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中学英语补充读物

Supplementary English Readings

For Middle School Students

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**Supplementary English Readings
for Middle School Students**

《中学英语补充读物》编辑组

湖南人民出版社

一九七九年·长沙

中学英语补充读物(二)
《中学英语补充读物》编辑组

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目 录

Wishes to the Youth from Comrade Mao Zedong

(毛泽东同志对青年的希望)..... (1)

At the Welcoming Ceremony (在欢迎仪式上)..... (5)

读

A Story About Isaac Newton(牛顿故事一则)..... (10)

An African Folktale (非洲民间故事)..... (13)

Aesop And the Traveller (伊索和旅行者)..... (16)

物

Sissy's Mistakes (西赛的错误)..... (18)

What Is Heat? (什么是热?)..... (29)

科学
知识

A Little About Coal(煤炭点滴)..... (33)

More Stars Have Plants, May Have Life

(许多恒星都有行星, 或许还有生命)..... (36)

幽默
短文

Short Conversations(简短的谈话)..... (38)

Food And Talk (赴宴与谈话)..... (40)

A Woman With A Dog (一位妇女和狗)..... (42)

智力
测验

See How Many You Can Answer

(看你能回答多少)..... (44)

毛泽东同志对青年的希望

Wishes to the Youth from Comrade

Mao Zedong

我给青年们讲几句话：一、祝贺他们身体好；二、祝贺他们学习好；三、祝贺他们工作好。

I would like to say a few^① words to our young people: first, I wish them good health; second, I wish them success in their study; and third, I wish them success in their work.

① few [fju:] a. 不多的，少数的。〔表示否定〕很少的，几乎没有的：He has few books. 他没有几本书。（他的书不多）。a few〔表示肯定〕有些，几个：He has a few books. 他有几本书。② success [sək'ses] n. 成功，成就，胜利。

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世界是你们的，也是我们的，但是归根结底是你们的。你们青年人朝气蓬勃，正在兴旺时期，好象早晨八、九点钟的太阳。希望寄托在你们身上。

.....

世界是属于你们的。中国的前途是属于你们的。

The world is yours, as well as^① ours, but in the last analysis,^② it is yours. You young people, full of vigour^③ and vitality,^④ are in the bloom^⑤ of life, like the sun at

eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you.

.....

The world belongs to^⑥ you. China's future belongs to you.

① as well as 也, 又。② analysis [ə'næləsis] n. 分析; 解析。in the last (或 final ['faɪnl]) analysis 归根到底。③ vigour = vigor ['vɪgə] n. 活力, 精力。④ vitality [vai'tælɪti] n. 生命力, 生气。⑤ bloom [blu:m] n. 花; [只用单] 青春, 兴旺时期。⑥ belong to 属, 属于。

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青年是整个社会力量中的一部分最积极最有生气的力量。他们最肯学习, 最少保守思想, 在社会主义时代尤其是这样。

The young people are the most active and vital^① force in society. They are the most eager^② to learn and the least^③ conservative^④ in their thinking. This is especially^⑤ so in the era of socialism.

① vital ['vaɪtl] a. 有生命力的, 生气勃勃的。vital force [fɔ:s] 生命力, 生机。② eager ['i:gə] a. 渴望的, 热切的。③ least [li:st] a. (little 的最高级) 最小的, 最少的。④ conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv] a. 保守的, 守旧的。⑤ especially [is'peʃəli] ad. 特别, 尤其。

*

especially

*

新中国要为青年们着想, 要关怀青年一代的成长。青年们要学习, 要工作, 但青年时期是长身体的时期。因此, 要充分考虑青年的工作、学习和娱乐、体育、休息两个方面。

New China must care for her youth and show concern^① for the growth of the younger generation.^② Young people

have^③ to study and work, but they are at the age of physical growth. Therefore, full attention^④ must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation,^⑤ sport and rest.

① concern [kən'sə:n] *n.* 关心, 关怀. show [ʃou] concern for ... 对... 表示关心. ② generation [ˌdʒenə'reiʃən] *n.* 代, 一代人. ③ have + 动词不定式表示“必须, 应该”. ④ attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 注意, 关心. ⑤ recreation [ˌrekri'eɪʃən] *n.* 娱乐, 娱乐活动.

* * *

要使全体青年们懂得, 我们的国家现在还是一个很穷的国家, 并且不可能在短时间内根本改变这种状态, 全靠青年和全体人民在几十年时间内, 团结奋斗, 用自己的双手创造出一个富强的国家。社会主义制度的建立给我们开辟了一条到达理想境界的道路, 而理想境界的实现还要靠我们的辛勤劳动。

We must help all our young people to understand that ours is still a very poor country, that we cannot change this situation radically^① in a short time, and that only through the united efforts^② of our younger generation and all our people, working with their own hands, can China be made strong and prosperous^③ within^④ a period of several decades^⑤.^⑥ The establishment^⑦ of our socialist system^⑧ has opened the road leading to the ideal^⑨ society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality^⑩ needs hard work.

① radically ['rædɪkəli] *ad.* 根本, 彻底. ② effort ['efət] *n.* 努力. united [ju(:)'naitɪd] effort 共同努力, 同心协力. ③ prosperous ['prɒspərəs] *a.* 繁荣的, 富裕的. ④ within [wɪ'ðɪn] *prep.* 在...里面,

在...内部。 ⑤ decade ['dekeid] n. 十个合成一组的; 十年。 several ['sevrəl] decades 数十年。 ⑥ 这是一个复合句。 We must help...understand 是主句, 它带有三个并列的宾语从句: that ours..., that we cannot..., and that only...。 第三个宾语从句中的 only 是副词。 以 only 开头的状语放在句首时, 其后的主语和谓语要倒装。 谓语含有助动词或情态动词的, 只把它们放在主语之前, 谓语的其他部分仍放在主语之后, 如本句中的 can China be made... 即是。 ⑦ establishment [is'æbliʃmənt] n. 建立, 确立。 ⑧ system ['sistim, 'sistəm] n. 制度, 体制; 体系。 ⑨ ideal [ai'diəl] a. 理想的。 ⑩ reality [ri(!)æ'liti] n. 现实。

At the Welcoming Ceremony*

President Carter^① held^② a ceremony^③ on the South Lawn^④ of the White House^⑤ on January 29 to welcome Vice-Premier Deng and his party^⑥. Both sides Stressed Strengthening Relations Between China and the United States of America for world Peace, Security and Stability^⑦. President Carter said, "Today we take another step^⑧ in the historic^⑨ normalization of relations^⑩ which we have begun this year^⑪." "We expect that normalization will help to move us together toward a world of diversity and of peace.^⑫"

"Under the leadership of Premier Hua Guofeng and of you, Mr. Vice-Premier," the President said, "The People's Republic of China has begun

在欢迎仪式上

卡特总统一月二十九日在华盛顿南草坪举行仪式欢迎邓小平副总理及其一行。宾主双方在仪式上都讲了话。双方都强调要为世界和平、安全和稳定而加强中美两国的关系。卡特总统说：“今年开始了有历史意义的我们两国关系的正常化，今天我们又迈进了一步。”“我们期望，这种正常化能帮助我们一同走向一个多样化的和平的世界。”

“在华国锋总理和您，副总理先生领导下，”总统说，“中华人民共和国已经开始勇敢地

to move boldly toward modernization." "The United States particularly welcomed the opportunity to exchange students and scholars and to improve trade, technological, scientific and cultural contacts with China^⑬," he went on.

"Let us pledge together that both the United States and China will exhibit the understanding, patience and persistence which will be needed in order for our new relations to survive^⑭," the U.S. President said.

Vice-Premier Deng said, "The significance of the normalization of sino-U.S. relations extends far beyond bilateral relations^⑮. Amicable cooperation between two major countries on opposite shores of the Pacific is undoubtedly an important factor working for peace in this area and in the world as a whole^⑯."

"The people of the world," Vice-Premier Deng went on, "have the

向着现代化迈进。”他还说，美国特别欢迎有机会同中国交换学生和学者，增进贸易以及技术、科学和文化联系。

美国总统说：“让我们一同保证，美国和中国都会表现出为使我们的新关系继续保持下去所必需的那种谅解、耐心和坚持性。”

邓副总理说：“中美关系正常化的意义远远超出两国关系的范围。位于太平洋两岸的两个重要国家发展友好合作关系，对于促进太平洋地区和世界的和平，无疑地将是一个重要的因素。”

“世界人民的当务之急，”邓副总理继续

urgent task of redoubling their efforts
o maintain world peace, security
and stability, and our two countries
are duty-bound to work together and
make our due contribution to that
end①.”

“Sino-U.S. relations have arrived
at a fresh beginning,” Vice-Premier
Deng said, “and the world situation
is at a new turning point②. China
and the United States are great
countries, and the Chinese and Ameri-
can peoples are two great peoples.
Friendly co-operation between our
two peoples is bound to exert a
positive and far-reaching influence
on the way the world situation
evolves③.”

说,“就是要加倍努力维
护世界的和平, 安全和
稳定。我们两国有不可
推卸的责任, 通过共同
的努力对此作出应有的
贡献。”

“中美关系正处在
一个新的起点,” 邓副总
理说, “世界形势也在经
历着新的转折。中美两
国人民是伟大的人民。
两国人民的友好合作,
必将对世界形势的发展
产生积极的深远的影响。”

注 解

• 英文选自《北京周报》1979年第6期; 中文主要摘自《人民日报》1979年1月30日新闻报导, 只在个别地方根据英文略有变动。

① President Carter [ˈprezɪdənt ˈkɑ:rtə] 卡特总统。② Held 是 hold (举行) 的过去时。③ ceremony [ˈserɪməni], 仪式。④ South Lawn

[lə:n] 南草坪。⑤ White House 白宫。(在美国首都华盛顿, 是总统办公的地方。) ⑥ and his party 及其一行。⑦ 全句用粗体字排印, 而且句中单词, 除连接词和两个音节以下的前置词以外, 其余均用大写字母开头, 这是表示强调, 提醒读者特别注意。句中的 stressed 是及物动词 stress (强调) 的过去时。strengthening ['streŋθəniŋ]. 是由及物动词 strengthen 变来的动名词, 既作 stressed 的宾语, 又支配自己的宾语 relations between China and the united States of America (中美两国的关系); security [si'kjʊəriti] 安全, stability [stə'biliti] 稳定。⑧ take another step 又迈进了一步。⑨ historic [his'tɔ:rik] 形容词, (具) 有历史意义的。⑩ normalization of relations [ˌnɔ:məlaɪ'zeɪʃən əv ri'leɪʃənz] 关系正常化。⑪ which we have begun this year 限制性定语从句, 修饰 normalization, 关系代词 Which 在从句中作谓语 have begun 的宾语。⑫ a world of diversity [daɪ'vɜ:siti] and of peace “一个多样化的和平世界”, 作前置词 toward [təwɔ:d] (向) 的宾语。⑬ particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] 副词, 特别, 修饰及物动词 welcomed (欢迎); to exchange [iks'tʃeɪndʒ] (交换) 和 to improve (改进) 两个不定式短语均作定语, 修饰 welcomed 的宾语 opportunity [ˌɒpə'tju:niti] (机会); contact ['kɒntækt] 联系; 前置词短语 with China (同中国) 用作状语修饰上面两个不定式短语。went on 还说, 继续说。⑭ 连接词 that 所引导的名词性从句作及物动词 pledge [pledʒ] (保证) 的宾语; understanding (谅解), patience ['peɪʃəns] (耐心) 和 persistence [pə'sɪstəns] (坚持性) 都是谓语 will exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt] (表现) 的宾语; which 所引导的限制性定语从句修饰上面三个宾语; in order for our new relations to survive 这个短语作目的状语, 修饰谓语 will be needed; survive [sə'vaɪv] 继续存在。⑮ significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns] 意义; Sino-U.S. [saɪ'nou'ju:es] relations 中美关系; extend far beyond bilateral [baɪ'lætərəl] relations 远远超出双边关系的范围, far 是副词, 修饰不及物动词 extend 的状语 beyond

bilateral. ⑯ amicable co-operation ['æmikəbl kəu,ɔpə'reiʃən] 友好合作; major ['meɪdʒə] countries 大国; opposite shores of the Pacific ['ɒpəzɪt ʃɔ:z əv ðə pə'sɪfɪk] 太平洋两岸; undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] 副词, 无疑地; factor ['fæktə] 因素; working for peace 现在分词短语, 修饰 factor, 意思是“对和平起作用”(促进和平); as a whole, 前置词短语, 作定语, 修饰 world. ⑰ have the urgent ['ɜ:dʒənt] task 当务之急; redoubling ['ri'dʌblɪŋ] (加倍), 动名词, 一方面作前置词 of 的宾语, 另一方面又支配自己的宾语 efforts (努力); 不定式短语 to maintain [men'teɪn] (维护)……作目的状语, 修饰谓语; duty-bound ['dju:ti-'baʊnd] 形容词, 义不容辞的; make our due [dju:] contribution to this end 对此作出应有的贡献. ⑱ turning point 转折点. ⑲ be bound to do something 一定会……; exert [ɪgzərt] (发挥) a positive ['pɒzɪtɪv] (积极的) and far-reaching ['fɑ:ri:ntʃɪŋ] (深远的) influence ['ɪnfluəns] (影响) on something 对……产生深远的影响; on the way (方式, 情况) 是修饰及物动词 exert 的状语, 而 the world situation evolves [i'vɒlvz] (发展) 则是修饰 way 的定语从句。

(刘重德 译注)

Reading Materials

A Story About Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton^①, the great scientist^②, was so deep in^③ his own thoughts that^④ he sometimes forgot to eat his dinner.

One day, a friend came to dine with him. The table^⑤ was laid for dinner but Newton did not come out of his study^⑥. His friend sat down and waited for him. At last, he decided that Newton was so deep in some new theory that he had forgotten the time^⑦. Chicken, fish, and some other dishes were ready on the table. So he helped^⑧ himself to the chicken.

牛顿故事一则

艾萨克·牛顿，这位伟大的科学家，是如此地沉浸在自己的思索之中，以致有时候竟忘记了吃饭。

一天，一位朋友来和他进餐。餐桌上已经摆好了饭菜，但牛顿还没有从他的书房里出来。那位朋友只好坐下来等着。最后，他认定牛顿是埋头于新理论的研究而忘记了时间。鸡，鱼，还有其他几样菜都准备好了放在桌上，于是他就这样自己吃起鸡来。

When he had finished, he thought he would play a trick on his friend. He carefully put all the chicken bones back on the dish and covered them with the dish cover. Then he left Newton's house.

Several hours later, Newton came out of his study. He felt very hungry. He saw that the table had been laid for dinner. He sat down at his place. When he lifted the cover and saw the bones of the chicken, he was surprised. He turned, looked at the clock, and noticed that it was long past his usual time for dinner.

吃完后，他想跟他的朋友开个玩笑。他小心地把所有的鸡骨头放回盘里，并用盖子盖好。然后他就离开了牛顿的住宅。

几个钟头以后，牛顿从书房里出来。他感到很饿。他看到桌上已经摆好了饭菜就坐下来。当他揭开盖子看到鸡骨头的时候，他吃了一惊。他转过身子，看了一下时钟，才注意到这时已过了平常吃饭的时间很久了。



(牛顿)

He got up from the table, went back to his study and began to work again. He was quite satisfied that he had eaten his dinner at the usual hour^②.

牛顿从桌旁站了起来，回到自己的书房，又重新开始工作。他十分满意的是，已经在平常吃饭的时间进了餐。

注 释

① Isaac ['aizək] Newton ['nju:tn] (人名) 艾萨克·牛顿 ② the great scientist ['saientist] 是 Isaac Newton 的同位语。③ deep in 埋头于，专心于；be deep in work 埋头于工作；be deep in thought 沉思着，沉浸在思索之中。④ so...that 这样...以致，如此...使得，He was so excited that he could not speak. 他兴奋得连话都说不出来了。⑤ table (= dining table) 餐桌；sit down to ~ 坐下吃饭，入席；get up from the ~ 离席而起。The table was laid... laid [leid] 是 lay [lei] 的过去分词，用作表语，说明主语 table 的状态，意为“餐桌已经摆好了”。⑥ study 书房；come out of his study 从他的书房里出来。⑦ 这是一个复合句。At last 是整个句子的时间状语。he decided (decide [di'said] 决定，裁决) 是主句。第一个 that 引起的是宾语从句，它又包含着由第二个 that 引起的结果状语从句。had forgotten... 是过去完成时。⑧ help 在这里是“使进食”的意思，~ oneself to 自己取食。So he helped himself to the chicken ['tʃikin]. 于是他自己把鸡拿来吃了。⑨ trick [trik] n. 玩笑，恶作剧，谋略；play a ~ on ... 跟... 开玩笑。⑩ put back 把... 放回；put all the chicken bones back on the dish ([diʃ] n. 碟，盘) 把全部鸡骨头放回盘里。⑪ surprise [sə'praiz] r. f. 使惊奇，这里是用它的过去分词作表语。⑫ He was quite satisfied (satisfy ['sætisfaɪ] 使满意，使满足) 是主句，由 that 引起的是状语从句，表原因。

(郭谷兮 译注)

An African Folktale*

At a certain time, in a certain village, lived a certain person. It was a small boy of about your age. He walked along the riverbank one day and found a crocodile trapped in a net^①.

"Help me!" the crocodile cried out.

"You'll kill me!" cried the boy.

"No, Come nearer!" said the crocodile.

So the boy went up^② to the crocodile—and instantly was seized by the teeth in that long mouth.

"Is this how you repay my goodness—with badness^③?" cried the boy.

"Of course," said the crocodile out of the corner of his mouth.

"That's the way of the world."

非洲民间故事

在某一个时候，某一个村子里，住了某一个人。这是一个年龄和你们差不多的小男孩。一天，他沿河岸走着，发现有条鳄鱼困在网罟中了。

"救命!" 鳄鱼大声叫唤着。

"你会咬死我的!" 孩子喊道。

"不咬你，走近些吧!" 鳄鱼说。

于是，孩子就走到鳄鱼跟前去——但马上就被那长嘴巴里的牙齿咬住了。

"你就是这样以怨报德的吗?" 孩子喊道。

"当然罗，" 鳄鱼从嘴角缝里发出声音道，

"世道就是这样的。"