

中学

English

英语

选读

高三

江苏科学技术出版社

English Readings  
For Middle School Students

# 中学英语选读

(高三适用)

任 泳 徐 新

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## 出版说明

《中学英语选读》是按照全日制中学英语教学大纲的要求，按年级(从初二开始)分册编写的。每本书的生词量控制在总词汇量的5%左右，以期不增加学生的负担，并收到复习课本中单词和语法的效果。

本书内容丰富，体裁多样。既有思想教育的故事、童话、独幕小剧、诗歌等，也有介绍有关天文、地理、卫生等科普知识的短文，还有少量幽默、猜谜语、填字母游戏、智力测验等内容，因此读来饶有兴味。

学生如能坚持在每一个半星期学习一篇短文，则能在一学年内读完本书。

本书对学生掌握课本知识，开展英语课外活动，提高学习英语的兴趣有一定的帮助。广大中学生和中学英语教师在使用中有什么意见和建议，请随时向我们提出。

本书承南京大学外国语言文学系刘志漠副教授审校，谨致谢意。

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## 1. We're All One Family

The Wangs<sup>1</sup> had been living in Beijing with their two daughters and a son for a long time. Their neighbor, Dong Shirui, suffered a stroke<sup>2</sup> in 1973 and was paralyzed<sup>3</sup> while his wife had been very ill since 1977. The couple was childless and had no one to take care of them. So the Wangs volunteered to cook their meals, do the shopping and wash their clothes, in addition to<sup>3</sup> taking them to the hospital for treatment and buying medicine. This went on for years and the Wangs treated the old couple like their own parents. The children, too, did their share<sup>5</sup> to look after the couple and called them "grandpa" and "grandma". Once, when Dong Shirui was hospitalized<sup>6</sup> for a short time in 1974, the son, Hongbin, went to the hospital daily with some food for him. The doctors and nurses in the hospital envied Dong and said, "Your grandson is really good to you!" Grandpa Dong was touched and told them, "He's not my grandson, he's my neighbor's son."

In October, 1981, Wang's unit assigned a three-room apartment<sup>7</sup> to his family. The Wangs were delighted to hear this, for they had been living in one room for years. They were in great need of<sup>8</sup> extra space.

However, this was a mixed blessing.<sup>9</sup> If they moved to the new apartment, who would take care of the Dongs, especially

through the cold winter months? A family discussion was held and the two daughters said, "Let's take grandma and grandpa with us." The son and his fiancée<sup>10</sup> had no objections either.

Later when the idea was presented to Dong Shirui, the old man refused. He wouldn't think of doing such a thing. It would be nice to live with the Wangs, but having a room to themselves would be too much to ask for.<sup>11</sup> Yet in their hearts, the Dongs didn't want to leave the Wangs either, for a strong bond had been established between them over the years. For days afterward, the Dongs sadly thought over the situation while the Wangs tried to persuade the couple to move in with them. One day, Grandpa Dong said with a deep sigh, "I don't have any property or money. All I have is my pension. If we go with you, we will be a burden to you for the rest of our years, and I can't bear to do that!" "Grandpa, please don't talk like this," replied the Wangs together. "After all these years you should know us well by now." Seeing that the Wangs were sincere, the old man finally agreed.

After they moved into the new apartment, the Wangs and Dongs lived like one family. Since they did not have enough space, one of the children had to sleep on a makeshift bed<sup>12</sup> in the corridor. The children always served meals to the old couple first and also fed grandma. Even Hongbin's fiancée bought cakes and fruits for them. With his voice breaking,<sup>13</sup> Dong Shirui often said, "I only thought such



things happened in stories, but now it has happened to me."

## Notes

1. The Wangs 王家夫妇

在姓氏复数形式之前加上定冠词,既可表示夫妇,又可表示一家人。

2. to suffer a stroke 患了中风

stroke [straʊk] *n.* 中风

3. paralyze ['pærəlaɪz] *vt.* 瘫痪

4. in addition to 除了……之外,还……(意思和 besides 一样),其中的 to 是介词,后面应当跟名词、代词或动名词。

5. to do one's share 出一份力

6. hospitalize ['hɒspɪtəlaɪz] *vt.* 住院

7. a three-room apartment 三室一套的住房

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] *n.* 一套住房

8. in need of 需要

9. a mixed blessing 一件忧喜交集的好事

根据上下文来看, mixed 应是“既使人高兴又使人担忧”的意思。

10. fiancée [fi'ɑ:nseɪ] *n.* 未婚妻

11. ...but having a room to themselves would be too much to ask for.  
……但要占据他们一间住房却是说不过去的呀。

句中,动名词短语 having a room 是主语, much 是表语,又作不定式 to ask for 的宾语,因此 much 在这句话中是名词,同时我们还应注意 too...to 这种结构。

12. to sleep on a makeshift bed 睡在一张日拆夜搭的床上

makeshift ['meɪkʃɪft] *a.* 临时凑合的

13. with his voice breaking 哽咽哽咽地

介词 with 后面的宾语是复合结构,与 with 一起在句子中作状语,修饰 said。

## 我们都是一家人

王家夫妇和他们的两个女儿和一个儿子住在北京已经很久了。他们的邻居董士瑞1973年患中风瘫痪在床，而其妻自1977年来也患了重病。这对老年夫妇无儿无女，没人照料。王家夫妇除了带他们上医院看病、配药外，还主动给他们烧饭、买东西、洗衣服。多年来，王家夫妇对待董家两位老人就好比亲生父母一样。他们的孩子也常去照料这两位老人，喊他们“爷爷”、“奶奶”。1974年，有一次，董大爷住了短时间的医院，王家的儿子洪宾每天都带些食品到医院探望他。医院里的医生、护士很是羡慕，对董大爷说：“你的孙子对你可真不错！”董大爷感动地对他们说：“他不是我的孙子，他是我邻居的儿子。”

1981年10月，老王的单位分配给他家一套三间的住房。听到这个消息老王全家高兴极了，因为多年来他们家就只有一间住房，他们十分需要扩大住房面积。

然而，这却成了一件叫人头疼的喜事。若是他们搬到新居去，谁来照顾董家两位老人，特别是在寒冷的冬天？于是，他们开了一次家庭会议。他们的两个女儿说：“把奶奶和爷爷一起带去吧！”儿子和其未婚妻也没有意见。

后来，当把全家的意见告诉了董大爷时，老人却拒绝了。这样的事情他连想也没想过，和老王一家一块住当然是好，但要去占据他们一间住房却是说不过去的呀。然而，董家老人打心眼里又舍不得离开老王一家，多年来一根牢固的纽带已把他们两家联系在一起。在以后的几天里，董家两位老人心情十分难过，犹豫不决，而老王一家却竭力劝说两位老人和他们一起搬过去。一天，董大爷长叹了一口气说：“我什么财产和钱都没有，我所有的一切就是退休金。要是我们与你们同住，我们的余生将成为你们的一个包袱，我是不忍心这么做的。”“大爷，请别那么说！”老王一家异口同声地回答说：“这么多年了，您也该了解我们了。”董大爷见老王家一片诚心，最后也就同意了。

他们搬入新居后，王家和董家生活得象一家人一样。由于地方不够，

老王的一个孩子只能睡在走廊的一张日拆夜搭的小床上。孩子们每顿饭总是先请老人吃，还常常喂董大娘吃饭。甚至洪宾的未婚妻也带些糕饼、水果来孝敬老人。董大爷常常哽咽着说：“我原先以为这样的事只能发生在故事里，而现在却发生在我身上。”

## **2. The Inca Empire<sup>1</sup>**

At a height of some 11,500 ft. above sea level<sup>2</sup>, on the eastern side of the Andes lies the town of Cuzco. At the present time it is important only as the center of a growing tourist industry<sup>3</sup>, but before the Spaniards conquered Peru in 1533, it was the capital of the great empire of the Incas. The name "Cuzco" means "center", and Cuzco was the religious and cultural center of one of the most highly developed societies the world had ever known.

Like the Pharaohs of ancient Egypt, the Inca was believed to be the living Sun God<sup>4</sup>, and he and his officials controlled the lives of his subjects<sup>5</sup> in every way. There was little or no freedom for the individual.

The land was tilled collectively, each family being given food enough to keep up life, <sup>6</sup> while the rest of crops went into the state storehouses.

A man had to work several years before he married, and if there were too many young men in a community<sup>7</sup>, they were moved to wherever they were needed.

The Incas had no writing, but they have left a record in stone of the wonders of their mountain empire.

Without iron tools or even wheels, without cement or bricks, they built palaces, temples, fortresses, and storehouses. They made roads and bridges all through the mountains,

and levelled the steep mountainsides to grow crops. They built walls with big blocks of stone, each one being fitted together so carefully that we cannot put a knife blade between them.

Nobody knows how they carried this out, and probably nobody will ever know for certain.<sup>8</sup>

It has been suggested that the Incas knew the secret of a plant whose juice could make stone soft enough to be shaped by their simple tools.<sup>9</sup> But this doesn't seem possible. A more reasonable idea is that the stones were first roughly cut to shape,<sup>10</sup> and then rubbed against each other, until they were fitted perfectly.

There are many Inca remains both in and around Cuzco and elsewhere in Peru. The most famous of them is the fortress town of Machu Picchu, about seventy miles northwest of Cuzco. The Spaniards never reached Machu Picchu, and no one believed that there existed such a town until 1911, when it was discovered by an American explorer.<sup>11</sup>

Machu Picchu is high above the valley of a river, between two mountains. It was protected by steep slopes and by walls.

Inside the high stone walls stand the small, simple houses of the ordinary people, the storehouses, and other kinds of buildings. A little higher than these are the larger houses of the officials, and on the highest point stands the Temple of the Sun.<sup>12</sup>



The American explorer thought that Machu Picchu was the first city of the Incas, but there is nothing to prove that this is true. In the early 1940's, the remains of five similar cities were discovered stretching in a line<sup>13</sup> from Machu Picchu to Cuzco. They had a paved road running along the mountain ridge. This suggests that Machu Picchu was simply one end of a chain of high-walled cities<sup>14</sup> protecting Cuzco against enemies.

### Notes

1. the Inca Empire ['ɪŋkə 'empaɪə] 印加帝国  
the Andes ['ændi:z] 安第斯山脉  
Cuzco ['ku:zkoʊ] 库斯科  
the Spaniard ['spænjəd] 西班牙人  
Peru [pə'ru:] 秘鲁  
Pharaoh ['fɛərəʊ] n. 法老(古埃及君王称号)  
Machu Picchu 马丘皮丘(地名)
2. at a height of some 11,500 ft. above sea level 在海拔约为11,500英尺高的地方  
at a height of 在……的高度  
above sea level 海拔

some 在这里是“大约”的意思。

3. tourist industry 旅游业

tourist ['tuərist] a. 旅游的, 观光的

4. the Inca was believed to be the living Sun God, 印加帝王被认为是活的太阳神

句中, 不定式 to be the living Sun God 作主语补足语。

动词 believe 后往往又可以跟一个复合宾语, 复合宾语中的宾语补足语常为动词 be 的不定式。又如:

We believe her to be the pioneer we want to meet.

(我们相信她就是我们见的少先队员。)

这种结构也可用于被动结构, 但不定式不一定是 be 了。再如:  
He was believed to have done that. (据认为他已经那样做了。)

5. subject 臣民

6. The land was tilled collectively, each family being given food enough to keep up life... 土地是集体耕种的, 每户人家只能分到仅够维持生活的食品……

each family being... 是独立主格结构, 其中的 being given 是动词 give 的现在分词的被动语态。这种独立主格结构下面还有一个 each one being fitted together.

7. community [kə'mju:niti] n. 共同生活在一个区域内的社会集体

8. Nobody knows how they carried this out, and probably nobody will ever know for certain. 没有人知道他们是怎样砌出来的, 很可能永远也不会有人知道。

to carry out 实现, 进行

for certain 肯定地, 确切地

9. ...a plant whose juice could make stone soft enough to be shaped by their simple tools. .... 一种植物的汁能使石块软化到足以用简单工具就可将它们做成各种形状。

关系代词 whose 除用于人以外, 也可以用于物。

shape 在句中作动词, 意思是“使变成有某种形状”。

10. cut to shape 切割成形

11. explorer [iks'plɔ:rə] n. 探险家; 考察者

12. A little higher than these are the larger houses of the officials, and on the highest point stands the Temple of the Sun. 比这些(小房子、仓库)稍高的是官员们住的大一些的房子, 在最高点上耸立着太阳庙。

这句并列句的两个分句均是倒装结构: 第一分句中的主语是 the larger houses, are 是连系动词, higher 是表语, a little 修饰 higher; 第二分句中的主语是 the Temple of the Sun, stand(s) 是谓语, on the highest point 是状语。

13. stretching in a line 以直线方向延伸

这是一个现在分词短语, 作主语 the remains of five similar cities 的补足语, 动词 discover 后常可跟复合结构。又如:

I discovered them reading in the library.

(我发现他们正在图书馆读书。)

14. a chain of high-walled cities 一连串的高墙城市

high-walled 是复合形容词, 其形式是“形容词+名词+ed”。又如, white-haired (白发的), open-minded (胸襟开阔的)

## 印加帝国

在安第斯山的东麓, 海拔约11,500英尺的地方, 有一个叫库斯科的市镇。目前, 它仅因是一个日益发展的旅游中心才显出其重要性。但在1533年西班牙人征服秘鲁之前, 它却是印加大帝国的首都。“库斯科”这个名字的意思就是“中心”。库斯科曾经是一个世人所知的高度发达社会、宗教和文化中心。

就象古埃及的法老一样, 印加帝王被认为是活着的太阳神。他和他的官员们在各个方面控制着他的臣民们。个人只有极少的自由或者说根本没有自由。

土地由集体耕作, 每户人家只能分到仅够维持生活的食品, 其余的



都进了国家仓库。

一个人必须劳动多年后才能结婚。如果一个共同体内的青年人太多，就会将他们迁移到需要他们的地方去。

印加人没有文字，但他们却在石头上留下了这个高山帝国的种种惊人成就的记载。

他们没有铁制工具，甚至没有车辆，没有水泥，没有砖，但却建造了宫殿、庙宇、要塞和仓库。他们在高山上建筑了道路和桥梁，他们平整了陡峻的山腰种庄稼。他们用大石块筑起了高墙，每两块大石之间都堆砌得十分妥贴，连小刀片都插不进去。

没人知道他们是怎样砌出来的，很可能永远也不会有人知道。

有人认为印加人知道一种植物的奥秘，这种植物的汁能使石块软化，以致可以用简单的工具将石块做成各种形状。但这看来不大可能。一种较为可信的看法是，石块首先被粗粗地砍打成形，然后相互摩擦直到它们能够完全吻合为止。

在库斯科及其周围地区，在秘鲁的其它地方，都有许多印加遗址。其中最著名的是离库斯科西北大约七十英里的马丘皮丘要塞。西班牙人从未到过马丘皮丘；在1911年一位美国探险家发现它以前，谁也没想到竟还存在着这么个城镇。

马丘皮丘位于两座大山之间河谷的上方，地势很高，周围有陡峭的山坡和围墙保护。

在高耸的石墙里面有普通人居住的小而简陋的屋子、仓库及其它种类的建筑物。稍高些是官员们住的大一些的房屋，在最高点上耸立着太阳庙。

那位美国探险家认为，马丘皮丘是印加人的第一座城市，但没有任何证据可以证明这种说法是正确的。在本世纪四十年代初，又发现了五个同样的城市遗址，它们从马丘皮丘开始以直线方向延伸到库斯科为止。还有一条沿山脊而铺设的大路。这表示马丘皮丘只是保护库斯科免受敌人侵犯的一系列高墙城市中的一端而已。