

英语名篇阅读精选

中级版  
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# A SELECTION OF SHORT PASSAGES

## 短文集锦

- 英语名篇精选
- 句型斜体标出
- 加注典型例句



KP 科学普及出版社

# A SELECTION OF SHORT PASSAGES

## 短文集锦

英语名篇阅读精选

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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。“英语短文集锦”精选自以往的中学英语教材，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（适合初中二、三年级学生阅读）、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，每送一届毕业生班，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

2007 年 10 月

# Contents

|    |                                     |             |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1  | The Emperor's New Clothes (1) ..... | 王新成注释 (3)   |
| 2  | The Emperor's New Clothes (2) ..... | 王新成注释 (8)   |
| 3  | Lady Silkworm .....                 | 王新成注释 (15)  |
| 4  | The Great Wall of China .....       | 杨海民注释 (22)  |
| 5  | Pollution .....                     | 杨海民注释 (28)  |
| 6  | Watching Ants .....                 | 杨海民注释 (33)  |
| 7  | Napoleon's Three Questions .....    | 杨海民注释 (40)  |
| 8  | Continents and Oceans .....         | 王新庆注释 (47)  |
| 9  | The Story of William Tell .....     | 王新庆注释 (52)  |
| 10 | A Little Hero .....                 | 王新庆注释 (60)  |
| 11 | Winter Sleep .....                  | 王新庆注释 (68)  |
| 12 | A Portrait of a Teacher .....       | 李玉魁注释 (73)  |
| 13 | The Tallest Grass .....             | 李玉魁注释 (80)  |
| 14 | Sports and Games .....              | 李玉魁注释 (86)  |
| 15 | The Last Lesson .....               | 孔令军注释 (91)  |
| 16 | Adventure on Highway 66 .....       | 孔令军注释 (103) |
| 17 | Three Gold Medals for Wilma .....   | 王淑敏注释 (113) |
| 18 | The Snake in the Sleeping Bag ..... | 王淑敏注释 (121) |
| 19 | Albert Einstein .....               | 陈慧轩注释 (129) |
| 20 | On Reading .....                    | 陈慧轩注释 (137) |
| 21 | Perseverance .....                  | 陈慧轩注释 (143) |
| 22 | My Teacher .....                    | 陈慧轩注释 (151) |

## How to study English

Once Lu Xun<sup>1</sup> *spoke to* the youth about the study of foreign languages. He said: “You must not *give up studying* foreign languages for even a day. To master<sup>2</sup> a language, words and grammatical rules<sup>3</sup> are not enough. You must do *a lot of* reading. Take a book and *force yourself to read it. At the same time*, consult<sup>4</sup> dictionaries and memorize<sup>5</sup> grammatical rules. After reading a book. *it*

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1 Lu Xun 鲁迅

2 master[ 'mɑ:stə ] *vt.* 熟练,精通, *n.* 主人,师傅 (1) To master English is a must( *n.* 必须做的事 ) for the builders of making our country stronger and stronger. (2) Once there was a story about “The Arab and The Camel”. In the story the camel asked his master to allow him to put different parts of his body into the tent to warm them up. Finally the camel kicked his poor master out of the tent.

3 grammatical rules 语法规则 grammatical[ grə'mætɪkəl ] *adj.* 语法的

4 consult[ kən'sʌlt ] *vt.* 查阅 consult + *n.* (1) I often consult the telephone book( *n.* 电话簿 ) for my friends' addresses. (2) During reading do you often consult the dictionary for the meanings of some new words?

5 memorize [ 'meməraɪz ] *vt.* 记忆 memorize + *n.* (1) If you can keep memorizing a few words every day, very soon you can read some books in English. (2) Can you memorize the poem? memory[ 'meməri ] *n.* 记忆力, 存储器 (1) In the English song “Take Me Home, Country Roads”, there is such a sentence, ‘All my memories gather round her.’ The meaning of it is ‘我所有的记忆全是关于我的家乡。’ (2) Today all the computers have memories. ...有存储器。

*is only natural that* you won't understand it all. *Never mind, put it aside* and start another one. In a few months or half a year, *go over* the first book once again; *you are sure to understand much more* than before. Young people have good memories. If you memorize a few words every day and *keep on reading all the time*, in four or five years, you *will certainly be able to read works*<sup>1</sup> in the foreign language. ”

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1 works *n.* 著作

## 1 The Emperor's New Clothes(1)

Many years ago there lived an Emperor who *cared more for*<sup>1</sup> fine new clothes than *anything else*. He had different clothes every hour of the day.

One day two cheats<sup>2</sup> came to see the Emperor. They *called themselves weavers*<sup>3</sup> and said they *knew how to weave* cloth of the most beautiful colors and designs<sup>4</sup> in the world. They also said *that* the most interesting thing about the cloth was *that* clothes *made of* it would *be invisible to*<sup>5</sup> anyone who was *either stupid or unfit for* his office.<sup>6</sup>

---

1 care for...喜欢……,热衷于……照料……,看护……(1) Would you care for a cup of tea? (2) The girl used to care for her sick mother when she was very young.

2 cheat[ˈtʃi:t] n. 骗子

3 weaver[ˈwi:və] n. 织布工 Columbus's(哥伦布) father wanted his son to be a weaver just like him. weave vt. 纺织 to weave cloth 织布

4 design[diˈzain] n. 图案, 花样 How do you like the designs of the sweater?

5 be invisible to...对……是看不见的 be visible to...对……是看得见的 that clothes made of it...‘that...’在此句中引出的是一个表语从句, that 不可省略。The girl is always late for class. The reason is that she must care for her sick mother.

6 ... to be fit for one's office, ...称职的 to be unfit for one's office...不称职的 either...or...或者……或者……, 不是……就是……

“Ah, what splendid<sup>1</sup> clothes!” thought the Emperor. “They are just what I shall have. When *I put them on, I shall be able to find out*<sup>2</sup> which men in my empire<sup>3</sup> *are unfit for their offices*. And I shall be able *to tell*<sup>4</sup> who are wise and who are foolish. This cloth must be woven for me *right away*<sup>5</sup>. ”

The Emperor gave the cheats some gold *in order that they might*<sup>6</sup> begin their work *at once*.

So the two men *set up* two looms<sup>7</sup> and *pretended to be working* very hard. They *asked for* the most beautiful silk and the best gold thread<sup>8</sup>. *This they kept*<sup>9</sup> for themselves. And then they *went on with* their work at the

---

1 splendid[ 'splendid] *adj.* 极好的

2 to find out...查明,发现……真相等

3 empire[ 'empaɪə] *n.* 帝国

4 ...tell who are wise...“tell”辨别、断定、知道,常和“can, could, be able to”连用(1) I really can't tell the difference between the twins. (2) No one could tell what was going to happen in the future.

5 right away/now/off = straight away/now/off 立刻,马上,立即

6 ...in order that = so that...为了……,以便……(用来引导目的状语从句,从句中常用情态动词 may/might/can/could/will/would/should (1) He has bought the book in order that he can follow the TV lessons. (2) He went to the hall early in order that he might get a good seat.

7 set up two looms 搭起两架织布机 loom[ lu:m] *n.* 织布机

8 thread[ θred] *n.* 线

9 This they kept... = They kept this for themselves 归为己有

empty looms until *late into the night*<sup>1</sup>.

After some time had passed, the Emperor *said to himself*, “I wonder how the weavers *are getting along with*<sup>2</sup> my cloth.” Then he remembered that *those who* were *either fools or unfit for* their offices could not see the cloth. Though he *believed that* he *ought to* have nothing to fear for himself, he wanted *someone else to look at* the cloth first.

The Emperor thought a while and *decided to send his old Prime Minister*<sup>3</sup> to see the cloth. He *thought the Prime Minister a wise, honest man*<sup>4</sup> who was more fit<sup>5</sup> for his office than *anyone else*.

So the old Prime Minister went into the hall *where* the

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1 late into the night/deep into the night/far into the night 深夜

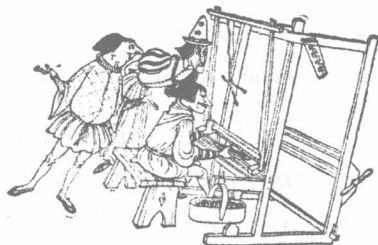
2 get along/on with...在……进展如何,与……相处(1) How are you getting along/on with your study and life at college? (2) We should get along well with each other at school, do you think so?

3 Prime Minister *n.* 丞相/首相

4 ...he thought the Prime Minister a wise, honest man. 皇帝认为丞相是个聪明,诚实的人。句型是: think sb. /sth. + (to be) + *adj.* /*n.* 认为……是……(1) We think Beijing the heart of our country. (2) Some students think English easy to learn, while some others think it difficult.

5 ...who was more fit for...比任何人都称职。现代英语中,加“er”和“est”构成比较等级的形容词,在带有 than 引导的比较状语从句的句子里作表语时,大都可采用加 more 和 most 的形式。John is more clever than Tom. (= John is cleverer than Tom.)

cheats were working *at the empty looms*.



“God save me!<sup>1</sup>” thought the old man, *opening his eyes very wide*. “I can’t see anything *at all*.” But he *was careful not to say* so.

The men who were *pretending to weave* asked him to *come closer*. They *pointed to* the empty looms and asked him if he liked the designs and the colors.

The poor old Prime Minister opened his eyes wider and wider, but he could see nothing *on the looms*.

“Dear me!<sup>2</sup>” he *said to himself*, “Am I foolish or *unfit for* my office? I must never *tell anyone that I* can not see the cloth.”

“Oh! It is most<sup>3</sup> beautiful!” said the Prime Minister quickly. “The designs and the colors! I will tell the

---

1 God save me! 天哪<sup>1</sup>

2 Dear me! 哎呀/天哪!

3 most = very 非常, 很 (用来加重形容词或副词的语气。) (1) He is most kind to the old woman. (2) I carried the beautiful vase [vɑ:z] n. 花瓶 most carefully.

Emperor how wonderful they are.”

The Emperor *was pleased by* what the Prime Minister *told him about* the cloth. Soon after, he *sent another official to find out*<sup>1</sup> *how soon* the cloth would be ready. The same thing happened. The official could see nothing, but he *sang high praise for*<sup>2</sup> the cloth. When he got back, he *told the Emperor that* the cloth was beautiful indeed. All the people in the city were now *talking about* the wonderful cloth which the Emperor had *ordered to be woven*<sup>3</sup> for so much money. And they *were eager to know*<sup>4</sup> how wise or foolish their friends and neighbours might be.

- 
- 1 send another official to find out…派遣另一个官员去弄清楚……句型:  
send + sb. /sth. + to do…派……去干/做……(1) The king sent the giant  
to capture the tiger in the forest. (2) Who will send the car to meet the  
foreign teacher at the airport this afternoon?
  - 2 sing high praise for…(高度赞扬……)
  - 3 …ordered to be woven…(……全城的人都在讨论皇帝下令花那么多钱  
来织的那种神奇的布料。)to be woven 是不定式的被动形式,当不定式  
的逻辑主语是该不定式所表示的动作的承受者时,不定式通常用被动  
形式。(1) The driver wants his car **to be repaired** right away. (2) The girl  
asked **to be sent** to the countryside to work together with the farmers.
  - 4 be eager to do…(某人)渴望做……to be eager for sb. + to do…期盼(某  
人)做……(1) The old woman is eager to see her daughter. (2) The old  
woman is eager for her daughter to come home to see her very often. 那位老  
年妇女殷切盼望她的女儿常回家看望她。

## 1 原文简写

Once upon a time there was an Emperor who loved fine new clothes better than anything else. One day two cheats came to see the Emperor. They said that they could weave cloth of the most beautiful color and design in the world, and that the clothes made of the cloth would be invisible to anyone who was unfit for his office.

The Emperor ordered that the cloth should be woven for him right away. And he gave the cheats some gold and silk.

After some time had passed, the Emperor sent his old Prime Minister to see how the weavers were getting along with the cloth. So the old Prime Minister went into the hall where the two cheats were working on the empty looms. He could see nothing at all. But he was careful not to say so. When he came back, he told the Emperor that the cloth was most wonderful.

Not long after, the Emperor sent another official to look at the cloth. The same thing happened—he could see nothing. But he returned to the Emperor and said that the cloth was beautiful indeed.

## 2 The Emperor's New Clothes(2)

Now *at last* the Emperor *wished to go* himself and see

the cloth while it was still *on the looms*. He *took with him a few of* his officials, including<sup>1</sup> the old Prime Minister and the official who had already been there.

As *soon as*<sup>2</sup> the weavers *heard the Emperor coming*, they *pretended to work* harder *than ever*, though they were not weaving a single thread *through the empty looms*.

“Isn’t the cloth magnificent<sup>3</sup>?” said the official and the Prime Minister. “What a splendid<sup>4</sup> design! And what colors!” they said, *while pointing to*<sup>5</sup> the empty looms. They thought that *everyone else* could see the wonderful work of the weavers though they could not see it themselves.

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1 including [in 'klu:diŋ] *prep.* 包括 There are forty people in the room, including the teacher. include *vt.* 包括, 包含 (是指包含内容的一部分。)

(1) The mother said to the nurse, “Your duties will include putting the child to bed.” …“哄小孩入睡也将是你工作的一部分。(2) This book includes thirty chapters.

2 as soon as = the moment —……就……

3 magnificent [mæg'nɪfɪsənt] *adj.* 华丽的, 豪华的

4 splendid [ˈsplendɪd] *adj.* 华丽的, 壮丽的

5 ...while pointing to... 他们一边指着空织布机一边说……” while/when doing, “when. while”可直接引导现在分词短语, 表示分词所表示的动作与谓语所表示的动作是同时发生的, 但需注意, 分词动作的执行者与句子里的主语是一致的。(1) **While waiting for the train**, (= While I was waiting for the train,) I had a long talk with my friend. (2) Be careful **when crossing the road**. (= You should be careful when you cross/are crossing the road.)

“What *on earth*<sup>1</sup> can this mean?” said the Emperor to himself. “I don’t see anything. This is horrible! But I mustn’t *let anyone know*. ”

“The cloth is beautiful,” he *cried out* loud “Beautiful! *I am very pleased with it*. ”

The official could see *no more than* the Emperor<sup>2</sup>, but they all shouted, “Beautiful! Excellent!” and other such expressions<sup>3</sup>. They *told the Emperor that* he should *have new clothes made of* this splendid cloth<sup>4</sup> for the coming great procession<sup>5</sup>

- 
- 1 What on earth can this mean? 这到底是什么意思? “on earth”是“究竟,到底”常用于“who, what, where”等疑问词的后面,用以加强语气,表示惊奇,愤怒,敬佩或者其它感情色彩,在正式文体中用“ever”而不用“on earth”。(1) Who on earth told you the news? (2) What on earth did you do yesterday? (3) Who ever is the stranger talking with our headmaster over there? 在那边和校长谈话的那个陌生人到底是谁?
  - 2 The official could see no more than the Emperor. 那些官员们和皇帝一样,什么也看不见
  - 3 other such expressions 等诸如此类的话 expression [ik'spreʃən] *n.* 说法,词句,语句,表达 The Japanese language has various expressions of politeness. 日语中有各种各样表示礼貌的词句。
  - 4 ...he should have new clothes made of this splendid cloth. 他们劝皇帝说他应该用这块绚丽多彩的布料做一身新衣服。句型: have/get + *n.* + done. 意思是“使,让,请别人做……”(1) The boy is coughing, and you had better have him examined by a doctor. (2) My watch has stopped, and I will have it repaired.
  - 5 the coming procession [prə'seʃən] *n.* 即将到来的游行

The Emperor nodded. He *tried hard to pretend to share*(in)<sup>1</sup> the pleasure of his officials and *gave each of the weavers a medal*<sup>2</sup>. The night before the procession, the two men *had their lights burning*<sup>3</sup> all night long. They *wanted everyone to see* how hard they were *working on*<sup>4</sup> the Emperor's new clothes.

*At last* they cried, "Finished! The Emperor's new clothes are now ready!"

Then the Emperor arrived with all his high officials. "Now *if you will*<sup>5</sup> *take off* your clothes, Your Majesty<sup>6</sup>,

---

1 share (in) ...with...与……分享……pleasure[ 'pleʒə] n. 乐趣, 快乐, 满足

2 medal[ 'medəl] n. 勋章, 奖章

3 had their lights burning 让灯通宵亮着。句型: ...have + n. + doing...使/让……处于某种状态(1) The teacher had the student standing outside for two minutes as a punishment to him, because he was late for class. (2) It is time for the harvest and most of the farmers will have their tractors working day and night.

4 work on...赶制……work on...从事, 搞……(注意该短语在句子中的不同翻译。(1) The novelist is working on(正在写……) a new book. (2) The scientist took out a piece of chalk and began to work on(开始演算……) the maths problem on the back of the blackboard. (3) The working people were forced to work on(修筑……) the Great Wall by Emperor Qin Shihuang.

5 Now if you will take off...在 if you will...从句中 will 是情态动词, 表示意愿, 意图, 决心等, will 也可用于条件状语从句中(1) If he won't come to our game, we'll ask someone else. (2) If you will follow my advice, I will tell you how to do a lot of reading.

6 Your Majesty[ 'medʒisti] n. 陛下