

中学生
语注释读物

1

Fairy Tales and Fables

童话和寓言

易尔山编注



北人民出版社

中学生英语注释读物

第 一 册

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童 话 和 寓 言

易尔山 编注

450 word vocabulary

(供初中二年级下学期用)

河 北 人 民 出 版 社

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编 注 说 明

本书是按程度分年级编注的一套《中学生英语注释读物》中的第一册。它以学完初中英语课本第三册为起点，供初二下学期学生和其他具有同等程度的英语爱好者阅读。

本书正文总词汇量共约 2 万 2 千个。全部单词只有 450 个，平均每个单词的复现率高达 49 次。在这 450 个单词中，有 295 个单词是初中课本 1—3 册中学过的熟词。本书就以这 295 个熟词为起点。未学过的生词只有 155 个，生词出现率为 0.7%。

全书共收入 11 篇童话和 12 篇寓言，均选自 Michael West 主编的四本读物：New Method Readers 中的 1) Standard Edition, Reader One 和 2) Alternative Edition, Reader One；以及 New Method Supplementary Reader, Stage One 中的 3) Fables and Fairy Tales 和 4) The Golden Earth and Other Folk Tales。11 篇童话大都是原编者根据脍炙人口的童话故事改写的。内容生动有趣，早已为我国读者所熟悉和喜爱；语言浅近易懂，词汇复现率高，均是经过严格挑选的最常用的词汇。12 篇寓言短小简练，有一定的教育意义。

根据由浅入深、由易到难、循序渐进的原则，为了尽量使生词出现得均匀，故采取寓言与童话交叉编排的方式，即一篇寓言一篇童话；目录中的数码单数是寓言，双数是童话。

本书的注释力求简明扼要和有针对性。主要是借助释义和翻译手段帮助读者理解，故不作语法分析。注释只包括三项：生词（正文中用黑体标示）释义；未学过的短语和词组释义；难理解的和含有未学过的语法难点的句子翻译。

在正文和注释之外，还附有：①【QUESTIONS】；②已学单词数量的累计表；③ 52 个规则动词表（按动词原形→过去式→过去分词的顺序排在当页的最末一行）；④总词汇表。

本书承北京师范大学外语系郑儒铨教授审定，特此致谢。

编注者

一九八〇年五月

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在本书所含的 450 个单词中，有 295 个单词是你在初中英语课本第一至三册中学过的。本书就以此 295 个熟词作为阅读的起点。

1. THE CITY MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE

A. Once there were two mice¹. They were friends. One mouse lived in the country²; the other mouse lived in the city. After many years the Country mouse saw the City mouse; he said, "Do come and see me³ at my house in the country." So the City mouse went. The Country mouse took him to his house⁴ in a field. He gave him the nicest food that he could find⁵. The City mouse said, "This food is not good, and your house is not good. Why do you live in a hole⁶ in the field? You should⁷

1. mice[maɪs] *n.* 老鼠(复数), 单数是 mouse[maʊs]. 2. country 国家;(单数与定冠词连用) 乡村。 3. Do come and see me. 你一定要来看我。do 是加强祈使句或陈述句语气的助动词。 4. ... took him to his house. 领着他到自己家。 5. ... the nicest food that he could find. 他所能找到的最精美的食物。 6. hole[həʊl] *n.* 洞。 7. should (是 shall 的过去式) *v. aux.* 将要, 会; 应该, 必须。作为助动词, shall + 动词原形构成将来时态, should + 动词原形构成过去将来时态, shall (should) 一般用于第一人称(I, we)。作为情态动词, shall(should) 用于第一、第二、第三人称, 表示命令、愿意、决心等意思。此处 shall (应该) 是情态动词, 表示劝告、建议。

come and live in the city. You **would**⁸ live in a nice house made of **stone**⁹. You would have nice food to eat. You must come and see me at my house in the city.”

B. The Country mouse went to the house of the City mouse. It was a very good house. Nice food was set ready for them to eat¹⁰. But just as¹¹ they began to eat they heard a great **noise**¹². The City mouse cried, “Run! Run! The **cat**¹³ is coming!” They ran away **quickly**¹⁴ and **hid**¹⁵.

After some time¹⁶ they came out¹⁷. When they came out, the Country mouse said, “I do not like living in the city. I like living in my hole in the field. For it is nicer to be poor and happy, than to be rich and

8. would[wud] (是 will 的过去式) *v. aux.* 将, 就会, 要, 能。

9. stone [stəʊn] *n.* 石头, 石料。You would live in a nice house made of stone. 你就能住在用石头建成的漂亮的房子里。10. Nice food was set ready for them to eat. 好吃的东西已为他们摆好了。

11. just as 正当……的时候。12. noise[noiz] *n.* 响声, 不寻常的声音。13. cat[kæt] *n.* 猫。14. quickly[ˈkwikli] *adv.* 快, 迅速地。…ran away quickly. 飞快地逃跑了。15. hid[hid] 是 hide [haid] *v.* 的过去式; 躲藏; 把……藏起来。16. after some time 过了些时候。17. come out 出来。

动词原形	过去式	过去分词
make[meik]	→ made[meid]	→ made
run[rʌn]	→ ran[ræn]	→ run

afraid.”¹⁸

18. for *conj.* 因为。For it is nicer to be poor and happy, than to be rich and afraid. 这是因为：虽贫穷但欢乐、自在，比起虽富有但担惊受怕来说，要好些。

You now know 303 words

【QUESTIONS】

- A. 1. Why did the City mouse tell the Country mouse to live in the city?
2. Where did the Country mouse go?
- B. 1. What did they hear just as they began to eat?
2. What did the City mouse cry?
3. Why did the Country mouse like living in the country?

2. LITTLE RED COAT

I

A. There was a little girl. She lived with her mother in a hut¹ near the forest².

One day³ the mother got some red cloth⁴; she took her needle⁵ and she made a red coat for the little girl.

She put the coat on the little girl⁶, and said, "I shall call⁷ you Little Red Coat." So the little girl was called "Little Red Coat" by her mother⁸.

B. One day Little Red Coat said, "I want to show my red coat to Grandmother."

1. hut [hʌt] *n.* 简陋的小屋。 2. forest ['fɒrɪst] *n.* 森林, 森林地带。 3. one day 有一天。 4. cloth [klɒθ] *n.* 布。 5. needle ['ni:dl] *n.* 针。 6. She put the coat on the little girl. 她给小闺女穿上这件小红袄。 7. call [kɔ:l] *v.* 称呼, 叫做; 叫, 叫唤。 8. So the little girl was called "Little Red Coat" by her mother. 因此, 她妈妈管小闺女叫“小红袄”。was called 是被动语态。动词的被动语态形式由“助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。规则动词的过去分词形式与动词过去式一样, 即在动词原形后面加上词尾-ed 构成。不规则动词的过去分词有特殊的变化形式。本书共出现 52 个不规则动词, 其过去式和过去分词的变化形式分别见当页的最末一行。

put[put] → put → put

Grandmother lived in a hut. The way to the hut was **through**⁹ the forest.

The girl's mother said, "You shall show Grandmother your red coat, and you shall take some eggs to her. You shall put on your little red coat and go through the forest to her house."¹⁰

C. Then the girl's mother put some eggs in a cloth¹¹, and gave them to the little girl, and said, "Take these eggs to Grandmother. You will go through the forest. Grandmother's house is far from here¹². Do not wait on your way through the forest¹³. If you wait, the night will come¹⁴. At night there is a wolf in the forest¹⁵; he eats little girls and boys."

Little Red Coat said, "I will not wait on my way¹⁶

9. through[θru:] *prep.* 经过, 穿过。The way to the hut was through the forest. 去外婆家小屋的路要穿过一片树林。 10. egg [eg] *n.* 鸡蛋。此段话中有三个 shall, 是情态动词, 表示“应该”的意思。 11. ... put some eggs in a cloth. 把一些鸡蛋包在一块布里。 12. far [fɑ:] *adv.* 远, 遥远。far from here 离这儿很远。 13. Do not wait on your way through the forest. 在穿过树林的路上不要耽搁。 14. night[nait] *n.* 夜。If you wait, the night will come. 你若一耽搁, 天就黑了。 15. at night 天黑时, 在夜里。wolf [wulf] (复数是 wolves [wulvz]) *n.* 狼。 16. I will not wait on my way. 我在路上决不耽搁。作为助动词, will + 动词原形构成将来时态, would + 动词原形构成过去将来时态, will (would) 一般用于第二和第三人称 (you, he, they等)。作为情态动词, will (would) 用于第一、第二、第三人称, 表示意愿和决心等意思。此处 will 是情态动词, 表示决心。

through the forest.”

D. Then Little Red Coat went out¹⁷. She went on her way through the forest¹⁸. As she went, she saw many flowers by the way¹⁹. She said, “I will take some flowers to Grandmother.” Then she went this way and that way getting flowers²⁰ for her Grandmother. She waited getting the flowers²¹. Night was coming²² and she was far from her Grandmother’s house. When she saw that night was coming, she ran.

E. As she ran she saw a wolf, with big red eyes, standing near a tree²³.

The wolf said, “Why do you run, Little Red Coat?”

“Night is coming,” said Little Red Coat, “that is why I run.”

The wolf said, “Where are you running, Little Red Coat?”

17. go out 出去。 18. She went on her way through the forest. 她走上了穿过森林的路。 19. by the way 在途中；在路旁。 20. get flowers 采花。 Then she went this way and that way getting flowers. 于是她边走边摘花，这边摘摘，那边采采。 21. She waited getting the flowers. 她因采花而耽搁了。 22. Night was coming. 天快黑了（夜幕降临）。 23. ... a wolf, with big red eyes, standing near a tree. 一只睁着两只大红眼睛的狼站在一棵树旁。

get[get] → got[ɡɒt] → got (或 gotten [ˈɡɒtn])

She said, "I am running to Grandmother."

"What are you taking to your Grandmother?" said the wolf.

"I am taking some eggs," said Little Red Coat.

"I will show you the way,"²⁴ said the wolf.

"No, no, no!" said Little Red Coat. "Do not show me the way; I know the way."

Then the wolf ran away through the trees.

24. I will show you the way. 我愿给你带路。

You now know 313 words

【QUESTIONS】

- A.** 1. Where did the little girl live?
2. What did her mother make for her?
3. Why was the little girl called "Little Red Coat"?
- B.** 1. What did Little Red Coat want to show to her Grandmother?
2. Where did her Grandmother live?
3. What did the girl's mother say?
- C.** 1. What did the girl's mother give her and what did her mother say?
2. What did Little Red Coat answer?

show[ʃəʊ] → showed → shown[ʃəʊn] (或 showed)

- D. 1. What did Little Red Coat see by the way when she went through the forest?
2. Whom (谁) did she get the flowers for?
3. What did she do when she saw that night was coming?
- E. 1. What did Little Red Coat see as she ran?
2. What did the wolf say to Little Red Coat?
3. The wolf said, "I will show you the way." What did Little Red Coat say?

I

A. The wolf came to Grandmother's house, and said, "Are you in, Grandmother?"²⁵

"Who is that?"²⁶ said Grandmother.

"I am Little Red Coat," said the wolf, "and I have got²⁷ some eggs for you."

"Come in, Little Red Coat," said Grandmother.

Then the wolf went in, and ate up²⁸ poor Grandmother. Then he took Grandmother's clothes²⁹, and put them on, and he got into³⁰ Grandmother's bed.

B. Little Red Coat came to the hut. She said, "Are you in, Grandmother?"

25. Are you in, Grandmother? 外婆,您在家吗? 26. Who is that? 谁呀? 27. have got [常用于口语]=have. 28. go in 进去. eat up 吃光, 吃完. 29. clothes[kləʊðz] n. 衣服 (复数). 30. He got into...他钻进了……。

The wolf said, "Who is that?"

She said, "It is Little Red Coat³¹. I have got some eggs and some flowers for you."

"Come in, Little Red Coat," said the wolf.

Little Red Coat went in.

The wolf said, "Come near and show me what is in that cloth."³²

"Eggs, Grandmother," said Little Red Coat.

The wolf said, "What is that in your hand?"

"Flowers," said Little Red Coat.

"Come near, and show me your flowers, Little Red Coat," said the wolf.

C. Then Little Red Coat went near to the bed and sat down.

Then she said, "What big ears you have got, Grandmother."³³

"I have got big ears to hear you with,"³⁴ said the wolf.

31. It is Little Red Coat. 是小红袄。 32. come near 走近点, 到跟前来。 ... what is in the cloth. 布里包的是什么东西。

33. What big ears you have got. 你的耳朵真大呀! 34. I have got big ears to hear you with. 我耳朵大好听你说话呀。

“What big eyes you have got, Grandmother,” said Little Red Coat.

“I have got big eyes to see you with,”³⁵ said the wolf.

D. “What a big mouth you have got, Grandmother,” said Little Red Coat.

“I HAVE GOT A BIG MOUTH TO EAT YOU WITH!”³⁶ said the wolf. And he jumped out of the bed³⁷ and ran to catch Little Red Coat. She ran to the door, and out into the forest. The wolf ran. Little Red Coat ran.

Then she heard a shot³⁸. There was a man waiting near a tree³⁹. He had shot⁴⁰ the wolf. The wolf was dead⁴¹. Little Red Coat saw that the man was her father.

35. I have got big eyes to see you with. 我眼睛大好看你呀。 36. I have got a big mouth to eat you with! 我嘴大好吃掉你! 37. jump [dʒʌmp] *v.* 跳, 跳跃。... jumped out of the bed. 从床上跳了下来。 38. shot [ʃɒt] *n.* 射击声, 枪声。 39. There was a man waiting near a tree. 有一个人在一棵树旁等着。 40. have 是助动词[加过去分词构成完成时态]: 已经, 曾经。 shot[ʃɒt] 是 shoot 的过去分词。由“助动词 had + 过去分词”构成过去完成时。过去完成时表示在过去某一时间之前或过去某一动作发生之前, 已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示的时间是“过去的过去”。 had shot 已经射中了。 41. dead [ded] *adj.* 死的。

shoot[ʃu:t] → shot[ʃɒt] → shot