

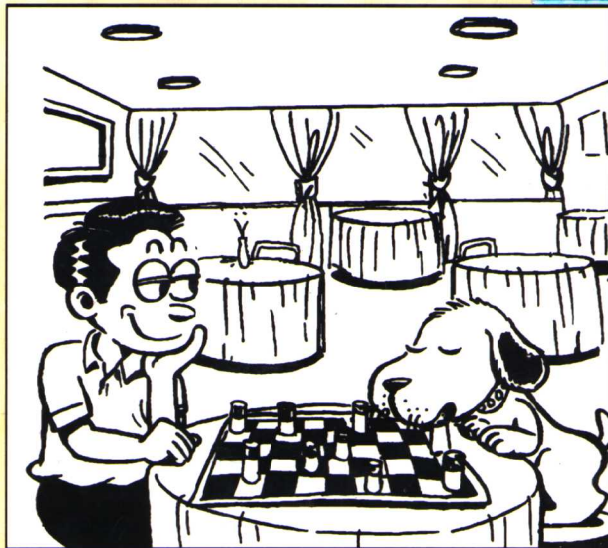
• 上外 — 朗文学生系列读物 •

Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold, Suzanne Holt

妙语短篇

D1



上海外语教育出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

• 上外 — 朗文学生系列读物

Short Stories for Comprehension

妙语短篇 D1

Ken Methold, Suzanne Holt



上海外语教育出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

妙语短篇 D1 / (美) 麦瑟尔德 (Methold, K.) 编; 王彤福改编.
—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 1996 (2001重印)
(上外—朗文学生系列读物)

ISBN 7-81046-212-1

I. 趣… II. ①麦…②王… III. 英语—语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第21731号

图字: 09-1995-024号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社
朗文出版亚洲有限公司

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电话: 021-65425300 (总机), 35051812 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 江雷红

印 刷: 上海市印刷十一厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张 5.25 字数 132 千字
版 次: 1996 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 9 次印刷
印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81046-212-1 / G · 563

定 价: 7.60 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前言

本书是《上外一朗文学生系列读物》其中一本。

本系列读物是专为中国学生编写的，旨在提高学生对英语的阅读理解能力，同时扩大学生的英语词汇量，增进对英语语法和句型的认识。

本系列读物所选课文都是一些妙趣横生的故事和西方家喻户晓的笑话。通过阅读和学习，学生可以加深对西方幽默感的了解。

为了让学生能巩固所学内容，每个故事后都编有大量练习，练习的内容和形式多种多样，包括词汇理解、内容理解、句子配对、正误判断、选择填空以及作文训练等等。

针对学生的学习需要，每课课文后都从课文中抽出一些重点词汇、短语或语法句型作重点讲解，使学生在这些方面能有更深一层的认识和总结，并通过特别编写的练习加以巩固。

《上外一朗文学生系列读物》能有效地加强在校学生对英语的阅读理解，提高会考能力，同时也能帮助自学青年有效地自修，将英语阅读水平大大提高一步。

CONTENTS

Unit 1	The Prize Winner	1
Unit 2	The Wrong Date	8
Unit 3	Sales Talk	15
Unit 4	As Good as New	22
Unit 5	You Can't Change the Future	30
Unit 6	Sweet Music	37
Unit 7	The Last Word	44
Unit 8	A Foreign Language	51
Unit 9	The Bet	58
Unit 10	Not on the Menu	65
Unit 11	Water! Water!	72
Unit 12	The Movie-goer	79
Unit 13	In Agreement	86
Unit 14	Six Months to Live	92
Unit 15	Check!	99
Unit 16	Odd Man Out	105
Unit 17	Child's Eye View	112
Unit 18	The Right Place	119
Unit 19	Not So Stupid	126
Unit 20	A Little Knowledge	132
	Answers	139

The Prize Winner

Every year, there is an important **lottery** in Newtown.

The lottery **raises money** for the **local** hospital.

Most people buy at least one ticket, because the first **prize** is a million dollars!

One year, John Smith won the first prize.

He immediately **gave up** his job and started to enjoy himself.

He bought the fastest and most expensive car he could find.

He bought a **motorboat**.

He traveled twice around the world, eating and drinking at the most expensive restaurants.

He went on a **safari** in Africa.

He **explored the South Pole**.

He lived a life of pleasure, luxury and adventure.

He **put on** a lot of **weight** from eating too much good food.

Two years later, after he had spent all his money, he returned home and asked for his job back.

He had only been back at work a few days when one of the girls in the office tried to sell him a lottery ticket.

"You must buy one, John," she said. "Remember how lucky you were last time?"

"I'm not buying any more lottery tickets," he said.

"But you must," the girl argued. "You might win again."

"That's what frightens me," John said. "If I try to do again all the things I did last year, I'll be dead before the end of this year!"



Words and Expressions

lottery /'lɒtəri/ *n.* 彩票

raises money for 为…而募捐

local /'ləʊkəl/ *adj.* 当地的

prize /praɪz/ *n.* 奖；奖金；奖品

prize winner 获奖者

give up 放弃

give up his job 放弃他的工作；辞职

motorboat /'məʊtəbəʊt/ *n.* 摩托艇

safari /sə'fɑ:ri/ *n.* 打猎

go on a safari 去狩猎

explore /ɪk'splɔ:/ *v.* 探险

the South Pole 南极

put on 穿上（衣服等）

put on weight 体重增加

Exercises

A Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

Choose the correct answer.

找出正确的答案。

- () 1 Where did the lottery take place?
- a) In the local hospital.
 - b) In Newtown.
 - c) In Africa.
 - d) At the South Pole.

- () 2 What was the money raised by the lottery used for?
a) To buy fast cars.
b) To allow people to travel.
c) To help the local hospital.
d) To feed hungry people.
- () 3 What did John Smith win?
a) A lottery ticket. b) A car.
c) Money. d) A vacation.
- () 4 When John Smith won, what was the first thing he did?
a) He ate a lot.
b) He bought a motorboat.
c) He bought another ticket.
d) He stopped working.
- () 5 How long did it take John Smith to spend his money?
a) Two years. b) One year.
c) A few days. d) Until the end of the year.
- () 6 Why did John Smith not want to win again?
a) He wanted someone else to win.
b) He did not enjoy having a lot of money.
c) He thought another year of being rich would kill him.
d) He knew he was going to die.

B Diction (词语选择)

Synonyms: For each sentence, choose the word (or words) which means **the same** as the word (or words) in bold.

从下面的词中为句中的 (一个或多个) 粗体词选出同义词。

- () 1 There was a lottery **every year**.
a) regularly b) occasionally
c) annually d) there

- 3 X: How long was John away?
() Y: _____
- a) Two years later. b) Two years.
c) Two years time. d) Two years ago.
- () 4 X: _____
Y: No, he didn't.
- a) Did the girl sell him another ticket?
b) Did John buy another ticket?
c) Did the hospital get a lot of money?
d) Did you enjoy the story?

D Cloze test (填空)

Put the correct word in each blank of the following passage.
在下文的空白处填上适当的词。

John Smith won a million dollars in a ¹_____. He decided to use the money to enjoy ²_____. He traveled a lot and ate and ³_____ well. He returned after two years and a girl tried to sell him another ⁴_____. He would ⁵_____ buy one. He said that if he did all the things he had done again, he would ⁶_____.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

E Translation (翻译)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the key words provided.

用括号内的关键词把下列句子译成英语。

1. 来自彩票的钱用于帮助那所医院。(lottery, hospital)
-

2. 他买了一辆很快、价钱很贵的汽车和许多好吃的食物。
(bought, expensive)
-

3. 他的生活充满了奢侈和享受。(full of, luxury)
-

4. 他害怕得不敢再买一张彩票。(frightened, ticket)
-

Usage

PHRASAL VERBS

In the story you will find:

在课文中你会看到以下句子:

He immediately **gave up** his job.

He **put on** a lot of weight.

If you “give up (something)” or “give (something) up”, you stop doing it. The opposite of “give up” is “take up”, which means to start doing something. For example:

如果你“give up (something)”或“give (something) up”，即是说你停止做某件事。其反义词是“take up”，即开始做某事。例如：

Tony **took up** smoking when he was sixteen, but he **gave it up** this year.

If you "put on (something)" or "put (something) on", you wear it. The opposite of "put on" is "take off" which means to remove something, usually clothing. For example:

如果你 "put on (something)" 或 "put (something) on", 即是说你穿上某件衣服。其反义词是 "take off", 即脱下, 通常均指衣服。例如:

When Angie came into the apartment, she *took off* her shoes and *put on* her slippers.

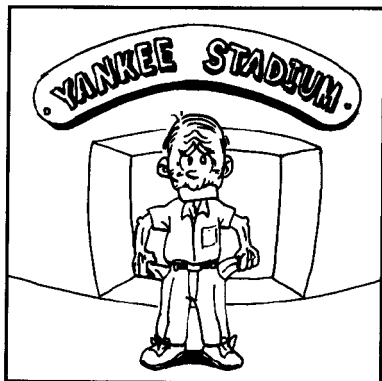
The Wrong Date

Two old men, Bob and Alf, were waiting in line outside a **stadium**.

They were waiting to get into a baseball game.

They were both poor and could not **afford** to watch the game from the best part of the stadium.

They were **in line** to get into the cheapest **section** where they would have to stand all the time.



Baseball games were the only pleasure they could afford, and they went to a game every week.

When they reached the gate where a man was checking tickets, Bob showed his ticket and was **allowed** inside the stadium.

Alf started looking for his ticket.

He looked in his trouser pockets.

He looked in his jacket pockets.

He even looked in his shirt pocket.

The man checking the tickets became **impatient**.

"What's that in your mouth?" he asked.

"Ah!" Alf exclaimed. "It's my ticket. I knew I had it somewhere."

He took the **chewed** and **soggy** ticket out of his mouth and showed it to the man at the gate.

"O.K., O.K." the man at the gate said. "You can go in."

When Alf was inside the stadium, Bob said, "That was a **stupid** place to keep your ticket."

"It wasn't so stupid," Alf said. "I was chewing off last week's date!"

Words and Expressions

stadium /'steɪdiəm/ *n.* 体育场

afford /ə'fɔ:d/ *v.* 买得起

(be) in line *n.* 排队 (英国人多用 in a queue)

section /'sekʃən/ *n.* 区域

allow /ə'laʊ/ *v.* 允许

impatient /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ *adj.* 不耐烦

chew /tʃu:/ *v.* 咀嚼

soggy /'sɒɡɪ/ *adj.* 湿透的; 烂糟糟的

stupid /'stju:pɪd/ *adj.* 愚蠢的

Exercises

A Diction (词语选择)

Parts of speech: Give the correct derivation.

把括号中的词变成适合于下列句子的词类或词形。

- 1 The two men were (line up).
- 2 They had a long (waiting).
- 3 The two men lived in (poor).
- 4 There was a (week) game.
- 5 He took a (looked) in his trouser pockets.
- 6 The ticket officer spoke to him (impatient).

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____

4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Antonyms: For each sentence, choose the word (or words) which means **the opposite** of the word (or words) in bold.

从下面的词中为句中的粗体词选出反义词。

- () 1 There were in line **outside** a stadium.
a) near b) inside c) beyond d) in a line
- () 2 They could not go to the **best** part of the stadium.
a) worst b) cleanest c) closest d) very good
- () 3 Alf **started** looking for his ticket.
a) began b) ended c) finish d) stopped
- () 4 The man became **impatient**.
a) calm b) angry c) silly d) healthy
- () 5 The ticket was **soggy**.
a) out of date b) damp c) expensive d) dry
- () 6 That was a **stupid** place to keep your ticket.
a) wicked b) smart c) ridiculous d) horrible

B Dialogue (对话)

Choose the correct expressions to complete the dialogues.

选出恰当的词句完成下列对话。

- 1 X: The old men are very poor.
() Y: _____
- a) Never mind. b) Oh, good.
c) What a pity. d) Congratulations.

- () 2 X: Why did they go to the cheapest part?
Y: _____
- a) It was all they could afford.
b) They didn't have enough money.
c) It was too expensive.
d) It wasn't enough.
- () 3 X: What was Alf looking for?
Y: _____
- a) His trousers.
b) The baseball game.
c) Bob.
d) His ticket.
- () 4 X: _____
Y: No, he wasn't.
- a) Did they often watch baseball?
b) Were they in line?
c) Was Alf stupid?
d) Was the baseball game good?

C Cloze test (填空)

Put the correct word in each blank.

在下文的空白处填上适当的词。

Bob and Alf were ¹_____ and poor. They enjoyed watching ²_____, but could only afford to go to the cheapest part of the stadium. In this part, everyone ³_____ to watch the game. At the gate was a man who ⁴_____ the tickets. Alf could not find his ticket. He had it in ⁵_____ mouth. He had put it there so he could ⁶_____ the date off.

- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____
4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

D Translation (翻译)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the key words provided.

用括号中的关键词把下列句子译成英语。

1. 体育场外排了长长的一列人。(line, stadium)

2. 那些票是体育场最便宜的部分(座位)的票。(tickets, cheapest)

3. 老人的票不在他的衬衫口袋里。(ticket, pocket)

4. 查票的人对那位可怜的老人变得不耐烦。(checking, impatient)

E Composition (写作)

- 1 Combine these three sentences into one, using "although" and "but".

用 although 和 but 把下列三个句子合成一句。

They were poor. They went to a baseball game every week.
They went to the cheapest part of the stadium.
