

简易英语阅读

(附 题 析)

EASY ENGLISH READINGS

(With Explanations)



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合編



中山大学出版社

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《简易英语阅读》(附题析)

内 容 简 介

本书选入短文60篇(约10万字),主要出自国外报刊、杂志和原版书籍。选材力求题材、体裁多样化,内含趣味故事、人物小传、社会风俗、科技小品、古代历史、地理常识、幽默小品、通俗对话等方面的内容。每篇设有7道题:5道考查学生对文章内容或词汇意义的理解;2道考查学生对英语词汇运用的能力。显著特点是,每篇习题后均附有题析,对每一问题提供简明而确切的答案及对答案的分析与解释,既可扩大视野,又可增长知识,十分方便使用。

本书对象:初中二至高中二学生以及具有同等程度的广大英语学习者。

序 言

提高学生的阅读能力是中学英语教学的重点，这个问题越来越得到广大中学英语教师和学生的重视。高等院校入学英语考试(MET)和初中升高中统一考试中，阅读理解的份量占了相当大的比值。然而各地中学师生深感目前英语阅读参考书虽多，适合初、高中(尤其是初中)学生使用的却甚少，因而教师无从在平时对学生进行大量有效的阅读训练与测试。为了帮助师生们排忧解难，我们编选了这本《简易英语阅读(附题析)》，供初二至高二学生以及具有同等程度的广大英语学习者使用。

本书所选的60篇短文，主要出自国外的报刊、杂志、书籍；词汇和语法均结合初、高中教材。各篇文章长短适度，编排由浅入深，生词(注了汉语)每篇约3个。选材力求题材、体裁多样化，内含趣味故事、人物小传、社会风俗、科技小品、古代历史、地理常识、幽默小品、通俗对话等方面的内容。学习者从中可以扩大视野，增长知识。它堪称饶有趣味的英语阅读手册。

每篇文章后设有7道问题，其中5道考查学生对文章内容的理解，或对词汇意义的掌握，或对同义词、近义词的选择，或对语法知识的运用；2道考查学生对英语词汇的运用能力。所设的问题都有一定的深度和难度，注重培养和启发学生的思考、推理能力。本书与其他此类书之不同而富有其特色的，乃是每篇短文后均附有题析，对每一道题提供了简明而准确的答案和对答案的分析与讲解。十分方便使用。

本书编写者均为多年从事中学英语教学且富有教学经验

的省重点中学高级、一级教师，对中学英语教学大纲、教材和教学现状颇有研究，这就使本书能紧密结合教学实际，应用价值也较高。

本书稿经广州市教育学院黄广森副教授、暨南大学李宗渭副教授审阅并提出宝贵意见，最后经广州中山大学外语系高铭元教授审订，特此致以衷心的感谢。

由于我们教学工作比较繁重，本书虽经反复修改，错漏仍在所难免，敬请读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

一九八九年十月

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Passage 1

Mr. Yates was ninety, so it was often difficult for him to remember things, but he still liked travelling (旅行) very much, so he and his wife went to Spain (西班牙) every year. One summer when they were there, they went to visit some friends. These people had two young daughters. One afternoon, Mr. Yates was talking to one of the girls in the garden after lunch. "You and your sister were ill when my wife and I were here last year, weren't you?" he said to her. "Yes, we were," answered the girl. "We were very ill." The old man said nothing for a minute, because he was thinking. Then at last he said, "Oh, yes, I remember now! One of you died (死). Which one of you was it, you or your sister?" The girl answered, "It was me." "Oh? I'm very sorry to hear it," said the old man.

习 题

I. 从A、B、C三个答案中, 选择可以填入空白处或回答所提问题的最佳一个:

- i. It was very difficult for Mr. Yates to remember things because_____.

- A. he was stupid
B. he was old
C. he travelled a lot
2. How often did Mr. Yates and his wife go to Spain?
A. Every year.
B. Every month.
C. Not very often.
3. The dialogue among Mr. Yates and the girls happened_____.
A. one morning B. one time C. one afternoon
4. Why did the old man say nothing for a minute?
Because_____.
A. he forgot
B. he was thinking
C. he remembered
5. Which of the following is right?
A. The girl really died.
B. The old man could remember things very well.
C. The old man was too old to remember things well.

I. 在下列句子的空格里填上一个与短文内容有关的词，但
不限于短文中出现过的词，该词的第一个字母已作提示：

6. Mr. Yates didn't say a_____ because he had to think.
7. You must r_____ this: "Where there is a will, there is a way."

题 析

1. 选B。耶芝先生年纪老了，记忆力差。
2. 选A。耶芝先生和他的妻子每年都去西班牙。
3. 选C。耶芝先生和女孩们谈话是在一天下午。
4. 选B。那老人家正在想，所以一时说不出话来。
5. 选C。那老人年纪太老了，记性很蠢。
6. anything。因为耶芝先生得想一想，所以他不说什么。anything用于否定句和疑问句；not to say anything = to say nothing。
7. remember。“remember”“记住”。记住这条成语：“有志者，事竟成。”

Passage 2

A man was walking through a forest. He had a few caps in his hands. In the forest there were a lot of monkeys. The day was hot, so the man wanted to have a rest under a tree. He put one cap on his head and lay (躺) down to sleep. When the man woke up, he could not find his caps. "Where are my caps?" he cried and looked up. He saw some monkeys in the tree, each having a cap on its head. "Give me back my caps!" said the man. But the monkeys did not understand him. They only laughed. "How can I

get back my caps? " the man thought hard. At last he had an idea. He took off (脱下) his own cap and threw it under a tree. The little animals, too, threw their caps down the same tree right away. Thus, the man picked (拾) up all the caps and moved away.

习 题

I. 从A、B、C三个答案中, 选择可以填入空白处或回答所提问题的最佳一个:

1. The man was carrying some _____ through a forest.
A. monkeys B. caps C. heads
2. After a sleep, the man could not find the _____.
A. monkeys B. caps C. heads
3. Who took away the caps?
A. The tourists. B. The man. C. The monkeys.
4. How did the man get back his caps?
A. He threw his own cap under a tree.
B. The monkeys threw their caps under the same tree.
C. Both A and B.
5. From this story, we can learn _____.
A. the man was cleverer
B. the man was stupid
C. the monkeys were cleverer

1. 在下列句子空格里填入一个与短文内容有关的单词，但
不限于短文中出现过的词，该词的第一个字母已作提示；
6. Both the man and the monkeys were clever. But
the man was cleverer.
7. All the boys took their seats, each having a
model in front of him.

题 析

1. 选 B。文中所说的那人带的是帽子“caps”。
2. 选 B。文中所说的那人睡醒后，找不到的是帽子“caps”。
3. 选 C。文中所说的是猴子（the monkeys）拿走了帽子。
4. 选 C。文中说明了那人向一棵树底下扔去他的帽子，而那些猴子照着那人做。
5. 选 A。从文中我们可以知道人是聪明的，人比猴子聪明。
6. clever. “clever”“聪明”。本句意为人和猴子都是聪明的。
7. each. “each”“每一”。each 除了做形容词外，还可以做代词。即每一个人。每一个男孩子的前面都有一个模型。

Passage 3

Tom was an American boy. Once his father wanted to go to China for a visit. Before he started out, Tom asked his father, “Are you going to China by plane, by train or by ‘sheep’, father?”

"What?" Father asked.

The boy said again, "Oh! How can I get to China on a sheep? No! Never!" Father answered.

"Why not, Father?" the boy asked.

"My boy, I even (甚至/连…还) can hardly (几乎不) get to China on a horse. I'll go to China by ship, but not on sheep. You must pay attention to (注意) the pronunciation (发音) of 'SHIP', not 'SHEEP'."

习 题

1. 从 A、B、C 三个答案中，选择可以填入空白处或回答所提问题的最佳一个：
1. How was Tom's father going to China?
A. By plane. B. By sheep. C. By ship.
2. Why did Tom's father go to China? Because _____.
A. he went there to work
B. he went there for a visit
C. he went there for a meeting
3. Tom was from _____.
A. China B. the U.S.A. C. a sheep
4. What do we see from the story? We see _____.
A. Tom didn't pronounce the word "ship" correctly
B. Tom's father was a teacher
C. Tom's father could get to China on a horse

5. Which is the correct order (正确次序) according to the passage?

a. Tom's father said, "I even can hardly get to China on a horse."

b. Tom's father wanted to travel to China.

c. Tom was an American boy.

A. a, c, b. B. ~~c~~, b, a. C. c, a, b.

Ⅱ. 在下列句子的空格里填入一个与短文内容有关的英文单词, 但不限于短文中出现过的词, 该词第一个字母已作提示:

6. You must get to school on time.

7. Tom's father wanted to travel to China.

题 析

1. 选C。乘船到中国。文中点明“ship”与“sheep”的不同读音。
2. 选B。汤姆的父亲到中国旅行, 不是去工作或开会。
3. 选B。汤姆是美国人。
4. 选A。汤姆没有把“ship”这词的音发准。
5. 选B。根据文中的顺序, B是正确的。
6. get。“get”这词有“到达; 得到”等意思, get to school, 到达学校。
7. travel。“travel”“旅行”。travel to China, 到中国旅行。

Passage 4

Mrs. Dixon: Do you want to go to the Watsons' party?

Mr. Dixon: All right. Do you think we can leave the children at your mother's house?

Mrs. Dixon: No. She'll be out of town. But I've heard about a good babysitter (保姆).

Mr. Dixon: Who?

Mrs. Dixon: Her name is Linda Bentley.

Mr. Dixon: How old is she?

Mrs. Dixon: Sixteen. She looks after children for three or four families around here, and they say she's very nice.

Mr. Dixon: How much does she charge (要价; 讨价)?

Mrs. Dixon: A dollar an hour. She's earning (赚) money to buy a car.

Mr. Dixon: Where does she live?

Mrs. Dixon: That's another nice thing. The Bentleys live very near here just around the corner. Do you remember that big white house with the beautiful rose garden?

Mr. Dixon: The one with the new swimming pool?

Mrs. Dixon: That's right. Linda lives there. So she can walk here and back very easily.