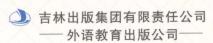
MXXXX Short Stories



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Short Stories



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书 号:978-7-80762-300-7 《朗文英语妙语连珠》分9辑,每辑精选15个西方家喻户晓的小故事,诙谐幽默,妙趣横生。全书呈现常用常考的核心词汇、短语和语法结构,从600词到1500词循序渐进地控制篇幅和梯度,既提升学生的阅读兴趣、信心,也提高了他们的阅读能力和水平。

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The Longest Menu in the World



A man walked into a restaurant that advertised having the longest menu in the world. The manager was very **proud** of being able to provide any dish, no matter how unusual.

At the bottom of the menu, there was a notice that said, "If you do not see the dish you require on this menu, please tell us and we will add it to the menu immediately."

One day a man walked in, looked at the menu and decided to make life really difficult for the manager and

his chef. He would order something that was very unusual.

When the waiter came up to take his order, he said, "You say you can serve any dish, anything at all, even if it's not on your menu, which is the longest menu in the world."

"That is correct, sir. We have never yet been unable to meet our customers' requirements."

"Very well," the man said. "In that case, bring me two elephant ears on toast. Indian, not African."

The waiter wrote down on his pad: Two Indian elephant ears on toast.

"Very good, sir," he said. "That shouldn't take long."

He walked quickly away.

The man was very surprised and rather disappointed.

Then he smiled as the waiter returned with a very unhappy look on his face.

"Ah!" the man said. "You can't bring me elephant ears on toast, can you?"

The waiter was very apologetic.

"I'm very sorry, sir, and this is most **embarrassing**," he said, "but I'm afraid we can't. Unfortunately, we've run out of bread."

NEW WORDS 生词快车

proud /praud/ adj. having satisfaction or pleasure in something concerned with oneself 自豪的;引以为荣的

e.g. Tom is very proud of his new car. 汤姆很得意拥有那辆新车。

chef /fef/ n. the chief cook in a restaurant 厨师; 主厨 e.g. Brown is a *chef*. 布朗是个厨师。

toast /toust/ n. bread heated and browned 烤面包片

e.g. I like toast for breakfast. 我早餐喜欢吃烤面包片。

apologetic /əˌpaːləˈdʒetɪk/ adj. showing or saying sorry 道歉的;抱歉的
e.g. He spoke in an apologetic voice. 他说话充满歉意。

embarrassing /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ adj. making you feel ashamed 令人窘迫的 e.g. This is an embarrassing question. 这是个令人困窘的问题。



故事中有两个形容词 disappointed 和 embarrassing, 前者以 –ed 结尾, 后者以 –ing 结尾。

- 尽管英语中许多形容词既可以 -ed 结尾,也可以 -ing 结尾,它们却属于两种不同类型的形容词。
- 以 -ed 结尾的形容词用于描述一个人的感情或情绪(如:I feel disappointed. 我感到失望。);而以 -ing 结尾的形容词用于描述一种情境或状态(如:The movie was disappointing. 这部电影令人失望)。

● 注意不要混淆二者的用法,例如,如果你想说:"I feel bored. 我感到厌倦",不能说成:"I feel boring. 我令人感到厌倦。"

下列形容词可用于上述两种情况:

形容词 (描述人的感情或情绪)	形容词 (描述事物或情境)	动词
embarrassed 尴尬的	embarrassing 令人感到尴尬	embarrass 使困窘
excited 兴奋的	exciting 令人兴奋的	excite 使兴奋
amused 愉快的	amusing 令人愉快的	amuse 使愉快
depressed 沮丧的	depressing 令人沮丧的	depress 使沮丧
frightened 受惊的	frightening 令人恐惧的	frighten 使惊吓

故事中最后一段,侍者说: "This is most embarrassing.(这是最令人尴尬的了。)"该句中, this 指的是这种情形,所以用—ing 结尾的形容词 embarrassing, 当然我们也可以说: "The waiter is embarrassed."(服务员感到尴尬。)

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用括号内动词的正确形容词形式填空。

a. (excite) The idea of going abroad is	very	to me.
b. (frighten) Kelly was too	by the m	ovie to really
enjoy it.		
c. (amuse) That was one of the most _	au sew to	stories I've
ever heard.		
d. (depress) John said the book he rea	d was so	that
it made him for a week.	bas (Los	H Vall

The Longest Menu in the World



SHORT STORIES



1 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。

- A. What did the man want to do?
 - a. Embarrass the manager.
 - b. Have some toast.
 - c. Buy an elephant.
 - d. Read the longest menu in the world.
- B. What did the notice at the bottom of the menu say?
 - a. Please order elephant ears.
 - b. We will serve any dish you want.
 - c. We have the longest menu in the world.
 - d. English spoken here.
- C. Why did the customer order elephant ears?
 - a. He was hungry.
 - b. He liked them.
 - c. He thought they would be tasty.
 - d. He didn't think the restaurant had any.
- D. The customer was disappointed because
 - a. the waiter did not seem to be worried by his order.
 - b. the waiter walked away quickly.
 - c. he wanted to eat Indian elephant ears.
 - d. the waiter was unhappy.
- E. The waiter was unhappy because
 - a. the man was wearing elephant ears.
 - b. they had no elephant ears.
 - c. they had no bread.
 - d. the chef didn't want to cook them.

2	仔细阅读故事的第一段,然后回答下列问题。
	a. What are the nouns in the paragraph?
	是一切还是别词,每个初只能使用一次。
	b. What are the prepositions?
	c. What are the adjectives?
	d. How many main verbs are used?
	e. What is the superlative adjective?
	e carce she's made up her mind, she geter changes it. She's a very
3	在下列空白处填入适当的单词,注意使用其正确形式。
	The manager of a restaurant advertised the longest menu in the world. A
	customer came in and (a) elephant ears on toast because he
	wanted to make life (b) for the manager and the chef
	Unfortunately, they (c) not provide this dish. They had Indian
	elephant ears, but they didn't have the bread (d) make the
	(e)
	(2500) (3)
	b, a person who wroke in a resembni Coolong (4 letters)
4	给下列问句选择正确的回答,并将其序号填在横线上。
	1. Serve whatever any customer ordered.
	2. A notice. (875) 15 Apademon flows a 25
	3. He apologized.
	4. Unusual dishes.
	5. The customer's order.
	a. What did the manager want to provide?
	b. What was at the bottom of the menu?
	c. What had the manager always been able to do?
	d. What did the waiter write down on his pad?
	What did the waiter do at the end of the story?

5	用所列词的另一种词性填空,并判断所用的词是名词、动词、形容词还是副词,每个词只能使用一次。				
	day order manager decide proud				
	a. Everyone should take in his work				
	b. You must study if you want to improve your English.				
	c. Once she's made up her mind, she never changes it. She's a very person.				
	d. Walk down the hall in an way				
de	e. He the shop for the owner				
6	新出下列问题的答案。				
	a. published in newspapers to tell people about something (10 letters)				
	b. a person who works in a restaurant cooking (4 letters)				
	c. a plate of food (4 letters)				
	d. not ordinary (7 letters)				
	e. small notebook (3 letters)				





世界上最长的菜单

一个人走进一家打着"拥有世界上最长菜单"广告的餐馆。不论多么特别的菜肴,本餐馆都能提供,经理为此感到特别自豪。

菜单的最下面写着一则小启事:"如果您在本菜单上没找到您需要的菜肴,请告诉我们。我们会立即把它添加到菜单上。"

一天,一个人走进这家餐馆,看到了这份菜单,便决定给经理和厨师出一道 难题。他想点一些特别的东西。

服务生过来问他要点什么菜,他说:"你们说能提供任何一种菜肴,任何一种,哪怕是你们这份世界上最长的菜单上没有的菜?"

"是的,先生。我们向来都能满足顾客的任何需要。"

"很好,"他说,"这样的话,我要两片配有烤面包片的象耳,要印度象耳,不要非洲象耳。"

服务生在小单上记下了"两片配有烤面包片的印度象耳"。

"非常好,"他说,"应该不会需要太长时间的。"

说完很快地走了。

这个人非常惊讶并且相当地失望。

看到服务生很不开心地回来,他马上就微笑起来。

"哈!"他说,"你们一定是没法给我上这道菜吧!"

服务生非常抱歉地说:"对不起,先生,这实在是最令人尴尬的一件事,恐怕 我们真的没法给您上这道菜了。很不幸,我们的面包已经售完了。





Court Case

Jack Evans quarreled with his neighbor, Ellen Brown. Mrs. Brown had a dog. Jack did not like dogs. He wanted Mrs. Brown to give away or sell her dog, but she **refused**.

"I'll take you to **court** if you don't," he said.

Mrs. Brown laughed at him. She was not worried.

Jack thought, "I must talk to a lawyer, but lawyers are expensive. I don't want to waste my money. I will waste it if I don't win my case against Mrs. Brown and her dog."

Then Jack had an idea. There was a young lawyer in the town. He did not have much work. Not many people knew about him. "I'll visit him," Jack thought. "He needs work."

He visited the young lawyer in his office. "I need some advice," he said.

"Certainly," the young lawyer said. "What is your problem? I am here to help you."

"Good. I want to take my neighbor to court. However, I will pay for your advice only if you think I will win the case in court."

The lawyer was not pleased by this suggestion. However, he had very little work. Here was a chance to get some.

"All right," he said. "I agree. I will listen to your problem. I will give you honest advice. You will pay me only if I think you can win in court.

Jack told him about the problem. The lawyer listened carefully. Sometimes he made notes. When Jack finished, the lawyer sat back in his chair and said, "You will win your case. I have no doubt about it. May I take your case to court?"

Jack stood up and walked towards the door. "No, thank you," he said. "I will not take it to court."

"What about my fee?" the lawyer asked. "You have to keep your promise."

"I am keeping my promise," Jack said. "I will not win in court. You see, I did not tell you my case, I told you Mrs. Brown's."





refuse /rɪˈfjuːz/ v. to show unwillingness to do something 拒绝;回绝 e.g. She refused to help me. 她不肯帮我。

court /kɔːrt/ n. the place where law cases are heard and determined 法院:法庭

take sb to court 起诉;控告(某人)

e.g. They *took* their landlord *to court* for breaking the contract. 因为房东毁约,他们把他告上了法庭。

lawyer /'la:jər/ n. a person whose job is to advise people about laws and represent them in court 律师

e.g. I suggest you consult a lawyer. 我建议你去请教律师。

case /keɪs/ n. a question to decided in a court of law 诉讼;官司 The case was settled out of court. 这案件在庭外和解。

fee /fi:/ n. a sum of money paid for professional service 咨询费 e.g. Can you afford such expensive legal fees?

你能负担得起如此昂贵的诉讼费吗?

promise /'pra:mis/ n. a statement that tells sb. that you will surely do or not do sth 许诺;承诺

e.g. I trust him to keep his promise. 我相信他会信守诺言的。

USAGE 用法点拨

• Advice

- · 名词 advice 在故事中出现了几次。
 - "I need some advice," he said. (他说:"我需要一些建议。")

set such as the way the constant of a second of

- "I will give you honest advice." (我会真诚地给您提意见。)
- Advice 的动词形式是 advise, 意为"劝告;提供意见"。动词形式中是 s 而不是 c,s 发类似/z/ 的音。它是规则变化动词,在其后加 –d 即为过去式。
 - 例: My lawyer **advised** me not to talk to anyone. 律师建议我不要和任何人说话。

She was advised to lose weight by her doctor. 医生建议她减肥。

GHZ V SWITT CT

- 给别人提供意见、建议并以此为职业的人, 称为 advisor(顾问)。s 也发类似 /z/ 的音。
 - 例: His class **advisor** helped him choose his courses. 他的顾问帮他选课。

• 即学即练:

请用 advice, advisor 或 advise 的正确形式填空。

a. Whenever Bill is upse	et, he always goes to his
grandmother for	THE STREET WALLEST WILLIAM SERVICE
b. My teacher	me to take extra courses
in English this semeste	er.
c. Would you please	my son about how
to improve his math gr	rade?
d. Every high school in	the United States has a class
who	students about
which courses to take	





- 1 从 a, b, c, d 中选出最恰当的答案。
 - A. Jack Evans argued with his neighbor because
 - a. she refused to buy his dog.
 - b. she disliked his dog.
 - c. she wanted to take him to court.
 - d. he disliked her dog.
 - B. Whom did Jack see for advice?
 - a. a lawyer
 - b. his neighbor
 - c. the court
 - d. Mrs. Brown
 - C. Jack agreed to pay the lawyer if
 - a. the lawyer helped him in court.
 - **b.** the lawyer gave him advice.
 - c. the lawyer quarreled with Mrs. Brown.
 - d. the lawyer said he would win his case.
 - D. The lawyer wanted to
 - a. take Jack's case.
 - b. take Jack to court.
 - c. buy Mrs. Brown's dog.
 - d. keep his own notes.
 - E. Jack decided
 - a. to break his promise to the lawyer.
 - b. to pay the lawyer.
 - c. not to go to court.
 - d. to tell Mrs. Brown's case to the court.

Court Case



6	从故事中找出适当的单词完成句子。
	a. Don't give your dog away — it.
	b. I don't want to my money buying unnecessary things
	c. I don't trust you — you aren't
	c. I don't trust you — you aren't d. Be brave and take a
	e. Are you going to keep your or break it?
3	给下列问句选择正确的回答,并将其序号填在横线上。
	1. A young lawyer.
	2. Mrs. Brown's.
	3. Making notes.
	4. Sell her dog.
	5. He knew he wouldn't win.
	a. What did Mrs. Brown refuse to do?
	b. Whom did Jack visit?
	c. What was the lawyer doing while Jack explained his case?
	d. Why didn't Jack go to court? how halamsup rog as ladt as
	e. Whose case was Jack talking about?
4	用所列词的名词形式完成下列句子,每个词只能用一次。
	refuse expensive worried listen honest
	a. Her to marry me was disappointing.
	b. You can talk to her about anything, because she's a good
	c. Sarah's is what makes her a good friend.
	d. You cause so much trouble that you're nothing but a your mother and me.
	e. He built his dream mansion at great

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