

青少年英语

1

ENGLISH FOR YOUNGSTERS





致 青 少 年 读 者

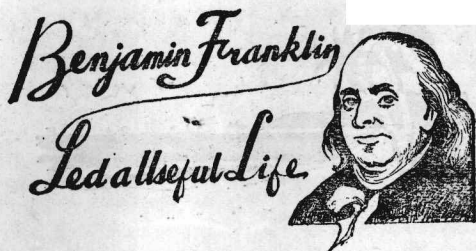
亲爱的朋友们：

你们喜欢学习英语，对吗？那就张开双臂欢迎《青少年英语》吧！它会是你们的良师、益友。正如肥沃的泥土滋润着幼苗成长，《青少年英语》将帮助你们学习英语，逐步提高。

的确，学习英语并不象有些人想象的那么难。每天学一点，练一练，你就会逐渐学好英语。《青少年英语》向你们推荐有益的读物、实用练习以及有趣的游戏，还有回答问题的“信箱”和发表你们写作的“园地”。和它交个朋友，你会找到学习英语的成功之路。

探索者必有所获！

编 者



Do you think you really know something about Benjamin Franklin①?

You probably know that he was a well-known American scientist who flew a kite with a key fastened to it and that he signed the Declaration of Independence②. All that is true, but there is a lot more to know about this man who had so many useful ideas and served his country in so many different ways.

Franklin had a practical mind③. When he saw a problem, he tried to do something about it. The houses of his home town, Philadelphia, were built of wood and easily caught fire. Neighbors tried to help each other, but they could do little to save a burning house. So Franklin organized a fire-fighting company. The city's losses from fire became so low that the first fire-insurance company④ in the United States was soon set up there. He also persuaded the city to light its streets. Again, the fact that people had trouble keeping their houses warm in winter set his active mind to work.

① 富兰克林 (1706—1790), 美国的政治家、物理学家、著述家;
② 美国独立宣言; ③ 从实际出发的精神; ④ 火灾保险公司。

He decided that the big fireplaces were to blame①. So he drew some plans and made the Franklin stove. It stood in the middle of a room and threw off heat in every direction.

He was always too busy with his discoveries to bother with making money. Although he was a wealthy man by the time he was forty-two, money by itself did not interest him. He valued it because it enabled him to retire from business. Then he had time to spend on other things that seemed more worthwhile②. What he really cared for most of all was science.

Franklin was always trying to answer the question, what makes things act the way they do? At that time learned men③were puzzled about electricity. They wondered whether it was in some way like the lightning in a thun-derstorm④. It might be, but how could you prove it? You know how Franklin proved it by coaxing⑤some electricity down his kite string. That act made him famous throughout the world. But of course Franklin did not stop there. He found a way to make the knowledge useful; he invented the lighting rod⑥.

Franklin would gladly have spent the rest of his days in quiet study and research. But he had become a very important person and the country needed him for public service⑦.

He went to England as a representative and stayed in London for more than ten years. He did his best and returned home just as the Revolutionary War began, arriving in time to sign the Declaration of Indepen-

① 壁炉出了毛病；② 值得；③ 有学问的人；④ 雷雨中的闪电；
⑤ 耐心诱导；⑥ 避雷针；⑦ 为公众服务。

dence.

He was then seventy years old, and his health was not good. But America needed help from France to carry on the war, and Franklin was asked to win this help. He answered, "I am like a worn-out piece of carpet. If there is one corner left which can be useful to my country, I will be honored."

His first step was to turn over all his money as a loan to Congress^①. He wanted to prove his faith in the new American government and encourage others to support it. Then he set out for France.

In Paris, Franklin was warmly welcomed. He spoke very poor French, but he always chose the right words for the occasion. He finally persuaded King Louis of France to declare war^② on England. This was an important achievement. It was only with the aid of the French fleet^③ that Washington^④ was able to win the war for American independence.

Franklin died in 1790 at the age of eighty-four. He had spent all his life helping people. Years before, he had told his mother that that was his aim. When he died he did not want people to say, "He died a rich man." All he hoped was that people would remember him and say, "He led a useful life."

Key: 1.(3) 2.(3) 3.(3)

4.(2) 5.(1) 6.(3)

7.(2)

① 国会; ② 宣战;

③ 法国海军;

④ 华盛顿 (1732—1799), 美国第一任总统。



SEE HOW WELL YOU UNDERSTOOD

(选择正确答案)

1. The writer thinks that the reader probably knows
 - (1) all he needs to know about Franklin
 - (2) little or nothing about Franklin
 - (3) some but not all of Franklin's story
2. Franklin would invent something when he saw
 - (1) a chance to make money
 - (2) a chance to win fame
 - (3) a problem that needed a solution
3. Franklin thought that wealth was
 - (1) of almost no importance
 - (2) more important than anything else
 - (3) of value in freeing his time
4. Franklin went into public service because he
 - (1) wanted to prove a theory
 - (2) felt it was his duty
 - (3) had done what he had planned in science
5. Franklin went to France for the purpose of
 - (1) getting help for America
 - (2) building the Constitution (宪法)
 - (3) ending the war
6. To describe his old age, Franklin compared himself to a
 - (1) candle
 - (2) faded photograph
 - (3) worn-out carpet
7. The writer admires Franklin most for his
 - (1) brilliant ideas
 - (2) life of service to others
 - (3) scientific knowledge

(答案见 4 页)



(A play based on an Aesop fable)

Characters: The old man, his son; women A, B, C, D, E, F; old men A, B; passersby A, B.

Scene: open countryside, with a bridge somewhere in the background.

(Enter the old man, his son and their ass.)

Old man: The sun is high and bright. Come along, my boy. (He drives the ass with a stick.)

Son: Yes, Father. It is a nice, fine day. (He holds his father's hand.)

Old man: (Pointing to the ass) What a fine animal it is! If we didn't need the money, I should hate to sell it.

Son: I'm very sorry to sell it, too. It takes me to school every day.

(Enter three women, talking and laughing.)

Woman A: (Pointing at the old man and his son)



Look there! Have you ever seen such a silly old man? Instead of riding on the ass, he and his son walk beside it.



Woman B. Ha! How silly they are!

Woman C. If I were he, I would at least let my boy sit on it.

Old man: (*Smiling, nodding to them*)

Yes, they are right. Come, my boy, get on it.
(*He walks on happily.*)

(*Enter two old men.*)

Old man A. What an idle lad!

Old man B. There is no respect for the old, nowadays.

Old man A. Ungrateful young thing!

Old man: (*Looking surprised, smiling and nodding to the two old men*)

Dear sirs, it was I who told my son to sit on the ass, but perhaps you are right. Come down, my son, let your father ride on the animal.

Son: Yes, Father.

(*He gets down from the ass, helps his father mount the ass, then moves on.*)



(*Enter some elderly women, some with babies in their arms.*)

Woman D: Why, you lazy old fellow, can't you see your boy is breathless from too much walking?

Woman E: Poor child, your father has no heart.

Women F: I always let my darling have the best of everything. *(She pats her baby.)*

Old man: *(Smiling good-naturedly)* Come on, my son, you must be tired.

(He takes up the boy and lets him sit behind him.)

(Enter passersby A and B.)

Passerby A: Honest friend, is the beast yours?

Old man: Yes, sir, it's my own.

Passerby B: I can hardly believe it!

Old man: Why not, sir?

Passerby A: By the way you load it.

Passerby B: The beast will soon die under the weight of you two.

Old man: *(Smiling)* Anything to please you. Come, my son, let's carry the ass.

(They bind the ass and carry it with a pole.)

(While they are crossing the bridge, the ass struggles hard and falls into the river.)
Now we have lost our ass, our money and your new clothes.

Son: I'm sorry, Father.

Old man: We tried to please everybody and we have pleased nobody.

Son, I think, Father, we must do what we think right.

Old man, The loss of our ass is a good enough lesson. A lesson learnt is money gained.

(The End)



Unity is strength. (团结就是力量)

Look before you leap. (三思而行)

Self-help is the best help. (自助最佳)

A good getter is always a poor giver. (贪得者不善施)

Notoriety is often taken for fame. (臭名常被误认为美名)

Honesty is the best policy. (诚实为上策)

--Aesop's wise sayings



“Take” or “Bring” ?

Choose the correct word in the bracket for each sentence;
(选择括弧中的字造句)

1. I asked Ali to (bring, take) his exercise book here.
2. We asked our father to (bring, take) us to the Summer Palace. It is far away from the city.
3. He told me to (bring, take) the cup away.
4. Don't forget to (bring, take) your textbook with you tomorrow. You must do exercises to the text here.
5. You must (bring, take) the lid off the pot before the soup boils over.
6. We shall try to (bring, take) him over to our side.
7. They asked their uncle to (bring, take) them over to the island.
8. He (brought, took) down the notice and put up another.
9. She (brought, took) two friends home for dinner yesterday evening.
10. Please (bring, take) the raincoat away.

(答案见12页)

参考答案: bat, cat, fat, hat, jaw, law, sat, war, bad, bar, bag,
fan, far, sad, mad, man, tax, was;
but, cut, dug, hut, nut, put, rug, tub, bus, bud, bun,
buy, cup, cub, run, rub, sun, tug, sum.

Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable form of the verb given: (选择最合适的动词填空)

1. We could not help laughing when we _____ the funny monkey.

a. see b. saw c. had seen d. were seeing

2. Joseph _____ in the garden all yesterday afternoon.

a. has dug b. was digging c. have dug d. had dug

3. Where _____ this book?

a. you had bought b. you were buying

c. you bought d. did you buy

4. Many people _____ when the typhoon (台风) hit the south-east coast.

a. have drowned b. were drowned

c. were drowning d. had drowned

5. He saw a snake when he _____ the bush.

a. has cleared b. was clearing

c. did clear d. was cleared

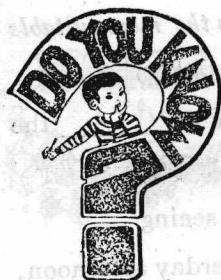
6. While I _____ some dust got into my eye.

a. drive b. had driven

c. were driving d. was driving

(答案见本页)

key: 1. b 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. d



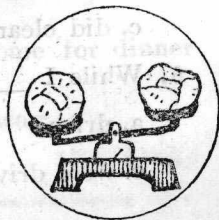
Is Air Matter?

Air is all around us, though we cannot see it. We are at the bottom of the air ocean, yet we are not pressed flat^①. Is air matter? Does it have weight? Does it occupy space^②?

Weigh a football that is fully inflated^③ and record the weight. Then let out the air from the ball and weigh it again. You will find that the second weighing is lighter than the first one, that is, the ball weighs less when there is no air in it. From this we know that air has weight.

Now fill a basin with water and slowly push a jar upside down^④ into it. You will see that the water surface inside the jar is pushed down, because the air inside the jar does not allow water to enter the space it occupies in the jar. From this we learn that air occupies space.

Therefore, we can conclude that air, though it cannot be seen by human eyes, is a form of matter.



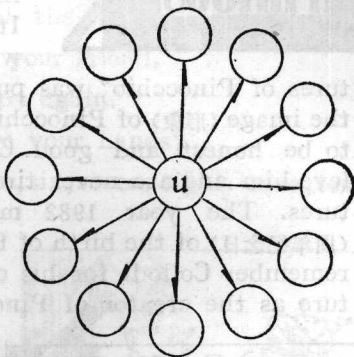
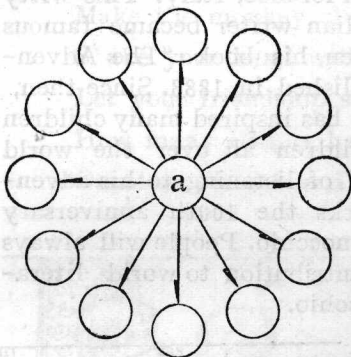
①没有被压扁; ②占据空间; ③充满空气;

④头朝下倒置

Key: 1. bring 2. take 3. take 4. bring 5. take 6. bring
7. take 8. took 9. brought 10. take

Word Wheel

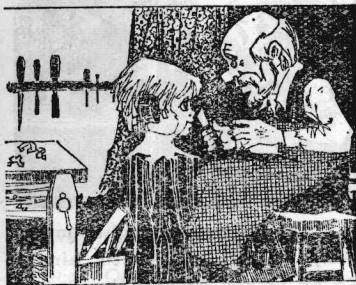
按照图中所示填字。(参考答案见10页)



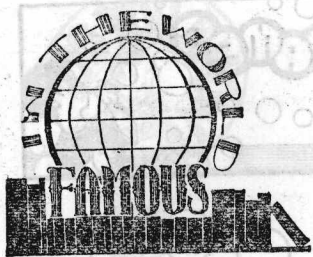
The Adventures of Pinocchio (I)



(1) Once upon a time, there was a toymaker (玩具匠) named Geppeto who wanted to have a child of his own. He started to make a wooden puppet (木偶) to keep him company. (与他作伴)



(2) Geppeto took a piece of good wood and started to carve (雕刻) the face carefully. He tried to make the face look just like the boy he wished for! While he was working he heard a little voice say "Ouch! That hurts!"



CARLO COLLODI

Carlo Collodi is the pen-name of Carlo Lorenzini (1826-1890). He was born and died in Florence, Italy. This witty Italian writer became famous when his book "The Adventures of Pinocchio" was published in 1883. Since then, the image (形象) of Pinocchio has inspired many children to be honest and good. Children all over the world love him and are never tired of listening to his adventures. The year 1982 marks the 100th anniversary (周年纪念日) of the birth of Pinocchio. People will always remember Collodi for his contribution to world literature as the creator of Pinocchio.



(3) Geppetto thought somebody was joking with him. So he looked around the room and asked, "Anyone here?" There was no reply. Then he took some sandpaper to smooth down the wood. He heard someone giggling (咯咯地笑), "Hee, hee, that tickles (痒痒), stop it, please".



(4) "Who are you?" There was no answer. He went on working and he finished carving the puppet. Then he left the house for a little while. When he came back he was surprised to see paint on the floor. He wondered, "Who could have done that?"

Hand Song



Clap your hands, one, two, three,
Make the monkey climb the tree.
Shake your hand with your friend,
Let your friendship start again.
How many fingers have your hands?
One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.



(5) The puppet smiled at him and said, "Hello, Father! I did it!" The toymaker was very happy that his wish had come true (梦想实现). He now had a little boy of his own and named him Pinocchio.

But how Pinocchio wanted to be a real little boy!



(6) His father sent him to school. Pinocchio was very naughty (淘气) and often told lies. One night he dreamed a fairy told him that if he told another lie, his nose would grow longer. Pinocchio laughed, "Oh, I don't believe it. How could that ever happen?"

Dear teacher,

April 22, 1982

I cannot tell the difference between 'to be going to be' and 'to be going to do'. Will you please explain?
Thank you.

Yours,

Xiao Wen

June 15, 1982

Letter Box



Dear Xiao Wen,

Read the following dialogue.

A: What are you going to be when you finish school?

B: I'm going to be a nurse.

A: What are you going to do when you are a nurse?

B: I shall take care of the patients (病人).

A: Are you going to be a doctor after some years?

B: No, I'm trained to be a nurse, not a doctor.

Now you can see, 'to be going to be' means what one will become and 'to be going to do' means what one will do (in the future).

Yours,

Editor



(7) But the next time Pinocchio told a lie, his noser suddenly started to grow! It grew longer with each lie. Some other boys made fun of him (开他玩笑) and he began to cry.



(8) Then he heard a lovely voice saying, "Pinocchio, I'm your fairy princess. If you promise never to tell any more lies, I will make your nose small again."

"I promise I'll be good," said Pinocchio, "Can you make me into a real boy?" "Yes, only when you do something very brave."