

薛永库 刘金明 薛湜 编

# 英语复述用故事集

(初级部分)

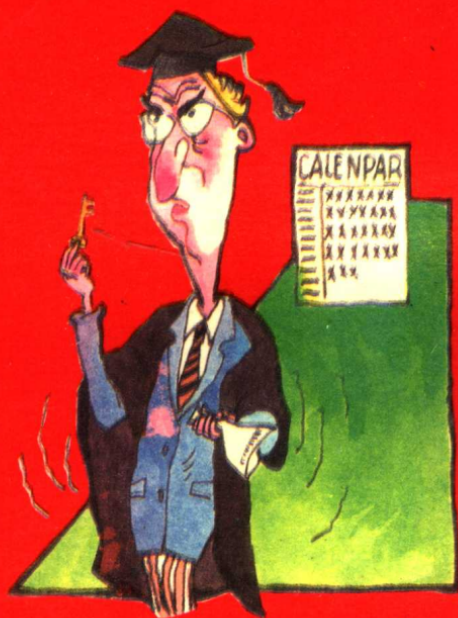
SELECTIONS OF  
STORIES FOR  
REPRODUCTION



中国广播电视出版社

责任编辑：王福顺

封面设计：李燕平



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H31  
X77

ISBN 7-5043-2134-6/H·72

定价： 21.50 元 （共三册）

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(京) 新登字097号

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中国广播电视出版社出版发行

(北京复外广播电影电视部灰楼 邮政编码 100866)

北京光华印刷厂印刷

各地新华书店经销

※

787×1092 毫米 32 开 6 印张 129(千字)

1993 年 6 月第 1 版 1996 年 2 月第 2 次印刷

印数 3001—8000 册 定价:21.50 元

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## 前 言

《英语复述用故事集》是根据 L. A. Hill 著的 "The Stories For Reproduction" 一书而编注的。按照难易程度,分初级部分、中级部分和高级部分,共收集了 170 个小故事。内容幽默、丰富,脍炙人口,充满哲理和生活气息;语言地道,通俗易懂,是我们进一步提高英语听说、听写、复述能力的一本好书。

本书每篇小故事约 150—350 个英文单词。故事后附有就内容提出的问题和注释。初级部分和中级部分着重对词的用法和辨异进行注释,高级部分着重对句子结构加以分析,以期使读者深透理解故事。书后附问题答案。

本书可用于口、笔语复述,进行听与说、听与写、读与写训练。坚持不懈,定会收益非浅。

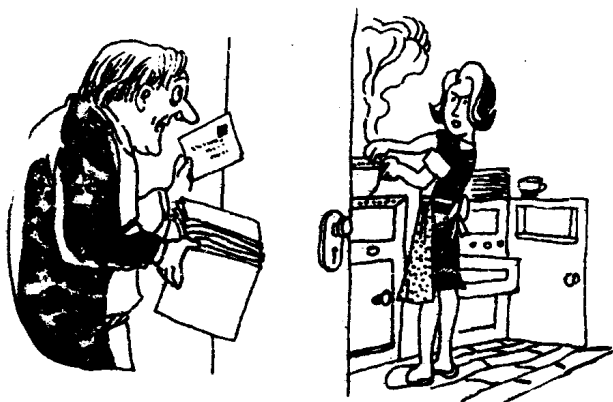
本书供大、中学生及一般英语学习者使用。

编者

1991 年 7 月

# 目 录

前言 .....	(1)
正文 .....	(1)
故事	
问题	
注释	
问题答案 .....	(146)



# 1

It was two weeks before Christmas, and Mrs Smith was very busy. She bought a lot of Christmas cards to send to her friends and to her husband's friends, and put them on the table in the living-room. Then, when her husband came home from work, she said to him, 'Here are the Christmas cards for our friends, and here are some stamps, a pen and our book of addresses. Will you please write the cards while I am cooking the dinner?'

Mr Smith did not say anything, but walked out of the living-room and went to his study. Mrs Smith was very angry with him, but did not say anything either. Then a minute later he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. All of them had addresses and stamps on them.

'These are from last year,' he said. 'I forgot to post them.'

When was Mrs Smith very busy?

What did she do?

Why did she buy the cards?

Where did she put them?

What did she say to her hus-

band?	What did she say?
What did Mr Smith say?	What did Mr Smith do a
What did he do?	minute later?
How did Mrs Smith feel?	What did he say?

### Notes

1. Christmas [<sup>k</sup>krisməs]: 圣诞节 [12月25日, 略写作 Xmas]
2. Christmas cards: 圣诞贺卡. 此处 Christmas 用作定语. 又如:  
~box 圣诞节礼品; ~tree 圣诞树.
3. came home from work: 下班回家
4. Our book of addresses: (我们的) 通讯录, 也可作: our address book.
5. went to his study: 此处 study 意为“书房”. 又如: Don't trouble him, for he's writing an article in his study.  
不要打扰他, 他正在书房里写文章.
6. Mrs. Smith was very angry with him, ...: 史密斯太太很生他的气, ...  
be angry with s. o.: 生某人的气. 又如:  
Workers are very angry with their boss.  
工人们很生老板的气.
7. but did not say anything either.  
句中 either 是副词.  
not either: 也(不), 亦(不). 又如:  
If you do not go, I shall not go ~.  
你要是不去, 我也不去.  
要注意 either 和 too 的区别, too 用在肯定句中. 如:  
I'm a teacher and my wife is a teacher, too.  
我是教师, 我爱人也是教师.

8. ...he came back with a box full of Christmas cards. 句



中 with a box...cards 是介词短语，作方式状语，修饰 came back; full of Christmas cards 是形容词短语，作定语，修饰 box. 如：

The boy found a schoolbag full of books.

那男孩发现一个装满书的书包。

9. I forgot to post them. : 我忘了邮圣诞卡了。

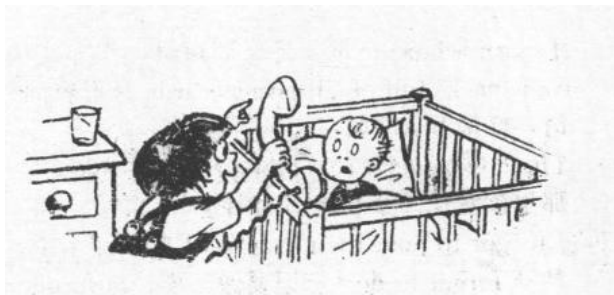
注意 forget to do (忘记要做某事) 与 forget doing (做了某事，却忘了) 的区别。如：

He forgot to tell me the news.

他忘记告诉我这个消息了。

He forgot telling me the news.

他把这消息告诉了我，却又忘了。



## 2

Mrs Jones was waiting for an important telephone call, but she had no bread in the house, so she left the baby at home and said to his five-year-old brother, 'I am going to the shops, Jimmy, and I will be back in a few minutes.'

While she was out, the telephone rang, and Jimmy answered. 'Hullo,' said a man, 'is your mother there?'

'No,' answered Jimmy.

'Well, when she comes back, say to her," Mr Baker telephoned". '

'What?'

'Mr Baker. Write it down. B-A-K-E-R. '

'How do you make a B?'

'How do I make...? Listen, little boy, is there anybody else with you? Any brothers or sisters?'

'My brother Billy is here. '

'Good, I want to talk to him, please. '

'All right. ' Jimmy took the telephone to the baby's bed and gave it to Billy. When their mother came back, she asked, 'Did anyone telephone?'

'Yes,' said Jimmy, 'a man. But he only wanted to talk to Billy. '

What was Mrs Jones waiting for?

Why did she go out?  
 What did she do with the baby when she went out?  
 What did she say to Jimmy?  
 How old was he?  
 What happened while she was out?  
 What did Jimmy do?  
 What did the man say?  
 What did Jimmy answer?  
 What did the man say then?  
 What did Jimmy say?

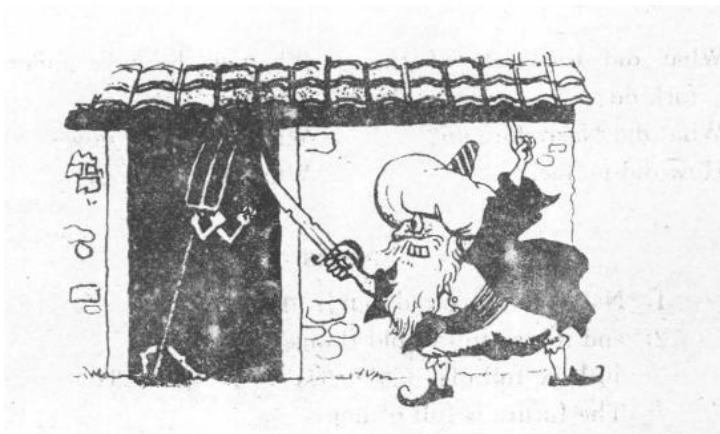
What was the man's answer?  
 What did Jimmy ask him then?  
 What did the man say then?  
 What did Jimmy answer?  
 What did the man say?  
 What did Jimmy say?  
 What did he do?  
 What did Jimmy's mother do when she came home?  
 What did Jimmy answer?

### Notes

1. ...waiting for an important telephone call, ...  
 wait for: 等待 (后面可跟某人或某事) 如:  
 Whom are you waiting for?  
 你在等谁?  
 I'm waiting for the evening paper.  
 我在等晚报。
2. ..., so she left the baby at home  
 句中 the baby at home 是 left 的复合宾语, at home 是 the baby 的宾语补足语, 不可把 at home 视为状语。又如:  
 She left the dictionary at the desk.  
 她把字典放在桌子上。
3. Jimmy [ 'dʒimi ]: 杰米 [James 的昵称]
4. and I will be back in a few minutes: 几分钟后, 我就会回来的。  
 句中 in 意为“过...后”。在将来时的句子中, 不可用 after 代替。如: We'll be ready in an hour.

一小时内，我们会准备完毕。

5. "How do you make a B?": "怎么写 B 呀?"
6. Baker ['beikə]: 贝克
7. Billy ['bili]: 比利 [William 的昵称]



### 3

Nasreddin had an old shed. It had no windows, so it was very dark, and it was full of old things.

One day Nasreddin went into this shed to get a ladder, but slipped on something and fell against a big garden fork. The fork hit him on the head and knocked him down. Then it fell on top of him and hit him hard on the left leg. The ends of the fork then went into his long beard. He fought with the fork fiercely, and at last threw it off him, jumped up and ran out of the shed. He was very angry. He had an old sword under his bed, and he now ran and got this. Then he ran back to the shed, opened the door suddenly and shouted in a terrible voice, 'All right, come out and fight, you and all the other forks in the world! I'm not afraid of you!'

What did Nasreddin have?

the shed?

What was it like inside?

What did he do inside the shed?

Why was it dark?

What did the fork do?

What happened one day?

What did it do after that?

Why did Nasreddin go into

What did the ends of the fork do?	What did he have under his bed?
What did Nasreddin do?	What did he do now?
How did he feel?	What did he shout?

### Notes

1. Nasreddin [nʌsred'di:n]: 纳斯瑞汀
2. and it was full of old things  
句中 be full of: 充满…的; 富于…的 如:  
The future is full of hope.  
前途大有希望。
3. but slipped on something and fell against a big garden  
fork: 但碰到了什么东西, 跌倒在一把大农叉上。
4. The fork hit him on the head: 叉子打在他的头部  
句中 hit him on the head: 是个句型, 即: 动词+某人  
+介词+定冠词+身体的某一部位。英语中, 动词 bite,  
kick, seize, strike, take 等都可这样用。如:  
The dog bit me in the leg.  
狗咬了我的腿。  
He took the boy by the ear.  
他揪住男孩的耳朵。
5. and knocked him down; knock s. o. down: 打倒, 撞倒  
如:  
A car knocked the old man down.  
一辆小汽车把这位老人撞倒了。
6. the ends of the fork…: 叉子的尖端 (或叉子头)
7. …, and at last threw it off him: 他终于摆脱了那叉子。  
句中 at last (终于) 含有“经过一番艰险或克服一定困难后, 才…”的意思。如:  
They walked in the hot sun for 4 hours and at last  
reached the small village.

他们在酷热的阳光下走了四个小时，最后终于到达了那个小村。



#### 4

A man always went to the same bar at the same time every day and asked for two glasses of beer. He drank them and then asked for two more.

One day the man behind the bar said to him, 'Why do you always ask for two glasses of beer? Why don't you get one big glass instead?'

The man answered, 'Because I do not like to drink alone. I drink with my friend.'

But a few days later the man came in and asked only for one beer.

'Oh,' said the barman, 'has your friend died?'

'Oh, no,' said the man. 'He is very well. This beer is for him. But I have stopped drinking beer. My doctor doesn't want me to drink any more because it is dangerous for me'.

What did the man in this story do every day?

What did he ask for?

What did he do then?

What did the man behind the bar say one day?

What did the man answer?

What happened a few days



later?	What did the barman ask?
What did the man ask for this time?	What did the man answer?

### Notes

1. ...and asked for two glasses of beer: 要了两杯啤酒  
ask for: 要求; 讨 如:  
I'm here to ask for your help.  
我来这里是要求你的帮助。
2. Why don't you get one big glass instead?  
句中 instead [in'sted] 是副词: 代替; 顶 如: I'm  
very busy, so come another day instead.  
我很忙, 改日再来吧。
3. He is very well.  
句中 well 是形容词, 只作表语, 意为: (身体) 好, 健康  
Are you well? — Quite well, thank you.  
你好吗? — 很好, 谢谢你。
4. But I have stopped drinking beer. : 而我已经戒酒了。  
注意 stop doing 和 stop to do 的区别。前者 stop 是及物  
动词, doing 作它的宾语; 而后者 stop 是不及物动词, to  
do 是目的状语。如:  
Stop talking! It's too noisy!  
别说了! 太吵啦!  
He stopped to listen to the interesting story.  
他停下来听这个有趣的故事。