

· 英语简易读物 ·

Oriental Stories

东方故事



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ORIENTAL STORIES

东方故事

G. Levitina
[苏联] M. Shereshevskaya 改写

北京外国语学院英语系
课外阅读教材小组 选注

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G. Levitina
〔苏联〕 M. Shereshevskaya 改写

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本书简介

这个简写本是苏联中学七年級学生学习英語的課外讀物，1959年由列宁格勒国家教育書籍出版社印行，收入中国故事五篇，印度故事三篇，日本、土耳其故事各二篇。現加汉语注释和英汉对照詞汇表排印出版，供初学英語者閱讀。

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TALES FROM CHINA

Why Dog and Cat Are Enemies

Once upon a time¹ there was a man and his wife and they had a golden ring. It was a lucky ring. The people who owned it had always enough rice and fish and never went hungry.² But they did not know that it was a lucky ring. One day the landlord came to their house. He saw the ring and asked the man to sell it. The man sold the ring to the landlord for a small sum.³ But when the man and his wife gave the ring away,⁴ they became poor. Soon they had no rice and no fish in the house and went hungry.

They had a dog and a cat. The dog and the cat were great friends.⁵ When the ring was gone⁶ and there was no food in the house, they also went hungry. Then the two animals began to think how to help their master and bring the golden ring back to his house. At last the dog thought of a plan.⁷

1. once upon a time — 从前 (故事开头的用語, 特别是寓言、童話常以此开头).

2. went hungry — 挨餓.

3. a small sum — 很少的錢.

4. give ... away — 让出.

5. great friends — 非常好的朋友.

6. When the ring was gone — 在失去戒指以后.

7. thought of a plan — 想出了一个計劃.

"We must bring the golden ring back," he said to the cat.

"Yes," said the cat. "But how shall we get it? The landlord took it to his house and locked it up in a chest.¹ He never parts with the key² and the chest is made of³ hard oak."

"I know what to do," said the dog. "You must catch a mouse and the mouse must make a hole in the chest and take out the ring."

"But the mouse may not want to take out the ring? What shall we do then?" asked the cat.

"Then you must say that you will bite her to death,⁴ and she will do it," answered the dog.

The cat liked this plan. She caught a mouse and wanted to carry her to the landlord's house where the chest stood. The dog went with the cat. Soon they came to a broad river. The cat could not swim. So the dog took her on his back and swam across the river. Then the cat carried the mouse to the landlord's house where the chest stood.

The mouse made a hole in the chest, and

1. locked it up in a chest — 把它鎖在箱子里。

2. never parts with the key — 从来不开这把钥匙。

3. is made of ... — 由...制成。

4. bite her to death — 把老鼠咬死 (指动物的代詞一般用 'it', 这是一篇寓言, 动物都人格化了, 故用 'her').

took out the ring. The cat put the ring into her mouth and went back to the river where the dog was waiting for her. The dog took the cat on his back again and swam across the river. Then they started together for their home.¹ They wanted to bring the lucky ring to their master and mistress and make them happy again.

Soon they came to a long fence. The dog could not climb over the fence. So he went around it and lost much time. But the cat could climb over the fence and so she reached home long before the dog,² and brought the ring to her master and mistress.

Then her master said to his wife: "Our cat is a very good animal. She is clever and quick. We shall always give her enough fish and milk."

"Yes," said the wife, "we shall always take care of³ her."

But when the dog came home the man and his wife beat him and scolded him.

"You are a lazy animal," the master said. "Why did you not help our cat to bring the ring? Go out of the house⁴ and live in the yard."

1. Then they started together for their home. — 然后他們一起朝家里走去。

2. long before the dog — 比狗早得多。

3. take care of — 关心, 照顾。

4. go out of the house — 从屋里給我滾出去。

"Yes," said the wife, "you are very lazy indeed." And she gave him no fish and no soup.

And the cat sat by the fireplace, purred and did not say a word.¹ Then the dog grew angry with² the cat, because she was such a bad friend. He chased her and tried to catch her.

And from that day on³ cat and dog are enemies.

The Fox and the Tiger

Once a fox met a tiger. The tiger opened his mouth, full of sharp long teeth, and said to the fox:

"Why are you walking in my forest? What are you doing here? I shall have you for my breakfast."⁴

But the fox answered: "My dear sir, you must not think that you are the king of the animals. Of course, you are very strong and your teeth are very sharp but you are not so brave as I am.⁵ Let us walk together and see

1. did not say a word — 一句話也沒說。

2. grew angry with ... — 跟...生氣。

3. from that day on — 自从那一天以后。

4. I shall have you for my breakfast. — 我要把你当早点吃。

5. you are not so brave as I am — 你没有我那么勇敢。

whom the people are more afraid of.¹ I shall go in front of you and you will keep behind me.² The people will see me and run away because they are afraid of me. If what I say is not true³ you can have me for your breakfast.”

The tiger agreed and so the fox and the tiger walked together to the nearest village. The fox went in front and the tiger kept behind.

When the people saw the tiger who was going behind the fox, they ran away because they were afraid of the tiger.

Then the fox said: “I was in front of you and you kept behind me. The people saw me but they did not see you. They ran away because they were afraid of me. I am the king of the animals. I shall have you for my breakfast.”

The tiger looked at the fox and ran away.

The Two Brothers

Once upon a time there were two brothers, who lived in the same house. The big brother had a wife, who was a very bad woman. She

1. see whom the people are more afraid of — 看人們更怕誰。

2. keep behind me — 跟在我後面。

3. if what I say is not true — 如果我說的不是事實的話。‘What I say’ 是主語。

did not like the little brother and decided to turn him out of the house.¹ The big brother listened and listened to his wife's words and one day he turned his brother out of the house. The little brother went into a small hut and lived there quite alone.

Then spring came and it was time² to work in the field and sow millet. The little brother had no grain and he asked his big brother to give him some millet. The big brother ordered his wife to give it to him. But she was a very bad woman. She took the grain, put it into a large pot and cooked it until it was done.³ But one single grain from the middle of the pot was not done. Then she gave the grain to the little fellow. He knew nothing about it and sowed his field with it.⁴

Then summer came and the grain did not grow. But one single grain from the middle of the pot was not done. So a single little grass came out of the earth.⁵

The little brother was a hard-working man. He got up very early and went to his field.

1. to turn him out of the house — 把他从家里赶出去。

2. it was time to (do something) — 到做...的时候了。

3. cooked it until it was done — 直到把它(种子)煮熟为止。

4. sowed his field with it — 把它播种在他的地里。

5. came out of the earth — 从地里长出来。

He watered the little grass all day long¹ and it grew very well, and became as large as a tree, and its ear was so large that its shade covered an acre of ground.

Then autumn came and the ear was ripe. The little brother took an axe and cut it down.² When the big ear was lying on the ground, a very big bird, the Pong,³ came down, took the ear in his beak and flew away.⁴ The little brother ran after him as far as the shore of the sea.⁵

Then the Pong turned his head to him and said, "You must not follow me. Why do you want this ear so much? Over the sea⁶ there is an island of gold and silver. I will carry you across the sea to that island. You will take as much gold and silver as you want⁷ and become very rich."

The younger brother said, "Then carry me across the sea, please." He climbed on the bird's back. The bird told him to close his

1. all day long — 一天到晚。

2. cut it down — 砍下来。

3. Pong [pɔŋ] n. — 大鵬鳥。

4. took the ear in his beak and flew away — 用嘴叼着穗飞走了。

5. as far as the shore of the sea — 直到海边。
'as far as' 意为 '远至', '到'。

6. over the sea — 在海的那边。

7. take as much gold and silver as you want — 你要拿多少金銀就拿多少。

eyes. So he did not see anything and only heard how the wind was blowing and the sea was roaring. At last the bird sat down on a rock. "Here we are!"¹ he said.

Then the younger brother opened his eyes and looked round him. He saw many white and yellow things. They were lying on the ground and shining brightly. He took some white things² and some yellow things³ and put them into his pockets.

"Have you enough?" asked the Pong.

"Yes, I have enough," answered the little brother.

"Very well," said the bird. "You are a good little fellow. Let's fly back to your field."

Then the little brother climbed on the bird's back and the Pong carried him back.

When the little brother came home, he bought himself a good piece of ground. He worked hard on it and lived happily.

The big brother was jealous of⁴ him and said to him, "Where did you steal the money?"

"I did not steal," answered the younger brother, and he told him the story about the Pong and the island of gold and silver. Then

1. Here we are! — 到了! (口語中常用)

2. white things — 指銀子。

3. yellow things — 指金子。

4. was jealous of ... — 妒忌。

the big brother went home and asked his wife for advice.¹

"It is very easy," said his wife. "I shall put the grain into a large pot and cook it until it is done. But one single grain I shall not cook. Then you will sow it and we shall see what happens."

No sooner said than done.² When summer came a single little grass came out of the earth and it had a single ear of millet. The grass grew very well and soon its ear was large and ripe.

When autumn came, the Pong came again, took the ear in his beak and flew away. The elder brother ran after him as far as the shore of the sea. Then the Pong turned his head to him and said the same words as before.³ And the big brother climbed on the bird's back and the bird carried him to the island of gold and silver. There the elder brother saw many pieces of gold and silver. They were lying on the ground and shining brightly. The largest pieces were like hills, the small pieces were like bricks, and the smallest pieces were like little stones. So the elder brother took as many pieces as possible.⁴

1. asked his wife for advice — 向他妻子求教。

2. No sooner said than done. — 說了就做。

3. said the same words as before — 又說跟以前說過的一樣的話。

4. took as many pieces as possible — 尽可能多拿 (能拿多少塊就拿多少塊)。

"Have you enough?" asked the Pong.

"No, I have not enough," said the big brother. "I shall take some more pieces."¹

Some time passed.

"Now you have enough," said the Pong. "You cannot carry more."

"No," said the big brother. "Don't be in a hurry!² I must take some more pieces."

"The sun will rise soon," said the Pong, "and the sun is very hot here. It will burn you up."

"Wait a little,"³ said the elder brother, "I shall take some more pieces."

But that very moment⁴ the sun rose. It was very big, and very red, and very hot, and it burnt the big brother to ashes.⁵

The Story of the Tiger and the Man

Once upon a time there were two Tigers. They lived in a forest in Tibet⁶ and had a large family. They had three sons. When the Father Tiger grew old and weak he sent for⁷ his three sons and said to them:

1. take some more pieces — 还要拿几块.

2. don't be in a hurry — 别着急.

3. wait a little — 等一会儿.

4. that very moment — 就在那个时刻.

5. burnt ... to ashes — 把...烧成了灰.

6. Tibet [ti'bet] — 西藏.

7. sent for ... — 叫人把...找来.

"Oh, my children, listen to me attentively. The Tiger is the Master of the jungle¹. He walks about at his will² and hunts all the other animals. All animals are afraid of him. But there is one animal who is not afraid of him. That animal is Man. He is very clever and very dangerous. You must never try to hunt or kill Man."

The three young Tigers listened to the words of their father and promised to follow his advice.³

And then the old Tiger turned on his back and died.

A year passed. The two elder brothers hunted in the forest all year long.⁴ They hunted the Hare and the Fox, the Wolf and the Boar and many other animals who live in the forest. But they never hunted Man. When they saw Man or heard Man they ran away as quickly as they could.⁵

But the younger brother did not want to follow his Father's advice. He grew big and strong. He walked about at his will in the forest and hunted all the animals, and all the animals were afraid of him. One day he said:

1. the Master of the jungle — 丛林之主.

2. at his will — 随意的, 爱怎么样就怎么样.

3. follow his advice — 遵照他的嘱咐行事.

4. all year long — 一年到头.

5. ran away as quickly as they could — 尽可能地迅速跑开.

“What is Man? Is he strong? Is he big? Has he claws and long teeth as I have?¹ My elder brothers say he is neither strong nor big. He has no claws and his teeth are short. I can hunt and kill the Wolf. I can hunt and kill the Boar. Of course, I can hunt and kill Man too. So I shall find him and kill him and have him for my breakfast.”

So he decided to leave the forest and go to the open country² where Man lived.

When his mother and his elder brothers learned what he was going to do, they said to him:

“Your father was a wise Tiger. He was a brave hunter. He knew life. You must follow his advice. You must never try to hunt or kill Man.”

“Why,” said the young Tiger. “I want to hunt Man. So I shall go and kill him and have him for my breakfast. And that’s all.”³

So he walked out of the forest and went to the open country. He walked and walked and at last he met an old Ox. There were many scars on his back.

The young Tiger looked at the strange animal with surprise. Then he went up to him and said:

1. as I have — 像我一样 (像我所有的一样).

2. go to the open country — 到空曠的地方去.

3. that’s all — 就这样(表示已下决心按他想的去做).

"What sort of animal are you?¹ Are you the Man?"

"No, I am not," said the animal. "I am only an Ox."

"Ah," said the Tiger, "perhaps, you can tell me what sort of animal Man is. I am looking for him because I want to hunt and kill him."

"Are you mad?" said the Ox. "Man is a very clever and very dangerous animal. Look at me! For many years² I was his servant. I carried loads for him on my back. While I was young and strong he cared for me.³ He gave me good food. But when I grew old and weak and could not work for him any longer, he turned me out into this wild jungle. Take my advice⁴ and leave Man alone.⁵ He is very clever and very dangerous."

But the young Tiger only laughed at the Ox and went on.⁶ He walked and walked and at last he met an old Elephant. There were many scars on his head behind his big ears.

The young Tiger looked at this strange

1. What sort of animal are you? — 你是什么动物呀?

2. for many years — 多年以来。

3. cared for me — 照料我。

4. take my advice — 听我的劝告。

5. leave Man alone — 别去惹人。

6. went on — 繼續走。

animal in surprise.¹ Then he went up to him and said:

“What sort of animal are you? Are you the Man?”

“No, I am not,” said the animal, “I am only an Elephant.”

“Ah,” said the Tiger, “perhaps you can tell me what sort of animal Man is. I am looking for him because I want to hunt and kill him.”

“Are you mad?” said the Elephant. “Man is a very dangerous and very clever animal. Look at me! Everybody knows that I am the Master of the jungle. I am big and strong and I have long tusks. But Man caught me and made me his servant. He put a saddle on my back and beat me over my head² with an iron stick. While I was young and strong he cared for me. He gave me good food and I lived in a fine stable. But when I grew old and weak and could not work for him any longer he turned me out into this wild jungle. Take my advice, oh Tiger! Leave Man alone. He is very dangerous and very clever.”

But the young Tiger only laughed at the Elephant and went on. He walked and walked and at last he heard a strange sound. He went to see what it was. He saw a strange animal.

1. looked at ... in surprise — 惊奇地看着。

2. beat me over my head — 朝我头上打。

He was cutting wood with an axe. And that was the Man.

The young Tiger looked at him in surprise and then went up to him and said:

“What sort of animal are you? Are you the Man?!”

“Why!” said the Man. “What a stupid Tiger you are!¹ Can't you see that I am the Man?!”

“Oh, here you are at last.² I am looking for the Man. I want to kill and eat Man.”

When the Man heard this, he began to laugh.

“So, you are going to kill and eat *me*! What a stupid Tiger you are! Do you think that you can kill a Man? Come with me a little way and I will show you³ many things which only Man knows. They will be very useful for you.”

The Tiger thought that this was a good idea. So he followed the Man through the jungle. They walked and walked and at last they came to a house. It was the house where the Man lived. And it was a very, very good house.

1. What a stupid Tiger you are! — 你这只老虎真笨!

2. Here you are at last. — 终于找到你啦。

3. Come with me a little way and I will show you... — 跟我走一段，我将指给你看。

"What is that?" asked the Tiger when he saw it.

"That is a house," said the Man. "I can show you how we use it."

And he went into the house and shut the door. Then he looked out of the window and said:

"Now you can see how stupid you, Tigers, are. You live in a hole in the forest. When it rains you suffer from¹ rain, and when it snows you suffer from snow. In winter you suffer from cold and in summer you suffer from heat. You are very strong but you cannot build a house. I can, and I live in my fine house. Bad weather and wild animals can do me no harm."²

When the tiger heard this he got very angry.

"You have no right³ to live in this fine house," said the Tiger. "You are weak and small and ugly. I have great teeth and claws and a long tail. I shall live in this house. Come out at once and give your house to me."

"Very well!" said the Man. He came out of the house and left the door open, and the Tiger went in.

1. suffer from... — 因为...受苦 (受罪).

2. can do me no harm — 不能伤害我.

3. You have no right — 你没有权利.

"Now this will be my house!" said the Tiger. "I shall live here for ever."¹

"Very well," said the Man. And he shut the door and locked it up. Then he went away and left the Tiger to starve to death.²

The Story of the Stone Lion³

Once upon a time there were two brothers. Their father was dead and they lived with their mother in a big house in the middle of a field.

The elder brother was very clever, but he was a bad and selfish man. The younger brother was simple and kind, but not very clever. The elder brother did everything at home and in the field, and the younger brother could not help him much. He wanted to do his best⁴ but he could do very little.

One day the elder brother called his young brother and said:

"I do not want to work for you. Go out into the world and do something for yourself."⁵

The poor boy was very sorry to hear such

1. for ever — 永远.
2. starve to death — 餓死.
3. the Stone Lion — 石獅子.
4. to do his best — 尽他最大的努力.
5. Go out into the world and do something for yourself. — 到外面去自己想些办法.

words from his brother; but he could not protest and said nothing. He went to say good-bye to his mother. The good woman was very angry when she heard the news, and she said to her son:

“Very well, if your brother sends you away¹ from the house, I shall go with you. I cannot live with a bad and cruel son.”

So next day the mother and her younger son left the house and went to look for work.² They walked and walked and at last they came to an empty hut which stood at the foot of a high hill³ not far from a big town. They entered the hut and slept there during the night.

Early next morning the boy took an axe and went out to cut wood. Then he went to the town and sold the wood in the market for a little money. He was very happy. He returned quickly to his mother, showed her the money and told her that she need not trouble⁴ about the future. He was able to earn money for them both.⁵

Next morning he took his axe and went out to cut wood as before. He worked all the

1. sends you away — 打发你走.

2. look for work — 找工作.

3. at the foot of a high hill — 在一座大山的脚下.

4. need not trouble — 不需要担心.

5. to earn money for them both — 賺錢养活他們俩.

morning and then he decided to walk a little up the hill¹ and to look for some better wood. Suddenly in the middle of the hill he found himself face to face with² a large Stone Lion.

"Now,"³ thought the boy, "this, no doubt,⁴ is the Master of this mountain. I am sure that he helped me to cut wood and sell it in the market. I must thank him for it."

So that evening, he bought two candles in the town, and next day he went to the place where the Stone Lion stood. He lit the candles and placed them before the Lion. Suddenly, to his surprise,⁵ the Lion opened his mouth and said:

"What are you doing here?"

The young man said:

"My selfish brother sent me away from our house. Now I cut wood upon this hill and sell it in the town. So I earn a little money for myself and for my mother." Then he added: "I think that you are the Master of the mountain, and I thank you for your help. I am sure that you helped me to cut wood and sell it in the market."

1. walk a little up the hill — 再往山上爬高一些。

2. he found himself face to face with... — 他发现自己跟...面对面。

3. now — 啊 (語气詞)。

4. no doubt — 毫無疑問。

5. to his surprise — 使他大吃一驚。

“Very well,” answered the Lion, “come again at this time to-morrow and bring a large basket. I shall give you as much gold as you want.”

The boy thanked the Lion for his kindness and went away. He took the wood, sold it in the market and bought a large basket.

Next morning he went up the hill again, stopped near the Lion and said:

“I am here with the basket.”

“Very well,” answered the Lion, “hold the basket under my mouth and I shall spit out gold into it.¹ But the basket must not be full, and not a single piece of gold² must fall to the ground. So you must stop me in time.”³

The young man did so. He held the basket under the Lion's mouth, and the Lion began to spit out pieces of gold into the basket. Soon there was much gold in it, and the young man said to the Lion: “Stop, please.”

The Lion closed his mouth. Then the young man thanked the Lion for his kindness and went to his mother.

Next day the good woman and her son bought a large house, many horses and cows

1. I shall spit out gold into it. — 我将把金子吐到篮子里。

2. not a single piece of gold ... — 連一小块的金子都不....

3. in time — 及时。

and sheep. They began to live very happily in their new house.

Soon this news reached the ears of¹ the elder son. He decided to go to his brother's farm. He wanted to see everything for himself.² When he and his wife reached the house, his mother and his younger brother greeted them very kindly. Then the younger brother told them his story.

"Go to the Lion," said he, "and he will give you as much gold as you want."

Next day the elder brother went to the market and bought the largest basket in the town. He also bought two candles and then he went to the hill. Soon he found himself face to face with the Stone Lion. He lit the candles and placed them before the Lion. Then he asked the Lion to help him.

"Who are you?" said the Lion; "and what do you want?"

"I am the brother of the young man who cut wood upon your mountain," answered the elder brother. "You gave him much gold. Now I ask you to give me some."³

"Very well," said the Lion, "hold the basket under my mouth and I shall spit out

1. reached the ears of ... — 传到了...的耳朵里.

2. to see everything for himself — 亲自去看看怎么回事.

3. give me some — 给我一些 (金子).

gold into it. But the basket must not be very full, and not a single piece of gold must fall to the ground. So you must stop me in time.”

The elder brother held his basket under the Lion's mouth, and many pieces of gold began to fall into the basket. Soon the basket was full, but the man was so greedy that¹ he did not stop the Lion in time. Suddenly a piece of gold fell to the ground. The Lion said:

“The largest piece of gold stuck in my throat.² I cannot spit it out. Put your hand into my mouth and pull it out.” When the elder brother put his hand into the Lion's mouth, the Lion closed it and held the man's hand. So the man could not take it out. And when he looked at his basket of gold, he saw that his gold was gone.³ There were only stones and earth in the basket.

In the evening, when the man did not come home, his wife went to look for him. She found him on the hill.

“What is the matter with you?”⁴ she asked.

The man told her his story, and she cried bitterly.

The poor woman went home and soon brought some food for her husband. Every day

1. was so greedy that ... — 太貪得无厌以致于....

2. stuck in my throat — 卡在我的喉嚨里了。

3. was gone — 沒有了。

4. What is the matter with you? — 你怎么啦?

she returned to him with a piece of bread. She sold their house and all their things and bought food for the poor man.

One day she came to the hill and said:

“I have no money and I cannot buy any food for you. Now we shall starve to death.”

When the Lion heard this he began to laugh.

“Ha, ha!” he said, and opened his great mouth.

The man took out his hand from the Lion's mouth as quickly as he could¹ and ran down the hill with his wife. They came to his younger brother and asked him to help them.

The younger brother was a very kind man and he gave them some money. They bought a small farm and so they could earn a little money.

The younger brother and his mother lived very happily together.

1. as quickly as he could — 他尽可能地快。

TALES FROM JAPAN¹

The Jelly Fish² and the Monkey

Long, long ago, in old Japan, the King of the Sea was Rju Jin,³ or the Dragon King.⁴ His power was very great because he was the King of all the sea animals both great and small.⁵

The Palace of Rju Jin⁶ was at the bottom of the sea, and was very beautiful. The walls were of coral, the roof was of amber, and the floors were of the finest pearl. But the Dragon King was not happy, because there was no queen in the Palace and he lived alone. So he decided to take a wife. He called all his fish servants together⁷ and told them to go through the sea and find a young Dragon Princess who could be his wife.

At last the servants returned to the Palace with a beautiful young dragon. Her eyes were

1. Japan [dʒə'pæn] — 日本.

2. the Jelly Fish — 水母 (一种海里的软体动物, 上面是圆盖, 下面有触鬚).

3. Rju Jin ['rju:'dʒin] — 日語 '龙神' 的拼音.

4. the Dragon King [ðə'dræɡən 'kiŋ] — 龙王.

5. both great and small — 不論大小.

6. the Palace ['pælis] of Rju Jin — 龙宮.

7. he called ... together — 他把...叫在一起.

as bright as fire.¹ Her dress was very beautiful, and had many shining stones² on it.

The King liked the Princess very much, and he married her. Every living thing³ in the sea, from the great whales to the smallest fish, came to wish them a long and happy life.

There were very many fish who carried the Princess's dresses and shining stones to her new home. Each fish carried a bright lantern and had a beautiful dress on;⁴ and the waves were like masses of white and green fire,⁵ because the lanterns shone so brilliantly.

For some time⁶ the Dragon King and his wife lived very happily together. The King liked to show his wife the beautiful coral Palace, and she liked to walk with him through its big halls and gardens.

Two months passed and then suddenly the Dragon Queen fell ill. The King at once sent for the fish doctor who gave her some medicine. But it did not help her. The young Queen was very ill, and grew daily worse and worse.⁷

1. as bright as fire — 像火一样地明亮。

2. shining stones — 閃閃发光的宝石。

3. every living thing — 所有的生物。

4. had a beautiful dress on — 穿着漂亮的衣服。

5. the waves were like masses of white and green fire — 海浪像一团团白色和綠色的火光一样。

6. for some time — 有一个时期。

7. grew daily worse and worse — 情况一天比一天糟。

Then the Dragon King called the doctor and said:

“Why can't you cure the Queen? If she dies, it will be your fault, and you will die too.”

“Oh, my King,” said the doctor, “have pity on me.¹ I know how to cure the Queen, but I cannot find the medicine.”

“Do you want to tell me that you can't get the medicine in the sea?” asked the King.

“You are quite right!”² said the doctor.

“Tell me what medicine you want for the Queen,” said Rju Jin.

“I want the liver of a live monkey!”³ answered the doctor.

“The liver of a live monkey! But we cannot find it in the sea!” cried the King.

“Only that can save the Queen,” said the doctor.

“Very well, we must get it then. But where shall we find a monkey?”

“Not very far from here there is a Monkey Island⁴ where many monkeys live,” said the doctor.

“How can my servants catch a monkey?”

-
1. have pity on me — 可怜我吧，饶了我吧。
 2. You are quite right! — 你说得对极了。
 3. the liver of a live [laiv] monkey — 一只活猴的肝。
 4. Monkey Island — 猴岛。

asked the Dragon King. "Monkeys live on dry land, and we live in the water. What shall we do?"

"This is the greatest difficulty, of course," said the doctor. "But I am sure that among your servants you can find one who can walk on dry land."

"We must do something," said the King, and he called his chief minister and asked him for advice.

The chief minister thought for some time, and then said:

"I know what we must do! Call the jelly fish here. He is ugly, but he is proud, because he can walk on land with his four legs like a tortoise.¹ Send him to the Island of Monkeys. He will catch one and bring it here."

The King sent for the jelly fish, and told him to go to the Island of Monkeys at once.

The jelly fish grew very pale,² and said:

"I don't know where the island is and I don't know how to catch monkeys. I am afraid that I shall not be able to bring one."

"We know that a monkey is much stronger than you are," said the chief minister. "The only way to catch one is to play a trick on³ it."

1. like a tortoise ['tɔ:təs] — 像烏龜一樣。

2. grew very pale — 吓得(臉色)蒼白。

3. to play a trick on ... — 用計騙(它)。

"How can I play a trick on a monkey? I don't know how to do it," said the poor jelly fish.¹

"Listen then," said the chief minister. "When you come to the Island of Monkeys and meet some of them, you must try to get very friendly with one. Tell him that you are a servant of the Dragon King, and invite him to come and visit the Dragon King's Palace. Speak to him of the beauty of the Palace and the wonders of the sea,² and he will want to see it all!"

"But how can I bring the monkey here? You know monkeys don't swim!" said the jelly fish who did not want to go to the Island of Monkeys.

"You must carry him on your back. What is the use of³ your shell if you can't do that!" said the chief minister.

"But he will be very heavy!" cried the poor jelly fish.

"You mustn't think about that, because you are working for the Dragon King!" answered the chief minister.

"I shall do my best then," said the jelly fish, and he swam away from the Palace towards the Monkey Island. The jelly fish swam

1. the poor jelly fish — 'poor' 这里作 '可怜' 解。

2. the wonders of the sea — 海洋奇观。

3. what is the use of — 有什么用。

so quickly that he came to the Island in a few hours.¹ There he looked round² and saw a big tree with long branches, and on one of those branches was a monkey.

“What luck!”³ thought the jelly fish. “Now I must tell him of the beauty of the Palace and of all the wonders which he can see at the bottom of the sea. Perhaps he will want to come back with me to the Palace.”

So the jelly fish slowly walked towards the tree. In those old days the jelly fish had four legs and a hard shell like a tortoise. When he got to the tree⁴ he said:

“How do you do, Mr. Monkey? Isn't it a fine day?”

“A very fine day,” answered the monkey from the tree. “But I don't know you. Where do you live and what is your name?”

“My name is jelly fish. I am one of the servants of the Dragon King. I have heard so much of your beautiful island that I have come to see it,” answered the jelly fish.

“I am very glad to see you,” said the monkey.

“By-the-by,”⁵ said the jelly fish, “do you

1. in a few hours — 几个小时后.

2. looked round — 朝四周看看.

3. What luck! — 运气多好!

4. got to the tree — 走到了树旁.

5. by-the-by — 順便問一句.

know anything about the Palace of the Dragon King of the Sea where I live?"

"I have heard much about it, but I have not seen it," answered the monkey.

"Then you must go and see it, for it is the most beautiful place in the world," said the jelly fish.

"Is it so beautiful as you say?" asked the monkey in surprise.

Then the jelly fish began to tell the monkey about the beauty of the Sea King's Palace, and the beautiful garden with its trees of white, pink and red coral, and the fruit which hang on the branches.

The monkey grew more and more interested,¹ and then he came down the tree, because he did not want to lose a word² of the story.

"Now I shall catch him," thought the jelly fish, but aloud he said:

"Mr. Monkey, I must now go back. Don't you want to go³ with me and see the Palace of the Dragon King? Then I shall be able to show you all the wonders of the sea."

"Of course, I want to go very much," said

1. The monkey grew more and more interested. — 猴子越听越感兴趣。

2. did not want to lose a word — 不愿意错过一个字。

3. Don't you want to go? — 你愿意去吗? (客气的说法; 比 "do you want" 要婉转.)

the monkey, "but how can I cross the water? I can't swim, as you know!"

"It is not so difficult. I can carry you on my back."

"Can you? I am afraid that I am too heavy for you," said the monkey.

"I can do it quite easily. I am strong enough, so don't be afraid," answered the jelly fish, and he took the monkey on his back and stepped into the sea.

"Keep very still,¹ Mr. Monkey," said the jelly fish, "or you can fall into the water."

"Please don't swim so fast," cried the monkey.

But the jelly fish swam quickly through the waves with the monkey on his back. He was very proud that he was bringing the monkey to the Palace. When they were about half-way,² the jelly fish who did not know anatomy, said to the monkey:

"Mr. Monkey, tell me, have you your liver with you?"³

The monkey looked at the jelly fish in surprise. "Why do you ask me such a question?" he cried.

1. keep very still — 一点也别动。

2. were about half-way — 差不多走到半路时。

3. ... have you your liver with you? — 你帶了你的肝沒有?

"This is very important," said the stupid jelly fish.

"Why is my liver so important to you?" asked the monkey.

"Oh! you will learn it later," said the jelly fish.

The monkey grew a little nervous¹ and asked the jelly fish to tell him why his liver was so important. At first the jelly fish did not want to tell him anything. But then the monkey grew so nervous that the jelly fish was sorry for him, and told him everything.

"The Queen is very ill and the doctor says that only a monkey's liver can cure her. That is why² I am taking you to the Palace," the stupid jelly fish told the monkey. But the monkey was a clever animal, and he thought that the best plan was not to show his fear; so he tried to think of some way out.³

"The doctor will take my liver out, and I shall die!" thought the monkey. "I must go back to my island at once."

"What a pity, Mr. Jelly Fish," he said cheerfully, "that you did not tell me about it before!"

"I did not tell you about it before," said

1. grew a little nervous — 有些緊張起來。

2. that is why ... — 這就是為什麼....

3. think of some way out — 想個辦法; 找條出路
(擺脫危險)。

the jelly fish, "because I was afraid to return to the Dragon King without a monkey."

"You are quite mistaken,"¹ said the monkey. "Monkeys have many livers, and we can give a liver or two when the Dragon Queen of the Sea wants it. But you did not speak in time, and I left all my livers on the tree."

"Do you want to say that you left all your livers on the island?" asked the jelly fish.

"Yes," said the clever monkey, "during the daytime I leave my liver on the branch of a tree, because it is very much in the way² when I climb from tree to tree. When I was listening to your interesting story I forgot about it, and left it on the tree. Why did you not tell me about it in time!"

The jelly fish was very sorry when he heard this, because he believed every word that the monkey said. The monkey was of no good without a liver.³ The jelly fish stopped and told the monkey about it.

"Well,"⁴ said the monkey, "I am really sorry for you when I think of all your trouble; but if you only take me back to the place

1. You are quite mistaken. — 你錯了.

2. very much in the way — 很碍事.

3. The monkey was of no good without a liver. — 这个猴子沒有肝就沒有什麼用处. was of no good: 沒有什麼用.

4. Well — 哎呀 (語氣詞).

where you found me, I shall soon be able to get my liver."

The jelly fish did not want to go all the way back¹ to the island again; but the monkey said:

"I shall take my best liver and then we shall go to the Palace."

The jelly fish believed the monkey and turned towards the Island of Monkeys once more.²

When the jelly fish reached the shore the monkey climbed quickly up the tree which was his home, then he looked down at the jelly fish and said:

"Thank you very much! Please give my compliments³ to the Dragon King when you return!"

"But you have promised to come with me," the jelly fish cried in surprise.

The monkey laughed:

"I cannot lose my liver, it is a very important thing for me," he said.

"You have promised to give it to me!" cried the jelly fish, and his eyes were full of tears.

"It was a false promise," answered the

1. to go all the way back — 又一路的赶回去.

2. once more — 又一次.

3. please give my compliments to ... — 請代向... 問好.

monkey. Then he began to laugh at the jelly fish and told him that he did not want to go to the Dragon King's Palace where the old doctor was waiting for him.

"I shall not give you my liver," the monkey cried. "Come and get it if you can!"

Now the jelly fish understood how stupid he was, and he decided to return to the Dragon King of the Sea and tell him everything.

The monkey laughed loudly when the poor jelly fish was swimming away from the island.

In the Palace the Dragon King, the doctor, the chief minister, and all the servants were waiting for the return of the jelly fish. When they saw him they greeted him very loudly. They began to thank him, and then they asked him where the monkey was.

The jelly fish was very much afraid of the king, but he told him everything.

"I brought the monkey half-way over the sea,"¹ said the jelly fish, "but then I told him why you needed him; and the monkey told me that he had no liver with him and that the liver was on the island; and we swam back to get the liver and when we came to the island the monkey got into his tree and began to laugh at me, because I was so stupid."

1. I brought the monkey half-way over the sea —
我带着那猴子越过半边海洋。

The Dragon King grew very angry, and he at once gave orders¹ to punish the jelly fish. The punishment was terrible. The King ordered his servants to pull all the bones out of the body of the jelly fish and then beat him with sticks.

The poor jelly fish began to cry and ask for pity.² But the Dragon King did not even want to listen to him. The servants of the Palace pulled out his bones and beat him so hard with sticks that he became quite flat.³ Then they threw him into the water, and left him there.

From this story we see that long, long ago the jelly fish had a shell and bones like a tortoise. But when the servants of the Dragon King pulled all his bones out he became quite soft. All the jelly fishes who lived after him were also soft, as you can see them to-day when the high waves throw them up on the shores of Japan.

The Wise Monkey and the Boar

Long, long ago, there lived in a little town in Japan a travelling monkey-man.⁴ He went

1. gave orders — 下命令。

2. ask for pity — 請求寬恕。

3. became quite flat — 變得相當的扁了。

4. a travelling monkey-man — 耍猴戲的人。

from place to place with his monkey and showed the animal's tricks to people. In this way he earned his living.¹

One evening the man came home in a very bad mood and told his wife to send for the butcher the next morning.

The wife asked her husband in surprise:

"Why do you want to send for the butcher?"

"It's no use to keep the monkey, he's too old and forgets his tricks. I beat him with my stick as hard as I can, but he does not dance well. I must sell him to the butcher."

The woman was very sorry for the poor little animal, and asked her husband to have pity on the monkey, but the man did not want to listen to her.

The monkey was in the next room and heard every word of the conversation. He soon understood what the man wanted to do with him, and he said to himself:²

"How cruel my master is! I served him well all my life, and now he wants to kill me because I am old and weak. The butcher will cut my poor body into pieces and sell the meat. What shall I do?³ Oh, what shall I do? Ah! I know what to do! A wild boar lives in the

1. In this way he earned his living. — 他靠这种方法来挣钱维持生活。

2. he said to himself — 自言自语地说。

3. What shall I do? — 我怎么办呢?

forest not far from here. Everybody says that he is very wise. Perhaps if I go to him and tell him about my trouble, he will give me his advice. I shall go and try."

The monkey went out of the house and ran as quickly as he could to the forest to find the boar. The boar was at home, and the monkey began his story at once.

"Good Mr. Boar, I know that you are very wise. I am in great trouble, only *you* can help me. I am old now and cannot dance well, and the master wants to sell me to the butcher. What shall I do? Will you tell me that? I know how wise you are!"

The boar was glad to hear such pleasant words and decided to help the monkey. He thought a little and then said:

"Hasn't your master a baby?"

"Oh, yes," said the monkey, "he has a little son."

"Doesn't his baby lie near the door in the morning when your mistress begins her work in the house? Well, I shall come to your house early and when nobody is near the child I shall take it¹ and run away with it."

"What then?"² said the monkey.

1. I shall take it — 我将把孩子带走 (很小的孩子可用 'it').

2. What then? — 然后怎么办呢?

"Don't you understand, this will frighten the mother, and before she calls your master, you must run after me and save the child and take it home to its parents, and you will see that when the butcher comes they will not sell you."

The monkey thanked the boar many times¹ and went home. He did not sleep much² that night, as you understand, because his life was in danger, and he was thinking about the boar's plan. He got up very early and began to wait. Soon the master's wife opened the door, placed her child near it and began to clean the house and prepare the breakfast.

The child was playing in the morning sunlight. Suddenly there was a noise at the door and a loud cry from the child. The mother ran out from the kitchen, and she saw the boar who was running through the gate with her child. She cried out loudly and then ran into the room where her husband was still sleeping. He sat up slowly,³ rubbed his eyes, and asked why his wife was making all that noise. When the man understood what his wife was telling him, they both ran outside the gate. The boar was far away, but they saw the

1. many times — 多次。

2. did not sleep much — 沒有睡好。

3. sat up slowly — 慢慢地坐起來。

monkey who was running after the boar as hard as his legs could carry him.¹

Both the man and his wife did not know how to thank the wise monkey when he brought the child back to them.

"There!"² said the wife. "This is the animal which you want to kill — the animal which saved your child."

"You are right, wife," said the man and he carried the child into the house. "You may send the butcher back when he comes, and now give us all a good breakfast and the monkey too."

When the butcher came they sent him away and asked him to bring some meat for the dinner; and the monkey lived the rest of his days in peace,³ and his master never beat him again.

1. running... as hard as his legs could carry him

— 他拼命跑，能跑多快就跑多快。

2. there! — 你瞧!

3. lived the rest of his days in peace — 平平安安地度过了他的晚年。

TALES FROM INDIA¹

A New Way of Cooking

Once upon a time there lived a poor Indian. He had no money, and there was no food in his house. So once he came to the Maharaja² to ask for help.

The Maharaja did not want to help him. So he said:

“I shall give the man one thousand rupees, but he must pass one night in the tank of cold water behind my palace; and nothing must warm him.”

The Indian was really very poor and he needed money for his family very much. So, though the month of January was very cold, he agreed to pass one night in the cold water in order to³ get the large sum of money.

The Maharaja did not believe that the man could pass a night in cold water and ordered his people to look after him.

Early the next morning the Maharaja wanted to know where the man was. One of his servants came and said:

“The man stayed in the water all night

1. India ['indjə] — 印度.

2. Maharaja [ˌmɑːhə'ɾɑːdʒə] — (印度) 土邦主.

3. in order to — 为了.

and came out of it in the morning. He is quite well."¹

"Is it possible?" asked the Maharaja.

"Yes, your Highness,"² answered the servant, "we looked after him all the night."

Maharaja: "Are you sure that there was no fire nearby?"

Servant: "There was no fire nearby, your Highness."

Maharaja: "Was there any light?"

Servant: "There was a light on the balcony of the palace, your Highness."

Maharaja: "Did the man look at it?"

Servant: "Of course, he looked at it all the time."

Maharaja: "Ah, now I see how he could keep himself warm.³ Go and tell him that I am not going to pay him the money because he could keep himself warm with the light on the balcony."

When the poor man learned all this, he felt so sorry that he could not walk and sat down by the palace gate.

"The Court Jester⁴ was on his way to⁵ the palace when he saw the poor man. He asked

1. He is quite well. — 他很好 (沒冻坏).

2. your Highness — 殿下 (对皇族的尊称).

3. could keep himself warm — 能使他自己不受冻.

4. the Court [kɔ:t] Jester — 宫廷小丑.

5. on his way to... — 在到...的路上.

him why he looked so sorry, and the poor man told the Jester how cruel the Maharaja was.

The Jester said, "Don't be so sorry. If you come and stay at my house, I shall make the Maharaja give you¹ the money."

The man was glad to hear it and he followed the Jester to his house.

The Jester went out, found some people and asked them to get a long bamboo. When they brought the bamboo, the Jester asked the people to help him to put the bamboo in front of his house. Then he put a pot at the top of it. Then he made a fire at its foot and sat down near it.

The Maharaja wanted to see his Jester and he sent for him. The man who went to call the Jester saw in front of the Jester's house a long bamboo, a pot at its top, and a fire at its foot. He told the Jester to come to the palace.

"My dear friend," said the Jester, "tell his Highness that I cannot come to the palace now. I am simply starving and I must prepare something to eat. My wife is ill, so I am cooking my food myself."

When the man told the Maharaja about the Jester, who was cooking his food in such a strange way,² the Maharaja sent some other

1. make...give you... — 使...給你...

2. in such a strange way — 用这种奇怪的方法。

people to see what was the matter with the Jester. They came back and told him about the Jester's strange way of cooking. "Your Highness," they said, "there is no doubt¹ that the Jester is mad."

The Maharaja listened to it in surprise and went to see for himself what was the matter with his Jester.

When the Jester saw the Maharaja, he said to him very politely: "I am very sorry to trouble you, your Highness. But you see, I could not go away because my dinner is not ready. I am poor and cannot keep a cook, and my wife is ill, so I must prepare my food myself. But I shall not be long.² I shall have only rice to-day and I hope that it will be soon ready."

Maharaja: "But where is the rice which you are cooking?"

Jester: "Why, the rice is in the pot at the top of the bamboo."

Maharaja: "Well, that is strange! How can you cook rice in such a way?"

Jester: "You can easily understand it. You see, the pot with rice and water is there and the fire is here, and the heat of the fire goes up to the top of the bamboo and cooks the rice there. Is it not clear to you?"

1. there is no doubt — 毫無疑問。

2. I shall not be long. — 我过一忽儿就来。

Maharaja: "You are mad. How can the fire heat the pot at such a distance?"¹

Jester: "If a Maharaja goes mad,² it is natural³ that his servants also go mad. If the light of a lamp on the balcony could warm the body of a man in the tank, my fire here can heat the pot there."

Maharaja: "Ah! Now I understand what you mean. Well, I am really very sorry for the poor man. Can anyone find him?"

The Jester called the man, who came at once, and the Maharaja had to pay him his money.

A Lame Scribe⁴

A peasant, who could not read or write, once went to a man and asked him to write a letter for him. He asked to address the letter to his landlord who lived in a town not very far off.⁵

"I cannot write your letter," said the man, "because I have a bad leg."

"Sir," said the peasant, "I do not know

1. at such a distance — 这样一个距离.

2. goes mad — 发疯了.

3. it is natural — 很自然.

4. a lame scribe — 跛腿的代写书信的人.

5. not very far off — 不太远.

much, but I cannot see what a bad leg has to do with writing a letter.”¹

“It has much to do,” said the man, “because I cannot walk so far and read the letter to your landlord.”

“What do you mean, sir?” said the peasant. “My landlord knows how to read and there are men with him who can read too. Why then need you go and read the letter for them?”

“Don’t you understand,” answered the other man, “that only *I* can read the letters which I write?”

A Witty Servant

It was night; and in a little country-house a gentleman went to bed. His servant, Rama, was sleeping on the floor near his bed.

“Rama, Rama,” cried the master. “Is it raining? Go and see.”

The master repeated his question many times because it was very difficult to wake up Rama. Then Rama rubbed his eyes, clapped his hands and answered:

“It is raining, master.”

“How do you know?” asked the master.

“The cat came in,” answered Rama.

“But how does it prove that it is raining?”

1. what...has to do with writing a letter — (癱腿) 跟写信有什么关系。

"I felt its coat,¹ sir," said Rama, "and it was wet."

"All right!" said the master. "Will you put out the lamp?² I cannot sleep with the light."

"Well, sir," said Rama, "you cover your face with the sheet and it will be dark."

"You are a lazy fellow," said the master. "Go, shut the door."

"Master," said Rama, "I did two things for you. Now it is your turn³ to do the third."

As soon as Rama said this he turned over and fell asleep.

-
1. I felt its coat — 我摸过猫身上 (coat 指动物的皮毛).
 2. put out the lamp — 熄灯.
 3. it is your turn — 现在该轮到你了.

TALES FROM TURKEY¹

The Crow-Peri²

Once upon a time there was a man who had one son. This man used to go out into the forest all day and catch birds for sale.³

When the father died, the son lived all alone. He knew nothing about his father's profession. One day he was looking for a piece of bread in the house and found a bird's snare. He took it and went into the forest, and set the snare in a tree. At that moment a crow flew down upon the tree, but as the poor bird did not see the snare, she fell into it. The young man climbed up after it, but when he opened the snare and took the crow she said to him: "O dear man, let me go free.⁴ Let me go free and I shall give you some beautiful things." The crow begged and begged and at last the young man let her go free and again he set the snare in the tree. Soon another bird came and flew right into the snare.⁵ The young man climbed up the tree again to bring the bird

1. Turkey ['tə:ki] — 土耳其.

2. the Crow-Peri ['krou 'piəri] — 烏鴉仙女.

peri: 波斯神話中的仙女.

3. catch birds for sale — 捕鳥出賣.

4. let me go free — 放了我吧.

5. flew right into the snare — 正好飛進網里.

down.

The bird was very beautiful. It was more beautiful than all the birds in the forest. While he was looking at it, the crow again came to him and said, "Take that bird to the Padishah,¹ and he will buy it from you."

So the young man took the bird, put it into a cage, and carried it to the palace. When the Padishah saw the beautiful little bird, he liked it very much and gave the young man so much money for it that he did not know what to do with it. The Padishah put the bird into a golden cage, and went to see it every day.

Now² the Padishah had a minister who was a very bad man. He was very jealous of the young man who now got very rich. He thought day and night how he could take the young man out of his path.³ At last he thought of a plan. One day he went to the Padishah and said, "Oh, my lord⁴ Padishah. Your beautiful bird does not sing because he is unhappy. He must have an ivory palace. Build him an ivory palace and he will sing."

"Yes," said the Padishah, "I think you are

1. Padishah [ˈpɑːdɪʃɑː] — 大王 (土耳其苏丹王).

2. now — 再說 (講故事轉語氣時常用).

3. how he could take the young man out of his path — 他怎樣才能把這個年輕人從他的道路上 (升官發財的道路) 除去.

4. my lord [mi ˈlɔːd] — 我的君主.

quite right, but how can I get enough ivory to make him a palace?"

"The little fowler who brought the bird here," said the minister, "can find the ivory."

So the Padishah sent for the little fowler, and ordered him to make an ivory palace for the bird. "I know you can get the ivory," said the Padishah.

"Oh, my lord Padishah," said the young man, "where shall I get all this ivory?"

"That is your business,"¹ answered the Padishah. "You can look for it forty days, but you must bring it here by that time,² or I shall cut off your head."³

That frightened the young man very much and he did not know what to do. Suddenly the crow flew up to him and asked him: "What are you thinking about? Why are you so sad?" Then the young man said: "I have a great trouble. The little bird does not sing. It must have an ivory palace and the Padishah ordered me to get the ivory for it."

"Well," said the crow, "go to the Padishah, and ask him for forty wagons of wine!"

So the young man went to the palace, got forty wagons of wine, and when he was coming back with these wagons the crow came and

1. That is your business. — 那是你的事。

2. by that time — 到那时 (四十天期滿的時候)。

3. cut off your head — 杀你的头。

said: "There is a forest nearby. In this forest there are forty large trenches. All the elephants of the whole world come to drink out of these trenches. Go and fill them with wine instead of water. The elephants will drink the wine and get drunk¹ and fall asleep. Then you can pull out their tusks and take them to the Padishah."

The youth did as the bird said. He pulled out the elephants' tusks, put them into his forty wagons and returned with them to the palace. The Padishah was very glad to see all this ivory. He ordered the minister to build a palace at once, gave the little fowler much money and sent him home.

So the little bird lived in the ivory palace, and he hopped cheerfully from place to place but he did not sing.

"Ah!" said the bad minister. "The bird does not sing. He is unhappy in his ivory palace because he does not see his master. Bring his master and he will sing."

"Who knows who his master is, or where he lives?" said the Padishah sadly.

"The little fowler who brought the bird and got the elephants' tusks must know the bird's master too," answered the bad minister.

So the Padishah sent for the little fowler

1. get drunk — 喝醉了。

once more and said to him: "Bring the bird's master here."

"How can I tell who his master is, when I caught him by chance¹ in a forest?" asked the fowler.

"That is your business," said the Padishah, "but you must find him and bring him here, or I shall cut off your head. You can look for him forty days."

The youth went home and cried bitterly. Soon the crow flew up to him and asked him, "Why are you crying?"

"I have a great trouble," said the young man, and he told the crow of his new trouble.

"Don't cry," said the crow. "Go quickly to the Padishah and ask him for a large ship. She² must be large enough to hold forty maid-servants and a beautiful garden and a bathroom."

The young man went to the Padishah and told him what he needed for his journey.

When the ship was ready and the young man went on board the ship,³ the crow flew up and said to him: "Go only to the right.⁴ In ten days you will see a high mountain. Forty Peris live at the foot of this mountain. They will see your ship and they will want

1. by chance — 偶然的.

2. She — 船的代名詞用 'she'.

3. went on board the ship — 上了船.

4. Go only to the right. — 只朝右边走.

to look at everything on it. But you must allow only their Queen to come on board, for she is the mistress of the bird. And while you are showing her the ship, set sail¹ and do not stop till you come home."

So the young man went on board the ship, went always to the right and did not stop till he came to the mountain. The forty Peris were playing on the seashore and when they saw the ship they all wanted to look at everything on it. The Queen of the Peris asked the little fowler: "May I come on board your ship? Will you show it to me?"

"Yes," said the little fowler, "I shall be very glad to show you everything on it," and he brought her to the ship.

The Queen liked the beautiful ship very much. She walked in the garden on board the ship and when she saw the bathroom she said: "I want to have a bath² in this beautiful bathroom." And she stepped into the bathroom and while she was bathing the ship went off.

When the Peri finished her bathing and stepped upon the deck she saw nothing but³ the sea around her. She began to cry bitterly, because she was afraid. She asked the young

1. set sail — 开船.

2. have a bath (= take a bath) — 洗个澡.

3. she saw nothing but ... — 除了...以外什么也不见.

man: "Where am I going? Who is your master?"

The young man answered, "Don't be afraid. You are going to a Padishah's palace, and you will live among good people."

In ten days they came to the city of the Padishah. The Padishah came to meet the Queen of the Peris and brought her to the palace. When she was passing by the ivory palace of the bird, the bird began to sing a beautiful song and he was singing all day long. When the Peri heard the little bird, she stopped crying and was happy again.

The Padishah loved the beautiful Queen very much. He decided to marry her. So the wedding-banquet quickly followed. The Padishah had the beautiful Queen on his right hand and the beautiful bird on his left hand, and there was not a happier man in the world than the Padishah.

But the bad minister was now jealous of the little fowler even more.

One day the Queen fell ill. No medicine could help her.¹ The doctors said to the Padishah: "Your wife must have the medicine which she left in her own fairy palace."

"But who can bring the medicine?" asked the Padishah.

1. No medicine [/'medsin] could help her. — 沒有药能够救她。

"The young man who caught the little bird and got the tusks and brought the Peri must know how to get the medicine," said the bad minister.

So the little fowler went on board his ship again. He was just about to sail¹ when the crow came to him and asked him, "Where are you going?"

The young man answered, "The Queen is ill and I must bring the medicine from the fairy palace."

"Well," said the crow, "go and you will find the palace behind the mountain. Two lions stand in the gates, but take this feather and touch their mouths with it and they will let you go into the palace."

The youth took the feather, reached the mountain and saw the palace behind it. He went to the gates, and there stood the two lions. He took out the feather and touched their mouths with it. And they let him go into the palace.

The Peris in the palace also saw the young man. When he told them that their Queen was ill, they gave him the medicine at once. He went on board his ship again and returned to the palace of the Padishah. When he came into the Queen's room with the medicine in his

1. was just about to sail — 刚要开船。

hand, the crow flew up to him. She sat down on his shoulder and they went up to the Queen's bed together.

The Queen was very ill, but when she drank the medicine she felt much better.¹ She opened her eyes, looked at the little fowler, and saw the crow on his shoulder. "Oh," said the Queen to the Padishah, "I know this crow. She was my maid. She was so lazy that I changed her into a crow.² But now I forgive her because she was so kind to the little fowler and helped him in his troubles."

At these words the crow shook all over³ and at once a beautiful Peri stood before the young fowler. She was so beautiful that there was little difference between her and the Queen of the Peris. And now she could speak and she told the Padishah about the bad minister. The Padishah was very angry with the minister and ordered him to leave the country at once. He made the little fowler his minister. The little fowler liked the Crow-Peri very much. He married her and they all lived happily till their last day.

1. she felt much better — 她感到好多了。

2. I changed her into a crow — 我把她变成一只烏鴉。

3. at these words the crow shook all over — 听了这些话烏鴉就混身发抖。

The Piece of Liver

Once upon a time there was an old woman who wanted very much to have a piece of liver. So she gave her daughter two or three pence, and asked her to buy some liver in the market, wash it clean in the pond and then bring it home. The girl went to the market, bought some liver, took it to the pond, and washed it clean. While she was washing it a stork came down, took the liver out of her hand, and flew away with it. Then the girl cried, "Stork, stork! Give me back my liver. I must bring it to my mammy, or she will beat me."

"Bring me a barley ear¹ instead of it," said the stork, "and I'll give you back the piece of liver."

The girl went to the straw-stalk² and said, "Straw-stalk, straw-stalk! Give me a barley ear. I'll give the barley ear to the stork, then the stork will give me back my liver, and I shall give the liver to my mammy."

"Ask Allah³ for rain, and you will have a little barley ear," said the straw-stalk.

Then the girl said, "Oh, Allah! Give me rain, please. Then I shall give the rain to the straw-stalk and the straw-stalk will give me a

1. a barley ear — 一个大麦的穗儿。

2. straw-stalk ['strɔ: 'stɔ:k] — 麦秆。

3. Allah ['ælə, 'ælɑ:] — (伊斯兰教) 阿拉, 真主。

barley ear; then I shall give the barley ear to the stork, and the stork will give me back my liver. Then I shall give the liver to my mammy." While she was saying these words, a man came up to her and said, "Oh, little girl! You must have a censer because without a censer your words will not get to Allah.¹ Go to the bazaar-keeper² and ask him for a censer."

So she went to the bazaar-keeper and cried, "Bazaar-keeper, bazaar-keeper, give me a censer. I shall burn flowers before Allah, and Allah will give me rain; then I shall give rain to the straw-stalk, and the straw-stalk will give me a barley ear. If the straw-stalk gives me a barley ear, I can give it to the stork; then the stork will give me back my liver and I shall give it to my mammy!"

"I'll give you a censer," said the bazaar-keeper, "but you must bring me a shoe from the shoemaker."

So the girl went to the shoemaker and said to him, "Shoemaker, shoemaker! Give me a shoe. I shall give the shoe to the bazaar-keeper, then the bazaar-keeper will give me a censer and I shall burn flowers before Allah; then Allah will give me rain and I shall give rain to the straw-stalk; then the straw-stalk will

1. your words will not get to Allah — 你的話就達不到真主那里。

2. bazaar-keeper [bə'zɑ:'ki:pə] — 市場主。

give me a barley ear and I shall give the barley ear to the stork; then the stork will give me back the liver and I shall give the liver to my mammy."

But the shoemaker said, "I'll give you a shoe, but you must bring me a piece of leather."

So the girl went to the tanner¹ and said, "Tanner, tanner! Give me a piece of leather. I shall give the leather to the shoemaker and the shoemaker will give me a shoe for it;² then I shall give the shoe to the bazaar-keeper and the bazaar-keeper will give me a censer; then I shall burn flowers before Allah and Allah will give me rain; then I shall give the rain to the straw-stalk and the straw-stalk will give me a barley ear; I shall give the barley ear to the stork and the stork will give me back my liver. So I shall give the liver to my mammy."

"Bring me a hide³ from the ox and I shall make a piece of leather out of it,"⁴ said the tanner.

So the girl went to the ox and said, "Ox, ox! give me a hide. I shall give the hide to the tanner and the tanner will make a piece of leather out of it; then I shall give the lea-

1. tanner [/'tænə] — 制革匠.

2. for it = for the piece of leather

3. hide — 兽皮.

4. make ... out of it — 把它来做成 ...

ther to the shoemaker and the shoemaker will give me a shoe; then I shall give the shoe to the bazaar-keeper and the bazaar-keeper will give me a censer; I shall burn flowers before Allah and Allah will give me rain; then I shall give the rain to the straw-stalk and the straw-stalk will give me a barley ear; I shall give the barley ear to the stork and the stork will give me back my liver. So I shall give the liver to my mammy."

The ox said, "Bring me some straw and I'll give you a hide for it."

So the girl went to the farmer and said to him: "Farmer, farmer! Give me some straw. I must give the straw to the ox and the ox will give me a hide; then I shall give the hide to the tanner and the tanner will give me a piece of leather; then I shall give the leather to the shoemaker and the shoemaker will give me a shoe; I shall give the shoe to the bazaar-keeper and the bazaar-keeper will give me a censer; I shall burn flowers before Allah and Allah will give me rain; then I shall give the rain to the straw-stalk and the straw-stalk will give me a barley ear; then I shall give the barley ear to the stork and the stork will give me back the liver. So I shall give the liver to my mammy."

The farmer said to the girl, "I'll give you the straw, but you must help me to milk the cow."¹

1. milk the cow — 挤牛奶。

"Good," said the girl. "I shall help you to milk the cow. I can do it very well." So she went to the field and milked the cow, and the farmer gave her some straw for her help. The girl took the straw to the ox, and the ox gave her a hide. She took the hide to the tanner, and the tanner gave her a piece of leather. She took the leather to the shoemaker, and the shoemaker gave her a shoe. She took the shoe to the bazaar-keeper, and the bazaar-keeper gave her a censer. She lit the censer and cried: "Oh, Allah! Give me rain, please. I shall give the rain to the straw-stalk; the straw-stalk will give me a barley ear; I shall give the barley ear to the stork; the stork will give me back my liver and I shall give the liver to my mammy."

Then Allah gave her rain and she gave the rain to the straw-stalk, and the straw-stalk gave her a barley ear and she gave the barley ear to the stork, and the stork gave her back the liver and she gave the liver to her mammy, and her mammy cooked the liver and ate it.

VOCABULARY

A

able ['eɪbl]: be able 能够

acre ['eɪkə] *n.* 英亩

across [ə'krɒs] *prep.* 越
过, 走过

add [æd] *v.* 加上

address [ə'dres] *v.* 交談,
对...說

advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 劝告

afraid [ə'freɪd] *adj.* 害怕

after ['ɑ:ftə] *prep.* 以后

again [ə'geɪn] *adv.* 再, 又

ago [ə'gəʊ] *adv.* 以前

agree [ə'gri:] *v.* 同意

ah [ɑ:] *int.* 啊!

all [ɔ:l] *pron.* 所有, 全部

all day long 一天到晚,
整天

allow [ə'laʊ] *v.* 允許

alone [ə'ləʊn] *a.* 孤单的

aloud [ə'laʊd] *adv.* 高声

also ['ɔ:lsəʊ] *adv.* 也

always ['ɔ:lwəz] *adv.* 永远

amber ['æmbə] *n.* 琥珀

among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在...
之中

anatomy [ə'nætəmi] *n.* 解
剖学

angry ['æŋgri] *adj.* 生气

another [ə'nʌðə] *pron.* 另
一个

answer ['ɑ:nsə] *v.* 回答

any ['eni] *pron.* 任何

anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron.* 任
何人

anything ['eniθɪŋ] *pron.*
任何东西

around [ə'raʊnd] *prep.*
四周

as [æz] *conj.* 像

as...as 像...一样

ashes ['æʃɪz] *n. pl.* 灰烬

ask [ɑ:sk] *v.* 問, 請求

ask for 請求

asleep [ə'sli:p]: fall asleep
睡着了

at [æt] *prep.*

at first 最初

at last 最后

at once 立刻

ate [et, eit] 見 eat

attentively [ə'tentivli] *adv.*
仔細地, 注意地

autumn ['ɔ:təm] *n.* 秋季

away [ə'wei] *adv.* 离开,
走开

axe [æks] *n.* 斧

B

baby ['beɪbi] *n.* 嬰孩

back [bæk] *adv.* 回来, 后面

bad [bæd] *adj.* 坏的

balcony ['bælkəni] *n.* 阳台

- barley** ['bɑ:li] *n.* 大麦
- basket** ['bɑ:skit] *n.* 籃子
- bath** [bɑ:θ] *n.* 洗澡
have a bath 洗个澡
take a bath 洗个澡
- bathe** [beið] *v.* 洗澡
- bathroom** ['bɑ:θrum] *n.*
 洗澡間
- bazaar-keeper** [bə'zɑ: 'ki:pə] *n.* 市場主人
- be** [bi:] (was, were; been) *v.* 是
- beak** [bi:k] *n.* 嘴 (鳥嘴)
- beat** [bi:t] *v.* (beat, beaten) 打, 揍
- beautiful** ['bju:təful] *adj.* 美丽的, 漂亮的
- beautifully** ['bju:təfuli] *adv.* 美丽, 漂亮
- beauty** ['bju:ti] *n.* 美丽, 美女
- became** [bi'keim] 見 **become**
- because** [bi'koz] *conj.* 因为
- become** [bi'kam] *v.* (became, become) 变得, 变为
- bed** [bed] *n.* 床
- before** [bi'fɔ:] *prep.* 以前
- beg** [beg] *v.* 乞討, 乞求
- began** [bi'gæn] 見 **begin**
- begin** [bi'gin] *v.* (began, begun) 开始
- behind** [bi'haind] *adv.* 后面
- believe** [bi'li:v] *v.* 相信
- best** [best] *adj.* 最好的;
adv. 最好地
- better** ['betə] *adj.* 較好的;
adv. 較好地
- big** [big] *adj.* 大的
- bird** [bɜ:d] *n.* 鳥
- bite** [bait] *v.* (bit, bitten) 咬
- bitterly** ['bitəli] *adv.* 悲痛地
- black** [blæk] *adj.* 黑的
- blow** [blou] *v.* (blew, blown) 打击
- blue** [blu:] *adj.* 蓝色
- boar** [bɔ:] *n.* 野猪
- body** ['bɒdi] *n.* 身体
- bone** [boun] *n.* 骨头
- both** [bouθ] *pron.* 两者
- bottom** ['bɒtəm] *n.* 底下
- bought** [bɔ:t] 見 **buy**
- boy** [bɔi] *n.* 男孩
- branch** [brɑ:ntʃ] *n.* 枝, 分枝
- brave** [breiv] *adj.* 勇敢的
- bread** [bred] *n.* 面包
- break** [breik] *v.* (broke, broken) 打碎
- breakfast** ['brekfəst] *n.* 早餐
- brick** [brik] *n.* 砖
- bright** [brait] *adj.* 光亮的, 明亮的
- brilliantly** ['briljəntli] *adv.* 光輝地, 灿烂地
- bring** [briŋ] *v.* (brought) 带, 拿

broad [brɔ:d] *adj.* 寬, 廣
brother ['brʌðə] *n.* 兄弟
brought [brɔ:t] *v.* 見 **bring**
build [bild] *v.* (built) 建
筑; 建設
burn [bɜ:n] *v.* (burnt) 燒
burn up 燒掉
burnt [bɜ:nt] 見 **burn**
business ['biznis] *n.* 生意,
事情
but [bʌt] *conj.* 但是; *prep.*
除...以外
butcher ['bʊtʃə] *n.* 屠夫
buy [bai] *v.* (bought) 買
by [bai] *prep.* 在旁, 靠近

C

cage [keidʒ] *n.* 籠子
call [kɔ:l] *v.* 叫
came [keim] 見 **come**
can [kæn] *v. aux.* (could)
能够
candle ['kændl] *n.* 蠟燭
care [keə] *n.* 照顧, 關心;
v. 照顧, 關心
carried 見 **carry**
carry ['kæri] *v.* (carried)
帶, 拿, 背, 挑
carry off 帶走, 奪去
cat [kæt] *n.* 貓
catch [kæts] *v.* (caught) 捉
censer ['sensə] *n.* 香爐
chance [tʃa:ns] *n.* 機會
by chance 碰巧
change [tʃeindʒ] *v.* 改變
charm [tʃɑ:m] *n.* 魅力

cheerfully [tʃiəfʊli] *adv.*
高兴地, 愉快地
chest [tʃest] *n.* 箱子
chief [tʃi:f] *adj.* 主要的
child [tʃaɪld] *n.* (复数:
children) 孩子
China [tʃaɪnə] *n.* 中國
city ['sɪti] *n.* 城市
clap [klæp] *v.* 拍(手)
claw [klɔ:z] *n.* (动物
的) 爪
clean [kli:n] *adj.* 干净的
clear [kliə] *adj.* 清楚的
clever ['klevə] *adj.* 聰明的
climb [klaɪm] *v.* 爬
climb over 爬过去
climb up 爬上去
close [kləʊz] *v.* 关上
cloud [klaʊd] *n.* 云
coat [kəʊt] *n.* 外衣; 动
物的外皮
cold [kəʊld] *adj.* 冷的
come [kʌm] *v.* (came,
come) 來
come back 回來
come down 下來
come out 出來
come up 上來
compliment ['kɒmplɪmənt]
n. 敬意, 問候
conversation [ˌkɒnvə'seɪ-
ʃn] *n.* 談話
cook [kʊk] *v.* 燒, 煮
cooking ['kʊkɪŋ] *adj.* 烹調
用的; *n.* 烹調
coral ['kɔrəl] *n.* 珊瑚

could [kud] 見 **can**
country ['kʌntri] *n.* 国家, 乡村
country house ['kʌntri 'haus] *n.* 乡村別墅
course [kɔ:s] *n.* 过程
of course 当然
cover ['kʌvə] *v.* 盖住
cow [kau] *n.* 母牛
cried [kraid] 見 **cry**
cross [krɒs] *v.* 过去, 穿过
crow [krou] *n.* 烏鴉
cruel [kruəl] *adj.* 残酷的
cry [krai] *v.* (cried) 哭, 叫喊
cry out 喊出来
cure [kjʊə] *v.* 治好
cut [kʌt] *v.* (cut) 切, 割, 砍
cut down 砍下来
cut off 砍掉, 割掉

D

daily ['deili] *adv.* 每天
dance [dɑ:ns] *n.* 舞蹈, 舞会; *v.* 跳舞
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* 危險
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *adj.* 危险的
dark [dɑ:k] *adj.* 黑的, 暗的
daughter ['dɔ:tə] *adj.* 女儿
day [dei] *n.* 一天
one day 有一天
dead [ded] *adj.* 死的
dear [diə] *adj.* 亲爱的

death [deθ] *n.* 死亡
decide [di'said] *v.* 决定
deck [dek] *n.* 甲板
describe [dis'kraɪb] *v.* 描写
did [did] 見 **do**
die [dai] *v.* 死亡
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n.* 不同, 区别
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *adj.* 困难的
difficulty ['dɪfɪkəlti] *n.* 困难
dinner ['dɪnə] *n.* 一餐飯
distance ['dɪstəns] *n.* 距离
do [du:] *v.* (did, done) 做
doctor ['dɒktə] *n.* 医生
dog [dɒg] *n.* 狗
done [dʌn] 見 **do**
door [dɔ:] *n.* 門
doubt [daʊt] *n.* 怀疑
down [daʊn] *adv.* 下去
dragon ['dræɡən] *n.* 龙
drank [dræŋk] 見 **drink**
dream [dri:m] *n.* 梦
dress [dres] *n.* 衣服
drink [drɪŋk] *v.* (drank, drunk) 喝
dry [draɪ] *adj.* 干的
during ['dʒʊərɪŋ] *prep.* 在一个时期內

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron.* 每一个
ear [iə] *n.* 耳朵, 穗
early ['ɜ:li] *adv.* 早

earn [eɪn] *v.* 賺(錢)
earth [ɜ:θ] *n.* 土地, 地球
easily ['i:zili] *adv.* 很容易地
eat [i:t] *v.* (ate, eaten) 吃
eat up 吃完
elder ['eldə] *adj.* 年长的
(old 的比較級)
elephant ['elifənt] *n.* 大象
empty ['empti] *adj.* 空的
end [end] *n.* 結局
enemy ['enimi] *n.* 敌人
enough [i'nʌf] *adj.* 足够的
enter ['entə] *v.* 进去
even ['i:vən] *adv.* 甚至
evening ['i:vniŋ] *n.* 晚上
ever ['evə] *adv.* (表示行为之‘有无’的不定副詞)
① (否定, 疑問, 条件) 任何时候; ② (肯定) 老是, 反复
every ['evri] *pron.* 每一个
everybody ['evribɒdi] *pron.* 每一个人
everything ['evriθiŋ] *pron.* 每一件事、东西等
eye [ei] *n.* 眼睛

F

face [feis] *n.* 脸
fairy ['feəri] *adj.* 神仙的
fall [fɔ:l] *v.* (fell, fallen) 落下
fall asleep 睡着了
fall ill 生病

fall off 掉下
false [fɔ:ls] *adj.* 假的
family ['fæmili] *n.* 家庭
far [fɑ:] *adj.* 远的
as far as 远到...
far away 很远
far off 很远
farm [fɑ:m] *n.* 庄园, 农場
farmer ['fɑ:mə] *n.* 农民
father ['fɑ:ðə] *n.* 父亲
fault [fɔ:lt] *n.* 缺点, 过错
fear [fiə] *n.* 担心, 害怕
shake with fear 吓得发抖
feather ['feðə] *n.* 羽毛
feed [fi:d] *v.* (fed) 喂, 飼养
feel [fi:l] *v.* (felt) 感到, 摸
feel sorry 感到抱歉, 感到遺憾
fell [fel] 見 fall
fellow ['feləu] *n.* 人, 傢伙
felt [felt] 見 feel
fence [fens] *n.* 篱笆, 围墙
few [fju:] *pron.* 少(可数)
a few 不多几个
field [fi:ld] *n.* 田地
fill [fil] *v.* 装满
find [faɪnd] *v.* (found) 发现, 找到
fine [faɪn] *adj.* 好的
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v.* 完成
fire [faɪə] *n.* 火
make a fire 生火
fire-place ['faɪəpleɪs] *n.* 壁炉, 火炉
first [fɜ:st] *num.* 第一

fish [fiʃ] *n.* 魚
flat [flæt] *adj.* 扁平的
flew [flu:] 見 fly
floor [flɔ:] *n.* 地板
flower [flaʊə] *n.* 花
fly [flai] *v.* (flew, flown) 飞
follow ['fɒləʊ] *v.* 跟着,
依照
food [fu:d] *n.* 食物
foot [fʊt] *n.* (复数: feet) 脚
at the foot of 在...脚下
for [fɔ:] *prep.* 为了
for breakfast 当早飯
forest ['fɒrɪst] *n.* 森林
forget [fə'get] *v.* (forgot,
forgotten) 忘記
forgive [fə'gɪv] *v.* (forgave,
forgiven) 原諒
forgot [fə'gɒt] 見 forget
forty ['fɔ:ti] *num.* 四十
found [faʊnd] 見 find
fowler ['faʊlə] *n.* 捕鳥者
fox [fɒks] *n.* 狐狸
free [fri:] *adj.* 自由的
friend [frend] *n.* 朋友
friendly ['frendli] *adj.* 友
好的
frighten ['fraɪtn] *v.* 害怕,
吓唬
from [frɒm] *prep.* 从...
front [frʌnt] *adj.* 前面
in front of... 在...前面
fruit [fru:t] *n.* 果实, 水果
full [fʊl] *adj.* 滿的
future ['fju:tʃə] *n.* 将来,
前途

G

garden ['gɑ:dn] *n.* 花园
gate [geɪt] *n.* 大門
gave [geɪv] 見 give
gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n.*
紳士
get [get] *v.* (got) 得到
get angry 发怒
get better 好点了 (如生
病等)
get friendly 成为友好
get rich 变富了
get rid of 摆脱, 丢弃
get tired 累了
get up 起来
girl [gɜ:l] *n.* 小女孩
give [gɪv] *v.* (gave,
given) 給
give away 送給
glad [glæd] *adj.* 高兴
be glad 高兴
go [gəʊ] *v.* (went, gone)
走, 去
be going 准备去 (有很
快就走的意思)
go back 回去
go out 出去
go to bed 上床睡覺
go up 走上去
gold [gəʊld] *n.* 金子
golden ['gəʊldən] *adj.* 金
色的
gone [gɒn] 見 go
good [gʊd] *adj.* 好的
good-bye ['gʊd 'baɪ] 再見

got [gɒt] 見 **get**
grain [greɪn] *n.* 谷物
grass [grɑ:s] *n.* 草
great [greɪt] *adj.* 大, 伟大
greedy ['gri:di] *adj.* 貪得无厌的
green [gri:n] *adj.* 貪心的, 綠色的
greet [gri:t] *v.* 招呼
grew [gru:] 見 **grow**
groom [gru:m] *n.* 侍从, 馬夫
ground [graund] *n.* 地
grow [grəu] *v.* (grew, grown) 生长, 变大, 增加
grow angry 发怒
grow interested 感兴趣
grow nervous 变得紧张起来
grow pale 变得蒼白

H

had [hæd] 見 **have**
half [hɑ:f] *n.* 一半
half-way ['hɑ:f 'wei] *n.* 半路
hall [hɔ:l] *n.* 大厅, 堂
hand [hænd] *n.* 手
hang [hæŋ] *v.* (hung) 吊, 挂
hanged 吊死, 絞死
happen ['hæpən] *v.* 发生
happily ['hæpɪli] *adv.* 愉快地
happy ['hæpi] *adj.* 愉快, 快乐
hard [hɑ:d] *adj.* 努力的

work hard 努力工作
hard-working ['hɑ:d 'wɜ:kɪŋ] *adj.* 努力工作的
hare [heə] *n.* 野兔
harm [hɑ:m] *n.* 損害, 害处
have [hæv] *v.* (had) 有
head [hed] *n.* 头
health [helθ] *n.* 健康
hear [hiə] *v.* (heard) 听見
heat [hi:t] *n.* 热度, 热气
heaven ['hevn] *n.* 天
heavy ['hevi] *adj.* 重的
held [held] 見 **hold**
help [help] *n. & v.* 帮助
here [hiə] *adv.* 这里
hide [haɪd] *n.* (兽类的) 皮
high [hai] *adj.* 高的
hill [hil] *n.* 小山
himself [him'self] *pron.* 他自己
hold [hould] *v.* (held) 拿, 持
hole [houl] *n.* 洞, 孔
home [houm] *n.* 家
go home 回家 (home 是 *adv.*)
hop [hɒp] *v.* 跳跃 (单脚跳)
hope [houp] *n. & v.* 希望
horse [hɔ:s] *n.* 馬
hot [hɒt] *adj.* 热
hour [auə] *n.* 钟点, 小时
house [haus] *n.* 房屋
how [hau] *adj.* 怎样, 如何
howling ['hɔ:liŋ] *n.* 咆哮
hungry ['hʌŋgri] *adj.* 餓
hunt [hʌnt] *v.* 打猎, 追逐

hurry ['hʌri] *v.* 赶紧,
匆忙

husband ['hʌzbənd] *n.*
丈夫

hut [hʌt] *n.* 小屋

I

idea [ai'diə] *n.* 主意, 主张

if [if] *conj.* 假如

ill [il] *adj.* 病了

fall ill 生病

I'll = I shall

illness ['ilnis] *n.* 疾病

important [im'pɔ:tənt] *adj.*

重要

impossible [im'pɔsəbl] *adj.*

不可能的

indeed [in'di:d] *adv.* 实

在地, 真正地

India ['indjə] *n.* 印度

Indian ['indjən] *adj.* 印

度的, 印度人的; *n.* 印

度人

instead [in'sted] (of) *prep.*

代替

interested ['intristid] *adj.*

对...感兴趣的

interesting ['intristin] *adj.*

有趣的

into ['intə] *prep.* 进入...

里面去

invite [in'vait] *v.* 邀请

iron [aɪən] *adj.* 铁的

island ['aɪlənd] *n.* 岛

its [its] *pron.* 它的

ivory ['aɪvəri] *n.* 象牙

J

January ['dʒænjuəri] *n.*

正月

Japan [dʒə'pæn] *n.* 日本

jealous ['dʒeləs] *adj.* 妒

嫉的

jelly fish ['dʒeli fiʃ] *n.*

水母

journey ['dʒə:ni] *n.* 旅行

jungle ['dʒʌŋgl] *n.* 丛林

just [dʒʌst] *adv.* 正好

K

keep [ki:p] *v.* (kept) 保持

keep behind 跟在后面

keep still 保持不动

key [ki:] *n.* 钥匙, 关键

kill [kil] *v.* 杀害, 杀死

kind [kaind] *adj.* 仁慈的,

善良的

kindly ['kaindli] *adv.* 仁

慈地, 善良地

kindness ['kaindnis] *n.* 厚

道, 仁慈, 善良

king [kiŋ] *n.* 国王

kitchen ['kitʃin] *n.* 厨房

knew [nju:] 见 know

know [nou] *v.* (knew,

known) 知道, 认识

L

lame [leim] *adj.* 跛的

lamp [læmp] *n.* 灯

landlord ['lændlɔ:d] *n.* 地

主, 房东

lantern [ˈlæntən] *n.* 燈籠
large [lɑːdʒ] *adj.* 大的
last [lɑːst] *adj.* 最後的
 at last 最後
later [ˈleɪtə] *adv.* 後來
laugh [lɑːf] *v.* 笑
lay [leɪ] 見 lie
lazy [ˈleɪzi] *adj.* 懶惰
learn [ləːn] *v.* 學習
leather [ˈleðə] *n.* 皮革
leave [liːv] *v.* (left) 離開,
 留下
left [left] *adj.* 左, 左面的
left [left] 見 leave
leg [leg] *n.* 腿
let [let] *v.* 讓...
 let go 讓...走, 放开...
letter [ˈletə] *n.* 信
lie [laɪ] *v.* (lay, lain) 躺,
 臥
lie down 躺下
life [laɪf] *n.* 生活, 生命
light [laɪt] *v.* (lit) 點着;
 n. 光
like [laɪk] *adj.* 像, 相似;
 prep. 和...一樣, 像...
like [laɪk] *v.* 喜歡
lion [laɪən] *n.* 獅子
lip [lɪp] *n.* 嘴唇
listen [ˈlɪsn] *v.* 聽
lit [lɪt] 見 light
little [ˈlɪl] *adj.* 少(不可數)
 a little 有一點
live [laɪv] *adj.* 活的
live [lɪv] *v.* 居住
liver [ˈlɪvə] *n.* 肝

living [ˈlɪvɪŋ] *adj.* 活著的,
 有生命的; *n.* 生活, 生存
lock [lɒk] *v.* 鎖住
long [lɒŋ] *adj.* 長的
look [lʊk] *v.* 看, 注視; *n.*
 樣子, 容貌
look after 照顧, 看管
look for 尋找
look out of 看出去
look round 朝四周看看
lose [luːz] *v.* (lost) 失去,
 丟失

loud [laʊd] *adj. & adv.*
 高聲的
loudly [ˈlaʊdli] *adv.* 高
 聲地

love [lʌv] *v.* 愛, 喜
luck [lʌk] *n.* 運氣
lucky [ˈlʌki] *adj.* 幸運的

M

mad [mæd] *adj.* 發瘋的
made [meɪd] 見 make
maid [meɪd] *n.* 使女, 女僕
maidservant [ˈmeɪdˈsɜː-
 vənt] *n.* 女僕
make [meɪk] *v.* (made)
 做, 使...做
mummy [ˈmæmi] *n.* (兒
 語)媽媽
man [mæn] *n.* (復數: men)
 男人
many [ˈmeni] *pron.* 許多;
 adj. 許多(用在可數名詞
 前)
market [ˈmɑːkɪt] *n.* 市場

married ['mærid] 見 **marry**

marry ['mæri] *v.* (married) 嫁, 娶, 結婚

mass [mæs] *n.* 大块, 大团

master ['mɑ:stə] *n.* 主人

matter ['mætə] *n.* 事情

meat [mi:t] *n.* 肉

medicine ['medsin] *n.* 药

meet [mi:t] *v.* (met) 遇見

men [men] *n.* 見 **man**

met [met] 見 **meet**

mice [maɪs] 見 **mouse**

middle ['midl] *n.* 中間

milk [mɪlk] *n.* 奶; *v.*

挤奶

millet ['milit] *n.* 小米,

谷子

minister ['ministə] *n.* 首相

mistake [mis'teɪk] *v.*

(mistook, mistaken) 誤

以为; *n.* 錯誤

mistress ['mistris] *n.* 主

妇, 女主人

moment ['moumənt] *n.*

片刻

money ['mʌni] *n.* 錢

monkey ['mʌŋki] *n.* 猴子

monkey-man ['mʌŋkimən]

n. 耍猴儿的人

month [mʌnθ] *n.* 月

mood [mu:d] *n.* 情緒

morning ['mɔ:niŋ] *n.* 早晨

most [mu:st] *adv.* 最;

pron. 大多数

mother ['mʌðə] *n.* 母亲

mountain ['mauntin] *n.*

大山

mouse [maʊs] *n.* (复数:

mice) 老鼠

mouth [maʊθ] *n.* 嘴

move [mu:v] *v.* 移动, 搬

动

Mr. ['mistə] (mister 的

简称) 先生

much [mʌtʃ] *adv.* 很多;

adj. 很多(用在不可数名

詞前)

music ['mju:zɪk] *n.* 音乐

N

name [neɪm] *n.* 名字

natural ['nætʃrəl] *adj.* 自

然的

near [niə] *adv.* 近, 靠近

nearby ['niə,bai] *adv.*

附近

need [ni:d] *v.* 需要

neighbour ['neɪbə] *n.* 邻

居

neighbouring ['neɪbəriŋ]

adj. 邻近的

neither...nor ['ni:ðə'nɔ:]

既不...也不

nervous ['nə:vəs] *adj.* 紧

张的

never ['nevə] *adv.* 永远

也不

new [nju:] *adj.* 新的

news [nju:z] *n.* (复数

形式, 作单数用) 新聞

next [nekst] *adj.* 次一个,

另一个
night [nait] *n.* 晚上
nobody ['noubədi] *pron.*
沒有人
noise [noiz] *n.* 吵鬧聲,
响声
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron.* 沒
有任何東西
now [nau] *adv.* 現在

O

oak [ouk] *n.* 橡樹
old [ould] *adj.* 老, 年紀
大, 旧
once [wans] *adv.* 一次
at once 立刻
once more 再一次
one [wan] *num.* 一, 一个
only ['ounli] *adv. & adj.*
仅仅
open ['oupən] *v.* 打开;
adj. 开着的
order ['ɔ:də] *n.* 命令; *v.*
命令
in order to 为了
other ['ʌðə] *pron.* 其他的
out of ['aut əv] 出来
outside ['aut'saɪd] *adv.*
外面
over ['ouvə] *adv.* 在上;
prep. 越过, 在...上面
own [oun] *v.* 所有, 占有
ox [ɒks] *n.* 公牛

P

Padishah ['pɑ:dɪʃɑ:] *n.*

大王(伊朗、土耳其等国用
的称号)
palace ['pælis] *n.* 宮殿,
皇宮
pale [peɪl] *adj.* 灰白的
parents ['peərənts] *n.* (复
数) 双亲, 父母
part [pɑ:t] *v.* 分別
pass [pɑ:s] *v.* 过去, 通过
path [pɑ:θ] *n.* 小路
pay [peɪ] *v.* 支付, 付給
peace [pi:s] *n.* 和平
pearl [pɜ:l] *n.* 珍珠
peasant ['peznt] *n.* 农民
pence [pens] *n.* (复数) 見
penny
penny ['peni] *n.* (复数:
pence) 便士(英国銅币,
一先令的十二分之一)
people ['pi:pl] *n.* 人們,
人民
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv.*
也許, 大概
piece [pi:s] *n.* 一片
pink [pɪŋk] *adj.* 粉紅色的
pity ['pɪti] *n.* 怜恤
place [pleɪs] *n.* 地方
plan [plæn] *n.* 計劃
play [pleɪ] *v.* 玩耍
pleasant ['pleznt] *adj.* 愉
快的, 舒适的, 和气的
please [pli:z] *int.* 請
pocket ['pɒkɪt] *n.* 衣服
口袋
politely [pə'laitli] *adv.* 客
气地

pond [pɒnd] *n.* 池塘
poor [puə] *adj.* 穷的, 可
 怜的
possible ['pɒsəbl] *adj.* 可
 能的
pot [pɒt] *n.* 壶, 罐, 锅
power [paʊə] *n.* 权力
prepare [pri'peə] *v.* 准备
princess [prɪn'ses] *n.* 公主
profession [prə'feʃn] *n.*
 职业
promise ['prɒmɪs] *n.* 诺
 言; *v.* 答应
protest ['prəʊtest] *n.* 抗议
proud [praʊd] *adj.* 骄傲
prove [pru:v] *v.* 证明
pull [pʊl] *v. & n.* 拉, 拖
 pull out 拉出来
punish ['pʌnɪʃ] *v.* 惩罚
punishment ['pʌnɪʃmənt]
 n. 惩罚
purr [pə:] *v.* 猫发出的呼
 噜声
put [pʊt] *v.* (put) 放, 置
 put out 拿出, 长出

Q

queen [kwi:n] *n.* 皇后
question ['kwɛstʃn] *n.* 问题
quick [kwɪk] *adj.* 快的
quickly ['kwɪkli] *adv.* 很
 快地
quite [kwaɪt] *adv.* 十分, 很

R

rain [reɪn] *n.* 雨; *v.* 下雨

ran [ræn] 见 ruu
reach [ri:tʃ] *v.* 到达
read [ri:d] *v.* (red [red])
 读, 唸
ready ['redi] *adj.* 准备好
really ['riəli] *adv.* 真正地
red [red] *adj.* 红的
repeat [ri'pi:t] *v.* 重复
(the) rest [rest] *n.* 其
 余的
return [ri'tɜ:n] *v.* 回来,
 归还
rice [raɪs] *n.* 米
rich [rɪtʃ] *adj.* 富的
right [raɪt] *adj.* 右, 右边
 的, 正确的
ring [rɪŋ] *n.* 戒指, 环
ripe [raɪp] *adj.* 成熟的
rise [raɪz] *v.* (rose, risen)
 起来
river ['rɪvə] *n.* 河流
roar [rɔ:] *v.* 咆哮
rock [rɒk] *n.* 岩石
roof [ru:f] *n.* 屋顶
room [rum] *n.* 房间
rose [rouz] 见 rise
round [raʊnd] *prep.* 四
 周, 周围; *adj.* 圆的
rub [rʌb] *v.* 磨擦
run [rʌn] *v.* (ran, run)
 跑
 run at 向...扑过去, 攻击
 run away 逃走
 run out 跑出去
rupee [ru:'pi:] *n.* 卢比
 (印度货币单位)

S

sad [sæd] *adj.* 悲惨的

saddle ['sædl] *n.* 馬鞍

sadly ['sædli] *adv.* 悲惨地

said [sed] 見 **say**

sail [seil] *n.* 帆; *v.* 航行

sale [seil] *n.* 出賣

(the) **same** [seim] *pron.*

同樣的東西, 事物等

sang [sæŋ] 見 **sing**

save [seiv] *v.* 節省, 救(命)

saw [sɔ:] 見 **see**

say [sei] *v.* (said) 說話

scar [skɑ:] *n.* 傷痕, 疤

scold [skould] *v.* 責罵

sea [si:] *n.* 海

seashore ['si:ʃɔ:] *n.* 海岸

season ['si:zn] *n.* 季節

see [si:] *v.* (saw, seen)

看, 看見

selfish ['selfiʃ] *adj.* 自私的

sell [sel] *v.* (sold) 出賣

send [send] *v.* (sent) 送

send away 送走

servant ['sɜ:vənt] *n.* 僕人

serve [sɜ:v] *v.* 服務

set [set] *v.* (set) 放, 安

置, 樹立

shade [feid] *n.* 陰影

shall [ʃæl] *v.* *aux.* 將要

shake [feik] *v.* (shook,

shaken) 搖, 握(手)

sheep [fi:p] *n.* (復數:

sheep) 羊

sheet [ʃi:t] *n.* 一張(紙等),
床單

shell [ʃel] *n.* 壳, 甲壳

shine [ʃain] *v.* (shone)

發光, 閃耀

shining ['ʃainiŋ] *adj.* 發

光的, 輝煌的

ship [ʃip] *n.* 船

shoe [ʃu:] *n.* 鞋子

shoemaker ['ʃu:meikə]

n. 鞋匠

shone [ʃɒn] 見 **shine**

short [ʃɔ:t] *adj.* 短的,

矮的

shoulder ['ʃouldə] *n.* 肩

膀

show [ʃəʊ] *v.* (showed,

shown) 出示, 給...看

shut [ʃʌt] *v.* (shut) 關,

閉

sick [sik] *adj.* 病的

silver ['silvə] *n.* 銀子

simple ['simpl] *adj.* 簡

單的

sing [siŋ] *v.* (sang, sung)

唱歌

single ['siŋgl] *adj.* 單一的,

單獨的

sir [sɜ:] *n.* 先生(稱呼)

sit [sit] *v.* (sat) 坐

sit up 坐起來

sleep [sli:p] *v.* (slept) 睡

覺

slowly ['sləuli] *adv.* 慢

慢地

small [smɔ:l] *adj.* 小的

snare [sneə] *n.* 罗网, 陷阱
snow [snəʊ] *n.* 雪
so [soʊ] *adv.* 那么, 所以
soft [sɒft] *adj.* 軟的
sold [səʊld] 見 **sell**
some [sʌm] *pron.* 一些
somebody ['sʌmbədi] *pron.* 有人
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron.* 某物, 某事
son [sʌn] *n.* 儿子
song [sɒŋ] *n.* 歌曲
soon [su:n] *adv.* 很快, 不久
as soon as 一等...就
sorry ['sɒri] *adj.* 抱歉
be sorry (for) 为...而抱歉
sort [sɔ:t] *n.* 种类
sound [saʊnd] *n.* 声音
soup [su:p] *n.* 湯
sow [sou] *v.* 播种
speak [spi:k] *v.* (spoke, spoken) 說話
spit [spɪt] *v.* (spat) 吐 (口水等)
spite [spait]: **in spite of** 不管, 尽管
spoke [spouk] 見 **speak**
spring [sprɪŋ] *n.* 春天
stable ['steɪbl] *n.* 馬房
stand [stænd] *v.* (stood) 站立
start [stɑ:t] *v.* 开始
starve [stɑ:v] *v.* 餓
stay [steɪ] *v.* 停留

steal [sti:l] *v.* (stole, stolen) 偷
step [step] *v.* 一步步走
stick [stɪk] *n.* 拐杖
stick [stɪk] *v.* (stuck) 粘貼, 坚持
still [stɪl] *adj.* 靜止的; *adv.* 仍然
stone [stəʊn] *n.* 石头
stood [stʊd] 見 **stand**
stop [stɒp] *v.* 停止
stork [stɔ:k] *n.* 鶴
story ['stɔ:ri] *n.* 故事
strange [streɪndʒ] *adj.* 奇怪的
straw [strɔ:] *n.* 稻草, 麦稈
straw-stalk ['strɔ:stɔ:k] *n.* 稻稈, 麦稈
street [stri:t] *n.* 街道
strong [strɒŋ] *adj.* 强壮的
stuck [stʌk] 見 **stick**
stupid ['stju:pɪd] *adj.* 笨的
suddenly ['sʌdnli] *adv.* 突然地
suffer ['sʌfə] *v.* 受苦, 遭难
sum [sʌm] *n.* 总数, 一笔款項
summer ['sʌmə] *n.* 夏天
sun [sʌn] *n.* 太阳
sunlight ['sʌnlait] *n.* 阳光
sure [ʃʊə]: **be sure** 肯定, 确定
surprise [sə'praɪz] *n.* 驚奇
swam [swæm] 見 **swim**

swim [swim] *v.* (swam, swum) 游泳

T

tail [teɪl] *n.* 尾巴

take [teɪk] *v.* (took, taken) 拿

take out 拿出来

tale [teɪl] *n.* 传说, 故事

tank [tæŋk] *n.* 大桶

tanner ['tænə] *n.* 制革匠

tear [tɪə] *n.* 眼泪

teeth [ti:θ] *n. pl.* 牙齿

tell [tel] *v.* (told) 告诉

terrible ['terəbl] *adj.* 可怕的

than [ðæn] *conj.* 比

thank [θæŋk] *v.* 感谢

thank you 感谢你

that [ðæt] *pron.* (复数: those) 那个

then [ðen] *adv.* 接着, 然后

thing [θɪŋ] *n.* 东西

think [θɪŋk] *v.* (thought) 想

this [ðɪs] *pron.* 这个

those [ðoʊz] 见 **that**

though [ðəʊ] *conj.* 虽然

thought [θɔ:t] *n.* 思想

thought [θɔ:t] 见 **think**

three [θri:] *num.* 三

threw [θru:] 见 **throw**

throat [θrəʊt] *n.* 喉咙

through [θru:] *prep.* 穿过, 通过

throw [θrəʊ] *v.* (threw,

thrown) 扔

Tibet [ti'bet] *n.* 西藏

tide [taɪd] *n.* 潮水

tiger ['taɪgə] *n.* 老虎

till [tɪl] *conj.* 直到

time [taɪm] *n.* 时间

in time 准时

tired [taɪəd] *adj.* 疲倦的

together [tə'geðə] *adv.* 一起

told [təʊld] 见 **fell**

to-morrow [tə'mɒrəʊ] *adv.* 明天

too [tu:] *adv.* 也

took [tu:k] 见 **take**

top [tɒp] *n.* 顶点

tortoise ['tɔ:təs] *n.* 乌龟

touch [tʌtʃ] *v.* 触, 摸

town [taʊn] *n.* 城, 镇

travelling ['trævllɪŋ] *adj.* 到处流动的

tree [tri:] *n.* 树

trench [trentʃ] *n.* 沟

trick [trɪk] *n.* 花招

tried [traɪd] 见 **try**

trouble ['trʌbl] *n.* 麻烦

try [traɪ] *v.* (tried) 试试

Turkey ['tɜ:kɪ] *n.* 土耳其

turn [tɜ:n] *v.* 转, 转动

turn out 逐出

turn over 翻过来

tusk [tʌsk] *n.* 象的长牙

U

ugly ['ʌɡli] *adj.* 丑陋的, 难看的

under [ˈʌndə] *prep.* 在...
下

understand [ˌʌndəˈstænd]

v. (understood) 懂得,
明白

unhappy [ʌnˈhæpi] *adj.*

不快乐的

until [ʌnˈtil] *conj.* 直到

up [ʌp] *adv.* 上, 向上

upon [ʌˈpɒn] *prep.* 在...
上面

use [juːs] *n.* 用处; [juːz]

v. 用, 使用

useful [ˈjuːsfʊl] *adj.* 有
用的

V

very [ˈveri] *adv.* 很, 非
常的

village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* 村庄

visit [ˈvɪzɪt] *v.* 拜訪

voice [voɪs] *n.* 声音(人的)

W

wagon [ˈwæɡən] *n.* 运貨
馬車

wait [weɪt] *v.* 等待

wake up [ˈweɪkˈʌp] 醒
来

walk [wɔːk] *v.* 走路

wall [wɔːl] *n.* 牆壁

want [wɒnt] *v.* 要

warm [wɔːm] *v.* 暖和的

wash [wɒʃ] *v.* 洗

water [ˈwɔːtə] *n.* 水

wave [weɪv] *n.* 浪

way [wei] *n.* 方法, 道路

weak [wiːk] *adj.* 弱的

weather [ˈweðə] *n.* 天气

wedding-banquet [ˈwediŋ

ˈbæŋkwɪt] *n.* 婚礼宴会

well [wel] *adv.* 好; *int.*

好吧

went [went] 見 go

wet [wet] *adj.* 潮湿的

what [wɒt] *pron.* 什么

when [wen] *adv.* 什么
时候

where [weə] *adv.* 什么
地方

which [wɪtʃ] *pron.* 那个

while [wʌɪl] *conj.* 当...
时候

white [waɪt] *adj.* 白色的

who [huː] *pron.* 誰

whom [hʊm] *pron.* 誰

why [waɪ] *adv.* 为什么

wife [waɪf] *n.* 妻子

wild [waɪld] *adj.* 野的

will [wɪl] *v. aux.* 将要

will [wɪl] *n.* 意志

wind [waɪnd] *n.* 风

window [ˈwɪndəʊ] *n.* 窗子

wine [waɪn] *n.* 酒

winter [ˈwɪntə] *n.* 冬天

wise [waɪz] *adj.* 聪明的

wish [wɪʃ] *v.* 願望

with [wɪð] *prep.* 跟...一起

without [wɪðˈaʊt] *prep.*

沒有

witty [ˈwɪti] *adj.* 机智的

wolf [wʊlf] *n.* 狼

woman ['wʊmən] *n.* 女人
wonder ['wʌndə] *n.* 驚奇, 奇觀
wood [wʊd] *n.* 木头, 树林
word [wɜ:d] *n.* 字
work [wɜ:k] *n.* 工作
world [wɜ:ld] *n.* 世界
worse [wɜ:s] *adj.* 更坏的
worst [wɜ:st] *adj.* 最坏的
write [rait] *v.* (wrote,

written) 写
wrong [rɒŋ] *adj.* 錯的

Y

yard [jɑ:d] *n.* 庭院
year [jɜ:] *n.* 一年
yellow ['jeləʊ] *adj.* 黃的
young [jʌŋ] *adj.* 年輕的
younger ['jʌŋgə] *adj.* 較年輕的

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