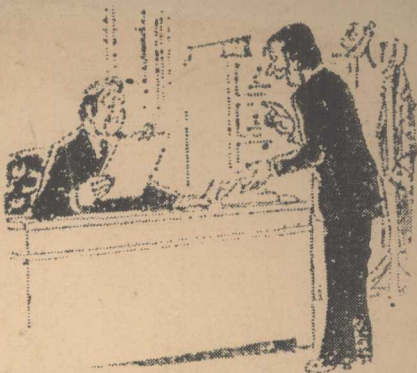


STORIES
FOR
REPRODUCTION



第五册

高中英语
同步阅读训练

管淑琴注释



天津人民出版社

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〔英〕L. A. 希尔 著

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主释

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出版说明

这是一套L. A. Hill编写, 牛津大学出版社出版的英语阅读丛书。原书共六个分册, 分别为ELEMENTARY STORIES FOR REPRODUCTION第一、二册; INTERMEDIATE STORIES FOR REPRODUCTION第一、二册; ADVANCED STORIES FOR REPRODUCTION第一、二册(注释本顺排为1—6册), 一共包括260个幽默故事。这些故事的编排, 在用词上注意了量力与循序渐进的原则, 在语法上, 每篇故事都有所侧重, 从深度看, 很适合高中学生选做英语课“同步阅读训练”之用。这些故事的特点是幽默生动, 具有一看就能抓住读者的吸引力, 迫使读者读下去, 最后在笑声中不知不觉地达到阅读训练的目的。

1987年7月



Some villagers were going to celebrate an important wine festival in a few days' time, so they borrowed a huge barrel from the nearest town, put it in the village square, and determined that each of them should empty a bottle of the best wine he had into it, so that there should be plenty at the feast.

One of the villagers thought he would be very clever. 'If I pour a bottle of water in, instead of wine, no one will notice it,' he said to himself, 'because there will be so much excellent wine in the barrel that the water will be lost in it.'

The night of the feast arrived. Everybody gathered in the village square with their jugs and their glasses for the wine. The tap on the barrel was opened—but what came out was pure water. Everyone in the village had had the same idea.

Word outside the 2075: festival

生 词

celebrate	[ˈselibreɪt] vt.	庆祝
festival	[ˈfestɪvəl] n.	节日
barrel	[ˈbærəl] n.	大桶
determine	[dɪˈtɜːmɪn] vt.	决定
feast	[fiːst] n.	筵席
pour	[pɔː] vt.	倒
excellent	[ˈeksələnt] adj.	极好的
gather	[ˈgeðə] vi.	聚集
tap	[tæp] n.	龙头
pure	[pjʊə] adj.	纯的

注 释

1. and determined that each of them should empty a bottle of the best wine he had into it. 并且决定每个人往桶里倒一瓶他们最好的酒。句中的 he had 为定语从句(前面省略了关系代词 which 或 that)。determine 后面的宾语从句用 (should) + 原形动词 的虚拟语气。例如: He has determined that his son (should) have a good education. 他已经决定他的儿子要受到高深的教育。
2. so that there should be plenty at the feast. 以便在盛宴上有足够的酒喝。so that 引起目的状语从句。这类目的状语从句的动词可以用 should + 原形动词 表达的虚拟语气。例如: She stood away so that he (should) enter first. 他闪开让他先进去。
3. If I pour a bottle of water in, instead of wine,

假若我往桶里倒一瓶水，而不是倒酒。句中的 in 为副词。instead of wine 为介词短语作动词 pour 的状语。

4. because there will be so much excellent wine in the barrel that the water will be lost in it. 因为桶里有很多好酒，水就显不出来了。so that 引起结果状语从句，意思是如此…以致…例如：He was so excited that he could not speak. 他激动得连话都说不出来了。

be lost in: 消失在…之中，例如：

The ship and all the crew were lost in the sea.
该船及其所有的船员都葬身于大海之中。

5. Everybody gathered in the village square with their jugs and their glasses for the wine. 每个人都拿着酒罐和酒杯来到乡村广场上。

6. but what came out was pure water. 但是流出来的全都是水。what 在这里引起主语从句，相当于一个名词加一个定语从句，表示“所…的东西”的意思。

例如：What he said (=the things he said) moved all of us. 他说的话使我们大家都感动。

7. Everyone in the village had had the same idea. 村里的人都想到一块去了。句中的动词为过去完成时，表达“过去的过去”。

练习

A. 回答下列问题：

1. why did the villagers borrow the barrel?
2. How did they plan to fill it?

3. What did the villager who put the water in expect the others to do?

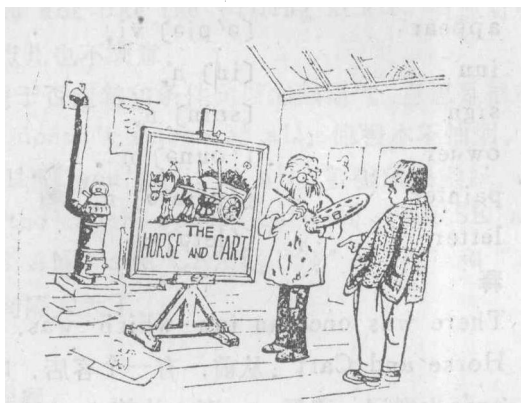
4. What did they in fact do?

B. 从故事中找到与下列词意思相同的词:

1. collected 4. very big

2. decided 5. very good

3. thought



Can you think of a sentence in which the word 'and' appears five times, without any words in between? There is one at the end of this story.

There was once an inn which was called 'The Horse and Cart'. It had a sign outside it which had a picture of a horse and cart on it, but the sign was getting very old, so the owner of the inn decided to have a new one made. He went to a painter and asked him to paint one, and to write 'The Horse and Cart' on it in large letters.

A few days later, he went to see how the painter was getting on. He liked the picture of the horse and cart very much, but he did not like the writing at all. He said to the painter, 'No, no! There's too much space between HORSE and AND and AND and CART!'

生 词

appear	[ə'piə] vi.	出现
inn	[in] n.	客店
sign	[sain] n.	招牌
owner	['ounə] n.	所有者
painter	['peintə] n.	画家
letter	['letə] n.	字母

注 释

1. There was once an inn which was called 'The Horse and Cart'. 从前, 有一个客店, 叫“马车店”。
once为副词: 曾经, 一度, 从前

例如: He once lived in London. 他曾在伦敦住过。

2. so the owner of the inn decided to have a new one made. 店主于是决定请人做一块新牌子。

“have+宾语+过去分词”的结构可以表示使, 让; 招致的意思。

例如: We had the machine repaired. 我们请人把机器修好了。

比较: We had repaired the machine before you came. 你来之之前, 我们(自己)已经把机器修好了。

3. and to write 'The Horse and Cart' on it in large letters. 用大写字母在牌子上写上“马车”。

in为介词, 表示表达的方法, 意思是以, 用。

例如: They are talking in English. 他们在用英语交谈。

The article was written in ink. 这篇文章是用钢笔写的。

4. but he did not like the writing at all. 但他对所写的字一点儿也不满意。

at all 常用于否定句和条件句以加强语气,意思是根本。

例如: He doesn't smoke at all. 他根本不抽烟。

Do it well if you do it at all. 要做就要做好。

5. There's too much space between HORSE and AND and AND and CART. “马” “和” 和 “车” 三个字的间隔太大了。

练习

A. 回答下列问题:

1. What is strange about the last sentence in this story?
2. Why did the inn sign have a picture of a horse and cart on it?
3. Why did the owner of the inn want a new sign?
4. What didn't he like about the writing on the new sign?

B. 从括号中选出合适的字写出故事:

A: Oh, look! What's that man doing?

B: I think he (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) something.

A: Yes, that's right. He's painting the sign outside that inn. I wonder why.

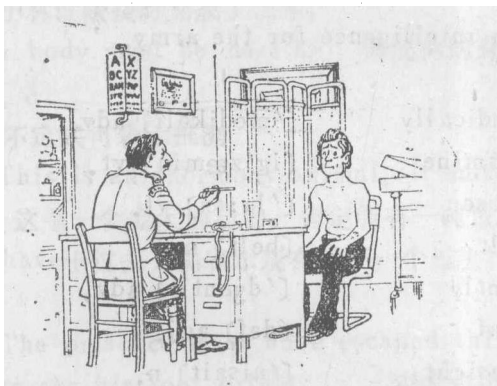
B: Well, they (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) them every few years, don't you think?

A: Yes, I suppose so. The one on the other side looks nice and bright. They (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) it quite recently.

B. Yes, it (*must be/must be being/must have been*) painted by the innkeeper. It's terrible.

A. Yes, and look at the windows! They (*must be painted/must be being painted/must have been painted*) only once every hundred years!

B. But the door of the outside lavatory is half green and half grey, and there's a pot of green paint beside it. It (*must be painted/must be being painted/must have been painted*) now.



A young man was called up for army service and had to go to be medically examined. The doctor was sitting at a desk when he went in. He said to the man, 'Take your coat and shirt off, loosen your belt and sit on that chair.'

The young man did so. The doctor looked at him for a moment without getting up from his chair and then said, 'All right. Put your clothes on again.'

'But you haven't examined me at all!' the young man said in a troubled voice.

'It isn't necessary,' the doctor said gently. 'When I told you to take your coat and shirt off, you heard me all right, so you aren't deaf. You saw the chair I pointed to, so your eyesight's good enough for the army. You managed to take your clothes off and to sit on the chair, so your body must be healthy, and you understood what I told you to do

and did it without a mistake, so you must possess enough intelligence for the army. '

生 词

medically	[ˈmedikəli] adv.	医疗方面地
examine	[igˈzæmin] vt.	检查
loosen	[ˈluːsn] vt.	解开
belt	[belt] n.	皮带
gently	[ˈdʒentli] adv.	温和地
deaf	[def] adj.	聋的
eyesight	[ˈaisait] n.	视力
healthy	[ˈhelθi] adj.	健康的
possess	[pəˈzes] vt.	拥有
intelligence	[inˈtelidʒəns] n.	智力

注 释

1. A young man was called up for army service and had to go to be medically examined; 一个年轻人应征入伍，他必须进行体格检查。
to call up 征召…入伍
例如：A large number of reservists were called up. 数目庞大的后备军被征召入伍。
2. When I told you to take your coat and shirt off, you heard me all right. 我让你脱掉外衣和衬衫时，你全听清了。
all right 加强语气：确实
3. You managed to take your clothes off; 你把衣服脱掉了。manage: 设法；完成
例如：Xiao Lin managed to finish her work in

time. 小林设法按时完成了工作。

4. so your body must be healthy : 因此你的身体一定很健康。

must + 不定式可表示推测

例如: This is an enormous animal, it must weigh a ton. 这是一个庞大的动物, 肯定能有一吨重。

must + have + 过去分词表示现在对于一个过去行为的推测

例如: The prisoner must have escaped this way, for here are his foot prints. 犯人肯定是从这里逃跑的, 因为这里有他的脚印。

练习

A. 回答下列问题:

1. What was the young man being medically examined for?
2. What worried him?
3. How did the doctor know that the young man was not deaf?
4. How did he know that he could see all right?
5. How did he know that his body was all right too?
6. How did he know that he was intelligent enough for the army?

B. 从故事中找出下列各词的反义词:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. calm | 4. sick |
| 2. fiercely | 5. tighten |
| 3. lack | |



A man had to go to court, and he asked his lawyer which judge would be hearing his case. His lawyer told him and then said, 'Do you know him?'

The man answered, 'No, but I wanted to know his name so that I could send him a dozen bottles of good wine.'

The lawyer was terribly shocked. 'You can't do that,' he said. 'You would be breaking the law very seriously, and you would be sure to lose the case.'

Some weeks later the case was heard, and the man won it. As he was leaving the court, he said to his lawyer, 'My present to the judge was quite successful, wasn't it?'

The lawyer was even more shocked than before, and said, 'What? Did you really send him that wine after what I told you?'

'Yes, certainly,' answered the man. 'But I put my opponent's name on the card which I sent with the wine.'

生 词

court	[kɔ:t] n.	法院
judge	[dʒʌdʒ] n.	法官
lawyer	['lɔ:jə] n.	律师
case	[keis] n.	案件
dozen	['dʌzn] n.	一打
wine	[wain] n.	水果酒
shocked	[ʃɒkt] adj.	感到震惊
seriously	['siəriəsli] adv.	严重地
successful	[sək'sesful] adj.	成功的
opponent	[ə'pəunənt] n.	对手

注 释

1. to hear a case 审理案件。
2. You would be breaking the law very seriously, and you would be sure to lose the case. 你将严重违法, 而且肯定要输掉官司。本句里的动词为与将来事实相反的虚拟语气, 省略了条件句 if you did (were to或should do)that.
3. The lawyer was terribly shocked. 律师感到非常震惊。
4. But I put my opponent's name on the card which I sent with the wine. 但是我把和我打官司的人的名字写在明信片上, 和酒一起送给了法官, which引起定语从句, 修饰card.

练 习

A. 回答下列问题:

1. Why did the man ask his lawyer the name of the