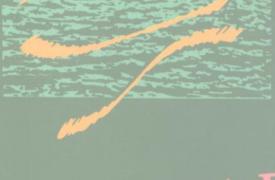
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CAMBRIDGE Skills for fluence.

Series Editor: Adrian Doff



READING

教学与研究出版社

EIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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CAMBRIDGE SKILLS FOR FLUENCY

剑桥流利英语

Series Editor: Adrian Doff

Reading 3

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阅读3

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《剑桥流利英语》丛书简介

《剑桥流利英语》丛书是为训练英语听、说、读、写能力而编写的一套强化教材;分1、2、3、4级,分别针对初中级、中级、中高级、高级英语学习者。

目标: 使您能够自信、流畅地运用英语。

特点:严谨的教学体系——听、说、读、写 4 种技能有机结合,自然渗透。

独特的教学思路——取材于真实生活,消除您对非母语的隔阂感,使您直接进入英语 思维和英语使用环境中。

全新的教学方法——提供广泛有趣的话题和活动,以激发您对英语的兴趣,鼓励您与别人分享各种看法和观点。

在此基础上,每种单项技能训练又有各自的独到之处:

——听力 Listening: 旨在培养理解日常生活口语的能力。记录原始、自然的生活语言,并根据各级的不同水平和需要选编其精华。

——口语 Speaking:旨在培养流利的口语能力。主要讨论一些与您的生活、工作密切相关的话题,鼓励您从自己的经历、感受和社会文化知识中寻找语言灵感,与人交流。

——阅读 Reading: 旨在培养英语阅读技能。题材广泛、富有趣味性的原版文章,配以 精心设计的辅助练习活动,帮助您更自信、更投入地阅读。

——写作 Writing: 把写作作为语言教学课的中心,使其成为一种对语言的总体学习有重要作用的创造性活动。

本丛书专为非英语国家的英语学习者而编写,其英文原著由剑桥大学出版社出版。为适应我国广大英语学习者的需要,外语教学与研究出版社特邀北京外国语大学英语系富有教学经验的老师,对其进行编译,补充了大量的背景知识和相关的语言资料,使其不仅适用于课堂教学,而且可以作为优秀的自学教材。

具有一定英语基础而又渴望全面、迅速地提高英语听、说、读、写能力的读者,选择本丛书,必定会如愿以偿。

改编前言

在国内令人眼花缭乱的英语教材市场上,阅读教材一向是重量级的产品,其原因是显而易见的,英语教师和学习者都倾向于把阅读能力看做英语水平的主要标志。阅读教材的繁荣使这类教材的编写思想和方法竞相出笼,为广大英语学习者在比较和选择更为有效的学习路径上提供了颇具参考价值的指导,而对于教材编写者来说,竞争意味着必须吸取他人经验,同时又要有所开拓乃至突破,方可拾级而上,达到新的水准。剑桥大学出版社新近推出的"剑桥流利英语"系列中的这套阅读教材(共四册)便是如此。它所突出的编写指导思想是激发学习者的阅读动力(learner's motivation)。

需要说明的是,这里所说的阅读动力并非等同于阅读兴趣。在母语环境中,阅读是出于多种多样的原因(其中兴趣也许是一个重要原因,它很大程度上基于母语便利条件下的阅读经验),也就是说,人们的阅读动力是自发的,而且具有很强的现实性。而对于外语阅读而言,尤其是对于以学习为目的的外语阅读而言,情形显然大为不同,阅读经常是一种在教师指导下的课堂活动,学习者往往是直接地或间接地被告知阅读内容以及阅读技巧。这套教材所针对的问题是如何在人为的课堂氛围下激发外语学习者在母语阅读过程中所具有的自发动力以及使他们得到原来所得到的阅读乐趣。为实现这一目标,编者在选材、阅读任务及编写形式上都作了精心考虑,特色卓然。

以精彩的选材来持续吸引阅读者的兴趣是外语教材编写者的共识和重要手段。这套教材所选的阅读语篇(the text)体现了以下一些特点:

- 1. 全部选用现实语言环境中的全真材料(authentic materials),避免那种专为外语学习者编写的进阶式规范读物,目的是要让学习者尽早接触到原汁原味的鲜活语言。
- 2. 内容广泛涉及社会、文化和生活等多方面;但另一方面,所选材料对于非英语文化背景的读者具有不同程度的挑战性,能够促发读者思考、调动读者的阅读参与意识,从而真正地激发他们的阅读动力,同时也使他们得到阅读乐趣,而不仅仅是对另一种语言的字面意义的"破译"的满足。
- 3. 语篇形式活泼多样,有报刊文章、评论、短篇故事、民间传说、歌谣、小诗、广告、游记、

问卷、语录、日记等,使读者能够体验到不同体裁的英语灵活而变化多端的特色。

尽管以语篇内容来激发阅读动力是基本目标,但指望一套选材本身来吸引所有读者是不切实际的,因此另一个因素——阅读任务对于激发阅读动力就显得非常重要。这套教材在阅读任务设计上有两个用意:首先是用以持续激发读者的阅读动力,其次是培养读者获得外语阅读方面的一些技能。在第一点上,任务设计注重就材料内容提出具有诱导启发性的问题,这些问题往往为阅读材料提供了一个更为宽泛的思维语境,有利于读者从更多角度对阅读材料作出反应。在培养阅读技能方面,这套教材设计了一系列不同类型的练习,简述如下:

- 1. 归纳大意:帮助学习者寻找段落大意并且避免生词的干扰。培养这项技能的典型题型是"匹配练习"(matching exercise),比如使标题与插图、文章与标题匹配。有时题中还附有额外的一句话或一幅图,让读者想得更多一点。
- 2. 理解文章结构:有时候不容易搞清楚文章里哪些是重要内容以及它们的位置,文章结构练习帮助读者明白文章里包含的内容以及句子之间是如何被合乎逻辑地联接起来的。
- 3. 深入推想:引导读者深入字面去理解,把握文章的内涵和基调。
- 4. 内容预测:阅读文章之前鼓励读者根据文章主题或标题来预测内容。预测是否正确 并不重要,此项练习旨在激发读者的思维能力。
- 5. 查阅具体信息:有时候我们阅读并不是为了了解文章大意,而是为了找到一个具体问题的答案。教材中的有些练习是专为训练读者尽快获取信息的能力而设计的。
- 6. 衔接意思:这项练习主要是帮助读者通过上下文注意沟通意思的衔接词语。
- 7. 文本评价:为了透彻理解文章,读者可能需要评价作者的观点并理解写作原因,还需要分清文章的论点和论据。这项练习有利于提高评论能力。
- 8. 对文章作出反应:为激发读者的兴趣有必要使他们对文章作出主观方面的反应,比如针对文章中的幽默、文风、诗韵等等。读者对其他文体比如说明性文章的反应表现在他们能够按照说明执行任务方面。这项练习也可以培养读者补充相关信息的能力。

此外,这套教材的任务设计还将阅读与口语及写作训练自然地结合起来,使读者得以在获得"输入"(input)的基础上逐渐锻炼"输出"(output)能力,从而提高英语综合技能。

- 一套优秀教材在形式上的安排和处理上必然努力为读者着想(英文中所谓的 reader-friendly)。这样的努力同样体现在这套教材中:
 - 1. 每本教材的前面都有涵盖本册所有单元的标题、内容提示、技能要点等的一览表,便于读者在学习每个单元之前做到心中有数。
 - 2. 每个单元的容量合适,能够使学生既精神集中又兴趣盎然。
 - 3. 文字配有大量插图和照片,既给人视觉愉悦,又起到补充信息的作用。
 - 4. 版式富于变化,具有强烈的现实感。
 - 5. 阅读语篇和阅读任务交替穿插。这一点是本书的一大特色。阅读促进思考,思考而又可以刺激进一步的阅读。

对这套教材所作的增补主要是针对外语自学者。不言而喻,增补的目的是为了将教师的作用部分地植人教材。增补内容大多是针对语篇中的语言难点、有关背景、各类典故、不易查找的生僻词、外来语以及语体等作了或详或略的注解,便于英语程度不同的读者更好地理解选文并获取一些背景信息。增补内容有时还包括相关语汇,以期扩大学习者的词汇量,启发、开拓思路,助其增强表达能力;有时还在适当的地方增加了阅读任务和提示片语。为了使初学者在阅读语篇之前能够放松心情、进入状态,笔者在第一册里所有单元的开始加了一项"话题点滴"。借题发挥三两语,除了前面所说的考虑之外还有一个用心,即在中文里夹入几个英文词或短语,于读者,或可为点滴之积。另外需要解释一点的是,这套教材中的阅读任务有一项是培养学习者与生词打交道的能力,也就是说,编者鼓励学习者根据上下文猜测一些生词的大意,而不是动辄必查词典,而编译者给某些生词注出了中文意思。这是因为考虑到了中国大多数外语自学者的英语起点和非英语文化语境造成的思维障碍,而想适当减轻读者的生词负担,以助于激发读者的积极性。而这一点也主要体现在前两册书中。对于这套教材中的增补内容,读者可根据自身情况来参考。建议是,读者尽可能先独立阅读原文。

虽说增补后的这套教材在某种程度上适应了自学者的需求,但是对于使用这套教材的教师来说,它提供了很大的教学空间,因为它的任务设计中本身就含有对教师与学习者之间交流(interaction)的要求,而这是增补的辅导内容所无法做到的。 我们衷心希望这套优秀的外语教材能够发挥其最大效用。

Map of the book 内容纲要

Unit	Function / Structural areas	Vocabulary areas	Reading strategies
1 Lies	Describing routine activ-	Everyday ac-	Predicting;
	ities;	tions.	extracting main ideas;
	present simple;		understanding the writer's intention.
	making excuses.		
2 Coincidences	Talking about the past;	Surprisingevents	
	past simple.		extracting main ideas;
			dealing with unfamiliar words;
			reacting to the text.
3 Nightmare jour-	Describing a sequence of		Understanding the writer's
neys	actions;	flying.	intention;
	present tense for story-		extracting main ideas;
	telling.		inferring.
4 The cow that	Telling a story;	Folktales.	Predicting;
ate the piper	past tenses.		extracting main ideas;
			evaluating the text.
5 He was a good	Telling a story.	Wildlife.	Extracting main ideas;
lion			dealing with unfamiliar words;
			predicting;
			evaluating the text.
6 Bargains	Describing routine activ-	Shopping.	Dealing with unfamiliar words;
	ities and behaviour;		extracting main ideas;
	present simple.	'	reading for specific information;
			evaluating the text;
			understanding the writer's style.
7 A lamp in a	Describing personal be-	Personal charac-	Predicting;
window	haviour and characteris-	teristics.	dealing with unfamiliar words;
	tics;		understanding the writer's style;
	telling a story;		evaluating the text;
	past tenses.		reacting to the text.
8 Fun on skis	Telling a story;	Skiing;	Predicting;
	past tenses.	humorous anec-	inferring;
		dotes.	reacting to the text.
9 Loneliness	Describing feelings and	Relations with	Predicting;
	moods.	people.	extracting main ideas;
			dealing with unfamiliar words.
			reading for specific information.
10 How would	Talking about profes-	Law and order;	Evaluating the text;
	sional abilities;	the police.	linking ideas;
spend the night	present tenses.		reading for specific information;
with him?			dealing with unfamiliar words;
			reacting to the text.
11 How well do	Complaining;	Holidays;	Evaluating the text;
you travel?	describing behaviour and	tourism.	dealing with unfamiliar words.
•	personal characteristics.		
	.=		

Unit	Function / Structural areas	Vocabulary areas	Reading strategies
12 Homesickness	Telling a story;	Feelings.	Extracting main ideas;
	past tenses;	_	reading for specific information;
	describing feelings.		understanding the writer's style;
			reacting to the text.
13 American	Describing habits and be-	Weather;	Predicting;
dreams decoded		shopping.	extracting main ideas;
	present simple.		dealing with unfamiliar words;
	1		reading for specific information;
			evaluating the text;
			inferring;
			understanding the writer's style;
			reacting to the text.
14 The aqueduct	Describing constructions;	Politics and hu-	Extracting main ideas;
•	telling a story;	man nature.	evaluating the text;
	past tenses.		inferring;
	-		understanding the writer's style;
			reacting to the text.
15 Traveler	Describing people and	People and re-	Predicting;
	places;	lationships.	inferring;
	describing feelings.		evaluating the text;
	_		extracting main ideas;
			understanding the writer's style.
16 Accidental dis-	Describing discoveries		Predicting;
coveries	and inventions;	periments;	reading for specific information;
	the passive;	discoveries.	extracting main ideas;
	past tenses.		reacting to the text.
17 Love and	Talking about feelings.	Human rela-	Predicting;
marriage		tions.	extracting main ideas;
			reading for specific information.
18 Hospitality	Describing customs and	Behaviour;	Predicting;
- '	traditions;	customs.	inferring;
	telling a story;		evaluating the text;
	past tenses.		extracting main ideas;
			reading for specific information.
19 Mazes	Describing how things		Extracting main ideas;
	are built;		reading for specific information;
	the passive.		linking ideas;
			inferring;
			dealing with unfamiliar words.
20 Crane diver	Describing feelings;	Feelings;	Predicting;
	describing a place.	a city land-	
		scape.	evaluating the text;
			inferring;
			dealing with unfamiliar words;
			understanding the writer's style.

单元	语言功能与语法结构	词汇范围	阅读技能
1 谎言	描述日常活动; 一般现在时; 编造借口。	日常动作。	预测; 概括中心思想; 理解作者的意图。
2 巧合	谈论过去; 一般过去时。	惊奇事件。	预测; 概括中心思想; 如何处理不熟悉的词语; 对文章的反应。
3 噩梦般的旅行	描述一系列动作; 讲故事时用的一般现在 时。	旅行; 乘飞机。	理解作者的意图; 概括中心思想; 作出推测。
4 吃吹笛者的母牛	讲述故事; 过去时态。	民间故事。	预测; 概括中心思想; 评估文章。
5 它是头好狮子	讲述故事。	野生动物。	概括中心思想; 如何处理不熟悉的词语; 预测; 评估文章。
6 减价的圈套	描述日常活动与举止; 一般现在时。	购物。	如何处理不熟悉的词语; 概括中心思想; 细读; 评估文章; 明白作者的文风。
7 窗子里的一盏灯	描述个人举止与特征; 讲述故事; 过去时态。	个人特征。	预测; 如何处理不熟悉的词语; 明白作者的文风; 评估文章; 对文章的反应。
8 滑雪洋相	讲述故事; 过去时态。	滑雪; 幽默的轶事。	预测; 作出推测; 对文章的反应。
9 孤独	描述感情与情绪。	与人们的关系。	预测; 概括中心思想; 如何处理不熟悉的词语; 细读。
10 你会怎样和他度 过这个夜晚?	谈论职业技能; 现在时态。	法律与秩序; 警方。	评估文章; 如何贯穿观点; 细读; 如何处理不熟悉的词语; 对文章的反应。
11 你会不会旅游?	抱怨; 描述举止与个人特征。	假期; 旅游业。	评估文章; 如何处理不熟悉的词语。

单元	语言功能与语法结构	词汇范围	阅读技能
12 思乡	进述故事;	感情。	概括中心思想;
	过去时态;		细读;
	描述感情。		明白作者的文风;
13 破解美国梦	描述习惯与举止;		对文章的反应。
13 蚁肼大四夕	抽込づ顷与辛止; 一般现在时。	大气; 购物。	预测; 概括中心思想;
	AX-MITCHIO	5/9 1/1/0	加西里心思想; 如何处理不熟悉的词语;
			细读:
			评估文章:
			作出推测;
			明白作者的文风;
			对文章的反应。
14 引水渠	描述构成;	政治与人性。	概括中心思想;
	讲述故事;	1	评估文章;
	过去时态。		作出推测;
			明白作者的文风;
15 游子	## 14 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1 ### 1	1	对文章的反应。
19 4件工	描述人物与地方; 描述感情。	人与关系。	预测; 作出推测;
	1世紀277月		(作品推例; 评估文章;
			概括中心思想;
			明白作者的文风。
16 偶然的发现	描述发现与发明;	科学试验;	预测;
	被动语态;	发现。	细读;
	过去时态。		概括中心思想;
- of life Laboration	N. te N. e	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	对文章的反应。
17 爱情与婚姻	谈论感情。	人际关系。	预测;
		1	/概括中心思想;
40 EU #1-17 PF	# 4日 以上 生 床	1, 244	细读。
18 殷勤好客	描述风俗与传统; 讲述故事;	举止;	预测;
		风俗。	作出推测; 评估文章;
	LEANING .		
			细读。
19 迷宫	描述事物是如何构建的;		概括中心思想;
	被动语态。		细读 ;
			如何贯穿观点;
			作出推测;
		_balate	如何处理不熟悉的词语。
20 起重机上的跳		感情;	预测;
水者	描述地方。	城市景况。	概括中心思想;
			评估文章;
			作出推测; 如何处理不熟悉的词语;
			如何处理小熟恋的两语; 明白作者的文风。
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1 Lies

谎言



- 1 This unit is about telling lies. Do you always tell the truth? Do you think it's all right to tell lies? If so, in what circumstances?
- The passage on page 2 comes from a book called *Great Lies* by Jo Donnelly. The opening sentence of the passage is:

Every day—in every area of our lives—we make and take a thousand lies.

Do you think this is true?

Read the passage (below) and find out if the writer approves or disapproves of telling lies.

Every day—in every area of our lives—we make and take a thousand lies. Not vicious lies. Not harmful lies. Not lies that count. No, of course not. But great lies. It'll be ready in an hour. Your cheque is in the post. Fresh today. I'll just have one. I was about to call you. Nothing like this has ever happened before. Of course I've never loved anyone else. We pretend, with no effort and less guilt, that we don't lie through our teeth every minute of the day — and everyone else pretends that they don't either. But lying saves time and angst3. It makes everybody happier than they would be if they always told or had to listen to the truth. After all, you don't really want to hear that you'll be lucky if you ever see your stereo again.4 Finding out that you're not going to get paid, at least for a few months, plays havoc with your stress levels 5. Why should you want to know that the last head of cabbage in the shop—needed urgently for the borscht 'you're making for the Prime Minister's dinner party—has been sitting under the cash register with the cat for the last two weeks? You're hardly going to make a public announcement that you're about to eat an entire family-size bag of crisps. Not likely. Nor is it likely that you're going to explain to the man about to8 buy your car that the door always falls off like that. You're certainly not about to tell your fiancé9 that you loved the man you dated10 all through university a lot more than you'll ever love him. Think of it like this: life is an incredibly complicated, intricate, fragile, sensitive and dodgy machine—not great, perhaps, but the only one we've got—and lies are the lubricant 11 that keeps the whole thing from blowing in our faces12.

Do you agree with the writer?

注解:

①不是那些真正意义上的谎言。 这篇短文所说的谎言是指那种无关紧要、不伤大雅的谎话,在英文中这种谎话可以叫做 white lie(s)。 ②给你开出的支票已经寄出了。 ③ angst /ɑ:nst/: (德)忧虑, 疑惧。 ④ you'll be lucky if ... 要是……就算你走运了。 这一表达式的真正涵义是假设的事情不太可能发生。 ⑤给你造成极大的精神压力。 play havoc with: 对……造成严重破坏。 ⑥ borscht = borsch: 罗宋汤 (以牛肉、卷心菜、土豆等或用红菜煮成的浓汤)。 ⑦现金出纳机。 ⑧ (be) about to (do sth.): 正要 (做某事)。 ⑨未婚夫。未婚妻是fiancée。 ⑩与……约会。 ⑪润滑剂。 ⑪防止整个事态当着我们的面弄砸。

4 Look at these lies from the passage.

- 1 It'll be ready in an hour.
- 2 Your cheque is in the post.
- 3 Fresh today.
- 4 I'll just have one.
- 5 I was about to call you.
- 6 Nothing like this has ever happened before.
- 7 Of course I've never loved anyone else.

Read the passage again carefully and match the lies with the truths they conceal. Which lie cannot be matched with a truth? What do you think the truth is?

5 Look at these sentences from the passage. Which ones give justification **** for telling lies?

- 1 It'll be ready in an hour.
- 2 I was about to call you.
- 3 But lying saves time and angst.
- 4 It makes everybody happier than they would be if they always told or had to listen to the truth.
- 5 ...life is an incredibly complicated...and lies are the lubricant that keeps the whole thing from blowing in our faces.

Can you think of any other good reasons for telling lies?

Here are some more examples of lies that people often tell each other.

Can you think of a possible context for each sentence and say what truth each lie conceals?

Mothers' lies

You wouldn't like it.

You'll be too tired.

It's not going to hurt you.

There's nothing to be afraid of.

Fathers' lies

I'm busy right now.

It has nothing to do with me. You'll have to ask your mother.

I never said any such thing.

Parents' lies

We're not mad at you, we just want to know what happened.

You can always tell us the truth.

You can talk to us about anything.

- Can you think of any lies which children tell their parents? Turn to ****

 Answer key for some suggestions.
- Read the following lies and decide if you have ever told any of them.

Great guest lies

I'm sorry I'm late.

I got lost.

Oh no, it wasn't your directions.1

You must give me the recipe.2

This is delicious, but I have such a small appetite.

What interesting friends you have.

Great party lies

Everybody will be there.

It won't be the same without you.

It's the best party I've ever been to.

Your friends from work³ are so entertaining.

I'm sorry I have to go so soon.

I'm fine to drive home.

Telephone lies

I just got in.

I was just going out.

I'll have to ring you back, someone wants to use the phone.

He's out at the moment.

I was here all night. I never heard it ring.

I did ring back but the line was engaged4.

Drivers' lies

There's nothing to be nervous about.

It certainly wasn't my fault.

I was only doing thirty. 5

I never lose my temper behind the wheel 6.

When was the last time you told a lie? Was it a serious one?

注解:

①不是因为你给的指示不清(我才找不到路的)。 ②你得告诉我这菜是怎么做的(这菜太好吃了,我也想学着自己做)。 ③你的同事。 ④但你那头正占着线。 ⑤我刚才只开到每小时30英里。 ⑥开着车的时候。

补充参考语汇:

① throw the lie in one's face: 当面斥责某人说谎。 ② nail a lie to the counter: 拆穿谎言。 ③ live a lie: 过虚伪的生活。 ④ lie in one's throat/teeth: 撒弥天大谎。 ⑤ Appearances often lie. 外表往往不可靠。 ⑥ The camera does not lie. 照相机不说谎。