

1981 高中毕业生
总复习纲要

英语阅读与练习

GAOZHONG
BIYESHENG
GFUXI
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福建人民教育出版社

一九八一年高中毕业生

英语阅读与练习

福建教育学院外语组选注

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1. An Old Scientist Speaks

I was born in 1912. A poor boy like me couldn't go to school. When I was your age, I already had to work. The work was hard and the food was bad. After work I taught myself to read and write. But things are different now. Most children can go to school. You have fine schools and very good teachers.

Boys and girls, when you grow up, you're going to help build up our country. What must you do now if you want to do that job well?

You must work hard at your lessons. You must learn to write good Chinese. Maths and physics are very important. If you do well in them, you can learn other sciences well.

You must be good at a foreign language. A good scientist must learn from the scientists of other countries.

You're all growing fast. Have plenty of

exercise every day, children, and make yourselves strong. I needn't tell you that good health is a must for builders of socialism.

Above everything else, study Marxism. It's an important guide to the study of science.

New Words and Expressions

born [bɔ:n] (由 bear 变来的) 出生于……

be born 出生

age [eidʒ] *n.* 年龄

bad *adj.* (食物等) 腐败的, 坏的; 糟糕的

job *n.* 工作

important [im'pɔ:tənt] *adj.* 重要的, 重大的

plenty of ['plenti əv] 足够的, 相当多的

exercise ['eksəsaɪz] (ex-er-cise) *n., vt. & vi.* 锻炼, 练习

health [helθ] *n.* 健康状况

must *n.* 必须做的事

Marxism ['mɑ:ksɪzəm] *n.* 马克思主义

guide [gaɪd] *n.* 准则, 指导, 指南

Natee

1. to teach oneself to read and write 自学文化
2. to work hard at 在……用功
3. to be good at 善于, 擅长
4. to have plenty of exercise 多锻炼身体
5. to make oneself strong 增强体质
6. above everything else 最重要的是, 首要, 首先

Reading Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions

- 1) When was the old scientist born?
- 2) What are you going to be when you grow up?
- 3) All of you want to help build up our country when you grow up. What must you do now?
- 4) You must work hard at maths and physics, mustn't you? Why?
- 5) Why must you be good at a foreign language?
- 6) What must you do if you want to be in good health?
- 7) What must you study above everything else? Why?

2. Put a tick (✓) after each true statement and a cross (×) after each false one according to the text.

- 1) The speaker was an old scientist at the age of seventy-eight in 1980.
- 2) He lived a bitter life in his young days.
- 3) Now we are living a better life than before.
- 4) When we grow up, we want to be builders of socialism.
- 5) A good student only works hard at his lessons.
- 6) A good scientist must be good at a foreign language at least.
- 7) If we want to be in good health, we must have plenty of exercise every day.
- 8) Studying Marxism is an important guide to the study of science.

2. Lenin and the Guard

This took place soon after the October Revolution was won.

One morning Lenin was going to his office. At the gate the guard stopped him and said: "Your pass, please. "

"Oh, yes, my pass, " said Lenin. He began looking for it in his pockets.

Just then a young man came up. When he saw who it was, he said to the guard:

"But this is Comrade Lenin! Let him in at once!"

"No, not if he has no pass. What's more, I must see your pass, too. "

The young man became angry. "Let Comrade Lenin in, I tell you!" he shouted at the guard.

"Don't shout at him, " Lenin told the young man. "He's right. Everybody must obey the rules!"

Lenin found his pass and handed it to the guard. The soldier looked at it carefully. Yes, it was Lenin himself

"I beg your pardon, Comrade Lenin," said the guard shyly. "I'm sorry I didn't know you."

"But you did right, comrade," Lenin said. "We should be strict in all our work."

New Words and Expressions

Lenin ['lenin] 列宁

place *n.* 地方, 地点, 位置

take place 发生, 产生

the October Revolution

十月革命

pass [pɑ:s] *n.* 通行证

obey [ə'bei] *vt. & vi.*

服从, 听从

hand *vt.* 传递, 给, 交出

I beg your pardon.

请原谅。

shyly ['ʃaɪli] *adv.* 害羞地

Notes

1. to look for 寻找
2. at once 立刻, 马上
3. What's more... (作为插入语) 更重要的是, 更有甚者, 而且
4. to hand ... to 把.....交给...

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions :

- 1) When did all this take place?
- 2) Where was Lenin going one morning?
- 3) Who stopped Lenin at the gate?
- 4) What did the guard want Lenin to do?
- 5) Who came up just then?

- 6) What did the young man tell the guard to do?
- 7) Did the guard let Lenin in?
- 8) Why did the young man shout at the guard?
- 9) Lenin told the young man not to shout at the guard, didn't he? Why?
- 10) What did Lenin do when he found his pass?
- 11) What did the guard say shyly after he looked at the pass carefully?
- 12) Did Lenin think the guard was wrong?
Why not?

3. An Australian Boy in Beijing

No. 809, Friendship Hotel
Beijing, China

December 21st, 1979

Déar Frank :

I'm going to have the first "White Christmas" in my life, as it has just snowed twice here. Some of my Chinese friends can't believe it's summer now down in Australia.

Thank you for the wonderful stamps. I've collected over three hundred Chinese stamps since I came here. Here's a fine Einstein stamp for you. Are you surprised to see Einstein on a Chinese stamp?

Now to answer some of your questions. Yes, the Chinese language is very difficult. Last time Mum asked for some glasses in a shop. They showed her some quilts! Dad and I had a good laugh over it.

Yes, I can write a little Chinese now. I have learned more than five hundred Chinese words, but I keep forgetting some of

them. I'm beginning to use a writing-brush. I wrote the words on the Christmas card myself. How do you like them?

No, I'm not swimming. Instead, I'm learning to skate on real ice! I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over, but I'm learning fast.

Ask Uncle Fred and Aunt Helen to bring you here when they come in August. We can have a good time together then.

Yours,

Jack

New Words and Expressions

Australia [ə's'treiljə] n.

澳大利亚

Australian [ə's'treiljən]

adj. 澳大利亚的

friendship ['frendʃip]

n. 友谊

December [di'sembə] n.

十二月

twice adv. 两次; 两倍

stamp n. 邮票; 印戳

Einstein ['aɪnstain] (姓)

爱因斯坦

(Albert ['ælbət] Einstein,
1879—1955, 出生于德国,
美国物理学家)

glass [glɑ:s] n. (玻璃)

杯子

quilt [kwilt] n. 被子

a little 一点儿

writing-brush ['raɪtɪŋ

brʌʃ] n. 毛笔

card [kɑ:d] n. 卡片

skate [skeɪt] vi. 溜冰

fall n. 跌倒; 落下

August ['ɔ:gəst] n. 八月

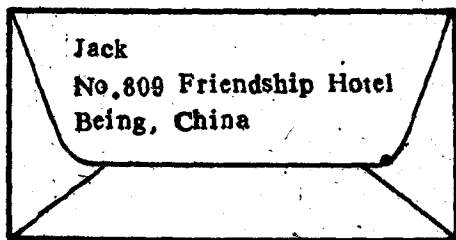
Notes

这是一封英文信，是一个澳大利亚男孩杰克从北京寄回澳大利亚给另一个男孩弗兰克的。

1. 英文信的格式：

- 1) 先在信笺的右上角写上写信人的地址和写信的日期。
- 2) 然后在左上方写称呼，占一行。在称呼的后面用冒号（也有的用逗号）。结尾时在写信人的署名前面通常用“Yours,”（注意 Yours 的后面要有个逗号）。
- 3) 英文信封的书写格式：先写收信人的姓名（占一行），后写门牌号码、路名（占一行），最后写城市名称和国家名称（占一行）。这样的层次同中文信封的格式层次是恰恰相反的。

寄信人的姓名、地址可写在信封的背面封扉上：如图：



也可以写在信封正面的左上方。

2. “White Christmas” “白色的圣诞节”

圣诞节是十二月二十五日。这时，如适逢大雪，大地一片洁白，能给节日增添欢乐的气氛，称为“白色的圣诞节”。澳大利亚地处南半球，圣诞节是一年中最热的时候，不会有雪。所以杰克说，这是他有生以来第一次过“白色的圣诞节”。

3. ...it's summer now down in Australia.....现在澳

大利亚是夏天。

句中 down 是副词。按英语习惯，从北到南，从城市到乡村，用 down；反之用 up。因澳大利亚位于我国的南方，所以句中用 down，但不必译出。又如：
He has gone down to the countryside. 他下乡去了。
She is working down in the south. 她在南方工作。
He has gone up to Beijing. 他上北京去了。（说话人在北京以南）

4. Now to answer some of your questions. = Now I'm going to answer some of your questions.

5. Yes, the Chinese language is very difficult.

Yes, I can write a little Chinese now.

No, I'm not swimming.

本课一些段落开头出现的 Yes 或 No，如，上列三例，都是用来回答对方来信中所提出的问题的。

6. Last time Mum asked for some glasses in a shop. They showed her some quilts! 上次妈妈在一个商店里要买几只玻璃杯子 (bēi · zi)，他们拿出了几床被子 (bèi · zi) 给她看！

7. ...but I keep forgetting some of them.可是其中有些字我总是记不住。

keep doing something 的意思是“继续做某事或反复做某事”。又如：

The girl kept smiling at us. 这个小姑娘一直对着我们笑。

keep running! 继续跑！

8. I'm learning to skate on real ice! 我正在真正的冰

上学溜冰哩！

从信中这句话来看，杰克在来中国以前，没有真正的冰上溜过冰。

9. I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over, ...我跌了这么多跤，以致全身都是青一块，紫一块的，……

Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who is the letter from?
- 2) Why does Jack say he's going to have the first "White Christmas" in his life?
- 3) How many Chinese stamps has Jack collected since he came to Beijing?
- 4) What stamp is he sending to Frank?
- 5) Does Jack find the Chinese language easy or difficult?
- 6) What did the shop assistants show to Jack's mother when she once asked for some glasses?
- 7) Can Jack write a little Chinese now?
- 8) How many Chinese words has he learned? Can he remember all of them?
- 9) Has Jack begun using a writing-brush?
- 10) Is he swimming now? What is he doing?
- 11) Has he had any falls?
- 12) What does Jack ask Frank to tell Uncle Fred and Aunt Helen to do?

4. The Piano Concert

A young woman in a small German town was going to give a piano concert. Her posters said she was a pupil of Franz Liszt, the great Hungarian pianist. This was not true.

Then the girl suddenly learned that Liszt himself was in town. Now people would find her out, and she would not be able to make a living. She didn't know what to do.

Finally she went to see the famous man and told him everything. She was an orphan, she explained, and gave piano lessons to rich children. But who would send their children to a young woman without a name? That was why she had lied.

"I believe you," the great man said.

"You've done wrong, but you feel truly sorry. That's enough. Now let me hear you play."

The girl was shy at first. But when she saw Liszt smiling, she didn't feel afraid any more. She started playing, and she played

wonderfully.

When she finished, Liszt pointed out a few small mistakes. Then he said, "You're my pupil now, because I've taught you a little. You may go on with your concert. Please add a note to the posters and say that your teacher himself will play the last piece."

New Words and Expressions

piano [pi'ænəu] n. 钢琴

concert ['kɒnsət] n.

演奏会, 音乐会

poster ['pəʊstə] n.

海报, 招贴(画)

Franz Liszt ['fr ænts

'list] 弗朗兹·李斯特

(1811—1886, 匈牙利钢琴

家及作曲家)

Hungarian [hʌŋ'geəriən]

adj. 匈牙利的 n 匈牙利

人; 匈牙利语

pianist ['piənist] n.

钢琴家

truly ['tru:li] adv

真正地; 真实地

make a living 谋生, 度日

orphan ['ɔ:fən] n 孤儿

lie vi 说谎

wrong [rɒŋ] n. 错事, 坏

事, 罪行

do wrong 做错事或坏事

犯罪

piece [pi:s] n. 小片,

块, (文艺作品的)篇、首

Notes

1. Now people would find her out, and she would not be able to make a living. 现在人们就会识破她了, 她再也不能(在这里)混饭吃了

find somebody out 发现某人做了错事或说了假话。

句中的 find her out 指发现她不是李斯特的学生。

2. She didn't know what to do. 她不知道该怎么办好。

短语 what to do 是动词 know 的宾语。

3. But who would send their children to a young woman without a name? 但是谁会愿意把孩子送到一个无名的青年妇女那里去(学钢琴)呢?

without a name 是“无名的, 不知名的”。这个介词短语修饰前面的 woman。

4. That was why she had lied 这就是她撒谎的原因。

(这就是为什么她要撒谎。)

5. That's enough 这就够了。(意思是你已经知道做错了事 并且有了悔改的意思, 也就可以了。)

Reading Comprehension

Give a "✓" to the correct answer to each question.

- 1) What was the young woman in a small German town going to do?

She was going to

- a. become a piano teacher in a school.
- b. give a piano concert
- c. give English lessons to school children.

- 2) What did the girl suddenly learn?

She suddenly learned that

- a. people wouldn't come to her concert.
- b. people didn't believe what her posters said.
- c. Liszt himself was in town.

- 3) Who did she go to see finally?