

• 妙语短篇 •

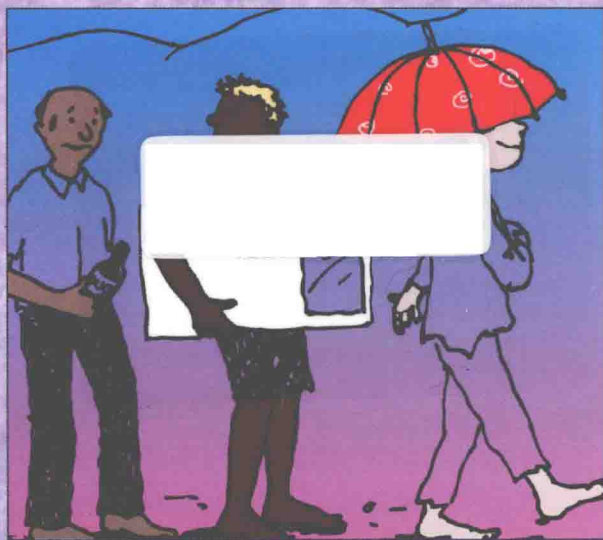
Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold, Heather Jones

朗文中学英语智趣故事集

C3

最新MP3版



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LONGMAN 朗文

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Short Stories for Comprehension

朗文中学英语智趣故事集 C3

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Heather Jones
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一本书一个世界

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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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The New Principal

1



Class 5A was the worst class in Cold Spring Harbor High School. The students were badly behaved and had no interest in their lessons.

When a new **principal** came to work at the school, he decided to do something about Class 5A.

On the second day of school, he left his office and walked to 5A's classroom. He did not need to know where it was. He could hear them. They were making a terrible **racket**.

He stood outside the classroom for a few moments and looked inside through the window. He was **disgusted** by what he saw.

Some boys were fighting. Other students were throwing things at one another. No one was doing any work.

The principal had **experienced** badly behaved classes before. He knew what to do. He would go into the classroom, take hold of the biggest boy in the class and **punish** him. This would be an example to the others.

He took a deep breath and opened the classroom door. The students paid no attention to him.

"Silence!" he shouted at the top of his voice.

The students stopped what they were doing and looked at him.

Quickly he walked up to the oldest-looking boy in the room. He was also the noisiest and had been shouting at the others at

the top of his voice.

The principal took hold of him by the ear and pulled him to the front of the class.

"I am going to punish you as an example to the others," he said. "Now go to my office and wait for me."

Then he turned to everyone else in the class and **lectured** them about how they should behave in school.

When he had finished, he said, "Does anyone have any questions?"

One of the students put up her hand. "Yes, sir, I do. When can we have our teacher back?"

New Words

principal /prɪnsəp(ə)l/ *n.* 校长

racket /rækt/ *n.* 喧闹; 纷乱

disgusted /dɪs'gʌstɪd/ *adj.* 令人厌恶的; 令人反感的

experience /ɪks'pɪəriəns/ *v.* 经历; 体验

punish /pʌnɪʃ/ *v.* 惩罚; 处罚

lecture /lektʃə/ *v.* 训诫; 说教



Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. Class 5A

- a. was the most popular class with the teachers.
- b. was remarkably quiet.
- c. was the most disobedient class in the school.
- d. liked their lessons.

- B. The principal
- followed the noise to find 5A's classroom.
 - apologized to 5A for the noise.
 - was disgusting.
 - had been at the school for several years.
- C. The principal was horrified at the scene in the classroom because
- the teacher was there.
 - it was so noisy.
 - the students were working quietly.
 - the boys were so big.
- D. He decided to
- complain to the board of directors.
 - punish everyone in the class.
 - make an example of the boy who looked the oldest.
 - pay attention to their complaints.
- E. The boy the principal chose
- agreed not to disturb the class again.
 - explained that he was the teacher.
 - thanked him.
 - wasn't a student at all.

2. 用(f)到(j)完成(a)到(e)的不完整的句子。

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| a. The new principal | • • | f. made an example of |
| wanted to | | the loudest boy. |
| b. He went into 5A's | • • | g. while he told them |
| classroom and | | about behaving well. |
| c. He sent this boy | • • | h. make the class behave. |
| d. The others listened | • • | i. to his office. |
| e. At the end, one of | • • | j. asked about their |
| the students | | teacher's return. |

3. 用所列词的另一种词性填空,并判断所用的是名词、动词、形容词还是副词,每个词只能使用一次。

deep punish quickly disgusted terrible

- a. Look at her shoes — they're _____ old. _____
b. Tim is much _____ at his job than the other people in his office are. _____
c. What's the _____ of the pool? Can we dive here? _____
d. He turned up his nose in _____. _____
e. What kind of _____ do you think is suitable for his crime?

4. 在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。

Class 5A (a) _____ not at all interested in schoolwork. The new principal (b) _____ to teach them a lesson. He (c) _____ into their classroom and (d) _____ the oldest-looking boy by the ear to the front of the class. Then he (e) _____ the boy to his office. He (f) _____ the class a lecture on good behavior and (g) _____ for questions. One girl (h) _____ to know when their teacher would be (i) _____ back.

5. 从故事找出含有下列意思的短语。

- a. had seen or done before _____
b. very loudly _____
c. didn't listen to _____
d. grab _____
e. didn't care about _____



Usage

Homonyms

英语里有许多同音、近音,但异义、异形的词。这样的词叫 homonyms(同音异义词)。例如:principal 意为“校长”,由形容词的 principal(主要的)演变而来。不过,还有一个完全同音的词 principle,意为“原则,原理”。

请看下列各对同音异义词:

boar——野猪

bore——令人讨厌的人,令人烦恼的

stationery——文具

stationary——固定的

war——战争

wore——动词 wear 的过去式

accept——接受

except——除了……之外

insure——保险

ensure——保证

may be——有可能

maybe——大概,或许

即学即练

从括号中选出恰当的词填空。

a. I'm sorry I cannot (accept / except) your gift.

b. Fred is such a (bore / boar). How can his wife stand it?

c. I can't understand how someone could crash into your car,
which was (stationery / stationary) at the time.

d. Can you (insure / ensure) that this won't happen again?

e. I'm not sure, but I (maybe / may be) able to come with you
tonight.

2 A Bad Neighbor



Mr. and Mrs. Berry were fed up with their **neighbor**. He was always **borrowing** things from them.

"It's not right," Mr. Berry said to his wife one evening. "At some time or another that man has borrowed nearly everything

we have. Almost every day he comes over to **borrow** something."

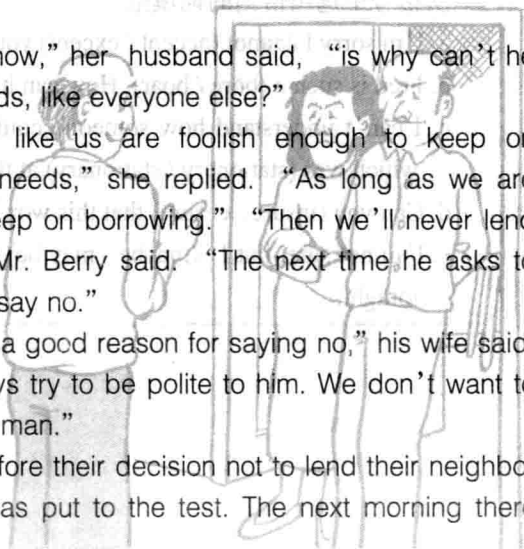
"You're quite right," his wife **replied**, "and most of the things, he's never returned."

"What I want to know," her husband said, "is why can't he buy the things he needs, like everyone else?"

"Because people like us are foolish enough to keep on **lending** him what he needs," she replied. "As long as we are willing to lend, he'll keep on borrowing." "Then we'll never lend him anything again," Mr. Berry said. "The next time he asks to borrow something, I'll say no."

"We have to have a good reason for saying no," his wife said, "and we have to always try to be polite to him. We don't want to make an enemy of the man."

It was not long before their decision not to lend their neighbor anything ever again was put to the test. The next morning there



was a knock on the door, and Mr. Berry went to answer it. Their neighbor was standing there. Mr. Berry knew he was going to ask to borrow something, and was ready to **refuse** him politely.

“Good morning,” their neighbor said, “I’m sorry to trouble you, but I wonder if I could borrow your garden **scissors**.”

“I’m sorry,” Mr. Berry said, “but I’m afraid my wife and I will be using them today. We’ll be spending all day working in the garden.”

“Oh, I see,” the neighbor said. “In that case, may I borrow your **golf clubs**? You won’t be needing them if you’re working in the garden all day, will you?”

New Words

neighbor /neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居; 邻国

borrow /bɒrəʊ/ *v.* 借用

reply /rɪˈplaɪ/ *v.* 答复; 回答

lend /lend/ *v.* 借给; 借出

refuse /rɪˈfjuːz/ *v.* 拒绝

scissors /ˈsɪzəz/ *n.* 剪刀

golf club *n.* 高尔夫球棍



Exercises

1. 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. How did Mr. and Mrs. Berry feel about their neighbor?

a. indifferent

b. annoyed

c. friendly

d. enthusiastic

- B. What had the neighbor done with most of the things he had borrowed?
- lent them to other people
 - lost them
 - broken them
 - not given them back
- C. What did Mr. Berry decide to do from then on?
- keep on lending to him
 - give him their golf clubs
 - refuse to lend him any more things
 - be impolite to him
- D. When did the neighbor come back?
- the following day
 - a week later
 - the morning after the following week
 - a few days later
- E. How did the neighbor manage to get what he really wanted?
- by working in Mr. Berry's garden
 - by lending Mr. Berry his golf clubs
 - by first asking for something else
 - by asking for it

2. 用(f)到(j)完成(a)到(e)的不完整的句子。

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| a. Mr. and Mrs. Berry
lived next door to | • • | f. he asked for a pair of
garden scissors. |
| b. They were annoyed
with him and | • • | g. decided to stop
lending him things. |
| c. When he next came
over, | • • | h. the man immediately
asked if he could
have their golf clubs. |

- d. Mr. Berry refused, • • i. a man who constantly borrowed things from them.
- e. However, this didn't because • • j. saying that he and his work wife were going to work in the garden that afternoon.

3. 用划线词的另一种形式完成下列句子。

- a. The Berrys were fed up with their neighbor. This doesn't mean they gave him _____.
- b. Mrs. Berry wished they weren't so willing to lend their things. Next time they won't give their belongings away so _____.
- c. Some of their things were never returned. Mr. Berry wanted to ensure their _____.
- d. The neighbor said that he didn't want to trouble them. However, the Berrys were still very _____ by his demands.
- e. The Berrys didn't want to lend him anything again. They don't want to always be _____.

4. 在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。

Mr. and Mrs. Berry's neighbor was particularly annoying (a) _____ he borrowed a lot of things (b) _____ them and never gave them back. The Berrys decided not to (c) _____ him anything again. The (d) _____ day, their neighbor visited (e) _____ if he could borrow some garden scissors. Mr. Berry pretended that he and his wife were working in the garden and that they would be (f) _____ the garden scissors. However, the neighbor then asked instead for their golf (g) _____.

5. 就下列答句提问。

a. The neighbor lived next door to the Berrys. (Where ... ?)

b. Because he was always borrowing things from them. (Why ... ?)

c. They decided not to lend him any more things. (What ... ?)

d. The next morning. (When ... ?)

e. They said they would be working in the garden. (What ... ?)

6. 用简单几个词回答下列有关本故事的问题。

a. What did Mr. and Mrs. Berry's neighbor always do?

b. What did they decide to do?

c. Who was at the door the next day?

d. What did he want to borrow at first?

e. What did he want to borrow next?



Usage

Always

1. always 是副词,有好几种用法。最常见的意思是“始终”,用于将来时,介于助动词与谓语动词之间。

例: I'll always love him. 我会永远爱他。

2. always 也常用于表示“一直,总是”。

例: He's always been ambitious. 他总是雄心勃勃的。

She's always wanted to be a ballerina.