

ENGLISH

中学  
英语  
阅读  
丛书

2

READERS

# 中学英语阅读丛书

## 2

阎振海 杨 霏 编  
张汉熙 审订

云南人民出版社

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## 编者的话

《中学英语阅读丛书》是一套供广大中学生和具有中学文化程度的青年自学英语，提高英语阅读能力的读物。它同时也可作中学英语教师和英语爱好者的参考。

这套丛书是从近年来英美出版的教科书、学生课外读物及报刊杂志中选编的。全书共五册。每册所选的短文，力求题材广泛，内容健康，语言通俗，文字规范，富于知识性和趣味性。全书始终贯彻由浅入深、循序渐进的编写原则。选文在编入《丛书》之前，曾在中学的部分学生中试读过，受到学生的普遍欢迎。为了便于学生阅读，尽快提高学生阅读英语的能力，我们在编写此书时，不仅对每一短文的有关单词、短语、难点以及某些习惯表达法，都作了注释，同时还提供了一些必要的背景知识，供学生阅读时参考。

为了便于复习巩固，我们还在每课后编了一定数量的练习题，供学习者进行自我测验，书后附有练习题的参考答案。读者应从自己的实际水平出发，可以从头顺序地读下去，也可从中选择你有兴趣的去读。总之，要学英语，提高自己的阅读能力，一定要尽可能地多读一些和自己水平相适应的读物。我们深信，只要长期坚持，就会不断进步，获得比较扎实的英语阅读能力。

本书在编写前，承北京外语学院英语系邓炎昌教授的热情赞助和具体指导，在编写中丁群等同志给予积极的支持和帮

助；定稿时承北京外语学院英语系张汉熙教授审订，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！

由于编者水平有限，经验不足，不妥之处在所难免，请读者不吝指正。

编 者

1983年6月

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## Unit 1

### Getting Ready to Read (阅读准备):

David ['deivid] n. 戴维 (男子名)

### *Text*

### She Is Looking for Me

Mr Jones and Mr Brown worked in the same office. One day Mr Jones said to Mr Brown, "We are going to have a small party at our house next Wednesday evening. Will you and your wife come?"

Mr Brown said, "Thank you very much. That is very kind of you.<sup>(1)</sup> We are free that evening, I think, but I will telephone my wife and ask her. Perhaps she wants to go somewhere that evening." So Mr Brown went to the other room and telephoned. When he came back, he looked very surprised.<sup>(2)</sup>



"What is the matter?"<sup>(3)</sup> said Mr Jones. "Did you speak to your wife?"

"No," answered Mr Brown. "She wasn't there. My small son answered the telephone. I said to him, 'Is your mother there, David?' and he answered, 'No, she is not in the house'. 'Where is she then?' I asked. 'She is somewhere outside'. 'What is she doing?' 'She is looking for me'."

(from *Elementary Stories for Reproduction*, Book 1)

### Notes (注释):

1. That is very kind of you. 你真好。  
句中 kind 为形容词, 意为“仁慈的”, “好意的”, “友爱的”。这句话也可以说成:  
It's very kind of you.
2. What is the matter?  
怎么啦? (或: 出什么事了?)
3. When he came back, he looked very surprised.  
他回来时, 看起来感到惊奇。  
句中 looked 是 look 的过去式, 意为“看起来”, 作联系动词用。

### Testing Yourself (自我测验):

1. Answer the following questions

(回答下列问题) :

- 1) Where did Mr Jones and Mr Brown work?
- 2) When are the Joneses going to have a small party at their house?
- 3) Did Mr Brown speak to his wife?
- 4) Who answered Mr Brown's telephone?
- 5) What is Mrs Brown doing?

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

(在每个意思正确的句子后打“✓” 在每个意思错误的句子后打“×” )

- 1) One day Mr Brown said to Mr Jones that the Browns were going to have a small party at their house. (      )
- 2) Mr Jones invited Mr Brown and his wife to the small party. (      )
- 3) Mr Brown didn't want to go to the small party because he was busy. (      )
- 4) When Mr Brown telephoned to Mrs Brown, she didn't

answer because she was looking for Mr Brown.

( )

3. Give the antonyms (反义词) of the following words

(写出下列词的反义词) :

- 1) small
- 2) go
- 3) there
- 4) answer
- 5) free

## Unit 2

### Getting Ready to Read (阅读准备):

folk [fəʊlk] adj.

民间的

appear [ə'piə] vi.

出现

stick [stik] vt. & vi. (stuck/stak/, stuck) 粘住; 贴住;

blame [bleim] vt.

指摘; 责备; 怪罪

### Text

## The Three Wishes

Many folk stories tell about people who are given three wishes,<sup>(1)</sup> and only three. This is one such story:

A man and his wife were very poor. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food.<sup>(2)</sup> The man enjoyed eating, and he especially liked pancakes. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.<sup>(3)</sup> They could wish for anything they wanted.<sup>(4)</sup>

The man had just finished eating a little bread for his dinner, and he was still hungry. He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"<sup>(5)</sup>

Suddenly a pancake appeared on his plate.

"You fool!" his wife cried, "You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food,<sup>(6)</sup> but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake was on the end of your foolish nose!"

Immediately the pancake stuck to the end of his nose.

Then the man and his wife started blaming each other. "It's your fault!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake was still stuck to the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried. "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone,<sup>(7)</sup> and the man was saying "I'm still hungry. How I wish I had some pancakes!"

But of course nothing happened.

(from *Progressive Reading Series*, Book 3)

### Notes (注释):

1. Many folk stories tell about people who are given three

wishes, ...

许多民间故事讲的是关于人们三个愿望的事情, .....

Who are given three wishes是定语从句, 修饰people

2. They kept hoping for new clothes and good food.

他们老是希望得到新衣服和好食品。

keep doing something不断(一直, 老是)做某事

又如:

He kept talking for nearly an hour.

他持续谈了将近一小时。

You shouldn't keep thinking about it.

你不应当老是想着这件事。

3. One night an old woman came to their house and told them she would let them have three wishes.

一天晚上一个老太婆来到他们家, 她告诉他们, 她将满足他们提出的三个愿望。

句中let them have three wishes, let之后的them have three wishes 是动词let的复合宾语。let之后跟不带to的动词不定式作宾语补足语。类似的动词有hear, feel, make, have, see, watch, notice.....等。

4. They could wish for anything they wanted.

他们可以要他们想要的任何东西。

they wanted是定语从句, 修饰 anything. 定语从句中省略了做宾语的关系代词that。

5. He said, "I wish I had a big pancake!"

他说: “但愿我有个大煎饼就好了!”

在wish后的宾语从句中谓语用过去式, 表示与现在事实相反的愿望, 这时wish意为“但愿”。

如:

I wish (that) I knew the answer.

我但愿知道答案就好了。(事实上并不知道)

在wish后的宾语从句中, 谓语用过去完成时, 则表示与过去事实相反的愿望。

如:

I wish none of this had never happened!

我但愿这一切什么也没有发生才好!

6. "You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake...."

你本来可以要一间装满了精美食品的房子, 但你却要了一个煎饼, .....

could + have + 过去分词, 表示现在对过去事物的判断, 含有“本应做某事而没有做到”的意义。如:

They could have done the work better.

他们本来可以把这项工作做得更好些的。

We could have completed this work.

我们本来是能够完成这项工作的。

7. Immediately the pancake was gone.

这煎饼立刻就消失了(不在了)。

## Testing Yourself (自我测验):

### 1. Answer the following questions

(回答下列问题):

- 1) What did the man and his wife keep hoping for? And why?

2) What did an old woman tell the man and his wife one night?

3) What was the man's first wish?

4) What was the woman's first wish? And did she get her wish?

5) Did the man finally get his wish?

2. Choose the correct answer

(选择正确的答案)：

1) The man enjoyed\_\_\_\_\_.

a) to eat b) eat c) to eating d) eating

2) The man wished for\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a house full of wonderful food

b) a small pancake

c) a suit of new clothes



- d) a big pancake
- 3) The man's wife started blaming her husband because \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) he wished only for a house
  - b) he wished only for wonderful food
  - c) he wished only for a nose
  - d) he wished only for a pancake
- 4) When the pancake was gone, the man \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) was feeling well
  - b) was still feeling hungry
  - c) was feeling happy
  - d) was feeling an ache in his stomach
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ was still stuck to \_\_\_\_\_ nose.
- a) The pancake...the wife's
  - b) A house...the husband's
  - c) The pancake...the husband's
  - d) The pancake...a husband's

3. Put a tick (✓) after each true statement and a cross (×) after each false one

(在每一意思正确的句子后打“✓”在每一意思错误的句子后打“×”) :

- 1) Wives are always wiser than their husbands. (     )
- 2) Wise people often miss many opportunities (     ).
- 3) Wise people work instead of wishing. (     )