


广播电视外语讲座课外读物

陈琳 编

English Reader Book 1



高等教育出版社

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广播电视英语讲座课外读物第一册与广播电视英语讲座课本第一册配合使用;也可供自学英语者及中、小学生课外阅读。

本书是由中央广播电视大学委托陈琳同志编写的,并得到该校英语教研组同志的协助。北京大学李赋宁教授和美国专家史克(Bertha Sneck)对本书惠予审阅,特此致谢。

本书原由人民教育出版社出版。1983年3月9日,上级同意恢复“高等教育出版社”,本书今后改用高等教育出版社名义继续印行

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致 读 者

广播电视英语讲座课外读物共分四册，分别配合广播电视英语讲座课本一至四册。

这四册读物是为广播电视英语讲座的听(观)众提供的课外阅读材料。通过阅读可以复习巩固讲座中学习的内容，并提高理解力。同时，每册课外读物，又为下一阶段的讲座教学“打下埋伏”，使参加学习者对下一阶段所要讲授的语法及词汇内容，先通过阅读得到一定的感性知识。本书也可供自学英语者及中、小学生阅读。

课外读物中的语法、句型及词汇内容，一般只要求理解，不要求在口、笔头上运用。业(课)余时间较多的讲座听(观)众或其他自学者，可以在阅读的基础上进行问答、复述、写大意或翻译(及回译)等口、笔头练习。

课外读物第一册与讲座课本第一册一样，是为初学者编写的；以简单的幽默小故事、谜语等开始，由浅入深，内容注重趣味性、实用性及知识性。自第二册起，将由根据原文改写的故事、短文等逐渐向浅易原文故事、小说或戏剧片断等过渡。各册中将包括一定比例的科普文章。

为使读者能顺利而有兴趣地进行阅读，第一册中每篇后均附有词汇表。自第二册起，为使读者能逐渐培养查阅词典的习惯，将只在书末附全书字母序总词汇表；免去分篇词汇表，而代之以注释。考虑到生词出现一次后不一定能立即掌握，因此，在第一册分篇词汇表中，个别生词将重复列入；同

时,词汇表中只限注出本生词在本篇中出现时的词义,而同一生词再次出现但词义不同时,则再次列入词汇表中。

参加广播电视英语讲座学习的听(观)众,可以在讲座学完第一册第六课及复习课(一)之后,开始阅读课外读物第一册。完全初学者(从字母学起者),开始阅读时可能感到困难,也可能有理解不完全确切处。但应借助词汇表,坚持读下去。经过一段时间之后,回过头来,再从第一篇读起,就会有新的体会、新的收获。总之,“阅读理解力的提高,不可要求“立竿见影”,而应“细水长流”;即使“广种薄收”,也是有益的。

请讲座的听(观)众以及本书其他读者,就本书的内容及编注提出意见,以便再版时有所改进。

编者

一九八〇年六月

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LITTLE JOKES

1. *Teacher:* What is the plural of man, Tom?

Tom: Men.

Teacher: Good. And the plural of child?

Tom: Twins.

2. *Teacher:* A noun is the name of a thing. Who can give me a noun?

First boy: A dog.

Teacher: Very good. Now, another noun.

Second boy: Another dog.

3. *Teacher:* What is the plural of tooth?

First boy: Teeth.

Teacher: Very good. And the plural of boot?

Second boy: Beet.

New Words

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| little ['lɪtl] | a. | 小的 |
| joke [dʒəʊk] | n. | 笑话, 玩笑 |
| plural ['plʊərəl] | n. | 复数形式 |
| twin [twɪn] | n. | 双生子之一; [复] 双胞胎, 孪生儿 |
| noun [naʊn] | n. | 名词 |
| tooth [tu:θ] | n. | 牙齿 |
| pl. (复数形式) | teeth [ti:θ] | |
| boot [bu:t] | n. | 靴子 |
| pl. boots | | |

RIDDLES

1. A word has only three syllables, but it has all the twenty-six letters in it. What word is it?
2. Something happens twice in a moment, once in a minute, but never once in a thousand years. What is it?
3. Two ducks walk before one duck. Two ducks walk after one duck. One duck walks in the middle. How many ducks are there?
4. There are two workers in the room. One is old and the other is young. The young worker is the old worker's son. But the old worker is not the young worker's father. How can that be?
5. A man lives by a forest. One day he takes a walk round the forest. It takes him eighty minutes. The next day he takes another walk round the forest. But this time it takes him one hour and twenty minutes. Can you explain why?

New Words and Expressions

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| riddle ['ridl] <i>n.</i> | 谜语 |
| syllable ['siləbl] <i>n.</i> | 音节 |
| happen ['hæpən] <i>vi.</i> | 发生, 出现 |
| twice [twais] <i>ad.</i> | 两次 |
| moment ['məʊmənt] <i>n.</i> | 片刻 |
| in a moment | 一会儿; 在很短时间内 |
| minute ['minit] <i>n.</i> | 一分钟 |
| never ['nevə] <i>ad.</i> | 永不 |
| once [wʌns] <i>ad.</i> | 一次 |
| never once | 一次也不 |
| thousand ['θauzənd] <i>num., n.</i> | 一千 |
| year [jə:] <i>n.</i> | 年 |
| duck [dʌk] <i>n.</i> | 鸭 |
| middle ['midl] <i>n.</i> | 中间 |
| in the middle | 在中间 |
| How can that be? | 这是怎么回事呢? |
| forest ['fɒrɪst] <i>n.</i> | 树林 |
| walk [wɔ:k] <i>n., vi.</i> | 散步, 走路 |
| take [teik] <i>vt.</i> | 拿; 做; 花多少时间 |
| to take a walk | 散步 |
| eighty ['eiti] <i>num.</i> | 八十 |
| next [nekst] <i>a., ad.</i> | 下一个, 下一步 |
| the next day | 第二天 |
| another [ə'nʌðə] <i>n., c.</i> | 另一个 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| hour ['auə] <i>n.</i> | 一小时 |
| twenty ['twenti] <i>num.</i> | 二十 |
| time [taim] <i>n.</i> | 一次 |
| this time | 这一次 |
| explain [iks'plein] <i>vt.</i> | 解释 |
| why [wai] <i>ad.</i> | 为什么 |

TRY TO THINK IN ENGLISH

Who Wants to Drink What?



Mr and Mrs Lee meet Mr and Mrs Young in a restaurant. They are all thirsty. A waiter comes to their table. He asks them what they want to drink.

One man says, "I only drink lemonade."

One woman asks the other woman, "Do you want sugar in your coffee?"

Mrs Lee says, "My husband and I don't like beer."

One of the Youngs says, "I want lemonade."

Then the waiter brings one beer, one cup of coffee, one cup of tea and a lemonade.

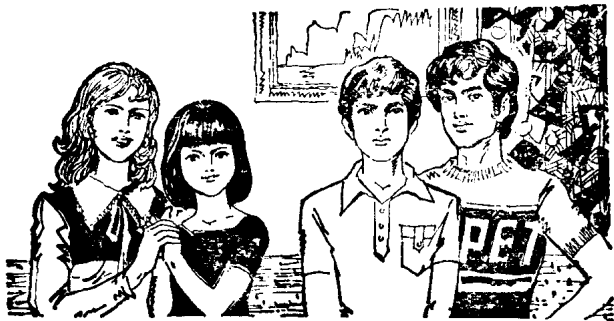
What does each person want to drink?

Mr Lee wants ____.
 Mrs Lee wants ____.
 Mr Young wants ____.
 Mrs Young wants ____.

New Words and Expressions

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| try [traɪ] <i>vt., vi</i> | 尝试 |
| think [θɪŋk] <i>vi.</i> | 想 |
| meet [mi:t] <i>vt.</i> | 遇见 |
| restaurant ['restro:ŋ, 'restrɒnt] <i>n.</i> | 饭馆 |
| thirsty ['θɜ:sti] <i>a.</i> | 口渴 |
| waiter ['weɪtə] <i>n.</i> | 侍者, 服务员(男) |
| drink [drɪŋk] <i>vt.</i> | 喝 |
| lemonade [ˌlemə'neɪd] <i>n.</i> | 柠檬水 |
| sugar ['ʃʊɡə] <i>n.</i> | 糖 |
| coffee ['kɒfi] <i>n.</i> | 咖啡 |
| like [laɪk] <i>vt.</i> | 喜欢 |
| beer [biə] <i>n.</i> | 啤酒 |
| the Youngs | 姓扬的夫妇; 或: 姓扬的一家 |
| bring [brɪŋ] <i>vt.</i> | 拿来, 带来 |
| each [i:tʃ] <i>a., pron.</i> | 每一个 |
| person ['pɜ:sn] <i>n.</i> | 一个人 |

How Old are They?



Bill, George, Sally and Ann are brothers and sisters. I don't know how old each of them is. I only know that one of them is eighteen, one is fifteen, one of the boys is sixteen and one of the girls is seventeen. I also know that Bill is older than Sally but Ann isn't.

How old is Ann?

How old is Bill?

How old is George?

How old is Sally?

New Words

eighteen ['ei'ti:n] *num.*

十八

fifteen ['fif'ti:n] *num.*

十五

sixteen ['siks'ti:n] *num.*

十六

seventeen ['sevn'ti:n] *num.*

十七

Who Does What?

Four friends live in a small town. Their names are: Cook, Miller, Smith and Carter. They all have different jobs. One is a policeman; one is a carpenter; one is a farmer; one is a doctor.



One day Cook's son breaks his leg, and Cook takes him to the doctor. The doctor's sister is Smith's wife. The farmer isn't married. He has a lot of good hens. Miller

always buys eggs from the farmer. The policeman sees Smith every day for they are neighbours.



Now, who is the policeman?
Who is the carpenter?
Who is the farmer?
Who is the doctor?

New Words

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| friend [frend] <i>n.</i> | 朋友 |
| live [liv] <i>vi.</i> | 居住 |
| town [taun] <i>n.</i> | 城镇 |
| different ['difrənt] <i>a.</i> | 不同的 |
| job [dʒɒb] <i>n.</i> | 职业, 工作 |
| policeman [pə'li:smən] <i>n.</i> | 警察 |
| <i>pl.</i> policemen | |
| carpenter ['kɑ:pintə] <i>n.</i> | 木匠 |
| farmer ['fɑ:mə] <i>n.</i> | 农民, 农夫 |
| break [breik] <i>vt.</i> | 打破; 摔断 |
| leg [leg] <i>n.</i> | 腿 |
| married ['mærid] <i>a.</i> | 结了婚的 |
| hen [hen] <i>n.</i> | 母鸡 |
| buy [bai] <i>vt.</i> | 买 |
| neighbour ['neibə] <i>n.</i> | 邻居 |

Who Lives Where?



A woman is at Heathrow Airport in London. She sees five men talking. Their suitcases are at their feet. On one suitcase there is an address in Paris. One has a New Delhi address. The other three have Chicago, New York and Brasilia addresses. She doesn't know where each man lives. She listens to their conversation.

Mr A: I travel a lot. I have visited North America many times, but I have never been to South America. Next month I am going to visit Paris for the first time.

Mr B: I will meet you there. I'm also going there for a visit. Last year I went to Chicago on a trip.