

• 妙语短篇 •

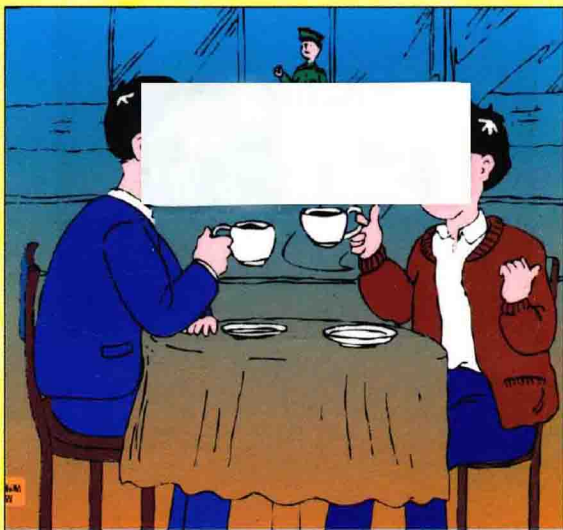
# Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold

## 朗文中学英语智趣故事集

A2

最新MP3版



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# Short Stories for Comprehension

## 朗文中学英语智趣故事集 A2

作 者 Ken Methold

译 者 于 鑫

# 一本书一个世界

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

朗文中学英语智趣故事集. 妙语短篇. A2 / (美) 麦瑟尔德 (Methold, K.) 著;  
于鑫译. -- 长春: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司, 2010.4  
ISBN 978-7-5463-2734-1

I. ①朗… II. ①麦… ②于… III. ①英语—阅读教学—中学—课外读物 IV.  
①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 060249 号

吉·版权合同登记图字 07-2005-1514

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网 址: www.360hours.com  
邮 箱: expresskey@yahoo.cn  
发行电话: 0431-86012826(Fax)  
0431-86012675

朗文中学英语智趣故事集 A2

译者 于 鑫

责任编辑: 黄 群

出 版: 吉林出版集团有限责任公司  
(长春市人民大街 4646 号 130021)

发 行: 吉林出版集团外语教育有限公司  
(长春市泰来街 1825 号 130011)

印 装: 吉林省恒远印务有限公司

版 次: 2006 年 3 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷  
2011 年 1 月第 2 版第 2 次印刷

封面设计: 李立嗣

开 本: 880×1230 1/32

印 张: 3

字 数: 175 千字

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5463-2734-1

定 价: 7.00 元

如有印刷、装订质量问题请与印厂调换。

# 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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# The Diet 1



Mrs. Stewart was worried about her weight.

"I'm much too fat," she told her friend. "I need to lose a lot of weight but I don't know how to do it."

"Go and see Dr. Coffey," her friend said. "He'll tell you how to lose weight."

Mrs. Stewart visited Dr. Coffey and told him her problem.

"It isn't difficult to lose weight," he told her. "All you need to do is go on a **diet**. I'll give you one."

He began to write on a piece of paper.

"Eat lots of fruit and vegetables. Also eat a lot of **lean** meat and **grains**."

When he finished, he handed her the piece of paper.

"There you are," he said. "Eat all those things and you'll soon lose weight."

A few weeks later, Mrs. Stewart's friend called on her.

She was surprised to see that she was even fatter than before and that she was eating a **huge** sandwich with chocolate cake and ice cream.

"I thought you were on a diet," she said.

"Oh, I am," Mrs. Stewart replied. "I've already had all the food on my diet today. Now I'm eating my dinner."



## New Words

**diet** /daɪət/ *n.* 节食; 控制饮食

**lean** /li:n/ *adj.* 瘦肉

**grain** /greɪn/ *n.* 谷粒

**huge** /hju:dʒ/ *adj.* 非常大的; 巨大的



## Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. Mrs. Stewart's problem was that she

- a. did not know her doctor very well.
- b. did not like fruit and vegetables.
- c. didn't know how to lose weight.
- d. lost her diet.

B. When Mrs. Stewart visited Dr. Coffey, he

- a. was very busy.
- b. told her what to do.
- c. gave her a good meal.
- d. told her to stop eating.

C. Mrs. Stewart didn't lose weight because she was eating a. lean meat.

- a. lean meat.
- b. grains.
- c. fruit and vegetables.
- d. cake and ice cream.

D. Mrs. Stewart thought that

- a. Dr. Coffey did not know how to help her.
- b. she was not really too fat.

c. her diet was something to eat before dinner.

d. it was easy to lose weight.

2. 就下列答句提问。

a. Her weight. (What ... ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Dr. Coffey. (Whom ... ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

c. To go on a diet. (What... ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

d. She was still eating too much. (Why ... ?)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 圈出节食时不应该吃的食品。

fruit

lean meat

chocolate cake

vegetables

grains

ice cream

4. 在句子旁用 T 表示正确,用 F 表示错误。

a. Mrs. Stewart did not want to lose weight. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Dr. Coffey told her how to lose weight. \_\_\_\_\_

c. A few days later a friend visited Mrs. Stewart. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Chocolate cake was part of the diet Mrs. Stewart's doctor gave her. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Mrs. Stewart didn't lose any weight. \_\_\_\_\_

5. 从故事找出下列单词的反义词或短语。

a. after \_\_\_\_\_

b. small \_\_\_\_\_

c. easy \_\_\_\_\_

d. a little

e. thinner

6. 在空白处填入适当的单词。

Mrs. Stewart was (a) \_\_\_\_\_ fat. She asked her doctor (b) \_\_\_\_\_ to lose weight. He (c) \_\_\_\_\_ her a diet. The diet did (d) \_\_\_\_\_ work because Mrs. Stewart (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the food on her diet and (f) \_\_\_\_\_ had her usual meals!



## Usage

### Diet

故事中,斯图尔特夫人必须节食(go on a diet)。diet 这个词有以下几种用法。

1. go on a diet 节食,减肥

go 在短语中表示“开始”的意思。故事中,医生告诉斯图尔特夫人应该节食(go on a diet)。

例: Do you think I need to go on a diet? 你认为我应该减肥吗?

My girlfriend is going to go on a diet soon.

我的女朋友要开始减肥了。

2. be on a diet 正在节食

如果你正在节食(be on a diet),意思是你已经开始节食,正打算减肥。

例: She has been on a diet for two weeks. 她已经节食两周了。

I can't eat that cake! I am on a diet. 我不能吃那个蛋糕!我正减肥呢。

3. diet (v.) 节食

动词 diet 用法和其它动词一样,其过去形式是 dieted。

例: She is dieting today, so we shouldn't ask her to come out to dinner.

她今天正节食,我不能叫她出去吃饭。

He dieted for two months and lost 15 pounds.

他节食两个月,减掉了 15 磅。

diet (n.) 饮食

作名词有两个意思。用在 on a diet 短语中,意为“减肥配置的专用饮食。”

例: The diet I am on is very difficult. 减肥真困难。

I can't eat any sugar because of my diet. 我在减肥,因此不能吃甜食。

diet 还可以表示吃的食物,既可指节食时的专用食物,也可指一般食物。

例: I ate a diet of only rice and vegetables in China.

在中国,我只吃大米和蔬菜。

Potatoes are an important part of any American's diet.

土豆是美国饮食中很重要的一部分。

### 即学即练

用 go on a diet, be on a diet, diet(v.)或 diet(n.) 的正确形式填空。

- I \_\_\_\_\_ that doesn't allow me to eat meat.
- Since she started her \_\_\_\_\_, she looks much better.
- When are you going to \_\_\_\_\_?
- To the Japanese, fish is a natural part of their \_\_\_\_\_.
- I can't eat chocolate. I \_\_\_\_\_ today.

# 2 A Holiday from School



Tommy hated school and was always looking for excuses not to go.

If he **sneezed**, he asked his mother to write a note saying he had a cold.

If he had a headache, he asked his mother to take him to the doctor during school hours.

He spent more time at home than he did at school.

On the days that he did go to school, he looked for excuses to come home early.

One day he came home from school in the **middle** of the morning.

His father was surprised.

"You're home early," he said. "Is school closed today?"

"No, Dad," Tommy said. "It's open. I came home early."

"How did you do that?" his father asked him. "What did you say to the teacher?"

"I told her that I had a new baby brother and that I had to come home and help you."

"But your mother has had **twins**," his father said, "a boy and a girl. You've got a baby brother and a baby sister."

“Yes, I know, Dad,” Tommy said. “I’m saving up my baby sister for next week.”

## New Words

**sneeze** /sni:z/ *v.* 打喷嚏

**middle** /'mɪdl/ *n.* 中间; 当中

**twin** /twɪn/ *n.* 双胞胎



## Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. Tommy tried to find excuses for not going to school because

- a. it made him sneeze.
- b. it gave him a headache.
- c. he was too busy.
- d. he didn't like it.

B. Tommy spent most of his time

- a. at school.
- b. at home.
- c. at the doctor.
- d. in bed.

C. When he did go to school, he

- a. was always late.
- b. tried to leave early.
- c. was often in trouble.

d. was always sick.

D. He did not tell his teacher about the twins because

a. they were very young.

b. he didn't know about them.

c. he wanted to keep one of them for another excuse.

d. they were too new.

2. 用(e)到(h)完成(a)到(d)的不完整的句子。

a. Tommy looked for  
excuses

• •

e. an excuse to stay away  
from school twice.

b. When he was at  
school he looked for

• •

f. he tried to stay at home.

c. Whenever he sneezed  
or had a headache

• •

g. excuses to come  
home early.

d. He wanted the twins  
to give him

• •

h. to stay away from  
school.

3. 用括号内动词的正确形式填空。

a. Tommy (to hate) \_\_\_\_\_ school.

b. He (to spend) \_\_\_\_\_ more time at home than at school.

c. He (to look for) \_\_\_\_\_ many excuses to come home early.

d. His mother (to have) \_\_\_\_\_ twins.

4. 在下列空白处填入恰当的词。

Tommy made many excuses (a) \_\_\_\_\_ stay away from school

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ to come home (c) \_\_\_\_\_ school early. One

day he came home early to (d) \_\_\_\_\_ his father take care of

the twins. However, he only (e) \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher he had a

baby brother.

5. 就下列答句提问。

a. Because he hated school. (Why ...?)

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Write a note saying he had a cold. (What ...?)

\_\_\_\_\_

c. In the middle of the morning. (When ...?)

\_\_\_\_\_

d. He had to go home to help his father. (What ...?)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 从故事中找到含有下列意思的词。

a. the early part of the day

\_\_\_\_\_

b. disliked very much

\_\_\_\_\_

c. two children born at the same time

\_\_\_\_\_

d. a small piece of paper with writing on it

\_\_\_\_\_

e. reasons for not doing something

\_\_\_\_\_



## Usage

### Save (up)

1. save up 与 save 的意思相近,都解释为“节省,保留”。但提及金钱时更常用 save up。

例: I've saved up over \$1,000 for my vacation.

我省下了 1000 美元,准备去度假。

She wants to save that food until tomorrow.

她想把食物留到明天吃。

2. 在上面的例子中 save up 和 save 表示“留着将来备用”。故事中的汤姆也可以说 “I'm saving my baby sister for next week.”



3. save 还可以表示“搭救,挽救”。

例: The police saved a woman who was in trouble.

警察搭救了一位遇到麻烦的妇女。

Help! Save my baby! He's going to be hit by a car!

救命! 救救我的孩子! 他要被车撞上了!

### 即学即练

看下面句子中的 save 是表示第一个意思“节约”,还是第二个意思“搭救”。在后面的横线上用 1 表示第一种意思,2 表示第二种意思。

a. Do you want me to save this milk? \_\_\_\_\_

b. We will save time if we drive instead of taking a bus. \_\_\_\_\_

c. The firemen saved my father when our house was on fire. \_\_\_\_\_

d. I saved enough money to buy a car last year. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Fortunately, my sister saved my cat when it fell out of a tree. \_\_\_\_\_