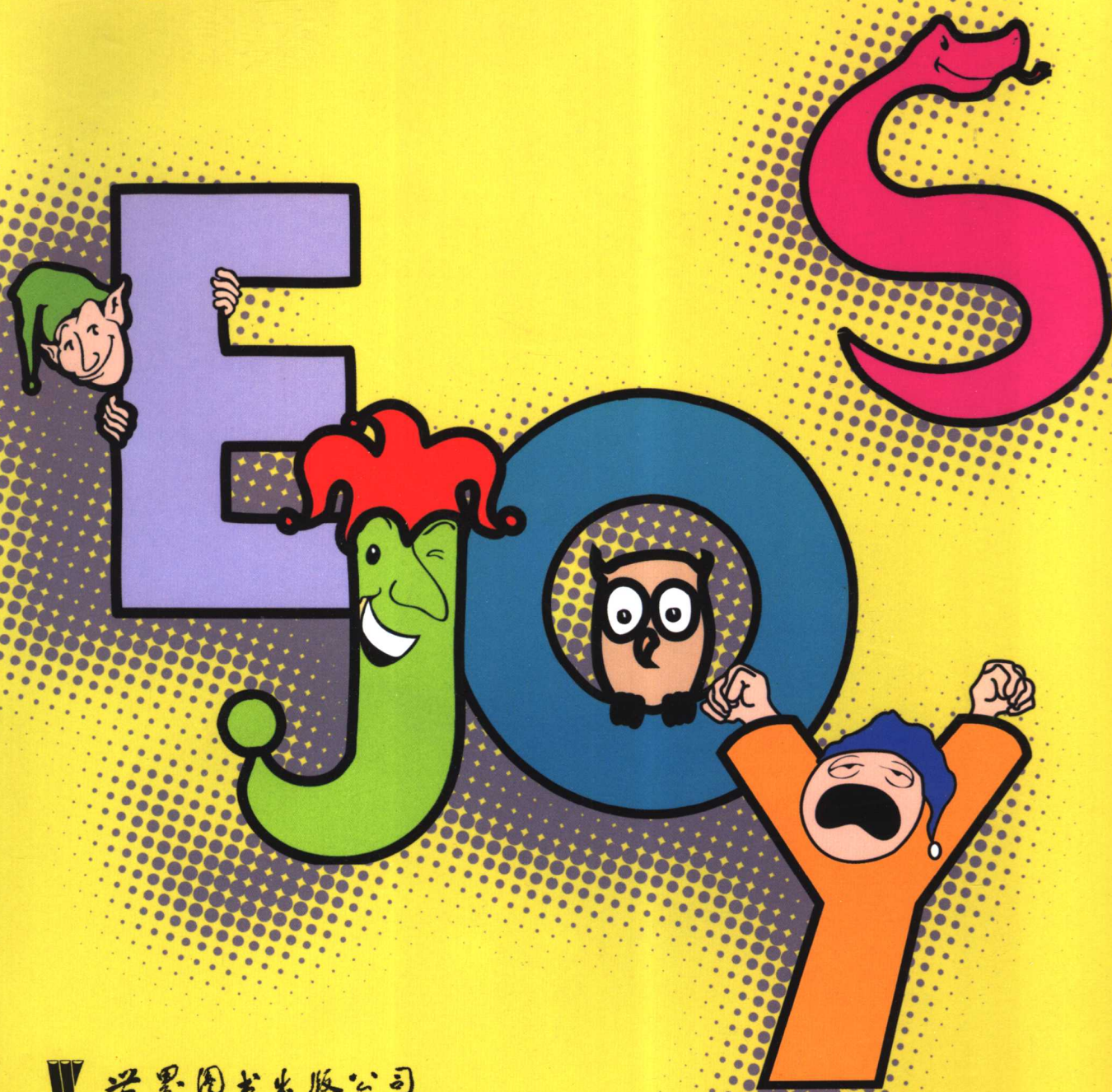


# 中学生

## 英语阅读分阶训练

### COMMUNICATIVE COMPREHENSION

(美) 科瑞帕克 著  
陈必庆等 译



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世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学生英语阅读分阶训练 = Communicative Comprehension:  
英汉对照 / (美)科瑞帕克(kirkpatrick)著;陈必庆等译. - 上海:上海世界图书出版公司, 2001. 4

ISBN 7-5062-4581-7

I. 中… II. ①科… ②陈… III. 英语-对照读物, 故事-英、汉 IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 39645 号

First published in Hong Kong 1992

© Asia Pacific Press Holding Ltd 1992

This edition is for sale in People's Republic of China only.

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上海 世界图书出版公司 出版发行

上海市武定路 555 号

邮政编码 200040

上海市印刷七厂一分厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

---

开本: 850 × 1168 1/16 印张: 12 字数: 360 000

2001 年 4 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—5 000

ISBN: 7-5062-4581-7/H·225

图字: 09-2000-99 号

定价: 22.00 元

# Contents

## LEVEL 1

1	The Uncle and Nephew	叔叔和侄子	2
2	The Thief and the Policeman	警察与小偷	4
3	A Piece of String	一根绳子	6
4	Laughing to Death	乐极生悲	8
5	The School Teacher	小学教师	10
6	The Wrong Age	错误的年龄	12
7	The Picture	一幅画	14
8	Rich Man, Poor Man	富人,穷人	16
9	The Friends	朋友	18
10	Ten Husbands and Ten Wives		
	10个丈夫和10个太太		20
11	The Wrong House	走错门了	22
12	The Audience	听众	24
13	The "Hat"	"帽子"	26
14	The Birthday Present	生日礼物	28
15	The Shoes	鞋	30
16	Handwriting	笔迹	32
17	The Hen and the Cock	母鸡和公鸡	34
18	A Rat and a Cat	老鼠和猫	36
19	The Flying Cow	飞牛	38
20	The Eyes	一双大眼睛	40
21	Sink or Swim	沉没或浮起	42
22	A Bad Mistake	致命的错误	44
23	Enjoying the Cold	享受寒冷	46
24	The New Bed	新床	48
25	No Food for Lunch	没有午餐	50
26	10 Cents is Far Too Much!	一毛钱太多了!	52
27	The Big Cup	一只大酒杯	54
28	The Tiger	老虎	56
29	Dying Happy	天国之乐	58

30	The Big Lie 弥天大谎	60
LEVEL 2		
1	The Hole 洞	64
2	Barking Like a Dog 像狗一样叫	66
3	The Tortoise 乌龟	68
4	The Leaf 树叶	70
5	Mr Ten Thousand 万先生	72
6	Fathers and Sons 父亲和儿子	74
7	Freeing the Birds 给鸟自由	76
8	Strong Medicine 特效药	78
9	The Deer 小鹿	80
10	Because 因为……	82
11	The Cook 厨师	84
12	Half-Price 半价	86
13	What's in a Name? 取名	88
14	A Mean Friend 一个吝啬的朋友	90
15	The Proud Driver 骄傲的车夫	92
16	Blind Man's Luck 瞎子的运气	94
17	Are You Sure You Are Lucky? 塞翁失马	96
18	Mr Wang's Animals 王先生的动物	98
19	Tapping the Table 敲桌子	100
20	The Barber 理发师	102
21	I Don't Like Buns 我不喜欢馒头	104
22	The Fortune-Teller's Son 算命先生的儿子	106
23	The Thief's Coat 小偷的外套	108
24	The Hunchback 驼背	110
25	Three in the Morning and Four in the Evening 朝三暮四	112
26	The Frog in the Well 井底之蛙	114
27	Racing Horses 赛马	116
28	Who Do You Think Should Get the Job? 你认为谁该得到这职位?	118



29	An Expensive Head	昂贵的马头颅	120
30	A Snake with Legs	画蛇添足	122
LEVEL 3			
1	The Magic Mirror	奇妙的镜子	126
2	Arrested by a Dog	狗逮凶手	128
3	The Magic Bell	做贼心虚	130
4	An Unlucky Man	生不逢时	132
5	The Lonely Husband	忠贞不渝	134
6	Skyhigh	通天之法	136
7	More Frightening than Tigers	苛政猛于虎	138
8	The Ambassador	晏子使楚	140
9	Oranges and Tangerines	桔与柑	142
10	The Foolish Man and the Mountains		
	愚公移山		144
11	Three Brothers	三兄弟	146
12	Borrowing Money	借钱	148
13	The Art of Stealing	偷的技巧	150
14	The Greedy Ghost	贪婪的死鬼	152
15	Paying Back Money	来世还债	154
16	A Boastful Man	说大话的人	156
17	The Painter	粉刷工	158
18	Choosing a Servant	挑选佣人	160
19	The Burning Coat	上衣燃着了	162
20	Silver or Tin	是银还是锡	164
21	The Wine Well	酒井	166
22	A Bad Memory	健忘的人	168
23	Confucius and the Intelligent Boy		
	孔子与神童		170
24	The Tiger and the Girl	老虎和女孩	172
25	The Apple Tree	苹果树	174
26	A Chance Encounter	见异思迁	176

27	Two Peaches for Three People	二桃杀三士	178
28	A Simple Mistake	一个简单的错误	180
29	Antiques	古董“迷”	182
30	The 10,000-day Wine	万日葡萄酒	184

**LEVEL 1**



# 1

## The Uncle and Nephew

A man was staying at his uncle's house. After a month, his uncle wanted him to leave because he was eating all the food. One day, his uncle said to the nephew.

"It's nice of you to visit us. But I have now killed all my chickens. I have no food to give you. You must leave."

The nephew replied, "Oh, uncle, that's all right. There is plenty of food. The day I came here I saw many fat cows in the field. If you catch them, we can eat them."



### 1. 叔叔和侄子

有个人住在他叔叔家。一个月后，他叔叔想让他走，因为东西都让他吃完了。一天，他叔叔对侄子说：“你能来，我们很高兴。但现在，我已经把养的鸡全杀了，再也没东西可以给你吃了，你必须走了。”

侄子回答说：“噢，叔叔，没关系。吃的东西多着呢，那天我来这儿的时候，看到田里有很多壮实的母牛。你要是能抓住它们，我们就能吃了。”

“可是，”他叔叔马上说，“你来这儿已经有一个月了，我肯定母牛早就不在了。”

“我不这么想，”侄子说，“动物可不会离开有很多东西吃的地方。”

**nephew** ['nefju:] *n.* 侄子，外甥  
**plenty** ['plenti] *a.* 很多的，足够的

"But," said his uncle quickly, "you have been here a month. I am sure the cows have now gone."

"I don't think so," answered the nephew. "Animals do not leave places where there is plenty to eat."

**reply** [ri'plai] *v. & n.* 回答，答复

**A** What do these words refer to? For example, "his" in line 1 refers to "a man".

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1 him( line 2) | 5 you( line 10)  |
| 2 he( line 2)  | 6 we( line 10)   |
| 3 you( line 5) | 7 them( line 11) |
| 4 I( line 5)   | 8 here( line 12) |

**C** Use these prompts to build up the conversation between the man and his uncle. Try not to look at the story.

It's nice of you to \_\_\_\_\_ us. But I have now \_\_\_\_\_ all my \_\_\_\_\_. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ to give \_\_\_\_\_. You must \_\_\_\_\_.



THE UNCLE

Oh \_\_\_\_\_. That's all right.  
There is \_\_\_\_\_ of food. The day  
I came \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_  
cows in the field. If you \_\_\_\_\_  
them we can \_\_\_\_\_ them.

**B** Answer these questions.

- 1 Why does the man's uncle want him to leave?
- 2 Why does the man want to stay?
- 3 Do you like the man? Give reasons for your answer.

But \_\_\_\_\_ have been  
here \_\_\_\_\_. I am sure  
the \_\_\_\_\_ have now  
\_\_\_\_\_.



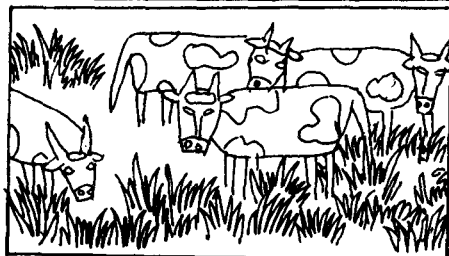
THE UNCLE



THE MAN

I don't \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
Animals do not \_\_\_\_\_  
places where there is  
plenty \_\_\_\_\_.

**D** Use these pictures to retell the story.



**E** Fill in the blanks. Try not to look at the story.

A man \_\_\_\_\_ staying at his uncle's house. \_\_\_\_\_ a month, his uncle wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to leave \_\_\_\_\_ he was eating all the \_\_\_\_\_. One \_\_\_\_\_, his uncle \_\_\_\_\_ to the nephew, "It's \_\_\_\_\_ of you to visit us."

**F** This story is about an uncle and his nephew. How many names for family relations can you think of?

[EXAMPLE: mother/father].

This story mentions cows and chickens. Can you think of at least 8 other animals.

**G** Use these letters to make words from the story.

EXAMPLE: shoeu: house

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 nlecu   | 6 lanima  |
| 2 dofo    | 7 thonm   |
| 3 kihccne | 8 leifd   |
| 4 wepneh  | 9 kylqicu |
| 5 wco     | 10 tchca  |

## 2

### The Thief and the Policeman

A policeman caught a thief in a small village for stealing some money. He tied his arms up with some string and took him to the nearest town. On the way to the town, the policeman stopped at a restaurant to have some food and drink. He ate and drank too much and fell asleep.

While he was asleep, the thief untied himself. He then changed his clothes with the policeman's, tied the sleeping man up and ran away.

The next morning, the policeman woke up and could not see the thief anywhere. But then he saw that he was tied up and that he was wearing the thief's clothes. He thought for a long time and then said, "Well, here's the thief all right. But does anyone know where I have gone?"



2. 警察与小偷

有个警察在小村庄里抓到一个偷钱的贼。他用绳子把小偷的手臂捆住并要把他带到离村庄最近的小镇上去。在去小镇的路上，警察到一家餐馆吃饭喝酒。吃饱喝足后，他就睡着了。

趁他熟睡时，小偷替自己松了绑。然后，和警察对调换了衣服，把仍在睡觉的警察捆了起来，自己却逃走了。

第二天早上，警察醒了过来，却哪儿也不见小偷。这时，他看见自己被绑了起来而且还穿着小偷的衣服。他想了很久，然后自语道：“呃，小偷在这儿没错，可是，有谁知道我去哪儿了？”

tie up 捆住，束缚

restaurant ['restərɒnt] n. 餐馆，饭店

fall asleep 睡着了

untie ['ʌntaɪ] v. 解开，解除

string [strɪŋ] n. 线，绳子

**A** Say whether these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- 1 A policeman caught a thief. ( )
- 2 The policeman stopped to have something to eat. ( )
- 3 The policeman did not drink very much. ( )
- 4 The thief fell asleep. ( )
- 5 The thief put on the policeman's clothes. ( )
- 6 The policeman slept all night. ( )
- 7 The policeman was wearing the thief's clothes. ( )
- 8 The policeman is stupid. ( )

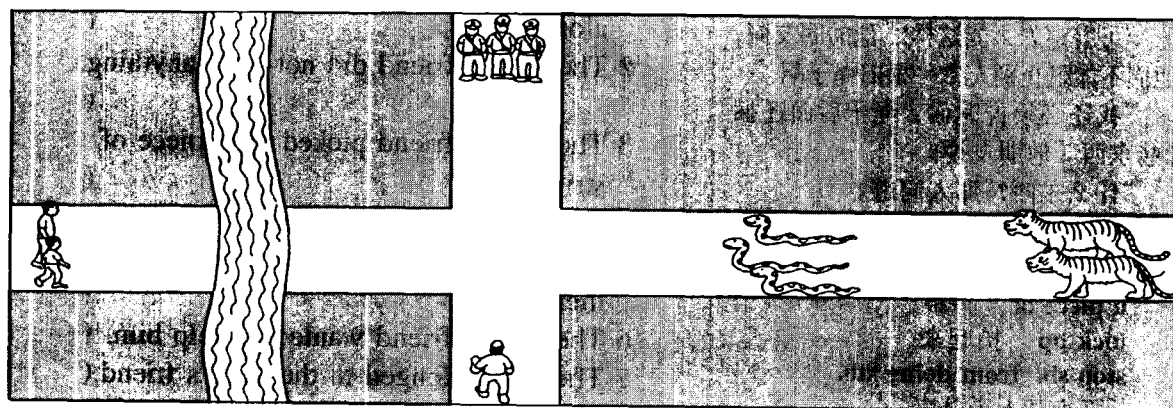
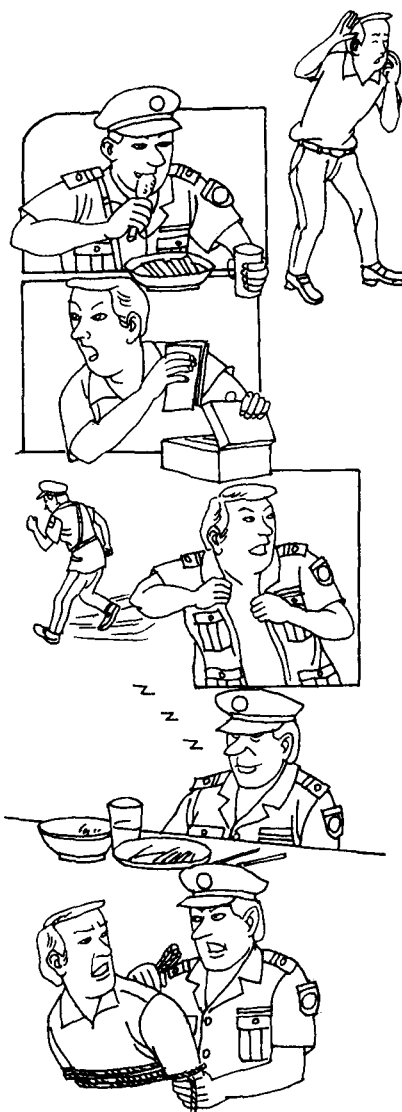
**B** Use these pictures to tell the story. First you must put the pictures in the correct order.

**C** Answer these questions.

- 1 Why did the thief steal the money, do you think?
- 2 Why did the policeman have to take him from the village to the town, do you think?
- 3 Do you think the town was a long way from the village? Why?
- 4 Why did the thief change clothes with the policeman?
- 5 Why did the policeman ask where he was?
- 6 What do you think the policeman should do next?

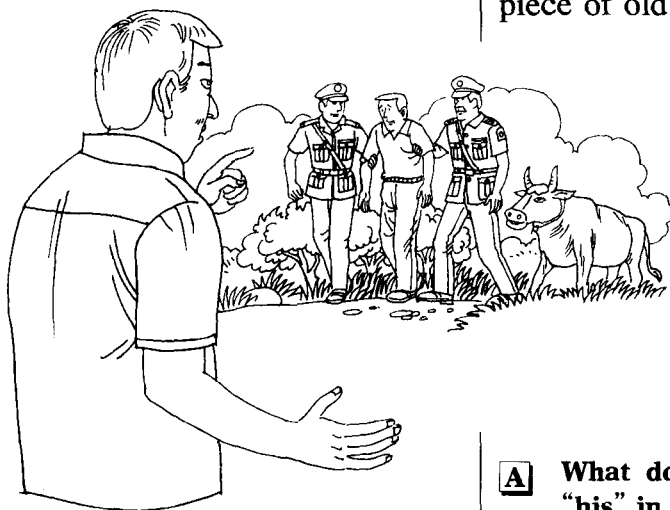
**D** When the thief left the policeman, he came to a crossroads. He did not know which way to go. Look at the map and make sentences to say what will happen to the thief if he turns right, turns left and goes straight on.

EXAMPLE: If he turns left, he will come to a river.



### 3

## A Piece of String



### 3. 一根绳子

一天，有个人看到他的朋友走过来，两个警察抓着他的手臂，那人就问他的朋友他干了什么。

他朋友回答道：“我在路边走的时候看到一根旧绳子，我把它捡起来带走了。后来，警察来了，让我跟他们走。”

“可警察怎么能这样！”他的朋友问，“他们不能阻止别人拿一根旧绳子啊。”

“我还必须告诉你，绳子后面还捆着些东西。”他朋友说。

“什么东西？”那人问道。

“噢，只是一头小牛。”他朋友回答。

a piece of 一根

pick up 捡起来

stop sb. from doing sth.

阻止某人干某事

One day a man saw his friend walking along. Two policemen were holding his arms. The man asked his friend what he had done.

His friend replied, “I was walking along the road when I saw a piece of old string. I picked it up and took it away. Then the police came and told me to go with them.”

“But how can the police do that!” asked his friend. “They cannot stop someone from taking a piece of old string.”

“I must also tell you that there was something tied to the end of the string,” said his friend.

“What was it?” asked the man.

“Oh, just a small cow,” said his friend.

**A** What do these words refer to? For example, “his” in line 1 refers to “a man”.

1 he( line 3)

5 them( line 7)

2 I( line 4)

6 they( line 9)

3 it( line 5)

7 I( line 11)

4 me( line 7)

8 you( line 11)

**B** Say whether these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1 When he saw him, the man's friend was alone. ( )

2 The man's friend did not steal anything. ( )

3 The man's friend picked up a piece of string. ( )

4 A cow was tied to the piece of string. ( )

5 The man's friend knew the cow was there. ( )

6 The man's friend wanted to help him. ( )

7 The cow belonged to the man's friend. ( )



**C** "But how can the police do that!"  
(line 8). Why was the man's friend surprised?

**D** Put these sentences in the correct order of time. Put what happened first, second and so on.

- 1 The police took the man's friend.
- 2 The man saw his friend.
- 3 The man's friend saw a cow.
- 4 The man's friend stole a cow.
- 5 The man's friend told him what he had done.
- 6 The man talked to his friend.

**E** Use these pictures to retell the story.



**F** Use these prompts to build up the conversation between the man and his friend. Try not to look at the story.

I must tell \_\_\_\_\_ that there was  
\_\_\_\_\_ tied to \_\_\_\_\_ piece of  
\_\_\_\_\_.

What have you done?



MAN

I \_\_\_\_\_ walking \_\_\_\_\_ the  
road when I \_\_\_\_\_ a piece  
\_\_\_\_\_ old string. I \_\_\_\_\_ it up  
and took \_\_\_\_\_ away. Then the  
police \_\_\_\_\_ and told \_\_\_\_\_ to  
go \_\_\_\_\_ them.



FRIEND

What \_\_\_\_\_ it?



MAN

But \_\_\_\_\_ can the \_\_\_\_\_ do  
that! They \_\_\_\_\_ stop someone  
\_\_\_\_\_ taking a piece \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.



FRIEND

Oh, \_\_\_\_\_  
a small \_\_\_\_\_

## 4 Laughing to Death

When he was walking home one night, Mr Sun was hit and beaten by some robbers. He was very badly hurt and everybody thought that he was going to die. But his wife and family looked after him; for six months he could not eat anything, but only drank soup. Yet he got better and was able to go back to work.

Ten years later, Mr Sun was having a meal with some of his friends. They were talking happily together when one of them made him laugh. Mr Sun laughed so much that a piece of food went into the back of his mouth and he could not breathe; and so poor Mr Sun died. Who would have thought that a friend could be more dangerous than a robber?

### 4. 乐极生悲

一天晚上,在回家的路上,孙先生遭到了几个强盗的袭击和毒打。他伤得非常厉害,人人都以为他要死了。可是,他妻子和家人仍精心照料他,有半年时间,他什么也不能吃,只能喝点汤。但他还是康复了,而且能重新去上班了。

10年以后,孙先生和他的朋友在一起吃饭。他们谈得很开心,有个朋友令他开怀大笑。孙先生笑得太厉害了,以至于块食物噎住了他的喉咙,使他不能呼吸。这样,可怜的孙先生就这样死了,谁能想到这位朋友会比强盗更危险呢?

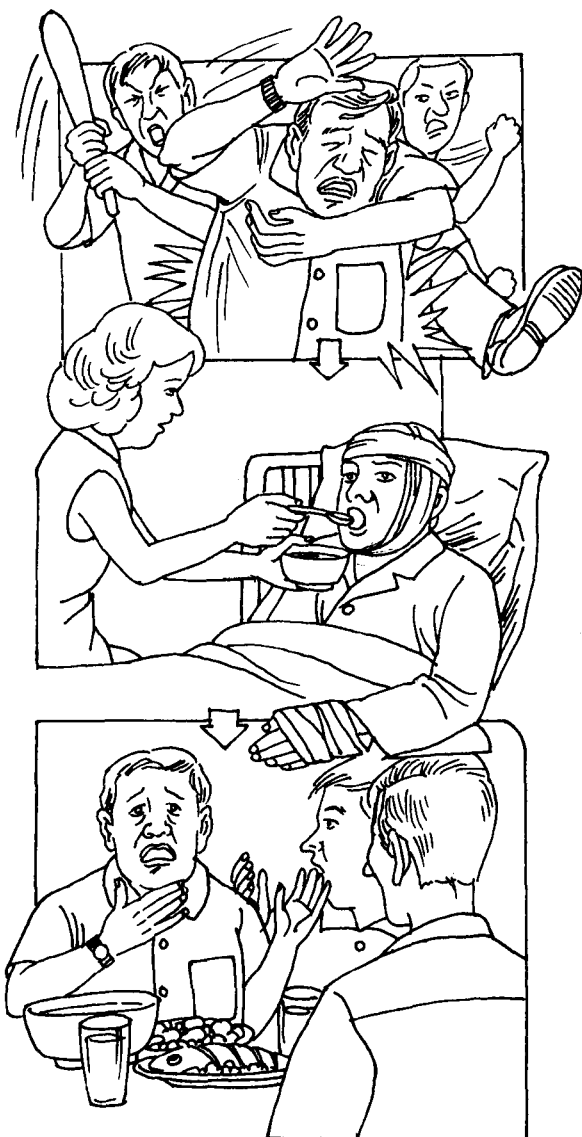


**robber** ['rɒbə] *n.* 强盗  
**look after** 照顾

**badly** ['bædli] *ad.* 严重地,非常  
**breathe** [bri:ð] *v.* 呼吸

**get better** (身体)好起来  
**dangerous** ['deɪndʒərəs] *a.* 危险的





**A** What do these words refer to? For example, "he" in line 1 refers to "Mr Sun".

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 he( line 3)   | 4 them( line 9) |
| 2 him( line 4)  | 5 him( line 9)  |
| 3 They( line 8) | 6 his( line 10) |

**B** Say whether these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- 1 Mr Sun was beaten by robbers during the day. ( )
- 2 Mr Sun was badly hurt. ( )
- 3 Mr Sun only wanted to drink soup. ( )
- 4 Mr Sun died when he was eating with some friends. ( )
- 5 Robbers killed Mr Sun. ( )

**C** Put these sentences in the correct order.

- 1 Mr Sun died.
- 2 Robbers attacked Mr Sun.
- 3 Mr Sun went for a meal with some friends.
- 4 Mr Sun was badly hurt.
- 5 Mr Sun could only eat soup.
- 6 A piece of food went into the back of Mr Sun's mouth.

**D** Use these pictures to retell the story.

**E** Retell the last part of the story by completing these sentences.

Ten \_\_\_\_\_ later, Mr Sun \_\_\_\_\_ having \_\_\_\_\_ meal with some \_\_\_\_\_ his friends. They \_\_\_\_\_ talking happily \_\_\_\_\_ when one \_\_\_\_\_ them made him \_\_\_\_\_. Mr Sun laughed \_\_\_\_\_ much \_\_\_\_\_ a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ went into the back \_\_\_\_\_ his mouth and he \_\_\_\_\_ not breathe; and so poor Mr Sun \_\_\_\_\_.

**F** Use these letters to make words from the story.

EXAMPLE: ehmo: home

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 ghtin  | 6 posu    |
| 2 rbreob | 7 krwo    |
| 3 lydab  | 8 rfeidn  |
| 4 ide    | 9 ghlau   |
| 5 maflyi | 10 rbthae |

## 5 The School Teacher

Once upon a time, there was a very stupid man who was a school teacher. He could never answer the questions that his students asked him. The first time that a student asked him a question, he said that he had a bad headache.

"I'll answer your question tomorrow," he said.

That night, when he went home, he asked his wife the question and she told him the answer.

The next morning, he told the student the answer to his question. And then he said, "And now do you understand, you stupid boy?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, "I understand."

Later on, the boy came across a word he did not know. "Please sir," he asked, "Could you tell us what this word means?"

The teacher did not know the word either. So he quickly put his hand up to his head and said, "Be quiet, please. I have got another bad headache."

### 5. 小学教师

从前, 有个很笨的小学老师, 从来回答不出学生问他的问题。第一次一个学生问他一个问题的时候, 他说他头疼得很厉害。

"我明天再回答你的问题。" 他说。

当天晚上, 他回家后, 向他妻子请教。他妻子告诉了他答案。

第二天早上, 他告诉了那学生问题的答案。然后他说: "现在你明白了吗? 你这笨家伙?"

"是的, 先生," 男孩子答道, "我明白了。"

后来, 这男孩又碰到了一个生字。"请问, 先生," 他问道, "你能告诉我们这个字是什么意思吗?"

老师也不认识这字。所以他马上举起手摸着头说: "请安静, 我的头又疼得很厉害了。"



**stupid** ['stju:pid] *a.* 愚蠢的, 笨的

**headache** [hedeɪk] *n.* 头痛

**come across** 碰到

**either** ['aɪðə, 'i:ðə] *ad.* [用于否定句后]也