

• 妙语短篇 •

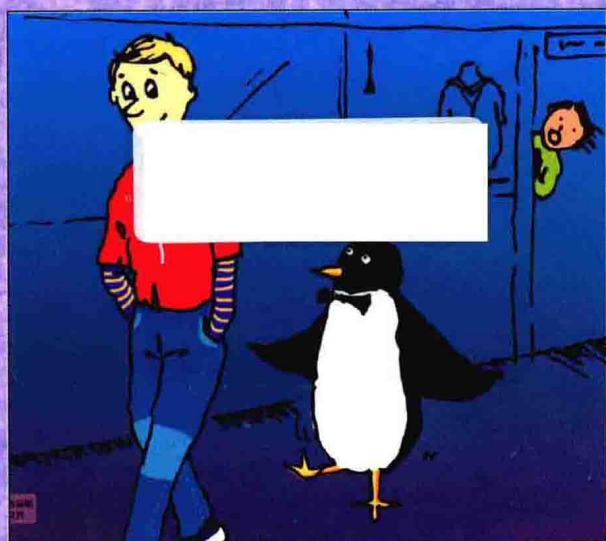
Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold, Heather Jones

朗文中学英语智趣故事集

C2

最新MP3版



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LONGMAN 朗文

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Short Stories for Comprehension

朗文中学英语智趣故事集

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Heather Jones
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一本书一个世界

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前言

现代语言教学理论认为,阅读是培养学生寻找信息、处理信息、储存信息、提取信息的能力。同时,阅读材料的选择则强调专题性、趣味性以及难易度适中原则,因为有针对性的阅读会让你的阅读能力在最短的时间得到最迅速的提高。在这一理念指导下,我们特别推出这套《朗文中学英语智趣故事集》。

本套丛书精选 135 篇幽默小故事(每册 15 篇,分三个等级,共 9 册)。每篇故事都配有一组适合中国学生学习和考试的练习。各册词汇与语法既与新课标接轨,又遵照循序渐进、步步为营的原则,便于学生接受和使用。每个故事插图生动活泼,妙趣横生;每个故事寓意丰富深刻,令读者忍俊不禁、爱不释手,又无形中提高了英语阅读和实践能力。同时,更让读者不出国门便可以充分领略西方高雅的蓝色幽默,体会中西方文化、生活、休闲、社会等方面的差异。

从故事出发,我们安排了以下栏目:

1. New Words

生词由浅入深,多次反复在文中出现,帮助加深记忆,并且贴近新英语课程标准的词汇要求。加强对学生的阅读训练,着重培养、提高其阅读速度和阅读技能。

2. Exercise

栏目中的练习设计了有关词汇、拼写、填空等方面的题型,题题紧扣课文,真正做到了课文与练习的互动。

主要题型有:

a. 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。该套丛书每个故事后所附的第一个练习就是多项选择题。并根据每一级别的难易程度精心设计, 合理安排, 适合不同能力读者的需求。

b. 正误题: 依旧是一般英语测试中的常见题型, 这类测试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。

c. 配对题: 最常见的一类是把两个不完整的句子配对, 使之完整。练习中的句子全都与同一单元中的故事有关。真正地理解句子的正确意思及句型结构才能更好地读懂课文, 也真正地学会了阅读。

3. Usage

本栏目主要对文中出现的重点词汇进行详解, 对常用语法精描细画, 与读者的实际水平完全吻合。紧跟其后附有相应的即学即练, 让读者及时而透彻地消化所学内容。

另外, 每本书的最后附有译文和习题答案。译文语言精炼、用词恰当、幽默风趣, 供您阅读时对照欣赏。

该套丛书包装精良、内容丰富, 令人耳目一新。独特的构思, 集语言知识与阅读训练于一体, 适合在各种课堂作为教材使用, 也可供各级水平的英语爱好者自学。

编者

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The Longest Menu in the World 1



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’re run out of bread.”

New Words

proud /praʊd/ *adj.* 自豪的;引以为荣的

chef /ʃef/ *n.* 厨师;主厨

toast /təʊst/ *n.* 烤面包片

apologetic /əˌpɒləˈdʒetɪk/ *adj.* 道歉的;抱歉的

embarrassing /ɪmˈbærəsɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人窘迫的



Exercises

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?

b. What are the prepositions?

c. What are the adjectives?

d. How many main verbs are used?

e. What is the superlative adjective? _____

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) _____ !

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.

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? _____

e. 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. _____

e. He _____ the shop for the owner. _____

6. 猜出下列问题的答案。

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) _____



Usage

Disappointed / disappointing

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

1. 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。

2. 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)。

3. 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 (描述感情或情绪)	形容词 (描述事物或情境)	动词
embarrassed 尴尬的	embarrassing 令人尴尬的	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 令人受惊的	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。)

即学即练

用括号内动词的正确形容词形式填空。

- (excite) The idea of going abroad is very _____ to me.
- (frighten) Kelly was too _____ by the movie to really enjoy it.
- (amuse) That was one of the most _____ stories I've ever heard.
- (depress) John said the book he read was so _____ that it made him _____ for a week.

Court Case 2



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."

New Words

refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ *v.* 拒绝;回绝 **court** /kɔ:t/ *n.* 法院

take sb to court 起诉;控告(某人)

lawyer /'lɔ:jə/ *n.* 律师

case /keɪs/ *n.* 诉讼;官司

fee /fi:/ *n.* 咨询费

promise /'prɒmɪs/ *n.* 许诺



Exercises

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.

2. 从故事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 _____.
- 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? _____
- 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 _____ to your mother and me.
- e. He built his dream mansion at great _____.

5. 在下列空白处填入适当的单词，注意使用其正确形式。

Jack disliked (a) _____ neighbor's dog, so he went to (b) _____ a lawyer. He asked the lawyer for (c) _____. Of course, the lawyer wanted to take his (d) _____, but Jack said he would pay only (e) _____. The lawyer said he would win. After he explained the case to the lawyer, the lawyer said that Jack would (f) _____ in court. Jack got up and left because he had told the lawyer his (g) _____ case.

6. 猜出下列问题的答案。

- a. said no (7 letters) _____
- b. costs a lot of money (9 letters) _____
- c. a place where people work (6 letters) _____
- d. a worry or second thought (5 letters) _____
- e. an amount paid to someone for a service (3 letters) _____