people call me a river.

-
1. What the river says——河的自述。(what 是关系代词, 它引出名词从句。) 2. far away——远离。 3. mountain-side——山腰, 4. on and on——继续不断地,

I water the land. There are fine farms on my banks. I flow by many villages and towns. Then I rush by a great city. At last I join the sea.

I am a very useful river. I carry many ships *from place to place*.¹ Even very big steamboats can *go up as far as ten miles from the sea*.²

But I am not always gentle and useful, you know.

Sometimes too much rain falls. Then my water rises *higher and higher*.³ I *used to*⁴ overflow my banks. Then the villages along my banks were *under water*.⁵ People called it a flood. Now they have built dams and reservoirs. They want to *make full use of*⁶ my water,

Bunny the Rabbit⁷

Bunny is a little rabbit. He is very clever.

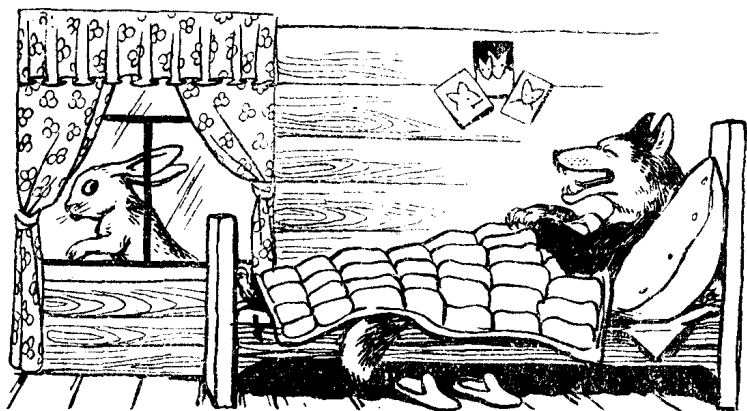
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1. from place to place——从一个地方到另一个地方。 2. go up as far as ten miles from the sea——从大海向上游行驶达10英里。 3. higher and higher——愈来愈高。 4. used to——过去经常。 5. under water——在水下。 6. make full use of ...——充分利用... 7. Bunny ['bani] the Rabbit——Bunny 是兔名, the Rabbit 作 Bunny 的同位语。

Other animals, *such as*¹ pigs, goats and oxen, *are very kind to him*² and they want *to be friends with him*.³

One day a wolf meets a fox and says: "Do you know Bunny the Rabbit? He is a bad rabbit. He always tells other animals when I want to eat them. So I want to catch and eat him. Will you help me?"

"Yes, *I will*,"⁴ answers the Fox.

"Then I shall go home," says the Wolf, "and *get into bed*."⁵ You will go to the Rabbit and say that I am dead. Then Bunny will come to look at me and I shall catch him."



1. *such as*——如. 2. *are very kind to him*——对他很好. 3. *to be friends with him*——同他交朋友. 4. *I will*——我愿意. 5. *get into bed*——上床.

The Wolf runs home and gets into bed.

The Fox goes to Bunny's house. *He knocks at the door.*¹

"*Who is there?*"² asks the Rabbit.

"Bunny, it is I, your friend!" answers the Fox.
"Do you know that the Wolf is dead? He can never eat any of you."

"No," says the Rabbit, "I do not believe it. I shall go and see."

The Fox goes away.

Then the Rabbit goes to the Wolf's house. He looks through the window and sees the Wolf *in bed*.³
The Wolf's eyes are shut and *he looks dead*.⁴

Bunny thinks: "Is the Wolf dead or not? If he is not dead, he will catch me when I come nearer."

Bunny *puts his head through the window*⁵ and says:
"The Fox says that the Wolf is dead, but he does not *look like*⁶ a dead wolf. A dead wolf always opens

-
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. He knocks at the door.——他敲门。 | 2. Who is there? |
| ——谁呀? | 3. in bed——在床上。 |
| ——他看上去死了; 他像死的样子。 | 4. He looks dead. |
| through the window——把头伸进窗口。 | 5. puts his head |
| ——看上去像…。 | 6. look like... |

his mouth."

The Wolf hears that and thinks: "I will show Bunny that I am dead." So he opens his mouth.

When the Rabbit sees the Wolf opening his mouth, he knows that the Wolf is not dead. Then he shouts: "Come! come! pigs, goats and oxen! The Wolf is dead. Let's throw the dead wolf into the river."

The Wolf hears that. He gets up and runs away very quickly.

The Moon and Stars

Sometimes, when the sun has set, we see another light in the sky.

It is smaller than the sun, and not so bright. It shines like silver. It is the moon.

*At the same time,*¹ we can see many little lights. They are very bright. They are the stars.



1. at the same time——同时.

You cannot count the stars. There are too many of them.

They are very far away. *That is why*¹ they look so small.

Each star is like our sun. It shines with its own light.

The moon has no light of its own. The sun makes it bright. Then it shines.

Do you know that the moon changes its shape? Watch it for *a few*² nights.

It may *look round*,³ now. Then it is *the full moon*.⁴

It will look a little smaller night by night. Soon it will be *a half-moon*.⁵

At last, it will show only a curved line of light.

After this comes the new moon. It will begin to grow larger. It will grow until it is full again.

The Sun

The sun is climbing in the sky,

-
1. That is why —因此… 2. a few —几个.
3. look round —看上去是圓的. 4. the full moon —
滿月, 月圓. 5. a half-moon —半月(半个月亮).

We're glad to know;
 Days will be longer *by and by*,¹
 And *brighter grow*.²
 The sun is climbing in the sky,
 The snow will go;
 Days will be warmer *by and by*,
 And flowers will grow.

Two Riddles

1. When I eat, I live; but when I drink, I die.
 What am I?

(I.I.I)

2. *A watch-dog at your door am I.*³
 You turn me round, and still I lie.
 I never bark, I never bite.
 I keep your things quite safe at night.

(A lock)

1. *by and by*——渐渐。 2. *brighter grow*——grow brighter
 ——愈来愈明亮。(这里 *grow* 作连系动词用。) 3. *A
 watch-dog at your door am I.* ——我是你的守门狗。(这是
 倒装句,原句应为: *I am a watch-dog at your door.*)



The Hare and the Tortoise

The Hare Laughs at¹ the Tortoise

Hare: *Mr.² Tortoise, how slow you are!*

Tortoise: Slow? Who says I am slow, Mr. Hare?

Hare: *I do.³ You can't run; you only walk.*

Tortoise: And you, Mr. Hare, are you not slow?

-
1. laugh at——嘲笑, 取笑. 2. Mr.——先生. (系 Mister 的缩写, 放在姓氏前面作为称呼.) 3. I do.——我说的. (这里的 do 是代动词, 代表上句出现的 say.)

