



• 英汉对照 •

An Elementary English Reader
for Middle-school Teachers
of English

中学英语教师初级读物

陕西人民出版社

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陕西省西安外国语师范学校英语教研组 编

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前 言

本书由陕西省西安外国语师范学校英语教研组集体编写。书中所选材料取自近年来英、美出版的书刊杂志，按由易到难、由浅入深的原则编排。体裁包括小说、诗歌、散文、论说文、科技小品、书评、广告、幽默、传记、故事、新闻报道等。内容涉及政治、历史、法律、宗教、天文、宇航、航空、动物学、地震学、侦破、体育、教育、饮食、风土人情、日常生活等。文字浅显易懂，知识性较强。注释力求简明，译文尽量在忠实原文的基础上做到通俗、流畅。

本书适合于具有一定水平的中学英语教师、大学低年级学生以及具有相应水平的其他读者阅读。

赵世平同志承担本书中文译稿的审校工作，汪可生同志承担本书难点的注释工作。

编者缺乏经验，水平有限，错误和不妥之处在所难免，请读者批评指正。

编 者

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1. Quiet! Worms at Work

Man has the biggest brain on earth. The planarian worm has the smallest. These worms were the first creatures on earth with brains and they have not changed for 3,000 million years. Their brains are very simple. If you cut a worm in half it can grow a new head in six days. So scientists thought the worms could not learn. They were wrong. They put some worms into special boxes. There were light and dark tunnels¹ in the boxes. The worms got food and water if they chose the correct tunnel. They learned quickly. Then they stopped. They refused to move. What was wrong? The scientists could not understand it. Were the worms bored?² Was the problem too easy? Their friends said they were crazy,³ but the scientists gave the worms a more difficult problem. Some worms had to look for dark tunnels with smooth floors, some for dark tunnels with rough floors. The light tunnels had smooth and rough floors too. The worms returned to work and never stopped again. The scientists could not believe it. These creatures were not simple. They could learn and think—like men!

1. tunnel; 地道、孔道、洞。2. bored; 厌烦。3. crazy; 疯狂的, 狂热的。

1. 扁虫应考记

在地球上，人的脑容量最大，而扁虫的脑容量最小。扁虫是世界上最早出现的一种有大脑的动物，然而，三十亿年来却没有任何改变。它们的大脑结构十分简单。如果你把一条扁虫切为两段，在六天之内它还可以长出一个新的头来。所以，科学家们原以为扁虫什么都学不会，可是他们错了。他们把一些扁虫放入特制的盒子里，盒子里设置有明亮的通道和黑暗的通道。如果扁虫选对了通道，就能找到水喝，找到东西吃。结果扁虫很快就学会了选择。可是后来扁虫停了下来，不肯再动了。是什么原因呢？科学家们也搞不清。是扁虫厌烦了？还是科学家们出的题太容易？尽管遭到了朋友们的批评，说他们发昏了，可是这些科学家还是给扁虫出了一道更难的题，让一些扁虫去寻找底部光滑的暗道，而让另一些扁虫去寻找底部凹凸不平的暗道。亮道也是设计成两种，有底部光滑的，也有底部凹凸不平的。扁虫随即恢复了活动，再也没有停止过。这一切真令科学家们难以置信。原来这些小动物并不简单，它们也可以象人一样学习与思考呢。

（刘学文译自《真实的奇迹》，一九七九年版）

2. The tragedy of Saint-Pierre

People said that Saint-Pierre was the "Paris of the West Indies". This beautiful little port lay between a long beach and a pretty little volcano, Mont Pelée. People used to visit¹ the lake in the crater on Sundays, but the volcano was not dead. Steam began to come out of the lake in 1901. The volcano began to throw up hot ashes in April, 1902. They fell all day on 2nd May. School-children stayed at home, and shops and offices closed. It was difficult to breathe and people got sore² eyes and throats. On 5th May it rained heavily and a river of boiling mud rushed down the mountain. Some lava came down on 7th May. Many people wanted to leave the city—but they did not go. The politicians told them that there was no danger. They wanted them to vote in the election on 10th May. There was no election. At 7.52 on 8th May the people heard four loud bangs. At 7.59 the volcano exploded. A cloud of hot gas blew over³ the city at 150—300 kilometres an hour. A minute later the city was burning. Only two people escaped alive⁴. Mont Pelée killed 30,000 people in three minutes.

1. used to visit..., "used + 带 to 的动词不定式" 表示 "过去曾经常做……" 这个概念。 2. sore, 形容词, "痛" 的意思。 3. blew over, 刮过, 掠过。 4. escaped alive, 这个结构是双重谓语, 原句相当于 Only two people escaped and they were alive.

2. 圣皮埃尔的灾难

圣皮埃尔曾被人称作“西印度群岛上的巴黎”。这美丽的港市位于一个狭长的海滨和俊秀的小火山——波勒山之间。以前每逢星期天，人们就到波勒山来观赏火山口湖。但这波勒山却并非死火山。从1901年起，湖面就开始冒出水蒸汽，到1902年4月，火山又开始喷吐灼热的灰烬。同年5月2日，热灰整整飘落了一天，上学的孩子们都呆在家里，机关和店铺也关了门。人们感到呼吸困难，眼睛喉咙疼痛。5日，下起了滂沱大雨，一股沸腾的泥浆流冲下山来。7日又出现了熔岩。很多人都想弃城而走——然而却没有走，因为政客们说不会出危险。原来，政客们打算让这些人们等到10日参加投票选举。结果什么选举也没有搞成，就在8日早上7点52分，人们听到四声巨响，7点59分，火山就爆发了。一股热气形成的烟云以150—300公里的时速掠过圣皮埃尔上空。瞬间，该城市已是一片火海。除2人死里逃生外，波勒山在3分钟内使其余3万人全部都丧生。

(钟渝译自《真实的奇迹》，一九七八年版)

3. Book Review: Quick Cooking by Helen Fry

Many of us like cooking but never have much time for it. Helen Fry's new book *Quick Cooking* has been specially written for busy people. It has over 1,000 recipes, from the famous Spanish gazpacho¹ to Swedish smorgasbord². The book is well written and the photographs and drawings are clear. (They are like those in the excellent little *Quick Dressmaking* and *Quick Gardening*.) The book has a strong plastic cover. It is easy to find your way around it too. And busy people, notice this! Mrs Fry tells you how much time you need in order to get each dish ready.

Quick Cooking has 4 parts, one for each season. This helps you to use fresh fruit and vegetables when they are cheaper—and, of course, better. There are a lot of exciting ideas from foreign countries, and most of the recipes are not complicated. You take something simple like a chicken or some cheese, and make an unusual dish out of it. For example, there are no fewer than 40 recipes for eggs! Mrs Fry does not plan complete meals for the "quick cook". The beginner will have to find out a lot of things for him or herself. But this ought not to be difficult with such a good book. I wanted to try many of the recipes as soon as I read them. For people with little spare time, Helen Fry's *Quick Cooking* is excellent value.

1. gazpacho [gɑ:z'pɑ:tʃəu] : 一种西班牙风味的汤菜。配料为西红柿、黄瓜丁、辣椒、葱、食油、醋等,作凉菜上桌。 2. smorgasbord ['smɔ:gasbɔ:d] : 各种开胃食品,一般为冷食。

3. 书评:海伦·富莱新著《快速烹调法》

我们许多人都喜欢做饭,但总感到时间紧张。海伦·富莱的新书《快速烹调法》便是专为忙碌的人们而著的。这本书从西班牙的名菜冷辣汤到瑞典的各种餐前开胃食品,共收有一千多种烹饪法。本书写得很好,照片和插图都很清晰(真可与“快速裁剪”和“快速园艺”两本小书媲美),封面为耐用的塑料皮,编目简明易查。请匆忙的人们注意,富莱太太还告诉您做好每一道菜所需的时间。

“快速烹调法”按季节分成四个部分,以便您在鲜果、蔬菜较为便宜,质量也较好时加以选用。书内还收有很多国外新颖烹调法,而且大部分食谱都不太复杂,只需采用一些简单原料,诸如鸡或干酪等便可做出不寻常的菜来。比如,仅鸡蛋就有至少四十种烹制方法。当然,富莱太太并不想为“快速烹饪厨师”设计出一席席成套的食谱来。所以初学者还得自己去钻研。但有这样一本好书在手,就不至于感到困难了。我在读着这本书的时候,便曾想试着做种种菜肴。对于业余时间颇少的人来说,花钱买本富莱的《快速烹调法》是非常值得的。

(任成存译自《业余时间》,一九七八年版)

4. The Biggest Manhunt¹ in History

A man shot Martin Luther King in Atlanta on 4th April, 1968. He drove a white Ford² car. Who was he? The police found "Harvey Lowmeyer's" gun and "John Willard's" shirt—and then the white car. It was "Eric Starvo Galt's" car. So what was this man's real name? Marks on the shirt and the car sent the F.B.I.³ to Los Angeles. 300 detectives questioned people. At last one found a photograph of "Galt". Then detectives in Atlanta found a fingerprint. It was on a map in "Galt's" room in a small hotel. One fingerprint was enough. James Earl Ray's fingerprints were already on the F.B.I. cards. The police watched railway stations, hotels and airports. 3,000 detectives were trying to find Ray—without success. The Canadian police were helping too. They looked at 240,000 photographs in their Passport Office. Then they found one of "Ramon George Sneyd". "We gave this man a passport last month," they said. "He went to London on 2nd May." The man was wearing thick spectacles, but he looked like Ray. Then on 8th June, a detective at London Airport saw Sneyd's name on a passenger list. It was the end of the biggest manhunt in history. The F.B.I. spent 1.4 million dollars, but they got their man.

1. manhunt: 对逃亡者的追捕。 2. Ford: 福特牌汽车。

3. F. B. I.: (美国) 联邦调查局 (Federal Bureau of Investigation) 的缩写。

4. 逃犯追捕记

1968年4月4日，一个男子在亚特兰大杀害了马丁·路德·金。罪犯开的是白色“福特”牌小轿车，他是谁呢？警察找到了一支手枪，是一个叫作“哈维·罗迈耶”的人的；一件衬衣，是一个叫作“约翰·威拉德”的人的，以及上述的白色小轿车。轿车的主人则叫作“埃里克·斯达佛·高尔特”。那么这个人的真实姓名究竟叫什么呢？根据衣服和汽车上的标记，联邦调查局的人追查到洛杉矶，动用了300名侦探进行查访。最后，一个侦探找到一张“高尔特”的照片，后来，侦探又在亚特兰大的一家旅馆中发现了一个指纹印，这是在“高尔特”曾住过的房间里的地图上发现的。只这一个指纹印就足够了。联邦调查局已存有詹姆斯·厄尔·雷的指纹印卡。于是，他们派出警察监视车站、旅店及机场，又动用了3,000名侦探，想找到雷——结果还是找不见。加拿大警方也在帮忙。他们翻看了护照申办处存档的240,000张照片，终于找到了一个叫作“雷蒙·乔治·斯纳德”的人。“我们上个月才给这人发了护照，”他们说，“他于5月2日到伦敦去了。”这个人戴着一副厚厚的眼镜，但却很象雷。后来，一个侦探于6月9日在伦敦机场的旅客登记簿上找到了斯纳德的名字。至此，有史以来最大规模的追捕方告结束。联邦调查局共耗资一千四百万美元，但终于抓到了罪犯。

(赵世平译自《真实的奇迹》，一九七九年版)