

迎考热身系列丛书

英 语 阅 读 测 验

(续 编)

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清 华 大 学 出 版 社

(京)新登字 158 号

内 容 提 要

本书是继《英语阅读测验》之后的又一册针对台湾高考英语阅读理解部分的自学参考书。编者精选题材广泛、内容新颖的短文计 40 篇, 既有很强的知识性和趣味性, 又符合高考要求。文后配有难句分析、关键词语用法示范、同义词辨异、常犯错误剖析等。为了便于读者理解, 各篇短文均有流畅准确的译文及理解题答案。像前册书一样, 本书必将受到大陆高考学生热烈欢迎。

本书亦可供高中及其以上英语水平的爱好者选用。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语阅读测验: 续编/ 赖世雄编著 .—北京: 清华大学出版社, 1998,
3

(迎考热身系列丛书)

ISBN 7-302-02873-7

. 英... . 赖... . 英语-语言读物 .H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 02519 号

出版者: 清华大学出版社 (北京清华大学校内, 邮编 100084)

因特网地址: [www. tup. tsinghua. edu. cn](http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

印刷者: 北京昌平环球印刷厂

发行者: 新华书店总店北京科技发行所

开 本: 787× 1092 1/32 印张: 12.5 字数: 320 千字

版 次: 1998 年 5 月第 1 版 1998 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-02873-7/H · 199

印 数: 0001 ~ 8000

定 价: 13.00 元

编 者 序

有鉴于阅读测验在各种考试中所占的比重，及读者的需求日益殷切，常春藤丛书系列阅读测验第二册，半年多来在本社同仁全力以赴下，终于与读者见面。本书从定案起，历经选材、修稿、撰写、修改、打字、反复校对，以至成书，其间各种甘苦，非参与其事者实无法体会。本书付梓，本社编辑、排版同仁如释重负。但愿此一辛劳成果能嘉惠读者，则吾愿足矣。

本社出书一向严谨，且有一贯的编辑流程，以确保品质水准，兹按序略述于后，尚希读者、方家不吝指正。

一、拟定方案：即按构想先将全书做一概要规划，然后按计划展开各项后续工作。

二、选 材：其原则是题材多样化，内容兼具趣味性与知识性。

三、审 稿：所有范文皆须经外籍顾问改写，以去芜存菁。

四、解 析：由本人对每篇作重点提示及句型分析，并指导编辑写稿与造句。

五、打字及校对：手稿完成后，先请我的老师张维立先生仔细批改，然后送交电脑打字排版，再经各编辑同仁反复校对，确定无误后方可送印。

在此要特别提出的一点是，本书在编纂过程中，我们时时站在英文初学者的角度设法找出句构中的盲点，并详加注释，期使读者能以自修的方式阅读本书，这也是常春藤丛书在编写时所一贯秉持的负责态度。

为使本书发挥“物尽其用”之最大功效，我们也愿提出本书的使用方法供读者参考。首先在阅读一篇文章时，同学们宜先将英文全文阅读一遍，做做题目看，再将生字及不懂的句子做下记号。读毕全文后，不懂之处可翻看其后的分析，待理解全文后再行作答，若无法找出正确答案，再参阅中文翻译。以上只是初步理解的工作，接着则是进一步吸收。此时，同学不妨一句句边读边记字词的发音与用法，以期能朗朗上口。这种朗读方式远比死记单字更能收事半功倍之效。同时，一有疑问则立即参阅其后的解析部分。此乃精读的步骤，通常一篇难易适中的文章约需花两个小时。故建议同学，一篇文章可分两天阅读，以求彻底吸收与运用。

学习英文是一条漫长且永无止境的道路，而培养英文阅读能力的方法无他，多读、多看及重复记忆而已。正如同我们自幼学习中文一样，由简入繁，由慢而快，一点一滴地培养中文的阅读能力。只要勤读，相信每位同学必能在英文方面有丰盈的收获，谨以以上数语与同学共勉。

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1. The Cost of Smelling Food

A poor man owned a small laundry next door to a successful restaurant. Each day at lunchtime, he took his crust of bread and sat next to the kitchen door of the restaurant, so he could sniff the aroma while he ate his meager meal.

Finally, the restaurant owner sent the laundryman a bill: “ For the smell of my food. ”

Next day the poor man walked into the restaurant carrying a money box which he rattled in the ear of his neighbor.

“ Observe, my friend, ” he said. “ I pay for the smell of your food with the sound of my money. ”

1. The restaurant owner was ____ .

- (A) a spendthrift (B) charity itself
(C) a miser (D) a digger

2. The laundryman ____ .

- (A) returned good for good
(B) gave the sack to the restaurant owner
(C) slapped the restaurant owner in the face
(D) gave the restaurant owner a dose of his own medicine

字词句型分析

1. poor [pu] a. 贫穷的

be poor at... 不善于.....

be good at... 精通.....

= be

dexterous	in...
adroit	
skilled	
excellent	
versed	

例: I am poor at concealing my feelings.
(我不善隐藏感情。)

2. own [un] vt. 拥有

owner ['un] n. 拥有者

own up	to +	V-ing	承认.....
confess		N	

此处 to 为介词，其后需接名词或动名词。

例: No one in the class owned up to drawing the naughty picture.
(班上没有人承认画了这顽皮的图画。)

3. laundry [I ndri] n. 洗衣店

laundryman [I ndrim n] n. 洗衣店老板

4. next door to... 在.....隔壁 (可视为一片语介词)

next to... 次于.....

= second to...

=

next	only to... 仅次于.....
second	

例:

Next	only to America, Japan has the largest
Second	

GNP in the world.

(日本的国民生产总值最高, 仅次于美国。)

5. restaurant [ˈrest r nt] n. 餐馆

6. lunchtime [l nt taim] n. 午餐时间

7. crust [kr st] n. 面包皮

8. bread [bred] n. 面包

bread and butter 奶油和面包; 生计

例: That old tune has been the group's bread and butter for years.

(那支老曲子数年来一直是该乐团的饭碗。)

9. sit, seat 与 set 之比较:

a. sit 为不及物动词, 动词三态为 sit, sat, sat, 使用时无被动用法, 若其前有 be 动词时, 必须将 sit 改为现在分词。

例: He is sat on the sofa watching television. (×)

→ He is sitting on the sofa watching television. ()

(他正坐在沙发上看电视。)

b. seat 为及物动词, 其后必接宾语, 若无宾语, 则需以被动用法出现。

例: The bells rang out as the new king

seated himself
was seated

on the throne.

(当宏亮的钟声响起时, 新国王坐上皇位。)

c. set 亦为及物动词, 动词三态均为 set, 为“安置”之意。

例: The children's job was to set the table before every meal.

(孩子们的工作是每餐饭前摆好餐桌。)

10. sniff [snɪf] vt. 嗅 vi. 鼻息阻塞

例: Mark has the flu and has been sniffing all day.

(马克得了流行性感冒, 整天鼻子阻塞。)

11. aroma ['ɑ: um] n. 香味; 香气

12. meager [mi] a. 贫乏的

13. meal [mi:l] n. 餐; 一餐

three meals a day 一天吃三餐

be having one's meal 正在用餐

= be at table

= be at breakfast/ lunch/ dinner

注意:

at 与 table 间及 at 与 breakfast/ lunch/ dinner 间不可加
“ the ”

例: The minister may not be disturbed when he is at
table.

(部长在用餐时请不要打扰他。)

14. bill [bil] n. 帐单 vt. 付帐

pay the bill 付帐
foot

例: The greedy lawyer actually billed his clients for the
time he spent having lunch with them.

(那贪婪的律师甚至连与客户吃饭的时间也收费。)

15. walk [w k] n. & vi. 走路; 散步 vt. 走路; 散步; 遛狗

a. 作名词:

take a walk 散步

= go for a walk

= take a stroll

= go for a stroll

类似用法尚有:

go for a ride 骑马或骑车去兜风

= take a ride

例: Let's go for a ride in my new automobile.
(搭我的新车去兜风吧!)

注意:

无 go on a walk 及 go on a stroll 之用法。

b. 作及物动词:

walk sb 陪某人散步

walk the dog 遛狗

walk the beach 到海滨散步

walk out on sb 甩掉某人; 遗弃某人

及物动词短语

= dump sb

例: After his girlfriend left him, Tom walked the beach disconsolately for days.
(女友离他而去后, 汤姆连日来都闷闷不乐地在海滨散步。)

Joe's wife walked out on him just when he needed her most.

(乔的太太在他最需要她时弃他而去。)

16. rattle [f tl] vi. 卡嗒卡嗒地响

例: The little girl rattled her toys and made a lot of noise while everybody was trying to sleep.
(当每个人设法入睡时,那小女孩卡嗒卡嗒地摇动玩具,并发出很大噪音。)

17. ear 之重要用法:

have a keen ear for sth 对.....有敏锐的耳朵/有鉴赏的能力

play it by ear 见机行事

turn a deaf ear to... 对.....充耳不闻

例: A prosecutor must have a keen ear for evasions.
(检察官必须对遁词有敏锐的听辨能力。)

18. 本文:

Next day the poor man walked into the restaurant
(1) (2) (3)
carrying a money box which he rattled in the ear of his
(4) (5) (6)
neighbor.

(1) 主语

(2) 完全不及物动词

(3) 介词短语, 作副词, 修饰 (2)。

(4) 分词短语, 作形容词, 修饰 (1)。原为 and carried a money box, 但因此处两动词 walked 和 carried 间无连接词, 故 carried 需化为现在分词形式。而且, 因此处 (4) 修饰 (1), 为 (1) 之补语, 故此时 walk 亦可视为系动词。

(5) 关系代名词 which 所引导的定语从句, 修饰 (4) 中的 money box。

(6) 介词短语, 作副词, 修饰 (5) 中的 rattled。

19. observe [b ʒ v] vt. 观察; 遵守; 庆祝 vi 观察, 评论
a. 当 “ 观察 ” 时, 其名词为 observation.
b. 当 “ 遵守 ” 或 “ 庆祝 ” 时, 其名词为 observance.
in observance of... 庆祝.....

例: The doctors kept the patient under observation for 24 hours before deciding on surgery.
(医生们在决定是否该给那病人动手术前, 将他留置观察了 24 小时。)

In observance of the Mid-autumn Festival which fell on a Sunday, the Government declared Monday a national holiday.
(为庆祝恰逢星期日的中秋节, 政府宣布星期一全国补假一天。)

20. spendthrift [s p e n d r i f t] n. 挥金如土的人

21. charity [t r t i] n. 博爱, 仁慈

22. miser [m a i z] n. 吝啬者

23. digger [d i] n. 矿工

24. The restaurant owner was charity itself.
= The restaurant owner was charitable.
(这餐馆老板很慈善。)

注意:

be 动词+ 抽象名词+ itself

= be 动词+ very+ 形容词

例: He is kindness himself. (×)
He is kindness itself.

= He is very kind.

= He is the incarnation of kindness.

(他很仁慈。他是仁慈的化身。)

* incarnation [ink 'hei n] n. 化身; 具体化

25. return A for B 以 A 还 B

return good for evil 以德报怨

例: A true Christian should return good for evil.

(真正的基督徒必须以德报怨。)

26. give sb the sack 炒鱿鱼 (辞退某人)

sb is sacked 某人被炒鱿鱼

例: Fed up with his insolence, the boss finally gave Kevin the sack.

(受够了凯文的傲慢, 老板终于解雇凯文。)

27. slap [sl p] vt. 掴; 拍打

例: The laundryman slapped the restaurant owner in the face.

(这洗衣店的人打了那餐厅老板一耳光。)

注意:

凡表示“打”的动词, 其用法如下:

slap	+ sb + on + the + 身体部位	拍/打.....部位
pat		
strike		
hit		
punch		

凡表示“抓”的动词, 其用法如下:

hold	+ sb+ by+ the+ 身体部位	抓.....部位
grasp		
grab		
seize		

注意:

但 slap sb in the face 亦属正确用法。

例: Far from criticizing the struggling student, the wise teacher gave him a slap on the back for his efforts.
(这位明智的老师非但没批评这位勤勉的学生, 反而拍拍他的背鼓励他的努力。)

The farmer held Little Johnny by the collar till the police came.

(那位农夫抓着小强尼的领子, 直到警察到来。)

It is far better to pat your child on the back occasionally than constantly criticize him.

(你不时拍拍孩子的背远比经常批评他要好得多了。)

28. dose [d uz] n. (药) 一剂

give sb a dose of his own medicine

以其人之道还治其人之身

例: The police decided to give the con-man a dose of his own medicine by tricking him into a confession.
(警方决定对这骗子以其人之道还治其人之身, 诱骗他招供。)

闻香的代价

一个穷人在一家生意兴隆的饭店隔壁开了家小洗衣店。每天午餐时, 他就拿着面包皮坐在餐馆的厨房门边, 如此一

来，当他吃着简陋的午餐时，可同时闻到食物的香味。

最后，餐馆主人送了张帐单去给那位洗衣店老板，上面写着：“请付食物闻香费”。

第二天，那个穷人拿着一个钱盒子走进那家餐馆，他在他的邻居耳边卡啦卡啦地摇着钱盒子。

“瞧，我的朋友，”他说道，“我用钱的声音来付你食物的闻香费。”

标准答案：1.(C) 2.(D)

2. The Things We Do for Status

Irving had been happily married to Rose for twenty-five years; they had two children in college and a house in New York. So Rose was understandably shaken when Irving came to her and announced that he had taken a mistress.

“ Believe me, ” he said, “ it's nothing personal. When a man gets to a certain position in life, it's necessary for him to have a mistress. It's sort of a status symbol. My partners, Harry and Max, have girlfriends——so now I got one, too. ”

Rose said, “ Well, if it has to be, could I at least see what she looks like? ”

“ Of course ”, said Irving. “ There's a fashion show next week——you'll come down and I'll point her out. ”

The following week Rose drove into town to the show and stood at the rear of the room with her husband.

“ You see the blonde? ” said Irving. “ That's Max's mistress. The redhead belongs to Harry—and I'm involved with the brunette. ”

Rose shook her head thoughtfully.

“ You know something. I like ours best. ”

1. Irving thought that to have a mistress showed that he was ____ .

(A) a sexist

(C) a henpecked husband

(B) a lustful man

(D) a man of status