

**SELECTIONS OF STORIES
FOR REPRODUCTION**

英语复述用故事集
(高级部分)

薛永库 刘金明 薛 湜 编

中国广播电视出版社

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 and 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	
注释	
问题	(176)
问题答案	(205)



1

As one approaches some crossroads, one comes to a sign which says that drivers have to stop when they come to the main road ahead. At other cross-roads, drivers have to go slow, but they do not actually have to stop (unless, of course, there is something coming along the main road); and at still others, they do not have either to stop or to go slow, because they are themselves on the main road.

Mr Williams, who was always a very careful driver, was driving home from work one evening when he came to a cross-roads. It had a 'Slow' sign, so he slowed down when he came to the main road, looked both ways to see that nothing was coming, and then drove across without stopping completely.

At once he heard a police whistle, so he pulled in to the side of the road and stopped. A policeman walked over to him with a notebook and pencil in his hand and said, 'You didn't stop at that crossing.'

'But the sign there doesn't say "Stop",' answered Mr Williams. 'It just says "Slow", and I did go slow.'

The policeman looked around him, and a look of surprise came over his face. Then he put his notebook and pencil away, scratched his head and said, 'Well, I'll be blowed! I am in the wrong street!'

Notes

1. As one approaches...the main road ahead.
句中 a. as=when;
b. some crossroads = a certain crossroads: 某一交叉路口;
c. ahead: ad. 作定语, 修饰 the main road.
2. At other crossroads ... (unless, ... along the main road);
句中 a. go slow: [车辆] 慢行; slow: ad. 慢 (在口语中比 slowly 常用)。又如:
How slow(ly) the time passes!
时间过得好慢!
b. unless=except when: 除非。又如:
Do not come unless I call you.
我不叫你来, 你就不要来。
c. there is something coming along the main road =
there is something that is coming along the main road;
coming along the main road 是现在分词短语, 作定语, 修饰 something.
3. and at still others=and at still other crossroads
4. ... when he came to a crossroads.
句中 when 是并列连词=and then, 详见初级部分第十七个故事的注释 2。
5. ...looked both ways to see that...: 往左右看一下, 发现没有车辆来往。
句中不定式短语 to see that nothing was coming 是表示结果的状态语。
6. so he pulled in to the side of the road and stopped: 所以, 他把车开到路旁, 停了下来。
7. A policeman walked over to him...in his hand: 一个警察手拿笔记本和铅笔向他走过来。

句中 a. over: ad. ...过 (往往表示有一定距离) 如:

She is over in Japan.

她远在日本。

b. a notebook and pencil in his hand 作 with 的复合宾语 (名词+介词短语)。这个由 with 引出的介词短语在句中作表示方式的状语。

8. It just says "Slow", and I did go slow: 那个牌子只标明“慢行”, 而我的确慢行了。

句中 a. just=only;

b. did 是助动词, 用来加强动词的语气。详见中级部分第二十二个故事的注释 5。

9. The policeman looked around him...his face: 那警察环视下周围, 于是脸上浮现了一种惊奇的神情。

句中 around: prep. 在...周围 又如:

Students are standing around the teacher.

学生们站在老师的周围。

10. Well, I'll be blowed! 噢, 我真该死 (或混)!

句中 blow [俚] =damn (诅咒用语, 此义过去分词用-ed). 又如:

I'll be blowed if I do.

我决不做这样事。

2

Before the last war, officers in the navy had a lot more freedom when their ship was in port than they have nowadays. They were expected to lead a busy social life, and to take an active part in sport ashore. It was therefore rather difficult for them to find time to do all their other duties.

Usually, all the officers in a ship used to have a regular meeting together once a week to receive orders from their captain, make reports and discuss any business that had to be discussed, such as who should represent the ship in the next football match.

One such meeting was being held on board a ship one day, and after the regular business had been completed, the time came to discuss the date of the next meeting. Friday of the next week was suggested, and so was Monday of the week after, but both of them interfered with somebody's arrangements for the weekend, and in the end it was generally agreed that the meeting should be held on Wednesday, as this would be the least likely day to interfere with anybody's convenience, since it was right in the middle of the week.

As the officers were leaving, however, one of them was heard to say, 'Wednesday is the worst day, because it interferes with two weekends!'

Notes

1. Before the last war, ...than they have nowadays.
句中 a. a lot 是副词, 修饰 more, 表示程度。详见中级部分第二十五个故事的注释 3。
b. be in port: 在港口中。在这个短语中, port 前没有冠词, 名词在行使本身的功能, 详见初级部分第一个故事的注释 6。又如:

Is the ship still in port?

那艘船仍停在港口吗?

2. They were expected...ashore; 期望他们在岸上积极参加社交和娱乐活动。

句中 a. 两个不定式短语都是主语 they 的补足语;

b. sport 在此处作“娱乐”解, 不可数。又如:

It is fine sport to sail in a boat.

驾着小舟游览是很好的娱乐。

3. It was therefore...all their other duties.

a. 这个句子的真正主语是不定式的复合结构, 即: for them to find time...duties; it 是形式主语。如:

It is necessary for you to master a foreign language.

你们掌握一门外语是必要的。

b. do (or perform) one's duty: 尽职, 尽义务。如:

We are asked to do our duty well.

要求我们要出色地尽职尽责。

4. Usually, all the officers...to be discussed: 通常, 舰上的军官们每周举行一次例会: 听取舰长的命令、汇报和商榷必须讨论的事务等。

句中 a. used to have...表示过去习惯的动作;

b. to receive orders..., (to) make reports and discuss...discussed 这三个不定式短语, 都是 meeting 的定语。

5. such as who...match

在句中可看作是补加成分, 对 business 作进一步说明。

such as: 例如 又如:

You know some languages come from Latin, such as French and Italian.

你们知道有些语言来源于拉丁语, 诸如法语和意大利语。

6. on board a ship: 在船上

又如:

on board the plane: 在飞机上

7. the time came to discuss the date of the next meeting
句中 to discuss...meeting 是 time 的定语, 可参阅中级部分第四十八个故事的注释 7。

8. Friday of the next week...the week after: 有人建议下周五, 还有人建议下周一。

句中 the week after = the next week.

9. but both of them...for the weekend, ...

句中 interfere 是不及物动词; ~ with s. o. or s. th.: 打扰某人, 干扰某事 又如:

Don't interfere with me!

别打扰我!

The two things interfere with each other.

这两件事互相抵触。

10. in the end = at last

11. ..., as this would be the least likely day...of the week

句中 a. as = for;

b. the least likely day: 最没有可能的一天

least; ad. (little 的最高级) 最少 又如:

The captain is the least angry man.

舰长是最没脾气的人。

12. one of them was heard to say, " ...!" = people heard one of them say, " ...!"

句中 to say 是主语 one of them 的补足语 又如:

She was heard to sing a popular song.

有人听到她唱了一首通俗歌曲。

3

Mr and Mrs Williams had always spent their summer holidays in England in the past in a small boarding-house at the sea-side. One year, however, Mr Williams made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to Rome and stay at a really good hotel while they went around and saw the sights of that famous city.

They flew to Rome and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in the boarding-houses they had been used to in the past, no meals were served after seven o'clock in the evening. They were therefore surprised when the clerk who received them in the hall of the hotel asked them whether they would be taking dinner there that night.

'Are you still serving dinner then?' asked Mrs Williams.

'Yes, certainly, madam,' answered the clerk. 'We serve it until half-past nine.'

'What are the times of meals then?' asked Mr Williams.

'Well, sir,' answered the clerk, 'we serve breakfast from seven to half-past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half-past nine.'

'But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of Rome!' said Mrs Williams in a disappointed voice.

Notes

1. Mr and Mrs Williams had always spent...at the seaside.

句中 a. spent their summer holidays: 度暑假;

b. in a small boarding-house at the seaside 可看作补加成分, 对 spent their summer holidays in England in the past 作进一步的说明, 其中 at the seaside 是定语, 修饰

boarding-house.

2. One year, however, Mr Williams made a lot of money in business: 然而, 有一年他在生意中发了大财。
make money: 发财, 此处 money 意为: 财富 如:
How did he succeed in making money?
他怎样发的财?
3. ...while they went around...city: 同时, 他们可以到处逛逛, 欣赏那座名城的风光。
4. They expected that...in the past,
句中 a. would have to go to bed hungry (只好饿着肚子去睡) 可看作是双谓语 = they would have to go to bed with nothing in the stomach. 又如:
He came in exhausted.
(= When he came in, he was exhausted.)
他精疲力竭地走了进来。
b. they had been used to = they had been used to going to bed hungry
be used to: 习惯于 (to 是介词) 又如:
We are used to your teaching method.
我们已习惯了你的教法。
5. They were therefore surprised when...that night.
这是一个主从复合句, 在由 when 引出的状语从句中含有一个由 who (...of the hotel) 引出的定语从句及由 whether (...that night) 引出的宾语从句。
6. What are the times of meals then?: 那么开几顿饭?
(都什么时候开饭?)
句中 times: 回, 次 又如:
I've met her several times.
我遇见她有好几次。
7. But that hardly leaves any time...Rome!: 那样我们几乎没有时间去欣赏罗马的风光啦!

句中的不定式复合结构 for us to see the sights of Rome 作 time 的定语。

4



Mrs Black was having a lot of trouble with her skin, so she went to her doctor about it. He could not find anything wrong with her, however, so he sent her to the local hospital for some tests. The hospital, of course, sent the results of the tests direct to Mrs Black's doctor, and the next morning he telephoned her to give her a list of the things that he thought she should not eat, as any of them might be the cause of her skin trouble.

Mrs Black carefully wrote all the things down on a piece of paper, which she then left beside the telephone while she went out to a ladies' meeting.

When she got back home two hours later, she found her husband waiting for her. He had a big basket full of packages beside him, and when he saw her, he said, 'Hullo, dear. I have done all your shopping for you.'

'Done all my shopping?' she asked in surprise. 'But how did you know what I wanted?'

'Well, when I got home, I found your shopping list beside the telephone,' answered her husband, 'so I went down to the shops and bought everything you had written down.'

Of course, Mrs Black had to tell him that he had bought all the things the doctor did not allow her to eat!

Notes

1. Mrs Black was having a lot of trouble with her skin: 布莱克太太患有（严重的）皮肤病。
句中 have (a) trouble with ...: 和...闹纠纷 又如:
She has a trouble with her husband.
她同丈夫闹矛盾了。
I have some trouble with my heart.
我的心脏不好。
2. He could not find anything wrong with her, ...
句中 wrong 是 anything 的定语, 详见中级部分第十个故事的注释 2。
3. so he sent her to the local hospital for some tests: 所以, 他让她去地方医院检查。
句中 send s. o. to a place: 派某人去某处 如:
We've decided to send you to the headquarters.
我们已决定派你去司令部。
4. ... direct to Mrs Black's doctor...
句中 direct: ad. 直接地, 一直地 如:
The train goes direct to Beijing.
这列火车直达北京。
Send it direct to the manager.
直接寄给经理吧。
5. and the next morning he telephoned her... of her skin trouble
句中 a. 不定式短语 to give her a list of things 是表示目的状语;
b. that he thought she should not eat 是定语从句 (that=a list of things), 其中 he thought 是插入语;
c. as = for
6. ..., she found her husband waiting for her
句中 her husband waiting for her 是 found 的复合宾

语。

7. He had a big basket ..., " Hullo, dear. I have done all your shopping for you. "

句中 a. full of packages beside him 是形容词短语, 作定语, 修饰 basket;

b. I have done all your shopping for you: 我买了你需要的一切东西。

do one's shopping: 买东西 又如:

My sister is out to do her shopping.

我姐姐不在, 买东西去了。

8. in surprise = surprisingly: 惊讶地

9. " But how did you know what I wanted? "

句中 what 是关系代词型 what = the thing which, 详见中级部分第十二个故事的注释 1。

10. ..., " so ... and bought everything you had written down. "

句中 you had written down 是定语从句, 修饰 everything, 关系代词 that 作 written down 的宾语, 省略了。



5

Some young soldiers who had recently joined the army were being trained in modern ways of fighting, and one of the things they were shown was how an unarmed man could trick an armed enemy and take his weapon away from him. First one of their two instructors took a knife away from the other, using only his bare hands; and then he took a rifle away from him in the same way.

After the lesson, and before they went on to train the young soldiers to do these things themselves, the two instructors asked them a number of questions to see how well they had understood what they had been shown. One of the questions was this: 'Well, you now know what an unarmed man can do against a man with a rifle. Imagine that you are guarding a bridge at night, and that you have a rifle. Suddenly you see an unarmed enemy soldier coming towards you. What will you do?'

The young soldier who had to answer this question thought carefully for a few seconds before he answered, and then said, 'Well, after what I have just seen, I think that the first thing I would do would be to get rid of my rifle as quickly as I could so that the unarmed enemy soldier couldn't take it from me and kill me with it!'

Notes

1. Some young soldiers who ... and take his weapon away from him.

这是一个并列复合句。在逗号前的主句中，含有由 who (... the army) 引出的定语从句；在逗号后的主句中，含有定语从句 (they were shown) 和由 how (... away from him) 引出的表语从句。

句中 were being trained 是被动语态的过去进行时
又如：

At that time, the hotel was being built.

那时，该旅馆正在修建中。

2. ..., using only his bare hands: 仅用徒手
这是现在分词短语，做行为方式的状语，修饰 took a knife away from the other.

3. ..., and before they went onto ... themselves

句中 a. went on to train...: 接着训练...

注意 go on to do 和 go on doing 的区别。前者表示：接着做；后者表示：继续做下去 如：

Let's go on learning the new words.

咱们继续学生词。

We're through with Lesson 2. Shall we go on to take up Lesson 3?

第二课学完了，我们接着学第三课好吗？

b. themselves 是 the young soldiers 的同位语，起强调作用。

4. ..., the two instructors asked them... what they had been shown

句中 a. a number of...: 若干，许多。在 of 后面的名词是可数的，并用复数。如：

A number of students always take part in such activities.