

朗文英语

Short Stories

妙语连珠

1200 词英汉对照幽默小品

第 6 辑



吉林出版集团有限责任公司
—— 外语教育出版社 ——



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1200 词英语幽默小品

朗文英语妙语连珠

Short Stories

6

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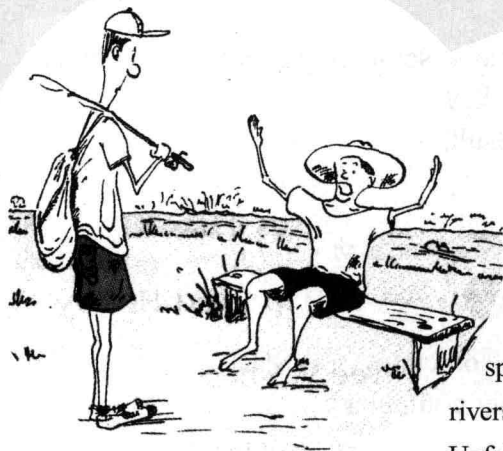
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Losing Things

1 UNIT



A man named Nick went on a fishing holiday. Fishing was his favorite sport, and he had many prizes for fish he had caught.

One summer the weather was beautiful and the fishing was supposed to be good, so he decided to travel around the country, spending a few days fishing in each of the rivers.

Unfortunately, he didn't have much luck, and he caught only a few small fish. He was quite **disappointed** and was going to go back home, when he heard of a large river that was full of fish nearby.

He found the river quite easily and followed it through the country to a place where it **flowed** through a farm. He decided to ask the farmer's **permission** to fish in the river.

"You have my permission," the farmer said, "but you should be careful. For years I stopped my kids from going near that river."

"Is the river dangerous?" Nick asked.

"It's not the river," the farmer said, "it's the fish. They're **huge**. They're so big that my kids couldn't hold them."

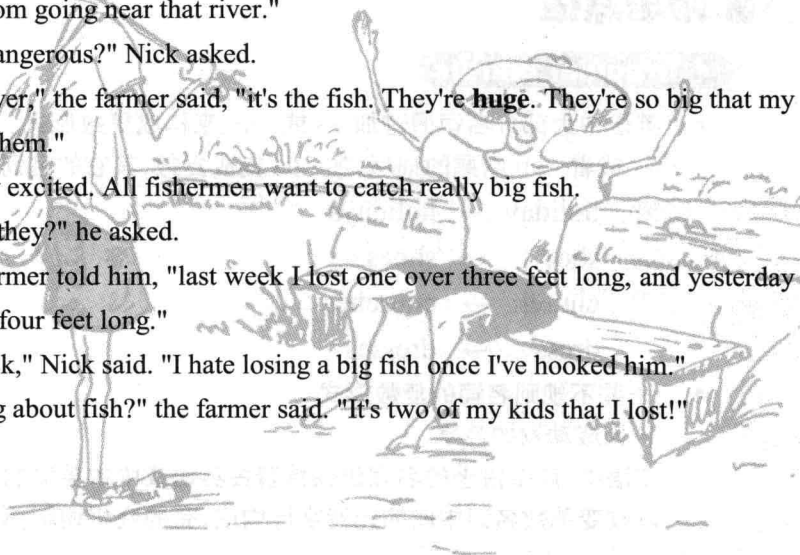
Nick was very excited. All fishermen want to catch really big fish.

"How big are they?" he asked.

"Well," the farmer told him, "last week I lost one over three feet long, and yesterday I lost one just over four feet long."

"What bad luck," Nick said. "I hate losing a big fish once I've hooked him."

"Who's talking about fish?" the farmer said. "It's two of my kids that I lost!"



Losing Things



NEW WORDS

生词快车

disappointed /,dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ *adj.* sad because something is not as good or as nice as you expected 失望的; 沮丧的

e.g. We were *disappointed* by the result.
我们对结果很失望。

flow /fləʊ/ *v.* (used about liquids) to move along 流动

e.g. The stream *flowed* rapidly. 溪水畅流。

permission /pə'mɪʃən/ *n.* the right to do something 允许; 准许

e.g. Did you get *permission* to use her computer?
你获准使用她的电脑了吗?

huge /hju:dʒ/ *adj.* very large 巨大的; 庞大的

e.g. a *huge* elephant 大象



USAGE

用法点拨

• Irregular plurals

- 英语中大部分名词通过加 -s 或 -es 来构成复数形式。在以 -s, -ch, -z 或者 -sh 结尾的词后, 加 -es 构成复数; 其它的名词加 -s。

例: holiday → holidays

shoe → shoes

church → churches

dress → dresses

- 一些不规则名词的复数形式

1. 人或动物的名字

英语中, 许多古老的名词仍保持着古英语或中古英语的复数形式; 有的以改变单数名词中间的元音字母构成, 有的变化词尾, 有的则整个词的所



有字母都发生起了变化。例如,故事中,农夫说:“It's the fish. They're huge.”
很明显句子中提到的不是一条鱼,可见, fish 的复数形式就是它本身。

更多的例子:

例: person → people
man → men
sheep → sheep
mouse → mice
child → children
woman → women
goose → geese
ox → oxen

2. 外来语

英语中有很多词汇来自其它语言和其它国家,即外来词。有些外来名词的复数形式仍保留其原始形式。

例: datum → data
medium → media
alumnus → alumni
axis → axes

3. 复合名词

由几个单词合成的复合名词变成复数时,只要把其中某个名词改为复数形式即可。

例: son-in-law → sons-in-law
Attorney General → Attorneys General
commander in chief → commanders in chief

我们可以通过在这些词的末尾加 -s 来构成其所有格形式。

例: My **daughter-in-law's** car has been stolen.

但其复数形式应是:

My **daughters-in-law** are coming over for dinner.

我的儿媳妇们都来吃晚饭了。



SHORT STORIES

• 即学即练:

请写出下列名词的复数形式,必要时可以查字典。

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-------|
| a. phenomenon | → | _____ |
| b. deer | → | _____ |
| c. appendix | → | _____ |
| d. nucleus | → | _____ |
| e. doctor-in-charge | → | _____ |
| f. tooth | → | _____ |
| g. man-of-war | → | _____ |



EXERCISES

能力测试

1 从 a, b, c, d, e 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. what did the fisherman want to ask the farmer?

- a. how big the fish were
- b. where the nearest river was
- c. for permission to fish in his river
- d. if the farmer had permission to fish in the river
- e. if he had any children

B. For years the farmer had stopped his children from

- a. fishing in the river.
- b. talking to strangers.
- c. holding fish.
- d. playing in the river.
- e. going close to the river.

C. The fisherman wanted to

- a. catch a big fish.
- b. hold the farmer's kids.

- c. stop the farmer's kids from disturbing the fish.
- d. measure the fish.
- e. buy a big fish.

D. What happened to the farmer's two children?

- a. They got lost near the river.
- d. They were killed by the fish.
- c. They were fishing.
- d. They were late.
- e. They were eating dinner.

2 给下列问句选择正确的回答,并将其序号填在横线上。

- 1. To be careful.
- 2. Over three feet.
- 3. The fish.
- 4. Very big.
- 5. Around the country.

- a. Where did the fisherman travel? _____
- b. What did the farmer advise the fisherman? _____
- c. How big were the fish? _____
- d. How big were the farmer's children? _____
- e. What did the fisherman think the farmer was talking about? _____

3 判断下列词的词性:名词、动词、形容词或副词。

- a. few _____
- b. favorite _____
- c. feet _____
- d. really _____
- e. excited _____

Losing Things

4 在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。

One day a fisherman (a) _____ out into the country on a fishing holiday. He (b) _____ to a river which (c) _____ through the middle of a farm, and he (d) _____ the farmer if he could fish there. The farmer (e) _____ happy to let him fish, but he warned him about the fish which (f) _____ so big that he had (g) _____ two of his children.

5 从故事找出与下列词有相同词根、但词性不同的单词,并判断其在故事中属于何种词性:名词、动词、形容词或副词。

a. permit _____, _____

b. danger _____, _____

c. loss _____, _____

d. length _____, _____

e. lucky _____, _____

6 在句子旁用 T 表示正确,用 F 表示错误。

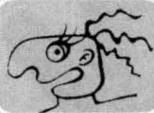
a. The fisherman disliked fishing very much. _____

b. The farmer had always let his kids play near the river. _____

c. Nick decided to go ahead and fish in the river without asking if he could. _____

d. The fisherman was excited by the idea of catching huge fish. _____

e. The farmer had thrown his children into the river to get rid of them. _____



CHINESE VERSION

译文赏析

失去的东西

一个叫尼克的人整个假期都花在钓鱼上了。钓鱼是他最喜欢的运动,他也因所钓到的鱼获得了很多殊荣。

夏季的一天,天气很好,钓鱼应该是件非常愉快的事情,因此他决定绕着乡下旅行,在每一条河里都花些时间钓鱼。

可惜他运气不好,只钓到了一些小鱼。他很失望,正准备回家时听说有一条大河里鱼很多。

他很快就找到了那条河,沿着河流来到了一个农场。他决定争取农民的允许来这里钓鱼。

“我允许了,”农民说,“但是你要小心,我多年不许我的孩子靠近那条河。”

“那条河很危险吗?”尼克问。

“不是河危险,”农民说,“是鱼。它们很大,我的孩子都抓不住它们。”

尼克很兴奋,所有钓鱼的人都想钓到真正的大鱼。

“有多大?”他问。

“嗯,”农民告诉他,“上周我失去了一个三英尺长的,昨天我失去了一个四英尺长的。”

“太不幸了。”尼克说,“我讨厌失去上钩的鱼。”

“谁说鱼了?”农民说,“我失去的是我的两个孩子。”



Dog for Sale

A man walked into a **pet** shop one day with a large and very ugly dog. It had long hair, short legs, no tail and a very wet nose.

"Good morning, sir," the owner of the pet shop said. "How can I help you?"

"I want to sell this dog."

The pet shop owner looked at the dog and shook his head.

"I'm sorry. I can't give you anything for that animal. No one will want to buy him."

"Why not?" asked the man. "He's clean, well-behaved and healthy."

"Look at him, sir," said the pet shop owner. "He hasn't got a tail, his legs are too short and his hair's too long. Who would want to buy such a dog?"

"Well, I guess you're right," the man said. "But he can talk."

"What do you mean he can talk?" the pet shop owner asked.

"Yes, he can speak perfect English. Just listen," the man answered.

The dog then spoke.

"It's true, sir," he said. "I am the world's greatest talking dog. I've been to the United States and talked to the President at the White House in Washington. I've talked to the **Queen** of England and the **Emperor** of Japan. Please buy me, sir; this man is very **cruel** to me. He makes me work too hard and doesn't feed me very well. He never takes me for a walk or gives me a bath. Sometimes he leaves me alone for weeks. I'm so unhappy, sir. Please buy me and find a good home for me."

The pet shop owner could hardly believe what he was hearing.

"That's **amazing**," he said. "You're right. He is a talking dog. But tell me, why do you want to sell him?"

"Because I'm tired of all his lies," the man said.



SHORT STORIES



★ NEW WORDS ★ 生词快车

pet /pet/ *n.* an animal that you look after and keep in your house for company 宠物

e.g. She has two monkeys as *pets*. 她养了两只猴子玩赏。

queen /kwi:n/ *n.* the female ruler of a country, especially one who is the daughter of the former ruler 女王

e.g. She is the *queen* of England. 她是英国女王。

emperor /'empərər/ *n.* a ruler of a big country or several countries 皇帝

e.g. The *emperor* ordered to increase tax. 帝王要求增加税收。

cruel /'kru:əl/ *adj.* liking to hurt other people or animals 残忍的; 残酷的

e.g. He is *cruel* to animals. 他对动物很残忍。

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* very surprising and exciting 令人吃惊的

e.g. What *amazing* news!
多么令人吃惊的消息啊!

★ USAGE ★ 用法点拨

• Well

- 英语中很多形容词是通过副词 *well* 与动词的过去分词(也可用 *have* 来构成现在完成时)合成而构成的,中间用连词符号(-)。

例: well-known	出名的,众所周知的
well-dressed	穿着入时的
well-done	做得好的
well-spoken	很会说话的
well-off	手头宽裕的,富裕的
well-built	体格健美的,体形匀称的

Dog for Sale

well-planned

精心策划的, 计划周全的

well-paid

报酬优厚的, 高薪的

● 即学即练:

在空白处填入上述 well 加上过去分词构成的形容词, 完成对话。

TOM : You're looking very (a) _____ today.

What's the occasion?

SAM : My brother's graduating from college, so I have to wear my suit.

TOM : I didn't realize your brother had finished his studies. What was his major?

SAM : He majored in Urban Planning — you know, where they design (b) _____ cities for the future.

TOM : And has he got a job yet?

SAM : Yes, he starts work with an architect's firm in October.

TOM : That should be very (c) _____.

SAM : Not really. When they start out, they only earn about \$20,000 a year.

But after a few years my brother should be quite (d) _____.



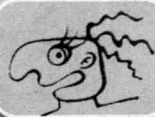
EXERCISES

能力测试

1 从 a, b, c, d, e 中选出最恰当的答案。

A. What did the dog owner want to do?

a. He wanted to make his dog beautiful.



- b.** He wanted to sell his dog.
 - c.** He wanted to show how he had trained his dog to speak.
 - d.** He wanted to buy a dog.
 - e.** He wanted to pet his dog.
- B.** The pet shop owner didn't want to buy him at first because the dog
 - a.** wasn't ugly enough.
 - b.** couldn't speak English.
 - c.** wasn't good-looking.
 - d.** was well-behaved.
 - e.** was too talkative.
- C.** The dog said that he
 - a.** had met and spoken to important people.
 - b.** didn't like the pet shop owner.
 - c.** was perfectly happy at his owner's place.
 - d.** enjoyed hard work and baths.
 - e.** was a liar.
- D.** The pet shop owner was delighted by
 - a.** the dog's looks.
 - b.** the owner's rudeness.
 - c.** the dog's lies.
 - d.** the animal's ability to talk.
 - e.** the price of the dog.

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 nice.
2. The dog's speech.
3. By talking about the dog's cleanliness and health.
4. Surprised that the man would want to sell his dog.
5. Famous people and his owner.