

THE ROYAL READERS

英国语文

(英汉双语全译本)

THOMAS NELSON

英国托马斯─尼尔森公司⊙编 侯菲菲⊙译





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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英国语文:英汉双语全译本.2/英国托马斯—尼尔森公司编;侯菲菲译.--天津:天津社会科学院出版社,2017.1

ISBN 978-7-5563-0310-6

I.①英… II.①英… ②侯… III.①英语 - 教材 IV.① H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 269840 号

出版发行: 天津社会科学院出版社

出版人: 钟会兵

地 址:天津市南开区迎水道7号

邮 编: 300191

电话/传真: (022)23360165(总编室)

(022)23075303(发行科)

网 址: www.tass-tj.org.cn

印 刷:北京天正元印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092毫米 1/16

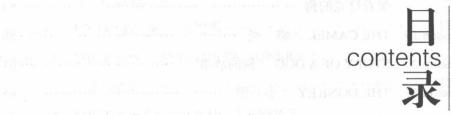
印 张: 12.75

字 数: 178千字

版 次: 2017年1月第1版 2017年1月第1次印刷

定 价: 28.00元





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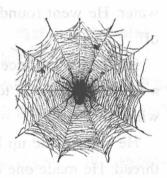
Lesson 1 THE SPIDER

第一课 小蜘蛛

Do you see the spider in the picture? He has just got his web done; and there he sits in the very middle of it, ready to pounce upon a fly.

The spider loves work. He begins to work as soon as he begins to live. Every spider is born a weaver. Even the youngest spider knows how to weave his web just as well as the oldest.

The spider never has to go to school to learn his task. So, the little duck can swim as soon as it is hatched. And the little bird can build its



These creatures are bern to have the power to do their work. And that is why they never make any blunders. Not all the weavers and spinners in the world could beat the spider in the work that he does.

nest, and the bee can make the honey-comb, without any teaching.

The spider is never in a hurry. He always takes care to make every thread fast. He takes a pride in doing his work well.

All spiders have not the same kind of work to do. But they all do it in the very best way.

Some spiders are masons. These build houses, the size of a big thimble. They make doors to them, which they shut when they go in. It is even said that they are able to fasten the door of the house inside, so that robber can get in.

The garden spider lets its threads float in



the air till they happen to take hold of plants or branches of trees. It then uses these threads as the roads or bridges by which it crosses from place to place.

A strange story is told of a spider saving his life by this means. He was put upon the end of a stick which stood a foot or two out of water. He was on a little island in the midst of a little sea.

What did he do? He walked down the stick to the edge of the water. He went round and round it; but he could find no way to get off.

He then went once more to the top of the stick, and kept still for a while. He seemed to say to himself, "Well, I am in a nice fix now; what am I to do?"

He soon made up his mind. For he at once began to spin a long thread. He made one end of it fast to the top of the stick; and let the thread float away in the wind till it caught a tree on the shore. He then slid along the line, and got safely to dry land at last!

Questions why add at subject and tool blue a least add at a country.

What is every spider, when he is born? Who has taught him? What do the mason-spiders build? How does the garden-spider cross from place to place? What did the spider do when he was put on a stick in the water?

Pronunciation

spi'-der	weav'-er	teach'-ing	spin'-ners	rob'-ber
pic'-ture	youn'-gest	crea'-tures	hur'-ry	bridg'-es
mid'-dle	old'-est	pow'-er	thim'-ble	wa'-ter
look'-ing	hon'-ey	nev'-er	ma'-sons	him-self'
be-gins'	with-out'	blun-ders'	hous'-es	safe'-ly

Write

build thread float white school caught pounce shore

你有没有见过图片中显示的小蜘蛛?小蜘蛛紧紧地盘在刚刚织好的网中间,准备捕猎一只苍蝇。

小蜘蛛非常爱劳动。一出生就开始工作。蜘蛛天生就会织网。甚至连最小的蜘蛛都能像年长的蜘蛛一样知道如何去织网。

蜘蛛从不需要去学校学习织网。同样,小鸭子一出生就知道如何游泳。小鸟天生就会筑巢,小蜜蜂天生就会建蜂窝,它们都不需要教。

这些生物天生具有劳动的力量。这是为何他们从不出大错的原因。并非世界上所有的纺织工以及纺织机都能抵得上蜘蛛的杰作。

蜘蛛从不慌忙。它总是快速仔细地织完每一天网线。蜘蛛以做 好工作为荣。

并非所有蜘蛛都做完全相同的工作。但是它们都会尽最大全力做好。

一些蜘蛛是泥瓦匠。它们建造像顶针大小的房屋。它们给自己 建造门,当它们进入房子后可以把门关上。甚至据说它们能从里面把 门加固,那样的话强盗就进不去。

花园里的蜘蛛让网线飘浮在空气中,直到它们开始抓住植物或 者树枝。然后它们就用这些网线作为路或者桥,就可以不停地穿梭。

下面就讲一个有一只蜘蛛正是用这种方法挽救了自己的生命的小故事。把一只蜘蛛放在离水面一两尺的木棍的顶端。周围是一小片海洋中间的一个小岛。

它该怎么办呢?它沿着木棍走到水边。它围着木棍转了转,没有找到离开的方法。

接着它又一次走到木棍的顶端,在那儿静静地待了一会儿。好像在对自己说,"我现在身处困境,我该怎么办呢?"

过了不久,它决定了。因为它立刻开始织了一段长长的网。它 把网的一端紧紧缠在木棍顶端;让网随风飘浮直到它抓住岸上的一棵 树。然后它他顺着网线滑落,最终安然无恙地到达陆地。

2. 医电子关系 重要推荐。 "解解了的时间,这个人们为了所有人的。"

"说水"小马大生就会说道。中解诸人生就会操蜂感。近往遇多流

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· 一、 对 图 (1.18) 图 (1.18)

學是接際。或是各個人主題與其他人主義。其是其他人的

品种技术部分表示的 有第一日子红酒红生种后进程及其中的种种。 1. 1986

在存货都平的方法。

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Lesson 2 THE CHILD AND THE BIRD 第二课 小朋友与小鸟儿

Little bird, little bird, come to me!

I have a clean cage all ready for thee;

Many bright flowers I'll bring to you,

And fresh, ripe cherries, all wet with dew. —

"Thanks, little maiden, for all thy care,
But I dearly love the dear, cool air;
And my snug little nest in the old oak tree
Is better than golden cage for me!"—

Little bird, little bird, where wilt thou go When all the fields are buried in snow?

The ice will cover the old oak tree;

Little bird, little bird, stay with me! —

"Nay, little maiden, away I'll fly
To greener fields and a warmer sky:
When Spring comes back with cheerful rain
My joyful song you will hear again."—

Little bird, little bird, who will guide thee

Over the hills and over the sea?

Foolish one, come with me to stay;

If you don't, I am sure you will lose your way.—

"Ah, no, little maiden! I wll fil
Over the hills and over the sea:
I am free as the morning air,
To drink the sunshine everywhere!"

Questions

What does the little bird like better than a pretty cage? Where does the bird go in winter? When does it come back again? Why does it not lose its way?

Pronunciation

lit'-tle	maid'-en	bur'-ied	warm'-er	fool'-ish
read'-y	dear'-ly	cov'-er	cheer'-ful	morn'-ing
flow'-ers	bet'-ter	a-way'	joy'-ful	sun'-shine
cher'-ries	gold'-en	green'-er	o'-ver	ev'-er-y-where

Write

clean	fields	rain	drink
bright	thanks	spring	guides

小鸟儿,小鸟儿,到我身边来! 我已为你准备好干净的笼子; 给你带来了许多漂亮的花, 还有刚刚摘下带着露珠的新鲜、熟透的樱桃。——

"谢谢你,小姑娘,为我准备好一切,

但是我如此热爱珍贵凉爽的空气; 比起为我准备的金窝 更喜欢老橡树上我那舒适的小窝。"——

白雪覆盖大地时, 小鸟儿,小鸟儿,你要到哪里去? 寒冰包裹老橡树, 小鸟儿,小鸟儿,留在我身边吧!——

"不,小姑娘,我还是要飞走, 飞向温暖葱绿的地方: 当淅淅沥沥的春雨下起时, 你又会听到我欢快的歌声。"——

小鸟儿,小鸟儿,谁带着你越过高山,越过大海呢?别傻了,留下来陪我吧; 否则,我保证你会迷路的。——

> "哦,不,小姑娘。我会越过高山,越过大海: 我像清晨的空气一样自由,可以到处吮吸阳光!"

Lesson 3 THE RABBITS 第三课 小兔子

There is George looking at the rabbits. Let us go and see them too. "Oh, how pretty they are! Can they eat anything?"



Yes, Lily. You may give them these green leaves.

Now they see the leaves. Oh, how they are feasting! They seem very hungry.

Their little mouths go round and round the edges of the fresh green leaves, and soon they will eat them all up.

Wild rabbits go into holes which

they make in the ground. There they are safe, and do not fear either

dogs or cats; or even men, who would like to catch them.

In the evening, they come out of their holes to feed in the fields. They sit very close to the ground, amongst the grass, and you can hardly see the little gray things.

But if you clap your hands, they will all run off to their holes, and you may see lots of little white tails bobbing over the



field. 的原则是如此的自己。 與那么自然自己,是是是是是是是是自己的。

It is a pretty sight, to see wild rabbits running over the fields.

On the hills near the sea-shore, where Lily lives, there are hundreds and hundreds of them.

There is quite a large rabbit town there, with its streets and houses, all under the ground.

Lily must go with me some day, and perhaps we shall see some of the little creatures that live in the rabbit town.

Questions 是由此的原理的问题的是由,是自身的特殊的。

What do rabbits eat? How do they eat them? Where do wild rabbits live? Where are there hundreds of them? When a great many of them live together, what do you call the place?

Pronunciation

look'-ing	pret'-ty	edg'-es	a-mongst'	hous'-es
rab'-bits	feast'-ing	ei'-ther	run'-ning	per-haps'
Lil'-y	hun'-gry	eve'-ning	hun'-dreds	crea'-tures

Write

green	wait	round	sight
George	leaves	catch	quite

乔治在看小兔子。让我们也过去看看它们。

"哦,它们好漂亮!他们能吃东西吗?"

是的, 莉莉。你可以给它们一些绿叶子。它们看见叶子了。

哦,它们正在享受大餐!它们看上去很饿。它们的小嘴来回蹭着这些新鲜的绿色叶子边,不久它们就会全部吃光。

小野兔进入自己打的地洞里。在那儿他们很安全,不用害怕狗或者猫;甚至是那些想捉他们的人类。

晚上,它们出洞去田野间寻找食物。它们在草丛中紧紧贴大地,你几乎看不到这些灰色的小东西。

但是如果你拍掌,它们就全部都会跑回洞中,你会看到许多小白尾巴在田野间跳动。

看到许多小野兔在田间跑, 是一道美丽的风景线。

临近海岸的小山上, 也是莉莉住的地方, 也有无数只小兔子。

那儿有一个很大的兔子镇,街道和房子都在地下。

将来莉莉一定要和我一起去,或许我们将会看到住在兔子镇上的许多小动物。