



轻松英语名作欣赏

# 伊索寓言

## Aesop's Fables

Scott Fisher (美) 改



第二级  
适合初二、  
初三年级



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# 关于故事和说故事的人

## 伊索

Aesop



人们认为，伊索生活在公元前600年左右，是希腊萨摩斯岛上的奴隶，猝死在德尔斐。现在大家都认为，伊索是给孩子们说故事的。但是，古时的《伊索寓言》并不是简单的儿童读物，而且《伊索寓言》中保存下来的大量故事并不是伊索的作品。其中许多故事在希腊都是口口相传的，是经过伊索改编后才流传给后代的。《伊索寓言》的宗旨并不仅仅是教给人们良好的道德准则，而且还通过动物来隐喻人类本性的堕落和美德。这就是为什么《伊索寓言》受到各个年龄阶段读者欢迎的原因。



《伊索寓言》是一本故事集，通过动物的行为特征来讽刺人类不同的本性和行为。这些故事简单明白，巧妙地反映了人性。现在我们所看到的《伊索寓言》可以追溯到14世纪，是由伊斯坦布尔的一名僧人所编辑的。尽管如此，历史学家们还是搞不清楚其中有多少个故事是伊索自己写的。而且最近几年间，更多的故事被收入《伊索寓言》中。一些最受欢迎的寓言故事有：《狐狸和葡萄》、《给猫系上铃铛》、《下金蛋的鹅》、《贪心的狗》、《狮子和老鼠》、《熊和旅行者》，等等。“寓言”这个词原来指的是小说或神话，而寓言并不仅仅是教育道德的故事，还能提供生活中的智慧和洞悉人类本性的观察力。



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你读懂了多少

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你读懂了多少

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# Before You Read

## 阅读准备

**oak tree**

橡树

**squirrel**

松鼠

The squirrel is climbing up the tree.

松鼠正在爬树。

**hide**

躲藏

**behind**

在……后面

The fox is hiding behind the bush.

狐狸躲在灌木丛后面。

The tree is standing with roots in the ground.

树高高地耸立着，根扎入土地中。

**root**

根

**blossom**

开花

**shoot**

**gun**

开枪

枪

**hunter**

猎人

The hunter raised his gun to shoot the fox.

猎人举起枪，准备向狐狸开枪。

**chew**

咬

The mouse is chewing on the net.

老鼠正在咬网。

**net**

网

**get caught**

被捉住

**run away**

跑掉了

**fence**

栅栏

**crow**

乌鸦

**woodcutter**

伐木工

**clever**

聪明的

**smart**

机灵的

**wise**

明智的

**foolish**

愚蠢的

The crow opened its mouth.

乌鸦张开了嘴。

The cheese fell down.

奶酪掉下来了。

The fox quickly got the cheese.

狐狸急忙接住了奶酪。



a sunny day

晴朗的一天

sunny

晴朗的



vineyard

葡萄园

grapevine

葡萄藤

grape (fruit)

葡萄

水果

footstep

脚印

worker

工人

pail

桶

pick

摘

The workers are picking grapes.

工人们正在摘葡萄。

carry

扛

The man is carrying a pail.

这个人正拿着一个桶。

fox

狐狸

goat

山羊

chicken

小鸡

duck

鸭子

four-footed animal

四足动物

calf

小牛

whisper

说悄悄话

hen

母鸡

hatch

孵

The egg is being hatched.

正在孵蛋。

fall down

摔倒

steal

偷

thief

小偷

point at

指着

# The Fox and the Grapes

## 狐狸和葡萄

One very hot day,  
a thirsty fox saw some ripe grapes in a garden.  
He said to himself, "How lucky I am!  
On a hot day like this, ripe grapes will be  
much nicer than cool water."

Then he walked quietly into the garden,  
and jumped up at the grapes.  
But the fox just missed them.  
He tried again and again,  
but every time he couldn't get the grapes.

### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> thirsty <i>adj.</i> 口渴的      | <input type="checkbox"/> jump up 跳起来             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ripe <i>adj.</i> 成熟的         | <input type="checkbox"/> just <i>adv.</i> 正好; 仅仅 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lucky <i>adj.</i> 幸运的        | <input type="checkbox"/> miss <i>v.</i> 错过       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cool <i>adj.</i> 凉爽的         | <input type="checkbox"/> get <i>v.</i> 获得        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quietly <i>adv.</i> 静静地; 安静地 | (get-got-gotten)                                 |

Finally, the fox stopped trying.  
He said, "I won't try anymore;  
the grapes are probably sour!"

*It is easy to hate what you cannot have.*

讨厌你无法得到的东西很容易。



#### KEY WORDS

- stop doing 停止做……
- anymore *adv.* 不再; 再也不
- probably *adv.* 大概; 或许

- sour *adj.* 酸的
- hate *v.* 不喜欢; 恨

#### One Point Lesson

**It is easy to hate what you cannot have.** 讨厌你得不到的东西很容易。

主语

不定式

在此句中, it是形式主语, 而真正的主语是后面to引导的不定式。

e.g. **It is fun to read comic books.** 看连环画很有趣。

**It is very hard for me to study after school.** 放学后, 要我读书可不容易了。

# The Fox and the Crow

## 狐狸和乌鸦

A crow was sitting on a tree branch with a piece of delicious cheese in its mouth. A fox saw the crow and wanted the cheese. The fox thought and thought about how it could get the cheese. Finally the fox had an idea.

The fox said, "What a special bird!  
It is the most beautiful bird  
in the world.

Are its songs as beautiful as its  
face?"



### KEY WORDS

- sit on 坐在……上  
(sit-sat-sat)
- branch *n.* 树枝

- a piece of 一块
- idea *n.* 主意
- special *adj.* 特别的

These kind words made the crow very happy,  
and the crow wanted to sing a song for the fox.  
But when the crow opened its mouth to sing,  
the cheese fell down!  
The smart fox quickly ran and got the cheese.  
Then the fox said to the crow,  
“You are very beautiful, but not very smart.”

*Don't always believe people who tell you kind things.*  
不要总是相信那些奉承你的人。

#### KEY WORDS

□ kind *adj.* 令人愉悦的  
□ fall down 掉下  
(fall-fell-fallen)

□ smart *adj.* 机灵的  
□ quickly *adv.* 很快地

#### One Point Lesson

Are its songs **as beautiful as** its face? 它的歌声能和它的脸蛋儿一样漂亮么?

**as ... as** : 和……一样

e.g. My teacher is **as old as** my father. 我的老师和我的爸爸年龄一样大。



# The Fox and the Woodcutter

## 狐狸和伐木工

Some hunters were chasing a fox.

The fox saw a woodcutter, and asked him for help.

"Please hide me, kind woodcutter," the fox said.

The woodcutter told the fox to go into his house.

Soon the hunters came.

They asked the woodcutter, "Did you see a fox?"

The woodcutter said, "No," but pointed to his house.

The hunters didn't know why the woodcutter pointed.

They went away.

### KEY WORDS

□ hunter *n.* 猎人

□ chase *v.* 追赶; 追击

□ ask for 请求

□ hide *v.* 躲藏

(hide-hid-hidden)

□ point *v.* 指; 指向

□ go away 离开

(go-went-gone)

After a while the fox came out of the house.

The fox didn't say "Thank you."

The woodcutter got angry at the fox.

"Why don't you say thank you?" he asked.

"I wanted to thank you," the fox said.

"But I saw you signal to the hunters.

Your words did not match your actions."

*You should act and speak the same – kindly.*

要言行一致，真诚待人。

#### KEY WORDS

- after a while 过了一会儿
- out of 从……出来
- get angry 生气

- signal *v.* 示意
- match *v.* 与……一致

#### One Point Lesson

**Why don't you say thank you?** 你为什么不说谢谢?

**Why don't you ...?** 你为什么不……? →表示建议，提出说话人的看法和意见。

**e.g. Why don't you come to my house this afternoon?** 今天下午你何不来我家玩玩呢?



# The Lion and the Mouse

## 狮子和老鼠

A lion was sleeping happily  
when a mouse ran over its face.

The lion woke up, and was very angry.

The big lion caught the little mouse to kill it.

The mouse cried to the lion,

"If you don't kill me, someday I will help you!"

Suddenly the lion started to laugh,

"A little mouse can help a big lion like me?"

The lion thought it was funny and let it go.

### KEY WORDS

□ happily *adv.* 高兴地  
□ run over 跑过  
(run-ran-run)

□ wake up 醒来  
(wake-woke-woken)

Soon after that day,  
 the lion was walking in the forest.  
 Suddenly it got caught in a net.  
 The lion was very angry, and roared.  
 The mouse heard the lion and ran to help.  
 The mouse saw the net and started chewing on it.  
 Soon the mouse chewed a big hole in the net,  
 and the lion was free!  
 "See," the mouse said, "you laughed at me  
 but even a little mouse can help a big lion."

*Being kind to someone is never a waste.*

善有善报。



#### KEY WORDS

- get caught 被捉住
- net *n.* 网
- roar *v.* 吼叫; 怒号
- chew *v.* 咬; 咀嚼

- hole *n.* 洞; 孔
- laugh at 嘲笑
- even *adv.* 甚至 (……也)
- waste *n.* 浪费

#### One Point Lesson

**Being kind to someone is never a waste.** 善有善报。

在本句中，动名词作主语。

e.g. Reading is my hobby. 读书是我的爱好。

# The Sick Lion

## 生病的狮子

One day an old, old lion realized that he was too old to hunt for food.

The lion was sure he would soon die.

He was very sad and went home.

As he walked slowly home,

the lion told a bird about his sad situation.

Soon everyone in the forest heard about the lion's sad situation.

The other animals all felt sorry for the lion.

So one by one they came to visit the lion.



### KEY WORDS

- realize *v.* 意识到
- hunt *v.* 捕猎; 猎取
- sure *adj.* 对……有把握的; 确信的
- die *v.* 死亡
- slowly *adv.* 慢慢地; 缓慢地

- situation *n.* 情形; 境遇
- feel sorry 感到难过  
(feel-felt-felt)
- one by one 一个接一个地
- visit *v.* 拜访

The lion was old and weak, but very wise.  
As each animal came into his home,  
they were easy to catch and eat.  
Soon the old lion became happy and fat.



#### KEY WORDS

- weak *adj.* 虚弱的; 无力的  
□ wise *adj.* 狡猾的; 聪明的

- fat *adj.* 肥; 胖的

#### One Point Lesson

He was **too old to** hunt for food. 他已经老得不能捕食猎物了。

**too ... to:** 太……而不能……

e.g. I'm **too busy to** play with my baby sister. 我太忙了, 不能和我的妹妹一起玩。

One day, early in the morning, the fox came.  
The fox was very wise, too.  
He slowly came close to the lion's home.  
Standing outside, he asked  
if the lion was feeling better.  
“Hello, my best friend,” said the lion.  
“Is it you? I can't see you very well. You're so far away.  
Come closer, please, and tell me some kind words  
because I am old, and will die soon.”

While the lion was talking,  
the fox was looking closely at the ground  
in front of the lion's home.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> early <i>adv.</i> 早     | <input type="checkbox"/> while <i>conj.</i> 当……的时候 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> outside <i>adv.</i> 在外面 | <input type="checkbox"/> closely <i>adv.</i> 仔细地   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> if <i>conj.</i> 是否      | <input type="checkbox"/> ground <i>n.</i> 地面; 土地   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> feel better 感觉好些了       | <input type="checkbox"/> in front of 在……的前面        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> far (away) 远            |  |

Finally the fox looked up, and said to the lion,

"I am sorry, but I must go.

I am very nervous

because I see the footsteps of  
many animals going into your home,  
but I see none coming out again!"

*He is wise who is warned  
by the misfortunes of others.*

能借鉴别人不幸经历的人是明智的。



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ look up 抬头望
- ☐ nervous *adj.* 紧张的
- ☐ footstep *n.* 脚印

- ☐ none *pron.* 没有一个
- ☐ warn *v.* 警告
- ☐ misfortune *n.* 不幸; 灾祸

#### One Point Lesson

He asked if the lion was feeling better. 他问狮子是否感觉好些了。

If: 是否

e.g. He wants to know if she loves him. 他想知道她是否爱他。

My mother asks me every day if I finished my homework.  
我妈妈每天都问我，是否做完作业了。

### A

#### *The Fox and the Grapes*

根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① The fox was hungry on a hot day.
- ② The fox saw some grapes in a garden.
- ③ The fox jumped again and again to catch the grapes.

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F



### B

#### *The Fox and the Crow*

选择适当的词语填空。

down      close      happy      branch

- ① A crow was sitting on a \_\_\_\_\_.
- ② The fox walked \_\_\_\_\_ to the tree.
- ③ The fox's kind words made the crow very \_\_\_\_\_.
- ④ When the crow opened its mouth to sing, the cheese fell \_\_\_\_\_.



### 答案

A ① F ② T ③ T

B ① branch ② close ③ happy ④ down

**C** *The Fox and the Woodcutter / The Lion and the Mouse*  
选择适当的词语填空。

when

and

but

- ❶ The fox saw a woodcutter \_\_\_\_\_ asked him for help.
- ❷ A lion was sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ a mouse ran over its face.
- ❸ You laughed at me \_\_\_\_\_ even a little mouse can help a big lion.



**D** *The Sick Lion*  
根据故事内容，将下列句子重新排序。

- ❶ The old lion knew that he was too old and weak.
- ❷ The old lion ate a lot of animals.
- ❸ The animals visited the lion.
- ❹ The lion told the animals about his bad situation.

\_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_



答案

C ❶ and ❷ when ❸ but

D ❶ ⇒ ❷ ⇒ ❸ ⇒ ❹



Help yourself!

请自便!

受惊吓的

lie

躺

corn

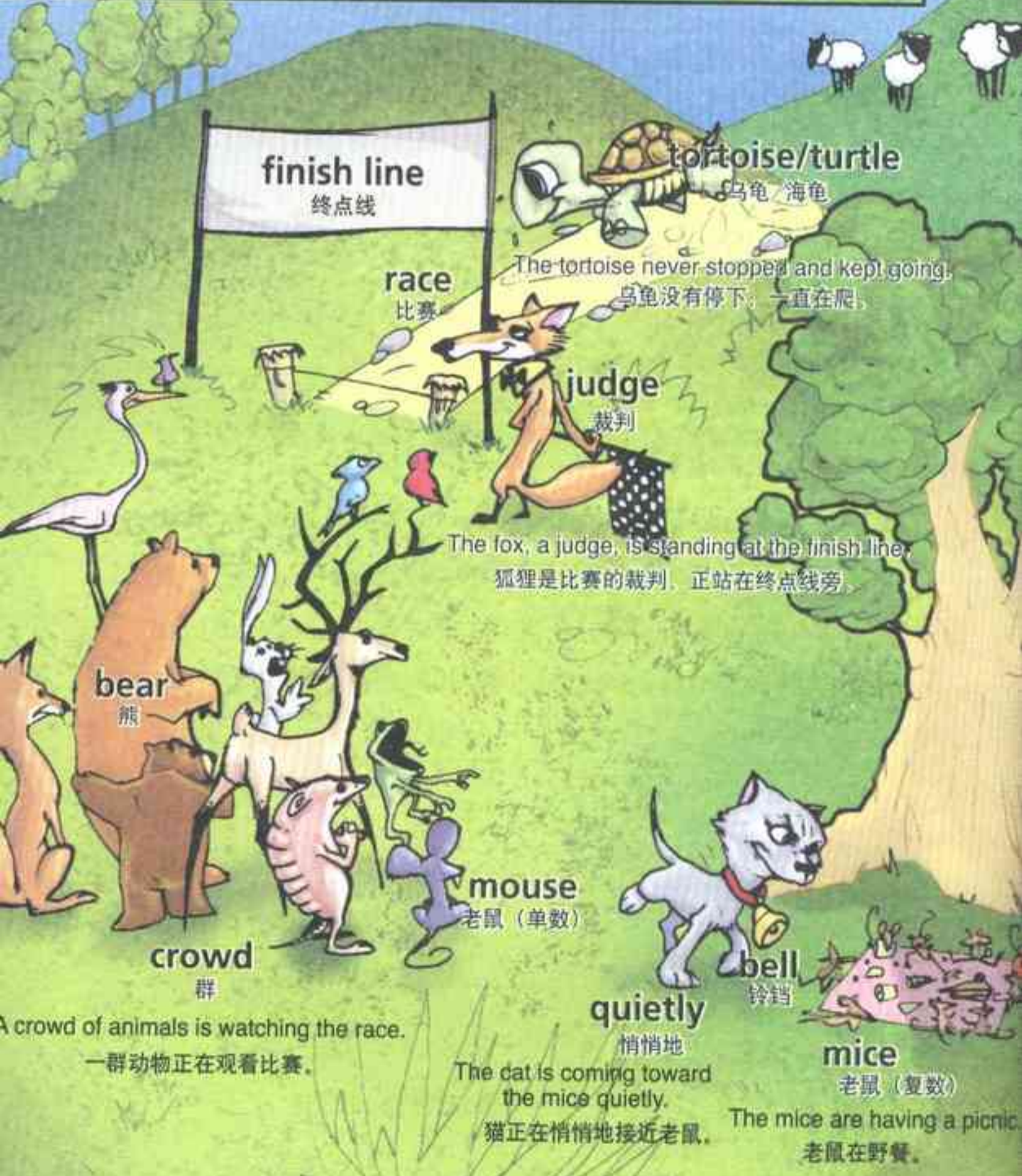
玉米

cake

蛋糕

rest

休息



finish line

终点线

tortoise/turtle

乌龟/海龟

race

比赛

The tortoise never stopped and kept going.

乌龟没有停下，一直在爬。

judge

裁判

The fox, a judge, is standing at the finish line.

狐狸是比赛的裁判，正站在终点线旁。

bear

熊

mouse

老鼠 (单数)

crowd

群

A crowd of animals is watching the race.

一群动物正在观看比赛。

quietly

悄悄地

The cat is coming toward the mice quietly.

猫正在悄悄地接近老鼠。

bell

铃铛

mice

老鼠 (复数)

The mice are having a picnic.

老鼠在野餐。

# Before You Read

## 阅读准备

shepherd boy

牧童

dove

鸽子

sheep

绵羊

starting line

起跑线

hare/rabbit

兔子/野兔

The hare is running as fast as it could.

兔子在拼命地跑。

horn

角

deer

鹿

stag

牡鹿

The lion is ready to jump on the stag.

狮子正准备扑向牡鹿。

thin legs

细长的腿

shore

岸

reed

芦苇

lake

湖

stream

溪

image/shadow

影像/影子

The stag is looking at its image in the lake.

牡鹿正看着湖中自己的倒影。

calm

平静的

clear

清澈的

quiet

安静的

piece

块

a piece of meat

一块肉

The dog has a piece of meat in its mouth.

小狗的嘴里叼着一块肉。

frog

青蛙

## The Dog and His Shadow

## 小狗和倒影

A dog once had a nice piece of meat for his dinner. He was walking along with the meat in his mouth, as happy as a king.

On his way home there was a stream.

The dog stopped to look into the calm, clear water.

What did the dog see in the water?

He saw a dog looking up at him!

This dog looked the same as our happy little dog, and even had a similar piece of meat in its mouth!

"I'll try to get that meat, too," said the dog.

## KEY WORDS

□ walk along 一直走

□ on one's way home 在……回家的路上

□ stream *n.* 溪

□ calm *adj.* 平静的

□ similar *adj.* 类似的; 相似的

But as soon as he tried to bite the new piece of meat,  
his own meat fell out of his mouth  
and into the stream!

Then he saw that the other dog in the water  
had lost his piece, too.

He went sadly home.

That day he only had his dreams to eat.

*Be careful of losing something you have for something  
that may not exist.*

注意，不要为了可能不存在的东西而丢弃你已拥有的。



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ as soon as 一……就……
- ☐ bite *v.* 咬  
(bite-bit-bitten)
- ☐ own *adj.* 自己的
- ☐ lose *v.* 失去  
(lose-lost-lost)

- ☐ sadly *adv.* 悲伤的
- ☐ dream *n.* 梦
- ☐ careful *adj.* 小心的
- ☐ exist *v.* 存在

#### One Point Lesson

He was walking along **with** the meat in his mouth, as happy as a king.  
他嘴里叼着那块肉，兴高采烈地一直往前走。

**with**: 介词，表示“带有；具有”。

e.g. Don't speak **with** your mouth full. 嘴里满是食物时不要讲话。

# Belling the Cat

## 给猫系上铃铛

One day all the mice came together to talk about the cat.

"We must think of a plan to get away from it," said one old mouse.

"It has eaten too many of us. So what shall we do?"

At last one proud young mouse stood up.

"You know, my brothers," said the young mouse, "the cat moves very quietly.

We do not hear it quickly enough to escape.

Let's tie a bell around the cat's neck.

Then we can hear it coming and run away."



### KEY WORDS

- mouse (*pl.* mice) *n.* 老鼠
- get away from 逃离
- at last 最终; 最后
- proud *adj.* 得意的; 骄傲的

- enough to 足以
- escape *v.* 逃离
- tie *v.* 系
- run away 跑开

"Yeah!" shouted all the mice.

"Our smart young friend has thought of an excellent plan!

Let's go and buy a bell."

But just then an old mouse spoke.

"Wait a minute," said the wise, old mouse.

"Your plan is very good.

But who will tie the bell on the cat?"

Then each mouse looked at another,  
and they all said, "Right, — who?"

*It is easy to suggest difficult things,  
but it is hard to do them.*

说起来容易，做起来难。

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ yeah *adv.* 是
- ☐ excellent *adj.* 极好的

- ☐ just then 就在那时
- ☐ suggest *v.* 建议

#### One Point Lesson

We do not hear it quickly **enough** to escape.

我们都听不见，因此来不及逃跑。

enough: 足以……

e.g. I'm old **enough** to see that movie. 我足够大了，可以看那部电影。

Fast food is not good **enough** to eat every day.

快餐营养不够，不能天天吃。

# The Hare and the Tortoise

## 兔子和乌龟

One day a hare was making fun of a tortoise for being so slow.

"You think I am slow?"

said the tortoise,

"Let's run a race, and I bet that I will win."

"Oh, really?" answered the hare. "Let's try and see."

Soon the hare and the tortoise agreed that the fox would be the judge for their race.

On race day both the hare and the tortoise met the fox at the starting line.

### KEY WORDS

- make fun of 嘲笑; 取笑
- run a race 赛跑
- bet *v.* 打赌

- judge *n.* 裁判
- starting line 起跑线

Both started off together.

Soon the hare was far ahead of the slow tortoise.

The hare thought she could stop and take a rest.

She found some nice, comfortable grass to rest in and was soon in a deep sleep.

Meanwhile the tortoise kept going and going.

He was slow, but he never stopped.

After a nice long sleep the hare woke up.

But there was a problem!

She slept for too long.

She jumped up and ran as fast as she could, but it was too late.

The tortoise had already crossed the finish line.

*Slow and steady wins the race.*

稳扎稳打，步步为营，才能赢得比赛。



#### KEY WORDS

□ start off 开始; 出发

□ ahead of 在……前面

□ take a rest 休息

□ comfortable *adj.* 舒适的

□ meanwhile *adv.* 同时

□ keep doing *v.* 保持……

□ cross *v.* 穿过

□ finish line 终点线

□ steady *adj.* 扎实的

#### One Point Lesson

Let's **run a race**. 我们赛跑吧。

The hare thought she could stop and **take a rest**.

兔子心想她可以停下来休息一下了。

run a race: 赛跑; take a rest: 休息, 此类动词后加名词, 表示完成名词所表示的动作。

e.g. have/take a look 看一看    take care 小心    take a drink 喝一杯(饮料)

# The Stag at the Lake

## 湖边的牡鹿



One very hot day,  
a tall, strong stag stopped to drink from  
a clear lake.

When he took a drink he could see  
his image in the water.

"My horns are so beautiful!" he said.

"They are so strong and graceful.

But, I'm still sad  
because my legs are so thin and ugly!"

At that moment, a lion came through the forest,  
and tried to jump on the stag.

The stag ran away very, very fast.

The ugly legs helped him run away.

But the lion didn't stop following the stag.

### KEY WORDS

□ image *n.* 影子

□ horn *n.* 角

□ graceful *adj.* 优雅的

□ thin *adj.* 瘦的; 细的

□ through *prep.* 经由

□ forest *n.* 森林

□ stop doing 停止做……

□ follow *v.* 追随

Soon the stag ran into the forest.  
But the forest was very thick with many trees.  
His beautiful horns got caught in the branches!  
He tried to pull away but he couldn't  
because of the long horns.  
Finally the lion caught up with the stag  
and killed him.

*People often forget  
what is really important in our lives.*

人们很容易忘记什么才是生命中真正重要的东西。



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ thick *adj.* 浓密的
- ☐ branch *n.* 树枝

- ☐ pull away 拔出来
- ☐ catch up with 追上  
(catch-caught-caught)

#### One Point Lesson

His beautiful horns **got caught** in the branches!  
他美丽的角被树枝挂住了!

**get + 过去分词**: 表示被动意义, get在此为系动词。

e.g. I almost **got hit** by a car. 我差点被车撞了。

# The Country Mouse and the City Mouse

## 乡下的老鼠和城里的老鼠



One day a city mouse went to visit his friend in the country. The country mouse was very glad to see his good friend.

He gave his guest the best dinner that he could find.

The country mouse was afraid that there was not enough food for two, so he just ate a little piece of corn.

His friend had some green peas, a piece of new cheese, and a ripe, red apple.

After the city mouse ate all the dinner, he said, "How can you live in the country, my friend?"

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ glad *adj.* 高兴的
- ☐ guest *n.* 客人
- ☐ best *adj.* 最好的
- ☐ dinner *n.* 正餐

- ☐ afraid *adj.* 担心的
- ☐ corn *n.* 玉米
- ☐ pea *n.* 豌豆



You can see nothing but forest, rivers, fields,  
and mountains.

You must be very tired of hearing nothing but  
bird songs.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> field <i>n.</i> 田地      | <input type="checkbox"/> must <i>v.</i> 一定 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nothing but 除了……以外什么也没有 | <input type="checkbox"/> be tired of 厌倦    |

Come with me to the city.

There you can live in a beautiful house  
and have good things for dinner every day.

When you have lived in the city for a week,  
you will forget all about living in the country."

So the two mice went to the city.

They reached the home of the city mouse at night.

"You must be hungry. We walked for a long time,"  
said the city mouse to his friend.

"We will have some dinner immediately."



#### KEY WORDS

□ forget *v.* 忘记  
(forget-forgot-forgotten)

□ reach *v.* 到达  
□ immediately *adv.* 马上; 立刻

So they went to the dining room,  
and the city mouse found some cake and fruit.

"Help yourself," he said.

"There is enough for both of us."

"This is a very good dinner," said the country mouse.

"You are very rich, my friend!"

Just then the door opened, and a dog came in.

The mice jumped off the table  
and ran into a hole in the floor.

The poor little country mouse was so frightened!

"Do not be afraid," said his friend.

"The dog cannot come in here."

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ dining room 餐厅
- ☐ help oneself 自用
- ☐ floor *n.* 地板

- ☐ poor *adj.* 可怜的
- ☐ frightened *adj.* 吓坏了的

#### One Point Lesson

**When** you have lived in the city for a week, you will ...

只要你在城里住了一礼拜后，你就会……

在这儿，**when**表示“当……后”。

e.g. I'll buy you inline skates **when** you get an A in Math.

当你的数学考试得了A时，我就给你买滚轴溜冰鞋。

Then the mice went to the kitchen.  
They found an apple pie on the shelf,  
and were enjoying a piece of it.  
At that moment,  
they saw two bright eyes watching them.  
“The cat! The cat!” cried the city mouse,  
and the mice quickly ran through a hole in the wall.

When the country mouse could speak,  
he said, “Good-bye, my friend.  
You can live in the city with the dogs and cats.  
I like my home in the country.

#### KEY WORDS

- shelf *n.* 架子
- at that moment 就在那时
- bright *adj.* 明亮的

- watch *v.* 看着
- cry *v.* 大叫

In the country the birds sing to me  
while I eat my simple corn and apples.

In the city the cats watch you  
eating your fancy cake and pie.

I like my corn in safety better than your cake  
in fear."

*Better a simple meal in peace  
than a fancy meal in fear.*

安静地吃一顿简单的饭菜要比  
在恐惧中吃大餐好得多。



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ while *conj.* 当……时
- ☐ simple *adj.* 简单的
- ☐ fancy *adj.* 高档的
- ☐ safety *n.* 安全

- ☐ better *adv.* 更好地
- ☐ in fear 在害怕中
- ☐ meal *n.* 一顿饭
- ☐ in peace 安详地

#### One Point Lesson

In the city the cats **watch you eating your fancy cake and pie.**

而在城里，在吃好吃的蛋糕馅饼时，有猫盯着你。

**watch + 宾语 + doing:** 盯着……做某事

watch, feel, hear, see等感官动词后接动词现在分词形式，表示动作正在进行。

**e.g. I heard you playing the piano.** 我听见你那时正在弹钢琴。

### A *The Dog and His Shadow*

根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，选错误的选F。

❶ The dog got to eat a nice piece of meat.

☐ T ☐ F

❷ The dog saw his shadow in the water.

☐ T ☐ F

❸ The dog fell into the stream.

☐ T ☐ F



### B *Belling the Cat*

用所给词语的反义词填空。

❶ One mouse said one thing; another said a \_\_\_\_\_ thing.

⇔ *same*

❷ We do not hear it \_\_\_\_\_ enough to escape.

⇔ *slowly*

❸ "Wait a minute," said the \_\_\_\_\_ old mouse.

⇔ *stupid*



### 答案

A ❶ F ❷ T ❸ F

B ❶ different ❷ quickly ❸ wise

**C** *The Hare and the Tortoise / The Stag at the Lake*  
根据故事内容回答下列问题。

❶ Who was the judge for the race?

(a) The fox. (b) The dog. (c) The hare.

❷ What is the opposite of the 'starting line'?

(a) Finish line. (b) End line. (c) Ending line.

❸ What part of his body was the stag proud of?

(a) His tail. (b) His ears. (c) His horns.



**D** *The Country Mouse and the City Mouse*  
选择适当的词语填空。

eating fear while

In the country the birds sing to me ❶\_\_\_\_\_ I eat my simple corn and apples. In the city the cats watch you ❷\_\_\_\_\_ your fancy cake and pie. I like my corn in safety better than your cake in ❸\_\_\_\_\_.

答案

C ❶(a) ❷(a) ❸(c)

D ❶while ❷eating ❸fear

# The Goose with the Golden Eggs

## 下金蛋的鹅

There once was a man who had a very fine goose.  
Every day the goose laid a golden egg.  
The man soon became rich.  
But as he became rich, he became greedy.  
“The goose must be gold inside,”  
he thought to himself.  
“I will open her, and get all the gold at once.”



### KEY WORDS

- fine *adj.* 杰出的
- lay *v.* 下(蛋)  
(lay-laid-laid)
- become *v.* 成为  
(become-became-become)

- greedy *adj.* 贪婪的
- inside *adv.* 在里面
- at once 马上

So he killed the goose, but he found no gold.  
The man cried and said,  
“I should have been happy with the golden egg  
each day.”

*Sometimes greed makes people do foolish things.*  
有时，贪婪使人做出愚蠢的事情。



#### KEY WORDS

□ each *adj.* 每个的

□ foolish *adj.* 愚蠢的

#### One Point Lesson

**I should have been** happy with the golden egg each day.  
每天有一只金蛋，我就应该知足了。

**should have + 过去分词**：表示“本来应该做但却没有做的事”。

e.g. You **should have told** me the truth. 你本该告诉我真相。



# The Bear and the Travelers

## 熊和旅行者

One day, two men were traveling together. They suddenly came across a bear. One of the men climbed quickly into a tree, and tried to hide himself among its branches. The other man fell down and lay on the ground.

### KEY WORDS

- travel *v.* 旅行
- come across 遇见
- climb *v.* 爬

- among *prep.* 在……之中
- lie *v.* 躺  
(lie-lay-lain)

When the bear came up, and smelled him all over,  
the man held his breath, and pretended to be dead.  
The bear soon left him, because, as many people say,  
a bear will not touch a dead body.

When the bear had gone, the traveler in the tree  
came down to join his friend.

As a little joke, he asked,

"What did the bear whisper in your ear?"

His friend answered very seriously, "He told me,  
'Never travel with a friend who runs away  
when danger comes'."

*A true friend is with you in good times and bad times.*

一个真正的朋友是与你生死与共的朋友。

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ all over 浑身
- ☐ hold one's breath 屏住呼吸
- ☐ pretend *v.* 假装
- ☐ touch *v.* 摸; 接触

- ☐ join *v.* 参与; 加入
- ☐ whisper *v.* 耳语
- ☐ seriously *adv.* 严肃地
- ☐ never *adv.* 从不

#### One Point Lesson

The bear soon left him, because, **as many people say**, a bear will not touch a dead body.

熊很快就走开了, 因为正如许多人所说的, 熊是不会碰死尸的。

*as many people say* 在此作插入语, 用来补充说明情况。

*e.g.* He is, **I think**, lying to protect her. 我想, 他撒谎是为了保护她。

# The Shepherd Boy and the Wolf

## 牧童和狼



There once was a young shepherd boy.  
He watched his sheep at the bottom of a mountain.  
He was very lonely watching the sheep all day  
by himself.

So one day he thought of a plan to have some fun.  
He ran down toward the village, calling out,  
“Wolf! Wolf!”

### KEY WORDS

- bottom *n.* 底部
- by oneself 独自一人
- have fun 玩得开心

- toward *prep.* 向
- call out 大声叫唤

The kind villagers came out to help him,  
and some of them stayed with him for a while.

This made the boy very happy.

He decided to try the trick again a few days later.

Again he ran to the village shouting, "Wolf! Wolf!"

Again the villagers came to help him, but they didn't  
see any wolves.

But shortly after this, a wolf really did come out!

Soon the wolf began to bother the sheep.

The boy again cried out, even louder than before,  
"Wolf! Wolf!"

But the villagers had been tricked twice before.

They thought the boy was fooling them again.

Because none of them went to help the boy,  
the wolf ate all his sheep!

*No one believes a liar, even when they tell the truth.*

没有人会相信撒谎的人，即使这个人开始说实话。

#### KEY WORDS

□ villager *n.* 村民

□ stay *v.* 逗留

□ for a while 一会儿

□ shortly *adv.* 不久

□ bother *v.* 打扰; 烦扰

□ loud *adv.* 大声地

□ twice *adv.* 两次

□ fool *v.* 欺骗; 愚弄

□ liar *n.* 撒谎的人

□ truth *n.* 事实



# The Milk-Woman and Her Pail

## 挤奶女工和她的桶

A farmer's daughter was carrying  
a pail of milk.

"I can make some money from  
selling this milk," she thought.

"That money will be enough to buy  
at least three hundred eggs.

The eggs will produce about two hundred  
and fifty chickens.

When the chickens grow, I will sell them  
in the market.

After selling the chickens,

I will have enough money to buy a new dress.

### KEY WORDS

□ carry *v.* 拿着, 扛着  
□ sell *v.* 卖  
(sell-sold-sold)

□ at least 至少  
□ produce *v.* 生产  
□ market *n.* 市场; 集市

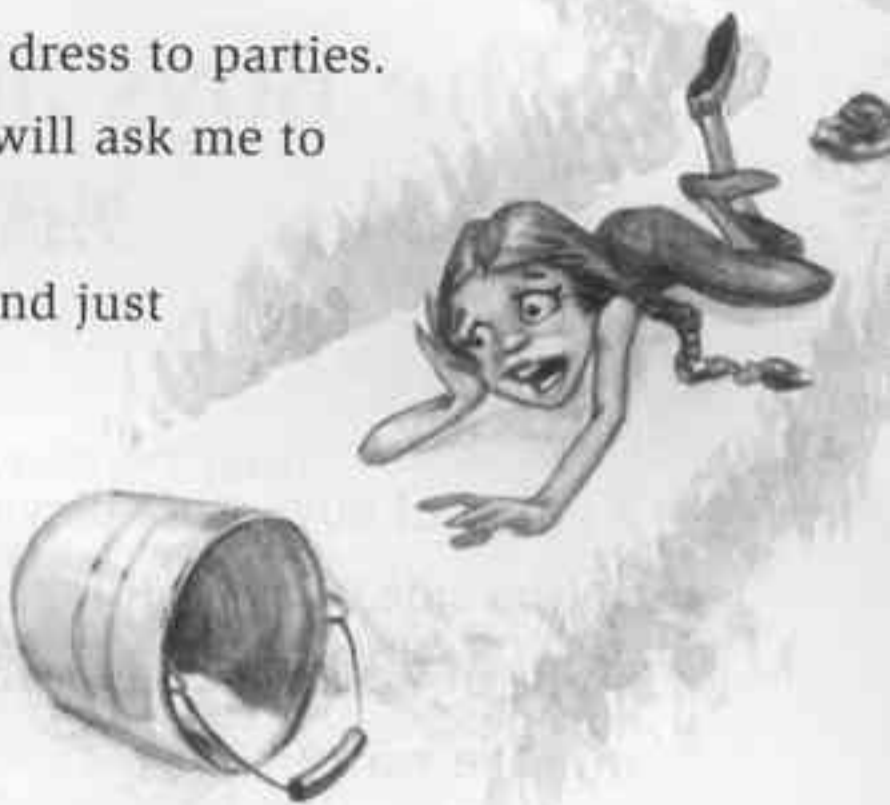
I will wear this beautiful new dress to parties.  
Then all the best young men will ask me to  
marry them.  
But I will refuse all the men and just  
enjoy the parties."

The young woman was  
enjoying her thoughts so  
much she didn't see a  
stone on the road.

Suddenly her foot hit the stone  
and she fell.

She dropped the pail of milk!

The milk disappeared into the ground, taking away all  
of her plans.



*Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.*

在鸡蛋还没有孵出来之前不要数你的小鸡。

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ marry v. 结婚
- ☐ refuse v. 拒绝
- ☐ drop v. 使掉下

- ☐ disappear v. 消失
- ☐ hatch v. 孵

#### One Point Lesson

After **selling** the chickens, I will have enough money to buy a new dress.  
卖掉了这些小鸡后，我就有足够的钱买一件新衣服了。

此处after后面是动名词selling，引导时间状语。本句也可以写成：

After (I) sell the chickens, I will have enough money to buy a new dress.

# The Boys and the Frogs

## 男孩和青蛙

One day,  
a group of boys were playing  
by the side of a small lake.  
Some of the boys threw stones  
into the water  
for fun.

A lot of frogs lived in this  
little lake,  
and they kept getting hit by  
the stones the boys threw.

Finally, a wise old frog put his head up  
out of the water, and said,  
“Boys, please don’t throw stones at us.”  
“We are only playing,” said the boys.



### KEY WORDS

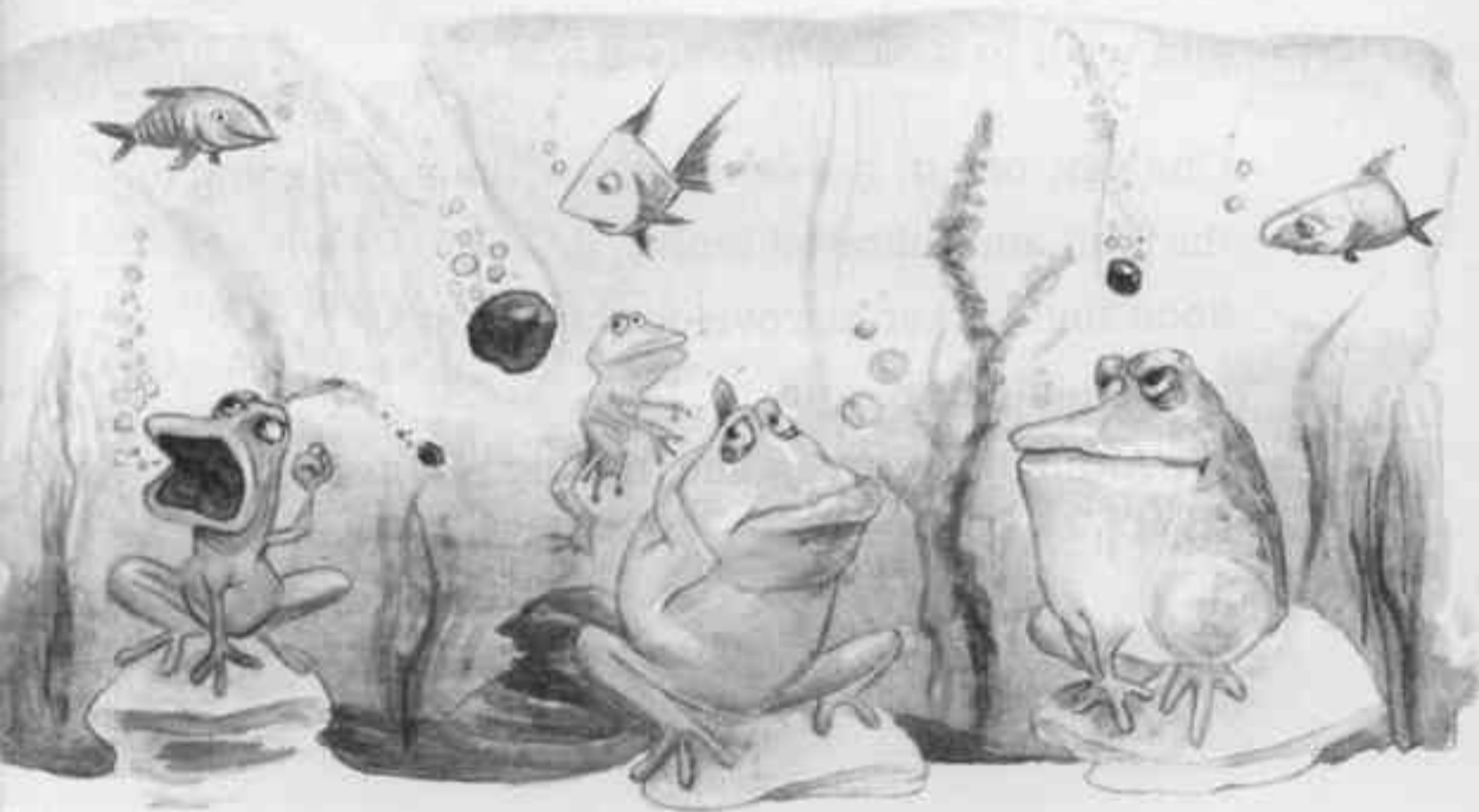
- group *n.* 组; 群
- throw *v.* 扔  
(throw-threw-thrown)

- for fun 为了好玩
- only *adv.* 只是

"I know that," said the frog.  
"But your stones hurt us!  
You may throw stones for fun,  
but your fun causes us great pain."

*One person's pleasure may be another's pain.*

一个人的快乐可能是建立在另一个人的痛苦上的。



#### KEY WORDS

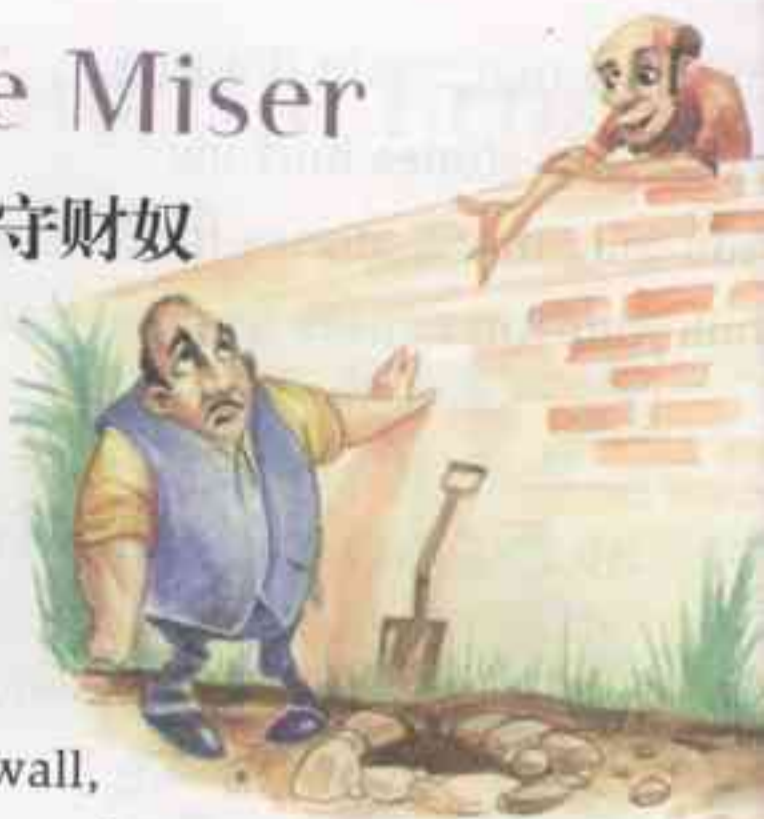
- hurt *v.* 伤害  
(hurt-hurt-hurt)
- cause *v.* 引起

- pain *n.* 痛苦
- pleasure *n.* 欢乐
- may *v.* 可能

# The Miser

## 守财奴

A miser sold most of his land to buy a shiny piece of gold. He buried the gold in the ground by an old wall, and went to look at it every day.



One day, one of his workers saw the miser going to the wall and followed him.

Soon the worker discovered the secret of the hidden treasure.

When the miser was gone, he dug up the gold and stole it.

### KEY WORDS

- shiny *adj.* 闪闪发光的
- bury *v.* 埋
- secret *n.* 秘密
- treasure *n.* 宝藏

- dig up 挖出来  
(dig-dug-dug)
- steal *v.* 偷  
(steal-stole-stolen)

The next day the miser found that his gold had been stolen.

The miser cried and cried in anger and sadness.

A neighbor saw the miser crying,  
and found out what was wrong.

He said, "Please don't cry so much.

You should go and get a stone, bury it in the ground,  
and pretend the stone is the piece of gold.

It will be just the same as when the gold was there,  
because you never did anything with the gold  
when you had it."

*The true value of money is not having it,  
but using it wisely.*

金钱的真正价值不是拥有它，而是正确地使用它。

#### KEY WORDS

□ neighbor *n.* 邻居

□ find out 发现

(find-found-found)

□ anything *pron.* 任何事

□ value *n.* 价值

#### One Point Lesson

The miser cried and cried **in anger and sadness**.

守财奴又生气又伤心地号啕大哭起来。

**in + 名词**: 表示状态

e.g. in peace 安详地 in order 有序地

# Comprehension Quiz

## 你读懂了多少

### A *The Goose with the Golden Eggs*

选择适当的词语填空。

greedy      laid      fine      killed

- ① There once was a man who had a very \_\_\_\_\_ goose.
- ② The goose \_\_\_\_\_ a golden egg.
- ③ As the man became rich, he became \_\_\_\_\_.
- ④ The man \_\_\_\_\_ the goose but he found no gold.



### B *The Bear and the Travelers*

根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① Two men came across a bear.
- ② One man pretended to be dead.
- ③ The bear climbed a tree.
- ④ The bear killed a man.
- ⑤ One man was angry at his friend.

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F

☐ T ☐ F



### 答案

A ① fine ② laid ③ greedy ④ killed

B ① T ② T ③ F ④ F ⑤ T

**C** *The Shepherd Boy and the Wolf / The Boys and the Frogs*  
根据故事内容回答下列问题。

- ① Which is false about the shepherd boy?  
(a) The boy was very lonely.  
(b) The boy lied to the villagers.  
(c) The wolf ate the boy.
- ② Why were the boys throwing rocks?  
(a) For fun. (b) To fight. (C) To hurt the frogs.



**D** *The Miser*  
选择适当的词语填空。

sold    saw    buried    went

A miser ① \_\_\_\_\_ most of his land to buy a shiny piece of gold. He ② \_\_\_\_\_ the gold in the ground by an old wall, and ③ \_\_\_\_\_ to look at it every day. One of his workers ④ \_\_\_\_\_ the miser going to the old wall every day.

答案

C ①(c) ②(a)

D ①sold ②buried ③went ④saw

# Before You Read

## 阅读准备

### Fall Harvest

秋收

orchard/fruit farm

果园

nest

鸟巢

The doves are building a

鸽子正在筑巢。

ladder

梯子

basket

篮子

The workers are harvesting

工人们正在收获(果实)。

wheat

小麦

field

田地

The man is plowing the

这个人在耕地。

dig

挖

The man is digging a hole

in the ground.

这个人正在地上挖洞。

hole

洞

spread

撒播

grain

谷粒

The man is spreading grain.

这个人正在播种。

bundle

捆

The man is carrying a bundle of wheat

on his shoulder.

这个人肩膀上正扛着一捆小麦。

pile

堆

There are piles of wheat.

这有一堆堆的稻草。

grasshopper

蝗虫

The grasshopper is singing happily.

蝗虫正高兴地唱着。

ant

蚂蚁

The ants are walking home with grains on their

蚂蚁们正背着谷粒往家走。

记住这些动词!



**float**

漂

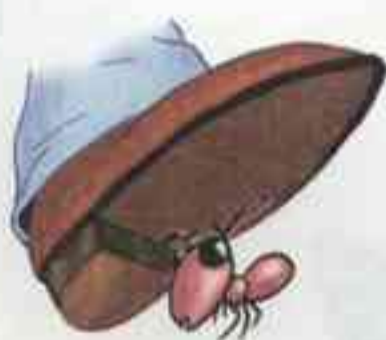
An ant is floating on the water.  
一只蚂蚁正漂在水面上。



**bend**

弯曲

A reed is bending from the wind.  
一支芦苇随风摇摆。



**step**

踩

A big foot is stepping on an ant.  
一只大脚正踩向一只蚂蚁。



**bite**

咬

An ant is biting the man on the foot.  
一只蚂蚁正咬住了这个人的脚。



**suck**

吸

A frog is sucking in air.  
一只青蛙正在吸气。



**strike**

击

A man is striking a tree with a bat.  
一个人正用棍子击打树。



**bow**

鞠躬

A boy is bowing.  
一个男孩正在鞠躬。



**explode**

爆炸

The frog's big belly is exploding.  
青蛙的大肚子爆了。



**slip**

滑倒

A girl is slipping on the ice.  
一个女孩在冰上滑倒了。



**take off**

脱

A boy is taking off his shirt.  
一个男孩正在脱衬衫。



**ignore**

不理睬

A girl is ignoring a boy with flowers.  
小女孩不理睬拿着鲜花的男孩。



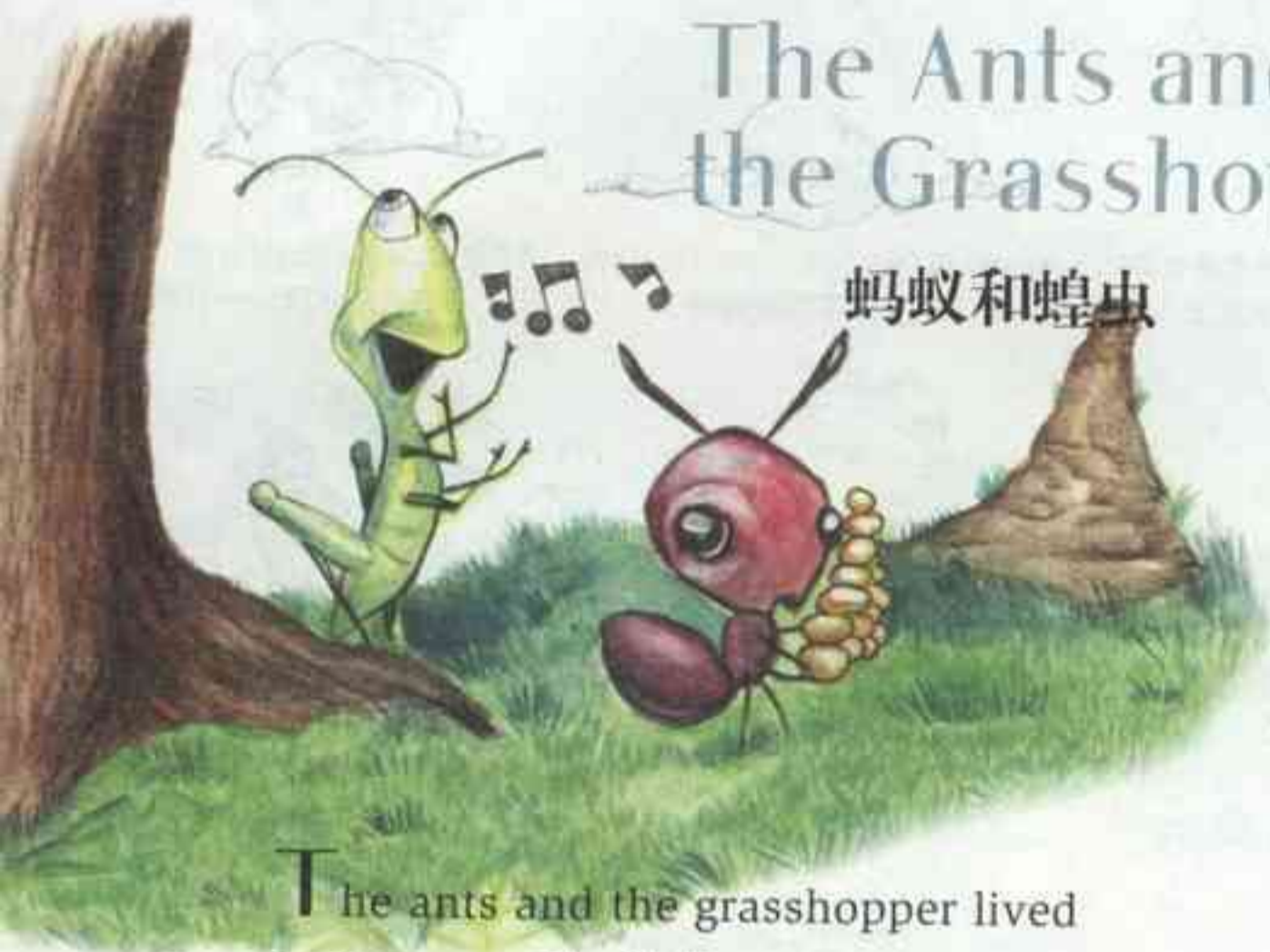
**shoot**

射击

A hunter is shooting.  
猎人正在射击。

# The Ants and the Grasshopper

蚂蚁和蝗虫



The ants and the grasshopper lived in the same big field. The ants always worked hard, and tried to prepare and harvest enough food for winter.

## KEY WORDS

□ prepare v. 准备

□ harvest v. 收获

Their happy neighbor, the grasshopper, couldn't understand them.

He just ignored them and kept singing.

When the first frost came,  
it ended the work of the ants and the party of the grasshopper.

One winter day the ants were busy spreading their grain in the sun to dry.

The grasshopper was nearly dying with hunger, so he went to the ants to ask for some food.

"Good day to you, kind neighbor,"  
said the grasshopper,

"Won't you lend me a little food?

I will certainly repay you before this time next year."

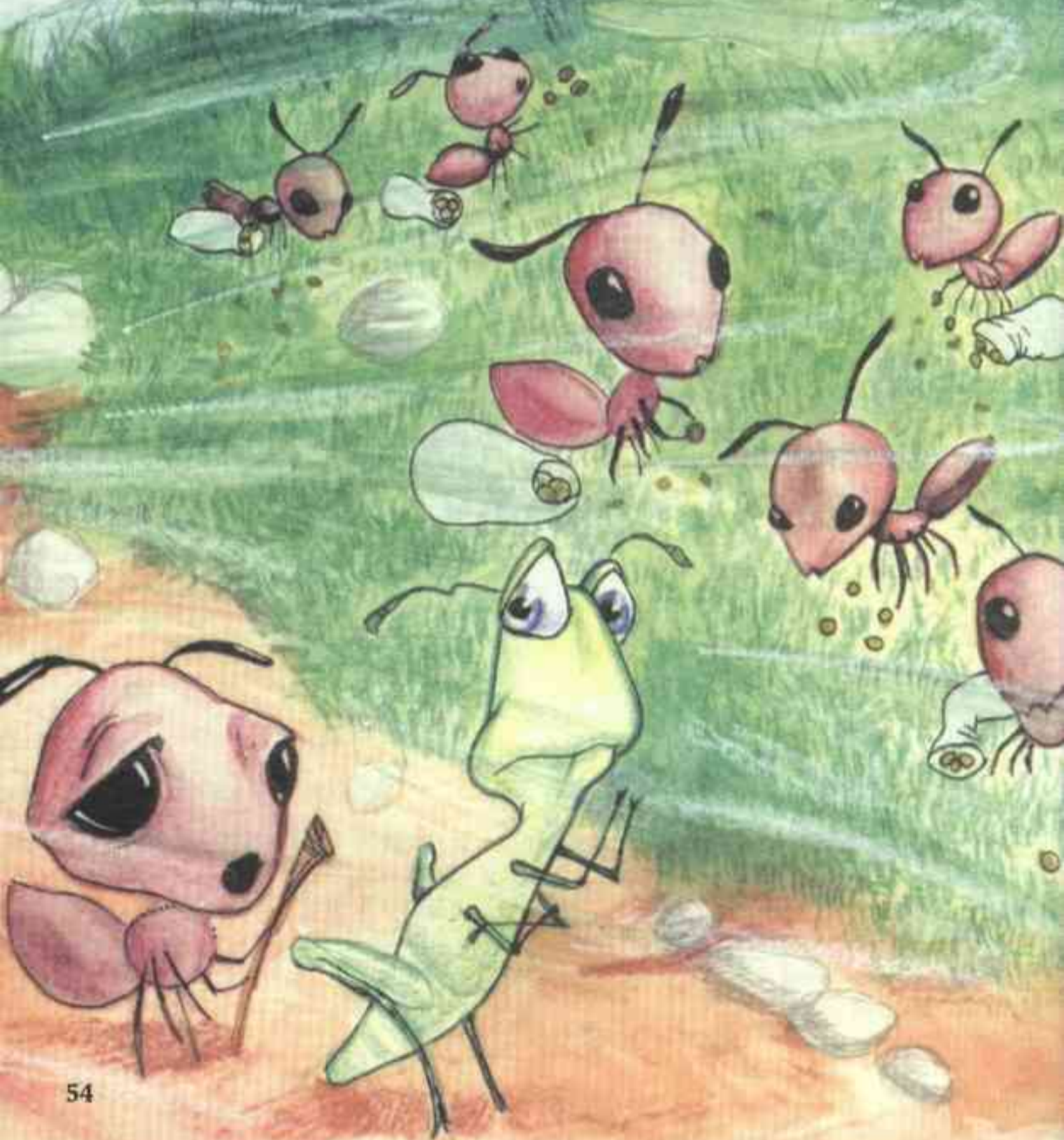
#### KEY WORDS

- ignore *v.* 不理睬
- frost *n.* 霜冻
- be busy doing 忙于……
- spread *v.* 散开  
(spread-spread-spread)
- grain *n.* 谷物

- hunger *n.* 饥饿
- lend *v.* 借  
(lend-lent-lent)
- certainly *adv.* 一定
- repay *v.* 偿还

"Why don't you have any food of your own?"  
asked an old ant.

"There was a lot of food in the big field all summer.  
What did you do?"



"Oh," said the grasshopper, forgetting his hunger,

"I sang all day long, and all night long."

"Well, then," said the ant.

"If you can sing all summer, you should dance all winter."

And the old ant went back to her work singing the ant song.

"We ants never borrow; we ants never lend."

*Don't forget to prepare for bad times, even during good times.*

别忘了，就算你现在过得很好，也要未雨绸缪。

#### KEY WORDS

□ borrow *v.* 借(入)

□ during *prep.* 在……之间

#### One Point Lesson

I sang **all day long**, and **all night long**.

我整天整夜地唱歌。

**all day long**: 整天; **all night long**: 整夜 → long在此表示“始终”。

e.g. We went camping all summer **long**. 我们整个夏天都在露营。



# The Ant and the Dove

## 蚂蚁和鸽子

An ant was walking by the river one day, and said to himself, "How nice and cool this water looks! I must drink some of it."

As he began to drink, his foot slipped, and he fell in. "Oh, somebody, please, help me, or I will die!" cried the ant.

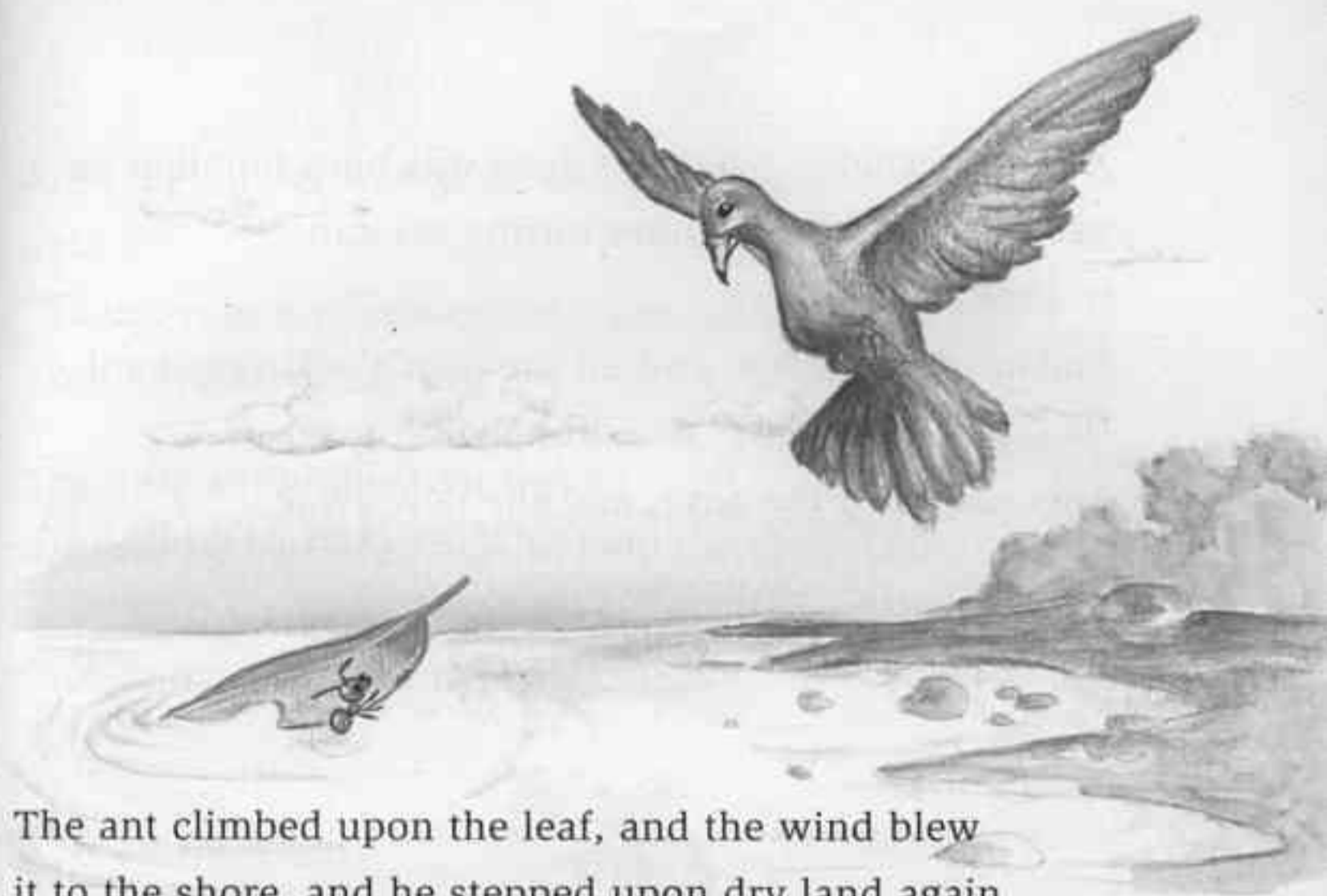
A dove sitting in a tree over the river heard him, and threw him a leaf.

"Climb upon the leaf," said the dove, "and you will float to the riverside."

### KEY WORDS

□ slip v. 滑倒

□ float v. 漂浮



The ant climbed upon the leaf, and the wind blew it to the shore, and he stepped upon dry land again.

"Thank you, kind dove,"  
said the ant as he went home.

"You have saved my life,  
and I wish I could do something for you."

"Good-bye," said the dove.

"Be careful not to fall in again."

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ blow *v.* 吹  
(blow-blew-blown)
- ☐ shore *n.* 岸

- ☐ step *v.* 走; 踏
- ☐ save *v.* 救
- ☐ I wish I could 我希望我能

#### One Point Lesson

**How nice and cool** this water looks! 这水看起来真好, 真凉爽!

**How** + 形容词/副词 (+ 主语 + 谓语) → 构成感叹句

e.g. **How nice!** 真好! **How kind he is!** 他好善良啊!

A few days later, when the dove was busy building her nest, the ant saw a hunter raising his gun to shoot her.

The ant ran quickly, and bit the man's foot very hard. He cried, "Oh! Oh!" and dropped his gun. This surprised the dove, and she flew away.



#### KEY WORDS

- build *v.* 筑建  
(build-built-built)
- nest *n.* 巢
- raise *v.* 举起
- shoot *v.* 射击  
(shoot-shot-shot)

- surprise *v.* 使……受惊
- fly away 飞走  
(fly-flew-flown)
- be able to 能够
- bring *v.* 带来  
(bring-brought-brought)

After the hunter was gone, the dove came back to her nest.

"Thank you, my little friend," she said.

"You have saved my life."

The little ant jumped for joy,  
because he had been able to help the kind dove.

*One kind act brings another.*

善有善报。



# The Frog and the Ox

## 青蛙和牛

One day an ox was walking in a wet field.  
He accidentally put his foot on a family of young frogs  
and killed most of them.  
However, one escaped and ran off quickly  
to his mother.

"Oh, Mother!" he said.

"While we were playing,  
a really big four-footed animal stepped on us."

"Big?" asked the old frog. "How big?"

She sucked in air to make herself larger and said,  
"As big as this?"

"Oh!" said the little frog.

"Much, much bigger than that."

"Well, was it this big?"

She sucked in even more air.

"Oh, Mother, it was much  
bigger than that.

So please stop sucking  
in air, you might hurt  
yourself."



### KEY WORDS

- accidentally *adv.* 偶然地
- four-footed animal 四足动物

- suck *v.* 吸
- might *v.* 可能

The mother frog didn't like her little one to doubt her abilities, so she tried again to become bigger.  
But this time she tried so hard that her body exploded.

*Over-confidence in your abilities can lead to personal destruction.*

对自己的能力过分自信可能会毁了你自己。

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> doubt <i>v.</i> 怀疑                 | <input type="checkbox"/> lead to 导致               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ability <i>n.</i> 能力               | (lead-led-led)                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> explode <i>v.</i> 爆炸               | <input type="checkbox"/> personal <i>adj.</i> 个人的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> over-confidence <i>n.</i> 自负; 过分自信 | <input type="checkbox"/> destruction <i>n.</i> 毁灭 |

### A *The Ants and the Grasshopper*

根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① The ants helped the grasshopper in the winter. ☐ T ☐ F
- ② The grasshopper played with the ants in the winter. ☐ T ☐ F
- ③ The ants prepared for winter. ☐ T ☐ F

### B 选择最适当的词填空。

- ① The grasshopper \_\_\_\_\_ more than the ants.  
(a) worked  
(b) prepared  
(c) played
- ② The ants \_\_\_\_\_ more than the grasshopper.  
(a) worked  
(b) played  
(c) sang



答案

A ① F ② F ③ T

B ① (c) ② (a)

**C** *The Ant and the Dove*  
选择适当的词填空。

after or and when

- ❶ Somebody please help me, \_\_\_\_\_ I will die!
- ❷ A dove heard him \_\_\_\_\_ threw him a leaf.
- ❸ \_\_\_\_\_ the dove was busy building her nest, the ant saw a hunter.
- ❹ \_\_\_\_\_ the hunter was gone, the dove came back to her nest.



**D** *The Frog and the Ox*  
根据故事内容，将下列句子重新排序。

- ❶ The body of the mother frog exploded.
- ❷ One frog escaped and ran off to tell his mother.
- ❸ The mother frog sucked in air.
- ❹ The ox put his foot on the frogs and killed most of them.



\_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇒ \_\_\_\_\_

答案

C ❶ or ❷ and ❸ When ❹ After

D ❶ ⇒ ❷ ⇒ ❸ ⇒ ❹

# The Wind and the Sun

## 风和太阳

Long, long ago,  
the wind and the  
sun were talking  
to each other.



They could not  
decide who was stronger than  
the other.

To answer the question, they agreed to try something.

Watching a passing traveler, they decided to see which  
of them could take off the man's coat first.

The wind began to blow a cold and powerful wind.  
But the stronger the wind blew, the tighter the man held  
on to his coat.

### KEY WORDS

□ pass *v.* 经过

□ tight *adv.* 紧紧地



Next, it was the sun's turn.

Coming out from behind the clouds,  
the sun shone its warm, comfortable light down on the  
traveler.

The traveler felt the gentle warmth on his shoulders.

Finally, he sat down and took off his coat.

It was clear that the sun had won.

*Kindness can be stronger than harshness.*

温柔胜于严厉。

#### KEY WORDS

- turn *n.* ( 轮流 ) 一次机会
- behind *prep.* 在……后面
- shine *v.* 发光  
(shine-shone-shone)

- gentle *adj.* 温和的
- warmth *n.* 温暖
- harshness *n.* 严厉

#### One Point Lesson

**The stronger** the wind blew, **the tighter** the man held on to his coat.  
风越强, 行人把外套裹得越紧。

**the more... , the more...** ; 越……就越……

e.g. **The more** you know, **the more** interesting it is. 你了解得越多, 它就越有趣。



# The Oak and the Reed

## 橡树和芦苇

On the side of a river grew  
a tall oak tree.

It stood with its roots firmly in the ground,  
and its head high in the air, and said to itself,  
“How strong I am! Nothing can make me bow.  
I am taller and stronger than all the other trees.”

But one day there was a storm.  
The strong wind came and struck the proud oak.  
The tree fell into the river.  
As the water carried it away, it passed by a thin reed  
that grew on the riverside.

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ stand *v.* 站  
(stand-stood-stood)
- ☐ root *n.* 根
- ☐ firmly *adv.* 紧紧地
- ☐ bow *v.* 弯腰

- ☐ storm *n.* 暴风雨
- ☐ strike *v.* 打击  
(strike-struck-struck)
- ☐ proud *adj.* 骄傲的

The little reed stood up tall, and looked at the poor broken tree.

"Hello, reed," said the tree,

"Why didn't you break when the wind came?

You are so little and weak."

"Oh, poor tree," said the reed,

"I bent and moved until the wind had passed.

It must go where it is sent, but it will not hurt those who are not proud."

*Sometimes you have to bend low to succeed.*

有时，你必须弯下腰才能成功。



#### KEY WORDS

□ break *v.* 折断  
(break-broke-broken)

□ bend *v.* 弯腰  
(bend-bent-bent)

□ succeed *v.* 成功

#### One Point Lesson

On the side of a river **grew** a tall oak tree. 在河边长着一棵高大的橡树。

此处方位状语位于句首时，句子倒装。

e.g. Down **came** the shower. 阵雨来了。

# The Ax and the Trees

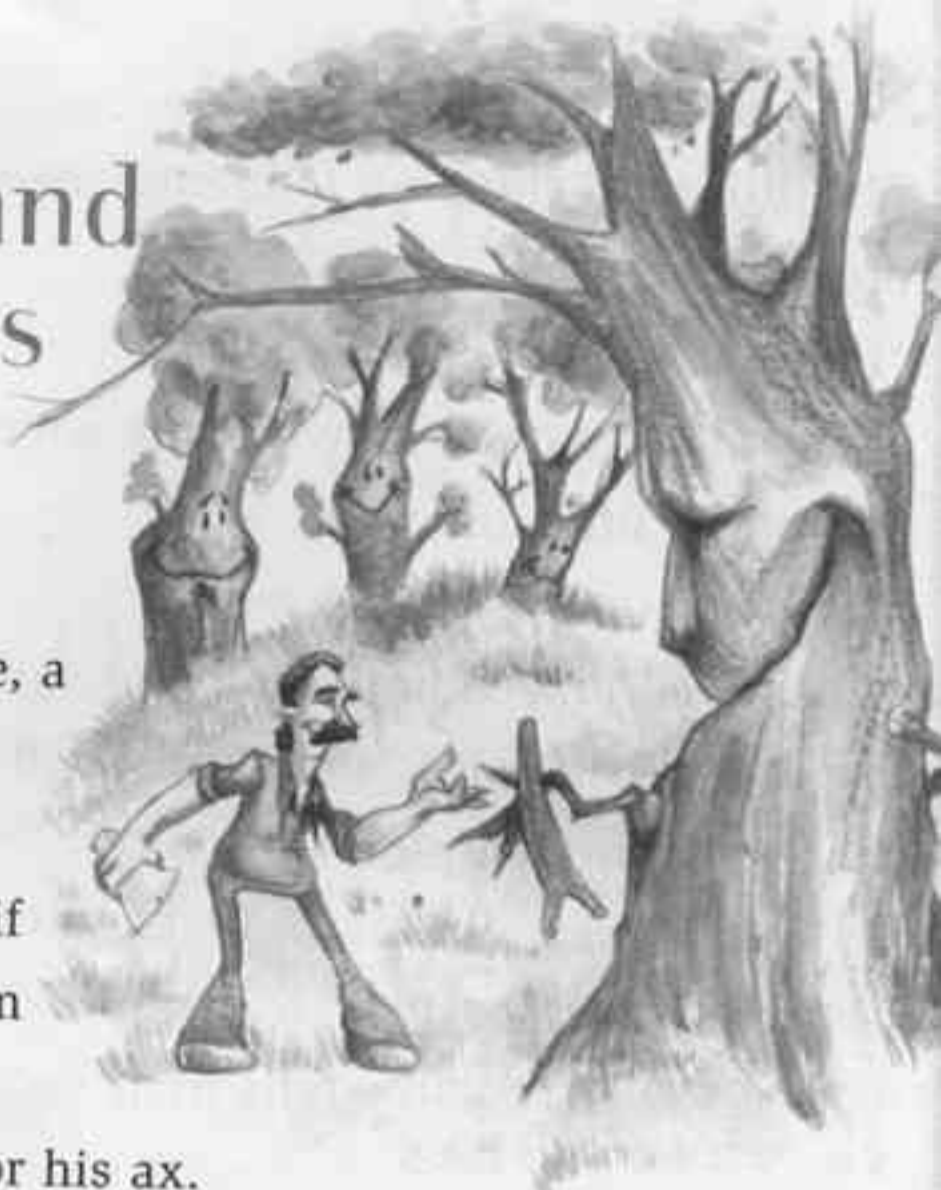
## 斧头和树

Once upon a time, a man went to a forest.

He asked the trees if they would give him some wood

to make a handle for his ax.

The trees thought this was very little to ask, and they gave him a good piece of hard wood. But as soon as the man fit the handle to his ax, he started to cut down all the best trees in the forest.



### KEY WORDS

- once upon a time 从前
- handle *n.* 柄; 把手

- fit *v.* 安装
- cut down 砍倒

As they crashed painfully to the ground,  
the trees said sadly to each other,  
“We suffer because of our foolishness.”

*Only a fool would give their enemy  
the tools to destroy them.*

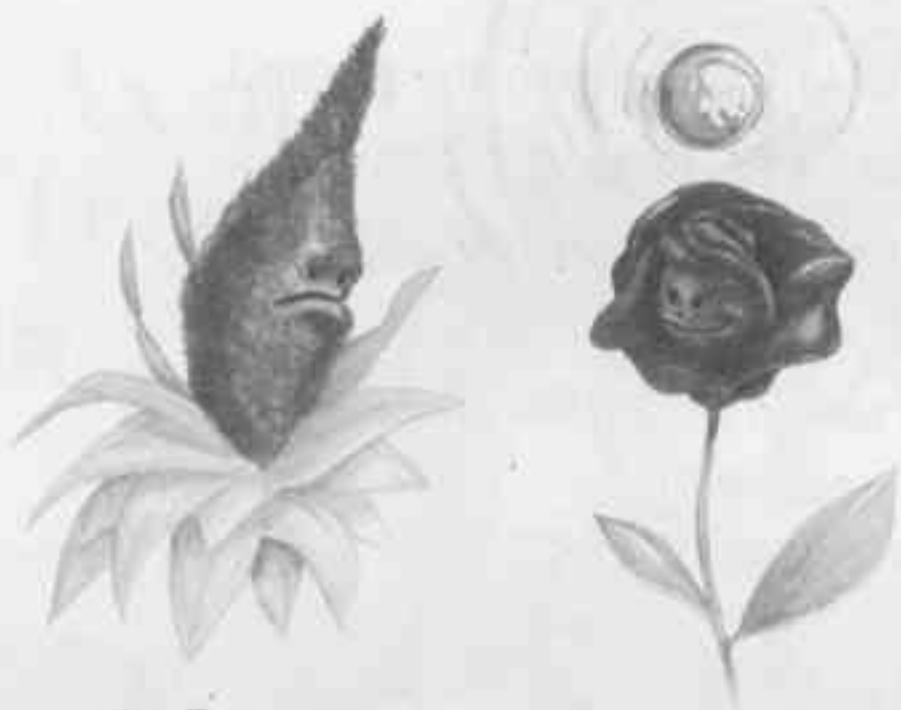
只有笨蛋才会给敌人武器以毁灭自己。



#### KEY WORDS

□ crash *v.* 倒下  
□ suffer *v.* 受苦  
□ foolishness *n.* 愚蠢

□ enemy *n.* 敌人  
□ tool *n.* 工具  
□ destroy *v.* 毁灭



# The Rose and the Amaranth

## 玫瑰和蓟

A rose and an amaranth blossomed side by side in a garden.

One nice summer day,

the amaranth said to its neighbor,

"I envy your beauty and your sweet smell!

Now I understand why everyone loves you."

### KEY WORDS

- blossom *v.* 开花
- side by side 并肩

- envy *v.* 羡慕
- smell *n.* 气味

But the rose replied sadly,  
 "Ah, my friend, I bloom only for a short time.  
 Soon my petals will wither and fall,  
 and then I will die.  
 But your flowers never fade,  
 even if they are cut.  
 They last forever."

*Greatness brings its own problems.*

伟大也带来了自身的问题。



#### KEY WORDS

- bloom *v.* 开花
- petal *n.* 花瓣
- wither *v.* 枯萎
- fade *v.* 褪色

- last *v.* 持续
- forever *adv.* 永远
- greatness *n.* 伟大

#### One Point Lesson

But your flowers never fade, **even if** they are cut.

可是，你的花却从不褪色，就算被剪下来也是如此。

**even if:** 即使

*e.g.* I was happy, **even if** she didn't like me.

即使她不喜欢我，我也很高兴。

# The Boy and the Nuts

## 男孩和坚果



A little boy once put his hand into a jar.

The jar was full of nuts.

He tried to take out as many as his hand could hold. .

But when he tried to pull his hand out, it was too large for the narrow neck of the jar.

### KEY WORDS

- jar *n.* 罐子
- be full of 装满了……
- as many as 和……一样多

- pull out 拿出
- neck *n.* (瓶) 颈



The boy didn't want to lose his nuts.

The little boy started to cry.  
An adult saw the little boy standing close by,  
and told him something wise.

"Be happy with half as many,  
and you will get them easily."

*Do not try too much at once.*

别一下子要太多。



#### KEY WORDS

□ half *n.* 一半

#### One Point Lesson

Be happy with **half as many**, and you will get them easily.  
拿到一半也要开心。这样，你就可以很容易地取出坚果了。

half as many 后面省略了 as you hold。

as...as 前面可以是 half (一半), two times (两倍), three times (三倍) 等数量词或短语。

e.g. His house is **three times as large as** mine. 他家的房子是我家的三倍。

### A *The Wind and the Sun* 用所给词语的反义词填空。

- ① The wind began to blow coldly and \_\_\_\_\_.  
☞ *weakly*
- ② The stronger the wind blew, the \_\_\_\_\_ the man held on to his coat.  
☞ *looser*
- ③ Finally, he sat down and \_\_\_\_\_ his coat.  
☞ *put on*
- ④ It was clear that the sun had \_\_\_\_\_.  
☞ *lost*

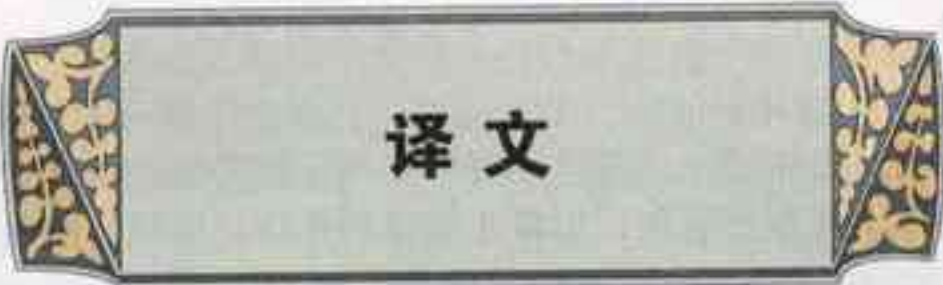


### B *The Oak and the Reed* 根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① The reed lived because it was stronger. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| ② The oak thought he was strong.          | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| ③ The reed was broken by the wind.        | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

### 答案

- A ① powerfully ② tighter ③ took off ④ won  
B ① F ② T ③ F



## 译文

### 狐狸和葡萄

p. 4-5



有一天，天气很热。一只狐狸口渴了，他看见花园里有些熟透了的葡萄，自言自语地说：“我的运气真不错啊！像今天这么热的天儿，熟透的葡萄可比凉水强多啦。”

于是，他悄悄地走进花园，使劲地蹦，想吃到葡萄，但总是差那么一点够不到。他费尽力气蹦了又蹦，但每次都够不到葡萄。

最后，狐狸不蹦了。他说：“我才不试了呢，这些葡萄很可能是酸的啊。”

### 狐狸和乌鸦

p. 6-7

一只乌鸦站在树枝上，嘴里还叼着块美味的奶酪。狐狸看见乌鸦，就想得到这块奶酪。狐狸想啊想，怎样才能得到那块奶酪呢？最后，狐狸终于想出了办法。

狐狸对乌鸦说：“这是一只多么特别的鸟儿啊！它是世界上最美丽的鸟儿。可是，它的歌声也能和脸蛋儿一样漂亮么？”

这些奉承话令乌鸦很开心，于是就想为狐狸唱首歌。可是，乌鸦刚张嘴要唱，奶酪就掉下来了！机灵的狐狸赶快跑过去，抢到了奶酪。这时，狐狸对乌鸦说：“你很漂亮，但不太聪明啊。”

### 狐狸和伐木工

p. 8-9

几个猎人正在追赶一只狐狸。这时，狐狸看见一个伐木工，就请求他救命。“请您把我藏起来吧，善良的伐木工。”狐狸说。于是，伐木工就让狐狸躲进他的屋子里。

猎人们很快就来了。他们问伐木工：“你看到一只狐狸没有？”伐木工说：“没有。”但是他指了指屋子。猎人们没有明白伐木工为什么要指屋子，所以他们就走了。

过了一会，狐狸出来了。可是他没有对伐木工说“谢谢”。伐木工生狐狸的气了。

他问：“你为什么不说‘谢谢’？”狐狸说：“我本来是想说‘谢谢’的，可是我看见你对猎人们做手势，你言行不一致。”

### 狮子和老鼠

p. 10-11

一只狮子正在舒舒服服地打瞌睡呢，突然一只老鼠从他的脸上跑了过去。狮子醒了，他很生气。雄壮的狮子捉住了小小的老鼠，准备捏死他。老鼠对狮子大声地说：“如果你不捏死我，我有一天会帮你的！”突然，狮子哈哈大

笑：“一只小小的老鼠能帮助像我这样雄壮的狮子？”他认为这很可笑，于是就放走了小老鼠。

没过多久，狮子正在森林里散步。突然，他被一张大网罩住了。狮子很生气，大吼起来。

老鼠听见了他的吼声，就跑来帮忙。他看见罩住狮子的那张大网，于是就開始把网咬破。

很快，老鼠就咬出一个大洞，狮子出来啦！“看见了么，”老鼠说，“你曾经还嘲笑我，可就算这样一只小老鼠也能帮助一头雄壮的狮子。”

## 生病的狮子

p. 12-13

有一天，一只很老很老的狮子发现自己已经老得不能捕食猎物了。他确信自己很快就要死了。狮子很难过，就回家了。在回家的路上，他走得很慢很慢，并把自己悲惨的情况告诉了一只小鸟。很快，森林里的每一只动物都知道了他的不幸。

他们都为狮子感到难过。所以，他们一个接一个地去拜访狮子。

狮子老了，身体也很虚弱，但是他并不笨。当动物们来到他家的时候，很容易就被狮子捉住并吃掉了。很快，老狮子开心了，也长胖了。

p. 14-15

有一天一大早，狐狸来了。狐狸也很狡猾啊。他慢慢地走近狮子的家，站在门口，问狮子是否好些了。“你好，我最好的朋友，”狮子说，“是你么？我看不清楚。你站得太远了。请你走近些吧，给我说一些动听的话。我老啦，过不了多久就要死了。”

当狮子说话时，狐狸在仔细地观察狮子门前的土地。最后，狐狸抬起头，对狮子说：“对不起，可我必须走了。我现在很害怕，因为我看见许多动物的脚印，但这些脚印只有进去的，却没有出来的！”

## 第2章

### 小狗和倒影

p. 20-21

一只小狗曾得到一块肉作晚餐。他嘴里叼着那块肉，兴高采烈地一直往前走。

在他回家的路上，有一条小溪。小狗停下来，低头看着平静、清澈的溪水。小狗在水里看见什么了呢？

他看见有一只小狗正盯着他呢！那只小狗看起来和我们这只快乐的小狗一模一样，嘴里居然也叼着一块肉！“我要试一试，把那块肉也抢过来。”小狗说。

可是，他刚要张嘴咬住另一块肉时，他自己的那块肉就从嘴里掉出来，掉进小溪里了！然后，他看见水里的那只狗也把自己的那块肉给弄丢了。他



伤心地回家了。那天，他只好在睡梦中美餐了。

## 给猫系上铃铛

p. 22-23

一天，所有的老鼠都聚在一起，讨论猫的事情。“我们必须想出个计划，摆脱这只猫，”一只上年纪的老鼠说，“它已经吃了我们不少同胞了。我们该怎么办啊？”

最后，一只洋洋得意的小老鼠站了起来。“要知道，我的兄弟们，”小老鼠说，“猫走路总是静悄悄的。我们都听不见，因此来不及逃跑。我们在它的脖子上系个铃铛吧。这样，他来的时候我们就可以听见了，然后赶紧跑。”

“好啊！”所有的老鼠都叫起来，“我们聪明的小朋友想出了一个好办法！我们走，买只铃铛去。”

但就在这时，一只年老的老鼠发话了。“等一等，”这只明智的老耗子说，“你的计划很不错。可是谁把铃铛系在猫身上呢？”这时，老鼠们面面相觑，异口同声地说：“是啊，谁去呢？”

## 兔子和乌龟

p. 24-25

有一天，兔子正取笑乌龟行动迟缓。“你认为我很慢么？”乌龟说，“我们赛跑吧，我打赌肯定是我赢。”“哦，真的么？”兔子回答说，“那咱们试试看。”很快，兔子和乌龟就决定找狐狸当裁判。

比赛那天，兔子和乌龟在起跑线上与狐狸碰头。他们一起出发。很快，兔子就领先乌龟很多。兔子心想，我可以停下来休息一下了。她找到一块又美丽又舒服的草地休息起来。很快，兔子就美美地睡着了。同时，乌龟一直在跑啊跑啊。他是很慢，但是从没有停下来。在美美地睡了一大觉后，兔子醒了。可是，有麻烦了！她睡的时间太久了。兔子一下子跳起来，拼命往前跑，但是，已经太迟了。乌龟已经穿过了终点线。



## 湖边的牡鹿

p. 26-27

有一天，天气很热。一只又高又壮的牡鹿来到一个清澈的湖边，停下来喝水。

在喝水的时候，他看见了自己在湖中的倒影。“我的角真好看！”他说，“它们很有力，也很漂亮。可我还是很难过，我的腿太细了，很丑！”

这时，一头狮子穿过森林跑出来，要扑向牡鹿。牡鹿跑了，跑得很快很快。丑陋的腿帮助他逃跑了。但狮子还在追他。

很快，牡鹿跑进了森林。森林很茂密，树很多。他美丽的角被树枝挂住了！他用力想把角拽出来，可是他的角太长了，拽不出来。最后，狮子捉到了牡鹿，把他咬死了。

## 乡下的老鼠和城里的老鼠

p. 28-29

有一天，一只城里的老鼠到乡下拜访他的朋友。乡下的老鼠很高兴看到他的好朋友。

他用能找到的最丰盛的饭菜招待了他的客人。乡下的老鼠担心食物不够他们两个吃，所以他只吃了一小块玉米。他的朋友吃了一些青豆，一块新鲜的奶酪和一个熟透的红苹果。

城里的老鼠吃完所有这些东西后，他说：“我的朋友，你怎么能住在乡下呢？除了森林、小溪、田地和山川，你什么也看不见啊。你光听鸟儿的歌声都该听烦了吧。”

p. 30-31

“和我一起去城里吧。在那儿，你可以住在漂亮的房子里，每天都吃好东西。只要你在城里住一个礼拜，你就会忘记在乡下的生活。”于是，两只老鼠就去城里了。

晚上，他们就到了城里老鼠居住的家里。“你一定饿了。我们走了很长时间，”城里的老鼠对他的朋友说，“我们马上就可以吃晚饭了。”

于是，他们就去了餐厅。城里的老鼠找到了一些蛋糕和水果。“随便吃吧，”他说，“这足够我们两个吃了。”“这一顿可真丰盛呢，”乡下的老鼠说，“你真富有，我的朋友！”就在这时，门开了，进来一只狗。两只老鼠跳下桌子，跑进地上的一个洞里。可怜的乡下老鼠吓坏了！“别害怕，”他的朋友说，“狗进不来的。”

p. 32-33

然后，两只老鼠就去厨房了。他们在架子上发现了一个苹果馅饼，就吃了一小块。就在那时，他们发现两只亮亮的眼睛正盯着他们看呢。“猫！猫！”城里的老鼠大叫。两只老鼠急忙穿过墙上的一个洞跑了。

当乡下的老鼠说得出口来的时候，他说：“再见，我的朋友。你在城里和猫啊狗啊的住在一起吧，我还是喜欢自己在乡下的家。在乡下，当我吃着简单的玉米和苹果时，小鸟儿对我歌唱。而在城里，在吃好吃的蛋糕和馅饼时，有猫盯着你。我还是更喜欢安全地啃玉米，而不是胆战心惊地吃蛋糕。”

## 第3章

### 下金蛋的鹅

p. 36-37

从前，有一个人有一只非常棒的鹅。每天，这只鹅都下一只金蛋。很快，这个人就发财了。但是，他一有钱就变得很贪婪。“这只鹅肚子里一定也是金的。”他想，“我要把她剖开，就可以一下子拿到所有的金子了。”

于是，他杀了鹅，可他并没有找到金子。这个人哭着说：“每天有一只金蛋，我就应该知足了。”



## 熊和旅行者

p. 38-39

有一天，两个人正在一起旅行。突然，他们遇见一只熊。其中一人飞快地爬上树，想把自己隐藏在树枝中。另一个人倒下来，躺在地上。

熊走过来，把他闻了个遍。这个人憋着气，假装死了。熊很快就走开了，因为正如许多人所说的，熊是不会碰死尸的。当熊走了后，树上的那个旅行者爬下来找他的朋友。他开了个玩笑，问：“那只熊跟你说了什么悄悄话？”他的朋友很严肃地回答：“他告诉我：‘千万别和一个遇到危险就跑开的朋友一起旅行’。”

## 牧童和狼

p. 40-41

从前，有一个牧童，他在山下放羊。整天一个人放羊，他很寂寞。

因此，有一天，他想了一个办法来取乐。他向山下的村里跑去，边跑边喊：“狼来了！狼来了！”

善良的村民们都跑出来救他，其中有的人还陪着他呆了一会儿。这让小牧童很开心，于是决定几天后再玩一次。他又一次跑进村里，大叫：“狼来了！狼来了！”村民们又一次跑出来救他，可是并没有看见狼。

可是，这件事过了没几天，真的来了一只狼！很快，狼开始骚扰羊群。牧童又一次大叫，比前两次还要大声：“狼来了！狼来了！”但是，村民们已经被骗了两次，他们认为牧童又在骗他们。因为没有村民出来救他，狼把所有的羊都吃掉了！

## 挤奶女工和她的桶

p. 42-43

一个农民的女儿正提着一桶牛奶。“卖了这桶牛奶，我就可以挣一些钱，”她想，“这笔钱至少可以买300个鸡蛋。这些鸡蛋可以孵出大约250只小鸡。等小鸡长大了，我就去集市上把它们卖掉。卖掉后，我就有足够的钱买一件新衣服了。我要穿着这件漂亮的新衣服参加晚会。这时，最棒的小伙子们都会向我求婚。可是我一个都不答应，就是要在晚会上玩得开开心心的。”

这个女孩子想得正高兴呢，没有注意到路上有一块石头。突然，她的脚绊到了石头，她摔了一跤，把奶桶掉在地上了！牛奶在地上消失了，把她的打算也带走了。

## 男孩和青蛙

p. 44-45

有一天，一群男孩子在一个小湖边上玩。有些男孩为了好玩，就往湖里扔石头。

许多青蛙住在这个小湖里，它们老是被男孩们扔的石头打到。



最后，一只睿智的老青蛙把头伸出水面，说：“孩子们，别朝我们扔石头了。”“我们只是玩玩而已。”男孩们说。

“我知道，”那只青蛙说，“但是你们的石头砸到我們了！你们扔石头可能就是為了玩，可是你们的玩乐给我们带来了巨大的痛苦。”

## 守財奴

p. 46-47

有一个守財奴把他的大多数土地都卖了，买了一块闪闪发光的金子。他把金子埋在一堵旧墙旁边，每天都要去看看。

有一天，他的一个工人看见他去那堵墙那儿，便跟着去了。很快，这个工人就发现了藏宝的秘密。等守財奴离开后，他把金子刨出来，偷走了。

第二天，守財奴发现自己的金子被偷了。他又生气又伤心地号啕大哭起来。一位邻居看到他在哭，了解到发生了什么事。邻居说：“请别这样哭了。你应该去找一块石头，把它埋在地下，并且假装那是一块金子。这就和金子在那儿是一样的，反正你有金子时也没有用它做过任何事。”

## 第4章

### 蚂蚁和蝗虫

p. 52-53

蚂蚁和蝗虫住在同一片田野上。蚂蚁总是辛勤地工作，努力为冬天准备足够的食物。

它们快乐的邻居，蝗虫，不能理解它们。蝗虫不理睬这些蚂蚁，只顾自己不停地唱歌。

当第一次霜冻来临时，蚂蚁的工作和蝗虫的演唱会都因此而结束了。

冬天的一个早上，蚂蚁们正忙着在太阳下晒它们的谷子。这时，蝗虫几乎都快饿死了，所以他走向蚂蚁，来要点吃的。

“你们好啊，善良的邻居们，”蝗虫说，“你们能借我点食物么？我肯定明年冬天前把食物还给你们。”



p. 54-55

“你自己为什么没有食物？”一只年老的蚂蚁问，“整个夏天田野里都有许多的食物，那时你干什么去了？”

“噢，”蝗虫说，他忘记了饥饿，“我在整天整夜地唱歌。”“那好吧，”蚂蚁说，“如果整个夏天你都能在唱歌，整个冬天你也能在跳舞。”然后，年老的蚂蚁就回去干活了，唱着蚂蚁的歌。“我们蚂蚁从不向别人借东西；我们也从不借给别人东西。”

### 蚂蚁和鸽子

p. 56-57

一天，有一只蚂蚁正沿着河边散步，边走边自言自语：“这水看起来真好，



真凉爽！我得喝上几口。”当他开始喝水时，脚滑了一下，跌进水里了。“噢，有人么？请救救我，要不我就要淹死了！”蚂蚁大叫。

河边的树上正栖息着一只鸽子，他听见了蚂蚁的呼救，于是扔给他一片树叶。“爬到树叶上去，”鸽子说，“这样就可以漂回岸边了。”

蚂蚁爬到了树叶上，风又把叶子吹到了岸边，蚂蚁又踏上了干燥的土地。“谢谢你，善良的鸽子。”蚂蚁一边说着一边往家走。“你救了我一命，我希望自己也能为你做些什么。”“再见，”鸽子说，“小心些，别再掉进河里了。”

p. 58-59

几天后，当鸽子忙着筑巢时，蚂蚁看见有一个猎人正举枪准备打鸽子。蚂蚁很快地跑上去，狠狠地咬了猎人的脚一口。猎人大叫：“啊！啊！”他把枪都丢掉了。这一幕吓着鸽子了，她飞跑了。

猎人走后，鸽子飞回了她的家。“谢谢你，我的小朋友，”她说，“你救了我一命。”

小蚂蚁高兴得跳起来，为能帮助善良的鸽子而高兴。

## 青蛙和牛

p. 60-61

有一天，一头牛正在一片潮湿的地里散步。他无意中踩到了一窝小青蛙，踩死了大部分的青蛙。但有一只小青蛙跑出来了，飞快地去找他的妈妈。

“噢，妈妈！”他说，“我们正在玩时，有一只大大的、四条腿的动物踩到了我们身上。”“大大的？”老青蛙问道，“有多大？”她使劲吸气，使自己变大，然后说：“像这么大么？”

“噢！”小青蛙说，“比这大多了。”“嗯，有这么大吗？”她吸进了更多的空气。“噢，妈妈，比那样还要大许多。所以，请不要再吸气了，你会伤着自己的。”

青蛙妈妈不喜欢孩子怀疑自己的能力，于是她又试着吸气，使自己变得更大。可是这一次，她吸得太多了，身体都爆炸了。

## 第5章

### 风和太阳

p. 64-65

很久很久以前，风和太阳正在聊天。它们不能确定谁更强大。为了找到这个问题的答案，它们决定试一试。

它们看见了一个路过的行人，于是就决定看看谁能先使他脱下外套。

风开始吹起一股寒冷的强风。可是风越强，行人把外套裹得越紧。

接下来轮到太阳了。从云层后面一出来，太阳就开始把温暖怡人的阳光



洒到行人的身上。

行人感到肩膀上的暖意。最后，他坐下来，脱下了外套。很明显，太阳赢了。

## 橡树和芦苇

p. 66-67

在河边长着一棵高大的橡树。它的根牢牢地扎在地下，头高高地昂在空中。橡树对自己说：“我是多么的强大啊！没有任何东西可以使我低头。我比其他任何树都要高大强壮。”

但是有一天，暴风雨来了。一阵强风袭来，吹向了骄傲的橡树。橡树倒在了河里。被水流冲走的时候，橡树经过一株长在河边的、瘦小的芦苇。

小小的芦苇高高在上，看着可怜的断树。“你好，芦苇，”橡树说，“为什么当大风来的时候，你没有被吹断呢？你这么弱小。”“哦，可怜的大树，”芦苇回答说，“我弯下了腰，随风摆动，就这样一直等到风停。风会去它要去的地方，但他不会伤害谦虚的人。”

## 斧头和树

p. 68-69

从前，有一个人去森林里。他问树可不可以给他一些木头，好做一把斧头的柄。树想，这个要求实在微不足道，于是就给了这个人一块很坚硬的木头。可是，这个人把他的斧柄装好后，就开始砍伐森林里最好的树。当树木痛苦地倒在地上时，它们相互告诉对方：“我们这样受罪都是因为我们的愚蠢。”

## 玫瑰和菊

p. 70-71

玫瑰和菊同时在花园里开花，肩并着肩。在一个明媚的夏日里，菊对它邻居说：“我真羡慕你的美貌和芳香！现在我明白为什么每个人都喜欢你了。”

可是玫瑰伤心地回答：“啊，我的朋友，我开花的时间很短暂。很快，我的花瓣就会枯萎凋谢，然后我就死了。可是，你的花却从不褪色，就算被剪下来也是如此，它们永不凋谢。”

## 男孩和坚果

p. 72-73

一个小男孩有一次把手伸进罐子里。罐子里装满了坚果。他试着拿出尽可能多的坚果。可当他想把手拿出来时，它太大了，出不了窄窄的罐子口。

男孩不愿意放弃他的坚果。他哭起来了。一个成年人看见了小男孩站在自己旁边，就告诉他一个聪明的办法：

“拿到一半也要开心。这样，你就可以很容易地取出坚果了。”



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