

• 妙语短篇 •

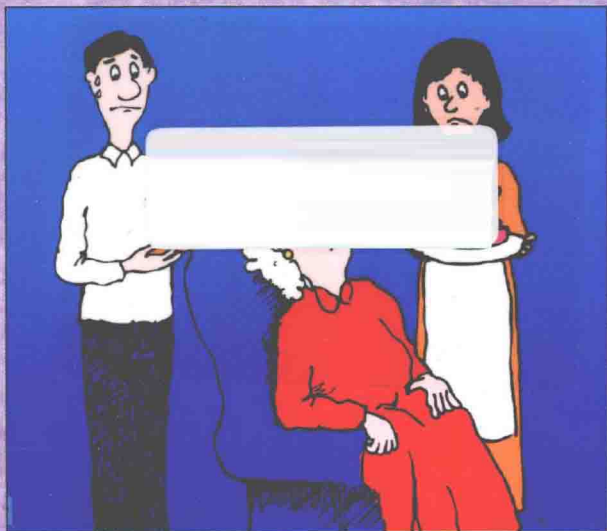
Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold

朗文中学英语智趣故事集

C1

最新MP3版



吉林出版集团有限责任公司 外语教育出版社
Foreign Language Education Books, Jilin Publishing Group



LONGMAN 朗文

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作 者 Ken Methold

译 者 于 鑫



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前言

现代语言教学理论认为,阅读是培养学生寻找信息、处理信息、储存信息、提取信息的能力。同时,阅读材料的选择则强调专题性、趣味性以及难易度适中原则,因为有针对性的阅读会让你的阅读能力在最短的时间得到最迅速的提高。在这一理念指导下,我们特别推出这套《朗文中学英语智趣故事集》。

本套丛书精选 135 篇幽默小故事(每册 15 篇,分三个等级,共 9 册)。每篇故事都配有一组适合中国学生学习和考试的练习。各册词汇与语法既与新课标接轨,又遵照循序渐进、步步为营的原则,便于学生接受和使用。每个故事插图生动活泼,妙趣横生;每个故事寓意丰富深刻,令读者忍俊不禁、爱不释手,又无形中提高了英语阅读和实践能力。同时,更让读者不出国门便可以充分领略西方高雅的蓝色幽默,体会中西方文化、生活、休闲、社会等方面的差异。

从故事出发,我们安排了以下栏目:

1. New Words

生词由浅入深,多次反复在文中出现,帮助加深记忆,并且贴近新英语课程标准的词汇要求。加强对学生的阅读训练,着重培养、提高其阅读速度和阅读技能。

2. Exercise

栏目中的练习设计了有关词汇、拼写、填空等方面的题型,题题紧扣课文,真正做到了课文与练习的互动。

主要题型有：

a. 多项选择题：多项选择题是英语测试中经常出现的题型之一。该套丛书每个故事后所附的第一个练习就是多项选择题。并根据每一级别的难易程度精心设计，合理安排，适合不同能力读者的需求。

b. 正误题：依旧是一般英语测试中的常见题型，这类测试不但测试学生对课文内容的理解力，也测试他们对句型的认识。

c. 配对题：最常见的一类是把两个不完整的句子配对，使之完整。练习中的句子全都与同一单元中的故事有关。真正地理解句子的正确意思及句型结构才能更好地读懂课文，也真正地学会了阅读。

3. Usage

本栏目主要对文中出现的重点词汇进行详解，对常用语法精描细画，与读者的实际水平完全吻合。紧跟其后附有相应的即学即练，让读者及时而透彻地消化所学内容。

另外，每本书的最后附有译文和习题答案。译文语言精炼、用词恰当、幽默风趣，供您阅读时对照欣赏。

该套丛书包装精良、内容丰富，令人耳目一新。独特的构思，集语言知识与阅读训练于一体，适合在各种课堂作为教材使用，也可供各级水平的英语爱好者自学。

编 者

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Good News

1



When Susan Fisher left high school, she wanted to go to college. **Unfortunately**, her father was quite poor, and a university education cost a lot of money.

“Take the **entrance examination**”, her father said, “and we’ll think of something if you pass.”

Susan took the examination. Her **score** wasn’t very high, but it was high enough, and she was **offered** a place at a university.

“I’m very **proud** of you, Susan,” her father said. “I must find the money for a university education for you somehow.”

“But how, Dad?” Susan asked.

“Well, I can sell my car and work a lot of **overtime**. I can even work two jobs if necessary, one during the day and one at night.”

“You’re a very **generous** father,” Susan said.

“Your future is worth the **sacrifice**,” he told her.

The next day, he sold his car and asked his boss to give him three hours of overtime every day. This meant walking to work and working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, but he did not **complain**. His daughter’s education was worth it.

A year passed. Susan took her final exams.

When the results were **announced**, she ran home to tell her father the news.

“Dad,” she said, “I got my examination results. You’ll be so

pleased.”

“You passed!” he exclaimed.

“No! You can have your car back and stop working so hard!”

New Words

unfortunately /ʌn'fɔ:tʃənɪtli/ *adv.* 不幸地

entrance examination 入学考试

score /skɔ:/ *n.* (在比赛或测试中)得分

offer /'ɔfə/ *v.* 提供

proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 自豪

overtime /'əʊvətaɪm/ *n.* 加班时间

generous /'dʒenərəs/ *adj.* 大方的;慷慨的

sacrifice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ *v.* 牺牲

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ *v.* 发牢骚

announce /ə'naʊns/ *v.* 宣布;宣告



Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. What did Susan's father want her to do?

- a. earn some money
- b. go to college
- c. take the university entrance examination
- d. work overtime

B. Susan passed the entrance examination

- a. easily.
- b. with top marks.
- c. the second time.
- d. just barely.
- C. To pay for Susan's university education, what did her father do?
 - a. change his job
 - b. sell his house
 - c. sell his car
 - d. complain to his boss
- D. At the end of her first year at college, Susan
 - a. did well on her finals.
 - b. bought her father a car.
 - c. had to leave the university.
 - d. pleased her father.
- E. Mr. Fisher probably wasn't pleased to have a car again because it meant that
 - a. he had to drive again.
 - b. his daughter was no longer at college.
 - c. the traffic was bad.
 - d. he could not really afford it.

2. 给下列问句选择正确的回答,并将其序号填在横线上。

1. Not very good.
2. He could stop making sacrifices.
3. He thought her education was worth the sacrifice.
4. He sold his car and worked a lot of overtime.
5. To pay for her university education.

- a. Why did Susan's father have to work so hard? _____
- b. At college, what kind of student was Susan? _____
- c. What sacrifices did Susan's father make? _____
- d. Why didn't Susan's father complain? _____
- e. Why did Susan think her final results would please her father? _____

3. 从下列词中选出适当的词并将它变成名词后填空,每个词只能用一次。

announce proud generous complain necessary

- a. Some people have no _____ in their appearance, so they never comb their hair.
- b. Food is a _____ of life. Without it, you can't survive.
- c. I didn't like this meal, so I've come to make a _____.
- d. Pay attention: Here is an important _____.
- e. Our charity can really use this money. Thank you for your _____.

4. 仔细阅读故事的第一段,然后回答下列问题。

- a. What are the nouns? _____
- b. What are the adjectives? _____
- c. What is the last verb? _____
- d. What are the adverbs? _____

5. 在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。

Susan's father had to (a) _____ many sacrifices to send (b) _____ to college. At the (c) _____ of her first year, she (d) _____ him the news that she had failed her (e) _____ by telling him (f) _____ he didn't need to make (g) _____ more sacrifices for her.

6. 猜出下列问题的答案。

- a. people feel this way when they do something well (5 letters) _____
- b. students go to school or college to get this (9 letters) _____
- c. many people do this to earn extra money (4, 8 letters) _____
- d. examination marks (7 letters) _____
- e. was useful and helpful (3, 5, 2 letters) _____



Usage

Worth

1. **worth** 是形容词,意为“值”,它的后面要么跟名词,要么跟 it。
故事中“His daughter's education was worth it.”it 指的是他每天工作 12 小时,每周工作七天。
故事中另一个例子:“Your future is worth the sacrifice.”(你的未来值得我为此做出牺牲。)
我们常说 **worth it**,意为“所有的付出都值得”。
例:Doing all that work was really worth it, because I made a lot of money. 所有的工作都值得,因为我挣了很多钱。
2. **worth** 还可指价格:
That painting is worth \$10,000. 那幅画的价格是 10,000 美元。
How much is this car worth? 那辆车值多少钱?
3. **worth** 也可以和 **while** 组成复合词,意为“值得某人花时间”:
Seeing that movie is really worthwhile. 看那场电影真的很值。
My trip to Thailand was certainly worthwhile. 我的泰国之行确实很值。

即学即练

分别用 **worth + 名词**, **worth + it**, **worth + 价钱** 和 **worth while** 写四句话。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2 Telling the Time



Wally worked in a shop that sold clocks. One day his next door neighbor, Harry, came into his shop. Harry was very **stingy**. His stinginess made Wally very angry.

Wally said to him, "When are you going to buy a clock?"

"Never," Harry said. "I don't need a clock."

"Everyone needs a clock," Wally said. "How do you know when it's time to get up?"

"The man who lives on the other side of me turns on his radio at seven o'clock for the news," Harry said. "I hear the **announcer** say, 'The time is seven o'clock. Here is the news.'"

"OK. But how do you know when to go to work?" Wally wanted to know.

"By the time I get out of bed, wash and **shave**, it's half past seven," Harry said. "By the time I've eaten my breakfast of toast, **jam** and coffee, it's eight o'clock, time to leave for the office. By the time I get to the bus stop, it's ten past eight. The bus arrives in a few minutes and by the time it gets to my stop, the time is half past eight. That's the time I start work."

"OK. But how do you know when it's time to go home?" Wally said, getting angry.

"The factory **siren** rings," Harry told him.

"How do you know when it's time to go to bed?"

"The television programs come to an end."

By now Wally was really angry. "OK," he shouted. "Now tell me what would happen if you woke up in the middle of the night and wanted to know the time?"

"That's easy," Harry said. "I've got a hammer."

"A hammer? What good is a hammer when you want to know the time?"

"I'd use it to knock on your wall. You'd shout at me, 'What are you doing knocking on my wall at three o'clock in the morning?'"

New Words

stingy /'stɪndʒɪ/ *adj.* 小气的; 吝啬的

announcer /ə'naʊnsə/ *n.* 播音员

shave /ʃeɪv/ *v.* 刮(胡须、毛发)

jam /dʒæm/ *n.* 果酱

siren /'saɪrən/ *n.* 警报器; 汽笛



Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. What did Wally want Harry to do?

a. knock on his wall

c. listen to the news

b. turn on the radio

d. buy a clock

- B. Why wouldn't Harry do what Wally wanted him to do?
- He didn't want to spend the money.
 - He was too lazy.
 - He had one already.
 - He didn't know what Wally wanted him to do.
- C. Harry thought he could find out the time in the morning by
- turning on the radio.
 - turning on the television.
 - listening to his neighbor's radio.
 - looking at the clock.
- D. Harry knew exactly how long it took him to
- listen to the radio.
 - get all the sleep he needed.
 - get up and travel to work.
 - buy a clock.
- E. Harry told Wally he'd use a hammer to
- eat his breakfast.
 - wake him up.
 - break down the wall.
 - break the clock.

2. 给下列问句选择正确的回答,并将其序号填在横线上。

- Next door to Harry.
- A clock.
- Harry's stinginess.
- Wash, dress and have breakfast.
- He heard a siren.

- What made Wally angry? _____
- How did Harry know when it was time to stop work? _____
- Where did Wally live? _____
- What could Harry live without? _____
- What took Harry the same amount of time to do every day? _____

3. 用一个单词代替句中的划线部分。

a. By the time I get out of bed, it's seven o'clock. _____

b. The bus will arrive in a few minutes. _____

c. The conversation came to an end. _____

d. What are you doing knocking on my wall? _____

e. The time is three o'clock in the morning. _____

4. 用下列词的另一种词性填空,并判断所用词的词性:名词、动词、形容词或副词,每个词只能用一次。

neighbor know stinginess sell angry

a. You never buy me a present. Why are you so _____? _____

b. It would not be a _____ thing for Harry to do to wake up Wally
in the middle of the night. _____

c. Some shops have _____ once a year when they sell things cheaply.

d. Wally shouted _____ at Harry. _____

e. Some people have more _____ than others. _____

5. 在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。

Harry would not buy a (a) _____ from Wally because he did not
(b) _____ he needed one and he was (c) _____ stingy. He believed
that whenever (d) _____ needed to know the time, he(e) _____ listen
to the radio (f) _____ a television program. He also (g) _____ how
long it took him to get (h) _____ for work.

6. 猜出下列问题的答案。

a. a machine for telling the time (5 letters) _____

b. remove hair from one's face with a razor (5 letters) _____

c. a person who lives in the next house or apartment (8 letters) _____

d. grilled bread (5 letters) _____

- e. something that makes a loud noise, often used by police cars and ambulances (5 letters) _____



Usage

Stingy-stinginess

1. 有些形容词加上后缀 -ness 构成名词。如果是以 -y 结尾的形容词, 则去掉 y, 加 -iness。

例: happy	→	happiness	sad	→	sadness
great	→	greatness	neat	→	neatness
tidy	→	tidiness	deaf	→	deafness
blind	→	blindness	close	→	closeness

2. 有的形容词变成名词则要通过别的方式。

例: stupid	stupidity	intelligent	intelligence
clean	cleanliness	long	length
simple	simplicity	difficult	difficulty
easy	ease		

即学即练

写出下列形容词的名词形式。

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| a. ill | _____ | f. ugly | _____ |
| b. strong | _____ | g. soft | _____ |
| c. slow | _____ | h. healthy | _____ |
| d. crazy | _____ | i. fair | _____ |
| e. beautiful | _____ | j. colorful | _____ |