

英语 阅读与欣赏

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中国人民大学出版社

A

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崔志兰 刘云仓 商学堂

中国人民大学出版社

(京) 新登字 156 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语阅读与欣赏 A / 张力华等主编

北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 1994

ISBN 7-300-02008-9/H · 104

I. 英…

II. 张…

III. 英语课-高中-教学参考资料

N. G634.413

英语阅读与欣赏 A

主编: 张力华 王永生 赵克玉

出版发行: 中国人民大学出版社

(北京海淀路 39 号 邮码 100872)

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 北京市丰台区印刷厂

开本: 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张: 5.5

1994 年 11 月第 1 版 1994 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

字数: 134 000 册数: 1-11 000

定价: 4.00 元

内 容 提 要

这套《英语阅读与欣赏》，共分 A、B、C 三册。它配合新颁布的中学英语教学大纲，供高一、高二、高三学生进行课内外阅读，还可供教师及大、中专学生及具有相当水平的英语爱好者浏览或者品味，在广收博采之中汲取营养。

每册约百篇文章，五万个词。分阅读理解篇目和阅读欣赏篇目，并附思考与实践答案。

选材特色：

1. 多数文章为原著或经过改写的原著，语言地道。它能帮助读者认识和掌握英语特有的表达方式及思维习惯。

2. 选用了讲英语语言国家的概况及风俗习惯的文章。它能帮助读者了解其社会文化知识及背景知识。

3. 选用了和英语教科书有关的作者、人物及课文背景的文章，帮助读者了解国外名作家以及课文中的人物和课文背景，为学习课文打下基础。

4. 选用了知识性很强的中英对照的科普文章、名城简介和趣味小品，中外书信往来、名人简介、广告、新闻、诗歌、民谣、读物注释及学习方法指导的文章，扩大读者的知识面。

这套《英语阅读与欣赏》体裁多样，力求典型，有代表性；文章由浅入深，循序渐进。融知识性、趣味性于一体，寓学于乐，引人入胜，是英语教材不可多得的补充读物，同时也是一套最佳的课内外读物。为帮助读者更好地使用本书，提高英语的听说能力，本书配有录音磁带，由中国人民大学出版社出版发行。

序

执教英语 20 年来，我一直怀有一个梦，就是自己要编写一些东西，奉献给我衷心热爱的英语教学事业。

自己的力量是有限的，集体的智慧才是无穷的。因此，我邀请了一些教学经验丰富，英语水平高，鉴赏能力强的英语教师，由我总体设计，大家协作，编纂了这套《英语阅读与欣赏》，分为 A、B、C 三分册。希望它能对我们教师、学生及广大读者有所帮助。

我选择阅读与欣赏的缘由有两个：其一，阅读与欣赏有利于提高学生的英语总体素质，它对单词、短语、句型、语法及习语等有温故而知新的功效；同时还可以拓宽读者知识面，帮助读者全方位地摄取知识精华；对英语其他题型，如完形填空，短文改错及书面表达有连带的促进作用。其二，英语教师并非面对浩若烟海的资料库，科学配套的阅读书籍寥寥无几，从而教师很难找到适合学生赏读的范文，使阅读部分成了“无米之炊”，教师因资料匮乏，难免影响教学效果。

我曾参与了天津市编写的一套教学丛书。但书中部分文章筛选的不尽如意。我革故鼎新，另辟蹊径，进行了大胆的割舍，并且加进了自己的设想。结果，我们英语高考平均成绩荣居天津市榜首，这更增加了我实现梦想的信心。

如今，《英语阅读与欣赏》的问世，使我的梦想变成了现实。这套书的出版是集体智慧的结晶，各分册主编及编者都做了大量的辛勤工作，付出了心血和汗水，各界同仁也给予了积极地支持和鼓励，在此我表示深深的谢意。

尽管这套书难免有疏漏之处，但它毕竟是我们对社会、对读者的真诚奉献。我祝愿这套书像一朵鲜艳的小花散溢出特有的芬芳，也祝愿读者朋友开卷受益，用自己丰满的知识羽翼去搏击未来，实现你们五彩缤纷的梦……

张力华 1994.6

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第一部分 阅读理解

1. THE SECRETARY'S LETTER

Mr. Young owned his own business and worked very hard. His wife was afraid that he would get sick if he continued like that, so she often tried to get him to take a vacation. At last she managed to persuade him to do this, but she was afraid that he might not be able to enjoy his vacation quietly, so before they left, Mrs. Young went to see her husband's secretary. She said to her, "My husband needs a vacation very much, so whatever happens, please don't bother him with telegrams and letters about business problems while we're away. Just wait till we get back."

After Mr. and Mrs. Young had been away about a week, Mr. Young received a letter from his secretary which said, "Something terrible has happened to your business, but I'm not going to bother you with it now while you're enjoying your vacation."

True or False:

1. Mr. Young worked hard for another person.
2. Mr. Young worked for himself.
3. His wife didn't want him to take a vacation.

4. His wife wanted him to take a vacation.
5. She didn't want his secretary to write to him about business problems.
6. She wanted his secretary to send telegrams and letters if there were any business problems.
7. The secretary wrote to Mr. Young soon after he left.
8. The secretary didn't write to Mr. Young, because she didn't want to bother him.
9. Mr. Young didn't know that anything was wrong until he got back.
10. Mr. Young knew that there was something wrong, but he didn't know what it was until he got back.

2. NEITHER FATHER NOR MOTHER

A young boy was playing with a ball in the street. He kicked it too hard, and it broke the window of a house and fell inside. A lady came to the window with the ball and shouted at the young boy, so he ran away, but he still wanted his ball back. A few minutes later, he returned and knocked at the door of the house, and when the lady answered it, he said, "My father's going to come and fix your window very soon."

After a few minutes, a man came to the door with tools in his hand, so the lady let the boy take his ball away.

When the man finished fixing the window, he said to the lady, "That will cost you exactly ten dollars."

"But aren't you the father of that young boy?" the woman asked, looking surprised. "No," he answered, equally surprised,

"Aren't you his mother?"

True or False:

1. The young boy broke the window of his own house.
2. The young boy broke the window of someone else's house.
3. The ball went through the window.
4. The ball hit the window and fell into the lady's garden.
5. The young boy ran away because he wanted his ball back.
6. The young boy ran away because he was afraid of the lady.
7. The young boy went to find his father.
8. The young boy went to find a man who fixed windows.
9. The man who fixed the lady's window was not the boy's father.
10. The man who fixed the lady's window was the boy's father.
11. The man thought that the lady was the boy's mother.
12. The man knew that the lady wasn't the boy's mother.

3. LENIN AND HIS WIFE

Before Vladimir Ilyich (弗拉基米尔·伊里奇) and his wife went to England, they thought they knew the English language. They had even translated a whole book from English into Russian when they were in Siberia (西伯利亚). They had learned English in prison from a teach-yourself book, but had never heard a word of it spoken. When they arrived in London, they

found they could not understand a word, and nobody understood them. At first, he was very amusing (可笑的), and Vladimir Ilyich had a good laugh over it. However, he soon got down (开始认真对待) to learning the language. They started going to all kinds of meetings, always standing in the front, and carefully studying the speaker's mouth. They went very often to Hyde park where speakers spoke to the passing people on different subjects. They liked to listen to one person, who spoke with an Irish accent (爱尔兰口音) which they found easier to understand. They learned a great deal by listening to spoken English.

Later, through an advertisement (广告), Vladimir Ilyich got in touch with two Englishmen who wanted to exchange (交换) lessons, and he began studying with them. He got to know the language quite well.

1. Before they went to London, Lenin and his wife _____.
 - A. knew no English
 - B. had mastered English
 - C. knew a little spoken English
 - D. knew quite a lot of written English
2. They had learned their English _____.
 - A. in prison through self-teaching
 - B. at school with other students
 - C. in Siberia with the help of a friend
 - D. by translating a book into Russian
3. They went to all kinds of meetings in order to _____.
 - A. hear people speaking English
 - B. study the political situation in England

- C. see what people were talking about
- D. find how people felt on different subjects
- 4. In order to improve his English, Lenin also ____
 - A. taught the two Englishmen Russian
 - B. learned from the two Englishman
 - C. learned through advertisements in newspapers
 - D. learned it in Russian

4. A PRIVATE TALK

Last week I went to the theatre, I had a good seat. The play was interesting. I didn't enjoy it. A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me. They were talking loudly. I got very angry. I couldn't hear the actors. I turned round. I looked at the man and the woman angrily. They didn't pay any attention. In the end, I could not bear. I turned round again. "I can't hear a word!" I said angrily.

"It's none of your business," the young man said rudely (粗鲁地). "This is a private (私人的) talk!"

- 1. The writer didn't have a good time because ____.
 - A. the play was interesting, but it was too long
 - B. the play was not interesting
 - C. he didn't enjoy that kind of play
 - D. there was too much noise
- 2. He had a good seat. He was sitting in a good ____.
 - A. chair
 - B. place
 - C. armchair
 - D. class

3. "It's none of your business" means: ____.
- A. It has something to do with you
 - B. It has nothing to do with you
 - C. Don't put your ears here
 - D. This is not your matter
4. The writer turned round. He looked at the man and the woman angrily ____.
- A. but they didn't stop talking
 - B. but they didn't see him
 - C. but they stopped talking
 - D. but they looked at him rudely
5. The young man answered rudely because ____.
- A. he couldn't hear the play clearly
 - B. the writer was not kind to his wife
 - C. he thought the writer wanted to listen to his talk with the young woman
 - D. he thought the writer was asking a private question

5. GALILEO'S EXPERIMENT

A successful scientist is an objective observer. He believes in nothing but truth. He does not accept statements that are against facts. Galileo was such a scientist.

A famous Greek scientist said that heavy things fell faster than light things. Most of the scientists accepted this as true. This was accepted for about 1,800 years until the time of Galileo.

Galileo did not believe this statement. One day, he dropped

two weights from a high tower. One of them was heavier than the other. But they reach the ground at the same moment. This result surprised both the scientists and the students who had come to watch the experiment.

Galileo believed that scientists should not sit in universities and talk; they should always make experiments, observe the results of the experiments and describe them truly; only in this way could they push science forward.

1. A famous Greek scientist said that heavy things fell ____ light things.
A. faster than B. as fast as
C. more slowly than
2. This was considered true for about ____ years until the time of Galileo.
A. 1,300 B. 1,500
C. 1,800
3. Both the scientists and the students who were watching the experiment were ____ because this did not agree with the famous Greek scientist's rule.
A. very surprised B. very happy
C. very sorry
4. Galileo believed that scientists should always ____, observe the results of the experiments and describe them truly.
A. study theories B. make experiments
C. talk about science