

名师教案系列
Famous Teacher's Guide

Reading 轻松英语

阅读

李斯平 孙智慧 编著

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Reading 轻松英语 阅读

李斯平 孙智慧 编著

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Preface 前言

目前,时尚的英语学习法五花八门,而我们的理念则是,让学习英语成为一件轻松愉快的事情,因为对于现代人来说,在尽量“减压”的情况下学到实用的知识,才符合我们的生活节奏。

“轻松学英语 Happy English”将是新的品牌,“名师教案系列”便是这一品牌的第一套丛书,这是专为那些有一点英语基础或学过英语但已忘得差不多,甚至对学英语有点“恐惧症”,而现又因工作需要较短的时期内使英语水平有所提高的读者编写的。

该系列共有四本书《轻松英语会话》(配录音带)、《轻松英语词汇》(配录音带)、《轻松英语语法》、《轻松英语阅读》,整套丛书规模不大,每本书的篇幅也不会很长,首先让读者有信心可以学完。每本书的版面开阔舒适,版式都精心设计,体例的编排也很独特创新,具有板书和教案风格,既方便读者翻阅学习,又可以帮助读者循序渐进,掌握要点,因此使读者有兴趣学得进去。而且每本书的作者都有十几甚至三十几年的英语教学经验,由他们进行耐心细致的同步讲解,犹如为读者免费请了一位家教,这更减少了读者自学的压力!

《轻松英语阅读》全书分“幽默故事”、“寓言故事”、“奇闻逸事”和“佳作欣赏”四个部分,每个部分十篇课文,课文篇幅短的 200 余字,长者 400 余字,按内容、难度和篇幅由浅到深,由易到难,循序渐进地编排。课文部分采用

双栏排版的形式，左栏课文中的重点、难点和关键词组均用特殊字体显示，并在右栏中对难以理解的部分做同步讲解，以方便读者学习。书中“幽默故事”和“寓言故事”为基础篇，这两部分注重词汇和语法知识讲解，每篇课文后都配有根据课文编写的“常用动词讲解”，以及“课文理解”、“课文词汇”和“关键句型”练习，帮助学习者把握学习重点，明确学习目标。“奇闻逸事”和“佳作欣赏”为提高篇，这两部分的课文在难度和篇幅上较之前两个部分均有所增加，课后练习除保留“课文理解”和“课文词汇”练习外，增加了与课文相关的构词法练习，帮助学习者有效地扩大词汇量，提高阅读能力。此外，为有效地增加语言的输入，每篇课文后相应地编排了“笑话一则”、“智者见智”、“报刊摘要”和“名言隽语”等短小精悍的辅助阅读内容，帮助学习者建立学习信心，提高阅读兴趣。

《轻松英语阅读》的40篇课文选材广泛，内容新颖，集知识性、趣味性和可读性于一体。整本书内容精悍、编排紧凑，而且每篇课文自成体系。读者可根据自己的喜好，用见缝插针式的方法，阅读、背诵课文和选做书中练习，逐渐积累语言知识。这种学习方法可以使学习者将学习、娱乐和休息有机地结合起来，寓学于休息和娱乐之中，在不知不觉中掌握语言知识，达到事半功倍的学习效果。

希望这本小书能对广大英语学习者有所帮助。祝愿大家能够轻松而愉快地学好英语！

编者

Contents 目录

< 1 >

Humorous Stories 幽默故事

- ◎ A Boy Businessman 少年商人
- ◎ Who Is the Fool? 谁是傻瓜?
- ◎ A Thief on the Bus 公共汽车上的窃贼
- ◎ A Proper Gentleman Mouse 绅士老鼠
- ◎ Thank You 谢口难开
- ◎ The Police and the Thief 警察与小偷
- ◎ There Is Always Room for More 总能再加一点
- ◎ Out of Luck 运气不佳
- ◎ The Hero 英雄
- ◎ Running Away from Home 离家出走



< 87 >

Fable Stories 寓言故事

- ◎ The Country Girl and Her Pail of Milk 乡下姑娘和她的一桶牛奶
- ◎ The Soldier and His Horse 士兵与战马
- ◎ The Elephant and the Monkey 大象和猴子
- ◎ The Turtle Who Could not Stop Talking 爱唠叨的乌龟
- ◎ A Grateful Elephant 感恩的大象
- ◎ The Fox and the Sick Lion 狐狸与生病的狮子
- ◎ The Old Spider and His Pot of Wisdom 老蜘蛛和他的智慧罐
- ◎ The Golden Touch 点金术
- ◎ The Selfish Giant (I) 自私的巨魔 (I)
- ◎ The Selfish Giant (II) 自私的巨魔 (II)

< 177 >

Extraordinary Stories 奇闻逸事

- ◎ Kindergarten University 幼稚园大学

- ◎ Puppies for Sale 出售小狗
- ◎ Double Jeopardy 双重危险
- ◎ Mamma Mia! 婆媳之间
- ◎ A Tuba Player's Tale 一位大号手的故事
- ◎ Bull Running Custom Still Lives on in Spain 经久不衰的西班牙
奔牛节风俗
- ◎ Living Like a Chicken 体验鸡笼生活
- ◎ Old Couple at McDonald's 麦当劳餐厅里的老两口
- ◎ Finders Keepers 拾金可味
- ◎ Dining out with Your Pets 带着宠物下饭馆

< 279 >

Famous Essays and Speeches 佳作欣赏

- ◎ Youth 青春
- ◎ In Ourselves We Trust 相互信任
- ◎ Learning to Live in the Present 学会在现实中生活
- ◎ Married but Dating 婚前婚后恋情依旧
- ◎ Education—a Means to an End 教育——达到目的的手段
- ◎ Confessions of a Meddling Mother 一位好事妈妈的告白
- ◎ Lincoln's Gettysburg Address 林肯的葛底斯堡演讲
- ◎ Proverbs 谚语
- ◎ What I Have Lived for? 我为何而生?
- ◎ Ms. Yang Lan's Presentation in Moscow Bidding for the 2008
Olympic Games 杨澜在莫斯科代表北京申办 2008 年奥运会
的申奥陈述

Humorous Stories

幽默故事



A Boy Businessman

少年商人

Joe wanted a bike. He had *asked* his parents for the money and they said that he must earn it. But how? Joe thought about this *as*^① he walked home. Not many people wanted to ask kids to work for them. Maybe he could clear away snow for the neighbors. But this was summer. He would have to wait a long time for that. He could not cut grass for their gardens because he had no tool to *do the work with*^②.

Then he *saw* one of his classmates, Dick, *delivering newspapers*^③. "I could do that," he thought, "Maybe I could even get the bike *right away*. I could *pay for* it a little each week." He ran to *catch up with* Dick. Joe asked a lot of questions about getting a job *as*^④ a paperboy. He learned that it was possible to earn twenty-five dollars each week. He learned that the job took about three

① *as* 为连词，引导一个时间状语从句，表示两个动作同时进行。例如：
The trees are turning green *as* spring approaches. (春天来了，树变绿了。)

② "to do the work with" 是不定式短语做定语，修饰 "tool"。例如：I need to *find* someone to talk to. (我需要找个人来和我说话。)

③ *see ... V-ing ...*：看见某人正在做某事。例如：I could *see* a dove *flying* in the sky. (我看见一只鸽子在空中飞翔。)

④ *as* 在此句中是介词，表示人的职业和职位等。例如：He is *working as* a sales clerk in the company. (他是该公司的销售人员。)

hours each night. Dick gave him the phone number of the newspaper manager.

Joe almost flew home. After he **had explained**^⑤ his plan, his mother smiled. "I think it is a great idea," she said. "I'll call the newspaper ..."

"Wait, Mom," Joe said. "I'll call. **After all**^⑥, I'm going to be a businessman now."

Joe's mother smiled happily.

(215 words)

⑤ had explained 是过去完成时的形式, 表示“过去的过去”。此处用来表明“he ... explained”的动作先于“... mother smiled”。

⑥ after all: 毕竟, 不管怎么说 例如: You should not talk to him like that. *After all*, he is your father. (你不该这样对他说话。他毕竟是你的爸爸。)

New Words

classmate ['klɑ:smeɪt]

n. 同班同学

deliver [dɪ'livə]

v. 递送

dollar ['dɒlə]

n. 元, 美元

earn [ɜ:n]

v. 赚得, 获得

fly [flaɪ] (flew, flown)

v. 飞翔, 飞行

grass [grɑ:s]

n. 草

kid [kɪd]

n. 小孩

neighbor ['neɪbə]

n. 邻居

paperboy

n. 送报人, 报童

tool [tu:l]

n. 工具

Useful Phrases

after all	毕竟
ask ... for ...	向……要（寻求）……
catch up with ...	赶上，追上
clear away	清除，清扫
pay ... for ...	为……付款，为……付出代价
right away	立刻，即刻

Word Study

1. ask v.

问，询问

Do you have any questions to *ask*?

You should *ask* if you could not understand.

请求，要求

Dick didn't feel well this morning and went to the manager to *ask for* leave (请假).

If you have any problems in your studies, you can always *ask* your teachers for help.

请人做事

The students *asked* the teacher to explain the text more clearly.

The Managing Director (总经理) *asked* the department heads (各部门负责人) to come to the conference room for a meeting.

2. catch v.

捕捉，捕获

The policeman *caught* the thief on the spot. (当场)

The dog went after a rabbit but didn't *catch* it.

He *was caught cheating* at exams. (考试作弊)

抓住，握住

He **caught** me **by** the sleeve (衣袖) and wouldn't let me go.

He came forward and **caught** my hand like an old friend.

其他用法

He didn't put on enough clothes and **caught a cold/fever**. (感冒/发烧)

The house **caught** fire and was totally burned down. (失火)

I turned round and **caught sight of** Mr. Smith getting on a taxi. (偶然看见)

John worked hard, trying to **catch up with** his classmates. (赶上)

3. pay v.

付款，付报酬

The factory **pays** the workers **by the hour**. (计时付酬)

I **paid** 50 yuan for the T-shirt. (花钱购买)

Shall I **pay by check/credit card**? (用支票/信用卡付帐)

付出代价

You will **pay for** what you did today. (为今天的所作所为付出代价)

He **paid** dearly **for** his mistakes. (为自己的错误付出高昂的代价)

与名词搭配的用法

He **paid a visit** to his former teacher. (拜访)

You should **pay attention to** your English study. (注意，关注)

The manager **paid** him **a compliment** on his work. (赞扬，表扬)

Key Structures

1. “Joe thought about this **as** he walked home.” “Joe asked a lot of questions about getting a job **as** a paperboy.”

两句中的 **as** 词性各不相同。在前句中，**as** 是引导时间状语的连词，表示主句和从句中的动作同时进行。例如：

He gave me a meaningful look **as** he went past me. (他从我身边走过时，对我使了个眼色。)

Our body becomes weak **as** we grow old. (随着年龄的增长, 我们的身体会变得虚弱。)

As he talked on, he became more and more excited. (他越谈越兴奋。)

而在后一句中, **as** 则为介词, 表明人的身份、职业和职务等, 也可以用来表示某物的功能和用途等。例如:

John is elected **as** our monitor. (约翰被选为我们的班长。)

He is working **as** an English teacher in the university. (他是这所大学的一位英语老师。)

Mr. Smith works **as** Sales Manager in a large company. (史密斯先生是一家大公司的销售部经理。)

This room is large enough to be used **as** a meeting room. (这个房间够大了, 可以用来做会议室。)

2. He could not cut grass for their gardens because he had no tool **to do the work with**.

句中 **to do the work with** 是不定式短语作定语, 修饰 **tool**。由于不定式短语与被修饰词之间有动宾关系, 所以短语中的介词 “with” 不能省略。因此, 含有不及物动词的不定式短语作定语或其他句子成分时, 它后面就应有必要的介词。例如:

She is a very nice person **to work with**.

Your illness is not serious and you have nothing **to worry about**.

I was traveling alone on the train and couldn't find anyone **to talk with**.

We should try our best to make the earth a better place **to live on**.

We must find a room **to put all these things in**.

With nothing **to show off** and no one **to defend against**, men usually remain silent at home. (由于不需要炫耀什么, 也不需提防任何人, 男人们在家里通常总是沉默寡言。)

3. Then he **saw** one of his classmates, Dick, **delivering newspapers**.

see someone doing something 意为“看见某人正在做某事”。V-ing 结构是复合宾语，对宾语做进一步的描述和说明。如果该结构中的复合宾语是不定式，则不定式符号 to 必须省略。此外，have, hear, let, make 等动词后的复合宾语中也是如此。例如：

I **saw** Mr. Johnson **coming this way**. Would you go down to meet him?

I didn't see him **show up** at the party.

The teacher **has** the students **write an essay** every week.

I **heard** him **talking** in the next room just now.

I often **hear** him **sing this song** in his room.

The boss always **makes** us **work overtime**.

但这种句子如果变为被动结构，不定式符号“to”就不能省略。例如：

We are made **to work overtime**.

He was heard **to come upstairs**.

4. ... the job **took** about three hours each night...

句中 take 意为“花费…时间”。该词还可以用来表示“占用（空间）”、“耗费（精力）”等含义。例如：

It **takes me 10 minutes** to come here by bike.

The new desk doesn't **take much room**.

He **took only 5 minutes** to solve this difficult mathematical problem.

It **takes a lot of patience** to teach children.

The construction project will **take at least three years** to complete.

5. After he had explained his plan, his mother smiled.

“... had explained ...”是过去完成时形式，常与过去时一起用，表示过去某时前已经发生的动作，即“过去的过去”的动作。试比较以下各句中过去完成时和过去时所表示的动作的先后顺序：

When I **arrived** at the railway station, the train **had** already **left**.

I suddenly **remembered** that I **had forgotten** to lock the door.

We **finished** the work earlier than we **had expected**.

They **showed** us the new products they **had produced**.

Exercises

Comprehension of the text

I. Decide whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE according to your understanding of the text.

1. Joe wanted his parents' bike. ()
2. Joe's parents wanted him to earn the money himself for the bike. ()
3. Joe couldn't cut grass for the neighbors because it was winter time and there was nothing growing in their gardens. ()
4. Dick was a boy businessman and could earn 25 dollars a week. ()
5. Joe had to work 3 hours every night if he took up the job as a paperboy.
()
6. Joe's mother was happy about his plan because she thought that her son was growing up. ()

Vocabulary

II. Match the words and phrases in Column A with the correct definition in Column B:

A	B
1. parent	a. take something somewhere
2. deliver	b. make something clear
3. earn	c. immediately
4. neighbor	d. father or mother
5. right away	e. make the place clean and tidy
6. explain	f. someone living next to you
7. clear away	g. receive money for your work

III. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary:

after all	deliver	clear away	catch up with	pay for
catch	fly	ask for	earn	right away

1. The teachers _____ the rubbish on the campus (校园) to make a playground for the children.
2. David was _____ reading his classmates' private letters in the dorm (宿舍).
3. When mother saw her son fall to the ground (摔到在地), she _____ down the stairs to help him to his feet.
4. If you have few friends, you will find it difficult to _____ help when you are in trouble (遇到麻烦).
5. He often works extra hours (加班工作) in order to (为了) _____ more money for the family.
6. Don't be too hard on him (对……太严厉). He is only a child, _____.
7. He is a postman and his job is to _____ letters and parcels etc. from house to house.
8. Don't drive so fast, or you'll have to _____ it sooner or later (迟早).
9. We don't have much time left and we must leave _____.
10. China now is trying to _____ the advanced countries (发达国家) in science and technology.

Structures

IV. Complete the following sentences, using the verb "take":

1. (我花了2个小时的时间) to fill in all these forms.
2. The highway construction (至少要用三年时间才能完成).
3. The sports ground (占去了校园三分之一的面积).
4. (要花很多的时间和精力) to learn English well.

5. (他仅用了2天时间) to accomplish what others need 5 days to complete.

V. Combine the following pairs of sentences with "as":

1. Mr. Hanson works in a joint venture (合资企业). He is a sales clerk.
2. We grow old. We become wiser.
3. Winter was nearing. The old man's illness got worse.
4. We need an alarm clock. We can use a mobile phone.
5. I saw Peter buying a magazine at the newspaper stand (报摊). I was getting off the bus.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I saw Mr. Smith _____ (enter) the building this morning but didn't see him _____ (come) out.
2. When I was a child, my father often took me to the seaside to watch the ships _____ (sail) into the harbor (港口).
3. Could you help me _____ (move) this sofa into the house?
4. We live near the airport and we could hear the planes _____ (fly) over our house every day.
5. Those migrant workers (民工) were made _____ (work) over 10 hours a day.
6. Our neighbor is a singer. We can hear him _____ (practice) singing early in the morning.
7. I would like to have Ms. Taylor _____ (come) to my office at 3:00 this afternoon.
8. Someone was heard _____ (come) upstairs.

VII. Combine the following pairs of sentences according to the example:

Example: She is a nice person. It is nice to work with her.

She is a nice person to work with.

1. We have to find a room. We have to put all these things in a room.
2. I don't know anyone at the party. I can't talk to anyone.