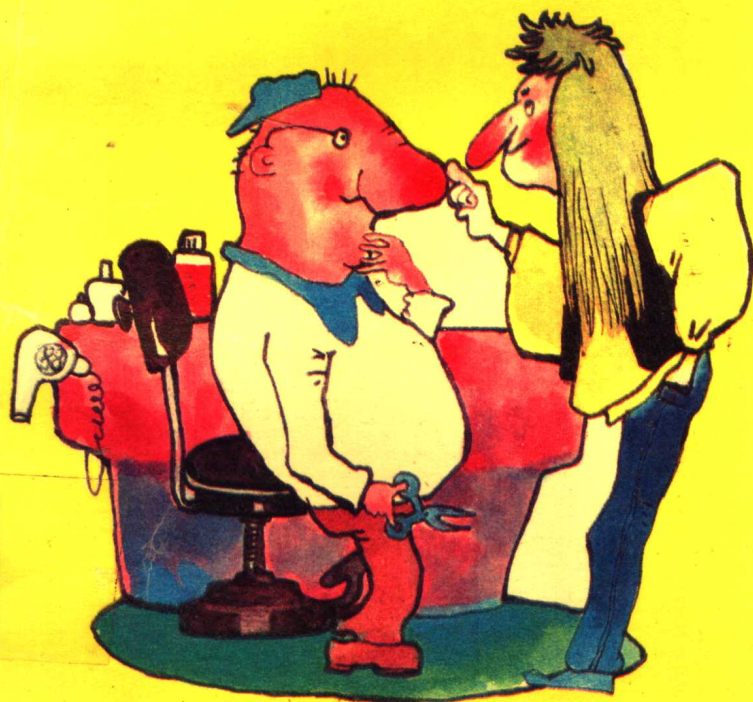


薛永库 刘金明 薛湜 编

英语复述用故事集

(中级部分)

**SELECTIONS OF
STORIES FOR
REPRODUCTION**



中国广播电视出版社

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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,以期使读者透彻理解故事。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

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1

Ali, who was working a long way from home, wanted to send a letter to his wife, but he could neither read nor write, and he had to work all day, so he could only look for somebody to write his letter late at night. At last he found the house of a letter-writer whose name was Nasreddin.

Nasreddin was already in bed. 'It is late,' he said. 'What do you want?' 'I want you to write a letter to my wife,' said Ali. Nasreddin was not pleased. He thought for a few seconds and then said, 'Has the letter got to go far?'

'What does that matter?' answered Ali.

'Well, my writing is so strange that only I can read it, and if I have to travel a long way to read your letter to your wife, it will cost you a lot of money.'

Ali went away quickly.

What was Ali doing?

Where was he?

What did he want to do?

Why couldn't he write the letter himself?

When did he look for some-

body to write his letter?

Whom did he find?

What was Nasreddin doing?

What did Ali say to Nasreddin?

How did Nasreddin feel?

when Ali spoke to him? What did Nasreddin say
 What did Nasreddin then ask then?
 Ali? What did Ali then do?
 What did Ali reply?

Notes

1. Ali ['æli]: 艾利
2. who was working a long way from home: (他) 在离家很远的地方做工。
 这是个非限制性定语从句, 修饰 Ali。句中 a long way 作状语。
3. but he could neither read nor write, ...
 neither...nor...是连词, 意为: 既不...又不... 又如:
 He wants neither fame nor gain.
 他既不为名, 也不求利。
 Neither he nor you are to blame. = Neither you nor he is to blame.
 既不要他负责, 也不要你负责。= 既不要你负责, 也不要他负责。
4. and he had to work all day, ...
 注意 have to 和 must 的区别。前者表示“在客观上不得不”, 后者表示“在主观上必须”。又如:
 Before liberation, my father had to work for a cruel landlord.
 解放前, 我父亲不得不给残酷的地主做工。
 We must try to do more for our motherland.
 我们必须努力为祖国做更多的事情。
 all day = all day long: 整天。
5. so he could only...late at night.
 句中 a. look for s. o. to do: 找某人做某事 如:
 I'm looking for my teacher to explain the sentence.

我在找老师给解释下这个句子。

b. late at night: 深夜 如:

Why did you get here late at night?

你为什么深夜才到这里?

6. Nasreddin was already in bed: 纳斯瑞汀已经上床了。
英语中有些名词,在它们行使本身功能时,前面不加冠词。试比较: be in bed: 上床(睡觉); be in the bed: 在床上(坐着或休息)。又如:

Ali has been in hospital for five days.

艾利住院已经五天了。

The boy wants to go to school.

那个男孩要去上学。

7. Has the letter got to go far?: 这信要邮得很远吗?
句中 have got to do...: 不得不; 必须 又如:

I've got to write a letter at once.

我得马上写一封信。

8. What does that matter?: (这)有什么关系呢?
句中 matter 是不及物动词,主要用于疑问和否定句中;要紧。又如:

It doesn't matter if he can't come.

他不来也不碍事。

9. Well, my writing is so strange that...

句中 so ...that 表示结果: 如此...以至; 那么...以至。在 so 后面可跟形容词、副词或 so much (many) + 名词。如:

It's so hot that I can't sleep.

天这么热,热得我睡不着。

He works so hard that everyone admires him.

他工作得如此努力,赢得了大家的赞许。

There are so many new words in the sentence that I can't understand it.

句中的生词太多了，我看不懂。

10. ..., it will cost you a lot of money: 这要花你许多钱。

cost s. o. some money: 花(费)某人一些钱 又如:

The dictionary costs you 18 yuan.

这本字典花你18元钱。



An old man died and left his son a lot of money. But the son was a foolish young man, and he quickly spent all the money, so that soon he had nothing left. Of course, when that happened, all his friends left him. When he was quite poor and alone, he went to see Nasreddin, who was a kind, clever old man and often helped people when they had troubles.

‘My money has finished and my friends have gone’, said the young man. ‘What will happen to me now?’

‘Don’t worry, young man,’ answered Nasreddin. ‘Everything will soon be all right again. Wait and you will soon feel much happier.’

The young man was very glad. ‘Am I going to get rich again then?’ he asked Nasreddin.

‘No, I didn’t mean that,’ said the old man. ‘I meant that you would soon get used to being poor and to having no friends.’

How did the young man get his money?

What kind of man was he?

What happened to the money?

What did the young man’s friends then do?

What did the young man do after that?

Why did he go to Nasreddin?

What did the young man say	then?
to Nasreddin?	What did he ask Nasreddin?
What did Nasreddin answer?	What was Nasreddin's an-
How did the young man feel	swer?

Notes

1. An old man died and left his son a lot of money: 一个老人死了, 遗给儿子许多钱。

这个故事中, 几次出现动词 leave。在这个句中, leave 意为: 遗留; 第三行中 he had nothing left, leave 意为: 剩下; 第四行中, leave 意为: 离开。又如:

He left her a house.

他遗给她一座房子。

Five from ten leaves five.

十减五得五。

When did he leave home?

他什么时候离开家的?

2. ..., so that soon he had nothing left

句中 a. so that 引出的是结果状语从句。又如: Ali never went to school, so that I could neither read nor write. 艾利从未上过学, 因此他不识字。

b. left 是过去分词, 作 nothing 的定语。又如:

There are still ten minutes left.

还有十分钟。

3. When he was quite poor and alone, ...

注意 alone 和 lonely 的区别。这两个词用作形容词时, alone 是表语形容词, 意为: 单独, 独个儿; lonely 意为: 孤独的; 冷清的。可用作表语和定语。如:

Baker is alone but he doesn't feel lonely, for he has friends.

贝克尔独自一人 (过话), 但不感孤独, 因为他有许多

朋友。

The busy town used to be a lonely village.

这座繁华的城镇曾是一个荒凉的村庄。

4. What will happen to me now?: 我还会出什么事呢?

句中 happen 是不及物动词。happen to s. o. : 某人发生了… 如:

A traffic accident has happened to him.

他出车祸了。

5. Wait, and you will soon feel much happier.

a. 祈使句, and + 陈述句 (含 will): 这是个句型: 如果你…, 你就会…。详见初级部分第十九个故事的注释 3。

b. 句中 much 是副词, 修饰比较级, 表示程度: 更加。

6. Am I going to get rich again then?: 那么我还会变得富起来吗?

句中 a. be going to do 表示“倾向” 又如:

It's going to rain.

天要下雨。

b. get = become 是连系动词。

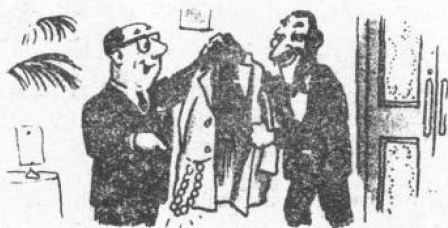
7. I meant that...no friends.

句中 get used to = be (become) used to : 习惯于; to 是介词, 后面接名词, 动名词等。又如:

Are you used to the college life?

你习惯了大学生活吗?

3



When Mr Jones went to a restaurant one day, he left his coat near the door. There was nothing in the pockets of the coat when he left it, so he was very surprised when he took his coat after his meal and found the pockets full of jewellery!

There was a waiter near the door, so Mr Jones said to him, 'Somebody has made a mistake. He has put some jewellery in my coat. Take it, and when he comes back, give it to him.' The waiter took it and went away. Suddenly another man came in with a coat just like Mr Jones's. 'I am sorry,' said this man. 'I made a mistake. I took your coat and you have got mine. Please give me my coat and jewellery.' Mr Jones answered, 'I gave the jewellery to the waiter. He will give it to you.'

Mr Jones called the manager of the restaurant; but the manager said, 'We have no waiters here. We only have waitresses.' 'You gave the jewellery to a thief!' shouted the other man. 'I shall call the police!' Mr Jones was frightened and paid the man a lot of money for the jewellery.

Where did Mr Jones go one day?
What did he do with his coat?

Was there anything in the pockets of the coat when Mr Jones left it?
What happened when he

took the coat after his meal?
 Whom did he see near the door?
 What did Mr Jones say to him?
 What did the waiter do then?
 What happened after that?
 What was the man wearing?

What did he say to Mr Jones?
 What did Mr Jones answer?
 What did Mr Jones do then?
 What did the manager of the restaurant say?
 What did the man shout then?
 What did Mr Jones do ?

Notes

1. ...he left his coat near the door: 他把上衣放在(或挂在)门旁。
2. and found the pockets full of jewellery: 发现衣袋里塞满了珠宝。
 句中 the pockets full of jewellery 是 found 的复合宾语。又如:
 When he woke up the next morning, the boy found his stockings full of gifts.
 第二天早晨那男孩醒来时,发现长袜里装满了礼物。
3. Take it, and when he comes back, give it to him: 请收下这珠宝。当他(回)来时,把这交给他。
 句中 it 代替 jewellery; when he comes back 中是用现在时替代将来时。详见初级部分第九个故事的注释7a.
4. Suddenly, another man...just like Mr. Jones's: 突然,另一个人拿着一件酷似琼斯先生的上衣闯了进来。
 句中 Mr. Jones's = Mr. Jones's coat.
5. and paid the man a lot of money for the jewellery
 句中 pay some money for s. th.: 花多少钱买某物; 为某物付多少钱 又如:
 Prof. Wang paid 400 yuan for the new bike.
 王教授花了四百元钱买的这辆新自行车。



4

A man was travelling abroad in a small red car. One day he left the car and went shopping. When he came back, its roof was badly damaged. Some boys told him that an elephant had damaged it. The man did not believe them, but they took him to a circus which was near there. The owner of the elephant said, 'I am very sorry! My elephant has a big, round, red chair. He thought that your car was his chair, and he sat on it!' Then he gave the man a letter, in which he said that he was sorry and that he would pay for all the damage.

When the man got back to his own country, the customs officers would not believe his story. They said, 'You sold your new car while you were abroad and bought this old one!'

It was only when the man showed them the letter from the circus man that they believed him.

What was the man doing at
the beginning of the story?
Where did he leave his car?

Why did he leave it there?
What did he see when he
came back?

What did the boys say?	ter?
Where did they take him?	What happened when the
What did the owner of the	man returned to his own
elephant say?	country?
Why had the elephant sat on	What did the customs men
the car?	say?
What did the owner of the	How did the man make them
elephant do then?	believe him?
What did he write in his let-	

Notes

1. A man was travelling abroad in a small red car.
句中 in a small red car (乘坐一辆小型红色轿车) 不可写成 by a small red car. 详见初级部分第七个故事的注释5。
2. the man did not believe them: 那个人没有相信孩子们的话。
注意 believe s. o. 和 believe in s. o. 的区别。前者意为: 相信某人的话; 后者意为: 相信 (信任) 某人。如:
He is modest and honest. We believe in him.
他谦虚、诚实。我们信任他。
We don't believe him.
我们不相信他的话。
3. ...which was near there.
which 从句是定语从句。关系代词 which 代替 circus, 在从句中作主语。
4. ..., in which he said that... all the damage.
这是一个非限制性定语从句。关系代词 which 作介词 in 的宾语, in which 在句中作 said 的状语。注意, 关系代语作介词宾语时, 永不允许用 that。如:
I received his letter, in which he expressed his thanks.

我收到他的来信。在信中，他表示感谢。

Is he the man about whom so many books have been written?

他是许多书中所描绘的那个人吗？

5. The customs officers: 海关官员
custom 一词作“海关”解时，一定用复数，并带定冠词，即 the customs: 海关。

6. It was only when...that they believed him.

句中的“ It ” 是强调的 it。强调了由 when 引出的时间状语从句。在强调地点或时间状语时，不要用 where, when 而用 that。如：

It was yesterday that (不用 when) I post the letter.
我是昨天邮的信。

It was from the supermarket that (不用 where) he lost his purse.

他是在超级市场把钱包丢了。