

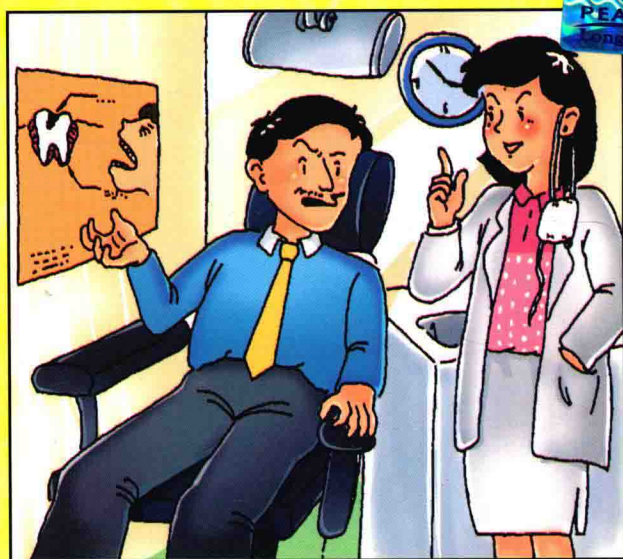
• 上外 — 朗文学生系列读物 •

Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold, Heather Jones

妙语短篇

A3



W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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前言

“上外—朗文学生系列读物”是专门为学生编写的一套阅读理解教学参考图书。内容循序渐进,适合中学与大学不同年级的学生及不同程度的英语自学者,其目的在于帮助读者提高英语阅读理解能力,增加词汇量及增进对英语语法和句型的认识。每册的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,读者还能增进对西方幽默感的理解。

每篇故事后附有六、七项练习,所用的词汇大都可以在课文中找到,一方面方便读者理解题目,另一方面令所学过的词汇在各课不断重现,使学生加深印象。

练习主要包括两大类型:

- (1) 在英语考试中常见的练习,如多项选择题,正误题等。
- (2) 专门针对中国学生在英语学习中的难点而编写的练习,例如辨别不同的词类、如何正确选用介词、为单词或习语寻找同义词或反义词等。

以下概括地介绍这套丛书的各类练习题及它们在教学上的主要作用。

多项选择题:

多项选择题是英语测试中经常出现的题型之一。这套丛书中每个故事后所附的第一个练习就是多项选择题。初级读物(A)的多项选择题由四小题组成,每题有四种选择;中级读物(B)也是由四小题组成,但每题有五种选择;而高级读物(C)则由五小题组成,每题四种选择。这样安排的目的是随着程度的加深,对读者的选择能力有进一步的要求。

正误题:

正误题也是一般英语测试中常见的题型,因此本套丛书中大部分课文后都编排了这种题目,特别在A级和B级读物中。在句子中删除或加进一两个字,往往会使得句子的含义完全改观。这类练习不但测试学生对课文内容的理解力,也测试他们对句型的认识。

配对题:

本系列各册有两类配对题,最常见的一类是把两个不完整的句子配对,使

之成为完整的一句话。这类练习把四个句子分解成八段,并把它们混杂排列,学生必须把它们重新拼成四句完整的句子。练习中的句子全都与同一单元中的故事有关。因此,学生阅读课文时要非常注意句子的正确意思及句型结构。这类练习能训练学生考虑:

- (a) 怎样才算是完整的句子;
- (b) 词与词之间是怎样联系的;
- (c) 句子的整体意义是否合理。

第二类配对题要求将问题与答案配对,学生要为每个问题找出相应的答案来。这类练习题可帮助学生:

- (a) 在面对多个问题时判断出正确的答案;
- (b) 联系故事内容考虑答案;
- (c) 熟悉 Who, What, Why, How, Where 等特殊疑问句的句型。

词汇练习:

词汇练习的目的在于帮助学生复习学过的词汇及测试他们记忆词汇的能力。练习重点放在每课的新词上。

其中一类练习是向学生提供词义解释,然后要他们在故事中找到符合这一解释的词汇来。这种练习引导学生用英语去理解词汇的含义,而不是简单地、机械地熟记其中文意思。

另一类词汇练习要求学生找出所给单词的反义词。这样做不但引导学生用英语去思考词义,同时迫使他们去思索与其相反的意思,从而扩展他们的词汇知识。

为了增加学生对做练习题的兴趣,词汇练习中还包括填字游戏和其他趣味性习题。

拼写练习:

这类练习只在 A 级读物中出现。对于有了一定英语基础的学生,拼写便成为一个较为次要的问题。拼写练习的形式有:

- (a) 要求学生在句中找出拼写错误的单词,并改正它们;
- (b) 把某个单词中字母的次序弄乱,要求学生把它们重新正确排列;
- (c) 要求学生补齐句子中不完整的词。

填空练习:

这类练习的形式很多,例如:

(a) 给学生一段有关课文内容的短文, 要求他们把所缺的单词填写出来。这些短文都经过特别设计, 用不同的方式改写课文中的故事, 学生必须既理解故事内容, 又看懂短文意思才能正确填空。

(b) 有些短文有意留空不同的词类, 要求学生填上适当的名词、动词、形容词或副词。

(c) 有些练习是简单的句子, 不一定与课文内容有关, 学生必须用所给单词的正确形式填入。

这些不同类型的习题, 目的都是为了帮助读者掌握某个语法重点或教授某种句型。例如在 (a) 类练习中, 常常要求学生填的是介词和连词, 使学生重点学习如何使用这类词。其他类型练习则把重点放在动词或形容词上。

词类练习:

在 B 级和 C 级的读物中, 练习侧重于教导学生如何区分和正确使用不同的词类, 因为在这方面区别较大, 对大多数学生来说, 加强这方面的训练是必不可少的。

词类练习的形式多样, 有的练习给学生一对单词, 像 *anger* 和 *angry*, 要求学生写出它们各自的词性。另一种练习是从课文故事中选出若干单词, 要求学生用这单词的另一种词性填空。还有些练习是让学生仔细阅读课文中某个段落, 然后找出哪些是动词、形容词、介词等。

这些练习对学生来说是十分宝贵的, 然而在一般的英语学习班或会话班中, 这类技能都有所忽视, 但对中国学生来说, 懂得区别和运用英语的不同词类是提高英语水准的基础。

写作练习:

这套书为学生设计了两种写作练习, 但只在 B 级和 C 级读物中出现。其中一种要求学生看图造句, 学生要根据故事内容, 用一句话说明图中什么地方有误。这种练习引导学生按照课文内容造句, 但又不是简单的抄录课文的句子, 此外它也提供机会让学生练习使用否定句, 例如: "The boy is not in the right place."

第二种写作练习要求学生为答案写问句。例如给学生提供的答案是 "To lose weight. (Why?)", 要求学生写的问句是 "Why did Mrs. Tan go on a diet?" 这类练习训练学生如何正确地提问, 以及如何使用 *Why*, *Where*, *Who*, *How*, *What* 等疑问词。

用法:

此项目每课课文后都有,它针对中国学生的特殊需要深入讲解课文中一些重点词汇、词组和句型的用法,并配有练习。

例如,英语中一词多义的情况很常见,像“used to”和“be used to”表示两种完全不同的意思,在“用法”中便会清晰地讲解这两种不同的用法,后面还附习题,让学生能学以致用。

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1. The Three Tortoises

Once upon a time, there were three **tortoises** who were friends.

One of them was a large tortoise, one was a **medium-sized** tortoise and the third was a small tortoise.

One day they went into a restaurant and ordered some cake.

While they were waiting for the cake, they remembered that they hadn't brought any money.

"Hey, we **forgot** to bring money to pay for our cake," the big tortoise said.

"The little tortoise can go home and get it," the medium-sized tortoise said. "He's the youngest, so he should be the one to go."

The little tortoise wasn't very pleased at this, but he knew he shouldn't **argue** with his **elders**, so he said, "All right, I'll go. But you must **promise** not to eat my cake while I'm away."

The large tortoise and the medium-sized tortoise agreed, and the little tortoise set off for home to get some money.

A few days later, the big tortoise said to the medium-sized tortoise, "Let's eat the little tortoise's cake. I'm hungry again."

"So am I," the medium-sized tortoise said, and reached for the cake.

As she did so, the little tortoise shouted from near the door of the restaurant, "If you **touch** my cake, I won't go and get the money!"



New Words and Expressions

- tortoise / 'tɔ:təs / *n.* 乌龟
medium / 'mi:diəm / *adj.* 中等的
forget / fə'get / *v.* 忘记
argue / 'ɑ:gju: / *v.* 争论
elder / 'eldə / *n.* 年龄较大者
promise / 'prɒmɪs / *v.* 答应, 允诺
touch / tʌtʃ / *v.* 触、碰

EXERCISE I

1. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d, to these questions about the story.

在 a、b、c、d 中选出一个最适合本故事的答案。

A. The three tortoises

- (a) were related.
- (b) knew each other.
- (c) were no longer friends.
- (d) lived in a restaurant.

B. The three tortoises realized they had forgotten their money

- (a) inside the restaurant.
- (b) before they went into the restaurant.
- (c) after they ordered.
- (d) before they ordered.

C. The little tortoise

- (a) didn't mind getting the money.
- (b) wanted to share his cake.
- (c) agreed to go and get the money.
- (d) enjoyed getting the money.

D. The little tortoise

- (a) hadn't gone very far after a few days.
- (b) had returned quite quickly.
- (c) had brought the money with him.
- (d) couldn't hear the other tortoises' words from the door.

2. Complete sentences (a) to (e) with phrases from (f) to (j).

用 (f) 至 (j) 完成 (a) 至 (e) 的不完整句子。

- (a) The tortoises wanted • • (f) their money.
to
- (b) Unfortunately, they • • (g) to go and get their
had forgotten money.
- (c) They told the • • (h) hungry after a few
youngest tortoise days.
- (d) The older tortoises • • (i) not to eat his cake.
agreed
- (e) However, they • • (j) eat some cake.
became

3. Think of words that mean the opposite of these words from the story.

找出下列取自本故事的词的反义词。

(a) remembered _____

(b) tiny _____

(c) stopped _____

(d) whispered _____

(e) far _____

4. Write T for True or F for False beside these statements about the story.

在下列有关本故事的句子后标上 T (对) 或 F (不对)。

- (a) The smallest tortoise was happy to go and get their money for the cakes. _____
- (b) The older tortoises sent the smallest tortoise because he was the youngest. _____
- (c) One of the older tortoises suggested they all go back home. _____
- (d) The big tortoise wanted to eat the youngest tortoise's cake. _____
- (e) The youngest tortoise heard their last conversation. _____

5. Complete the following sentences about the story by putting in the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

把下列括号内的动词变成适当的形式，完成有关本故事的句子。

- (a) Three tortoises (to go) _____ out for a walk one day.
- (b) They (to see) _____ a restaurant and (to decide) _____ to go inside.
- (c) They (to order) _____ three pieces of cake, but then they (to realize) _____ that they (to have) _____ no money.

6. Read the story again and find four things wrong with this picture. Write a sentence for each one saying what is wrong.

请把故事再读一次，然后在图中找出四处错误，每个错写出一句话说明为什么错。



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

Usage 用法说明

SO AM I

在英语中，如你赞同别人对某人或某事的评论或与某人有相同的感受，就要用“so”开头，然后加上动词和主语。

如在本故事中，大乌龟说：“I’m hungry again.”而中乌龟说：“So am I.”意指“我也感觉饿了”。注意，用了“so”以后，就要用倒装句“So am I.”而不是“I’m”。

必须注意，在这种句子里，动词要用得准确。如前一句里用的是“be, have, should, can, will 或其它助动词，那么在后一句以“so”开头的句子里也必须用相应的助动词，如：

I **should** go home now.

So **should** she.

They **can** both play the piano.

So **can** I.

She’s lazy.

So’s he./So **is** he.

They’ll enjoy it.

So **will** you.

如果前一句用的是行为动词，后面一般用“do”来表示赞同，“do”的时态必须与第一句的时态相一致。如：

They **went** to China last year.

So **did** we.

She **plays** tennis every day.

So **does** he.

I **love** to go swimming.

So **do** I.

如果前一句是个否定句，后面则改用“neither”来代替“so…”如：

I **can’t** hear you.

Neither **can** she.

You’re not listening.

Neither **is** Paul.

I don’t **want** to go.

Neither **do** they.

EXERCISE II

Write the correct responses for these statements using the subject given in parentheses and beginning each sentence with "So ..." or "Neither ...".

为下列句子写出一句正确的回应性的话，要用括号内的词作主语，每句话以 "So ..." 或 "Neither ..." 开头。

(a) I've been to China. (Peter)

(b) Julie didn't want to buy one of Ann's paintings. (I)

(c) Tom would love to go to Australia. (Bob and Christian)

(d) The desk's going to fall. (chair)

(e) We're not going to the fair. (Helen and Roy)

(f) Jeff plays tennis every Monday. (you)

2. An Old Friend

Carol Evans **hated** to be wrong.

If she made a mistake, she could never **admit** it.

One day, she was walking along the street when she **bumped** into another woman.

She looked at the woman very carefully.

Then she said, "Kate Foster! Well, well, well, I haven't seen you for ten years."

She looked the woman up and down.

"But you've changed, Kate," she went on. "You used to be fat but now you're **thin**."

She smiled at her, "But you look well and it's good to see you again."

She took the woman's hand and **shook** it.

"But, oh, you have changed," she said. "I've never known anyone change so much. You used to have **thick** hair but now it's very thin. You didn't used to wear glasses but now you're wearing really thick ones."

She smiled at the woman again.

"But you're still the same Kate Foster I used to have coffee with every week. We had some good times, didn't we, Kate?"

"Excuse me, ma'am," the woman said, "but my name isn't Kate Foster."

Carol thought for a minute, then she said, "So you've changed your name as well, haven't you?"



New Words and Expressions

hate / heɪt /v. 憎恨; 讨厌

admit / əd'mɪt /v. 承认

bump / bʌmp /v. 撞上

thin / θɪn /adj. 瘦的; 薄的; 细的

shake / ʃeɪk / (shook / ʃʊk /, shaken / 'ʃeɪkən /)

v. 摇, 抖

shake hand 握手

thick / θɪk /adj. 厚的

EXERCISE I

1. Choose the best answer a, b, c or d, to these questions about the story.

在 a、b、c、d 中选出一个最适合本故事的答案。

A. Carol Evans

- (a) was always bumping into people.
- (b) often lost her temper with friends.
- (c) complained about other people's mistakes.
- (d) did not like being wrong.

B. One day she

- (a) met an old friend.
- (b) had an accident.
- (c) hurt herself.
- (d) met someone she recognized.

C. Carol thought that

- (a) Kate had changed a lot.
- (b) Kate was more attractive now.