

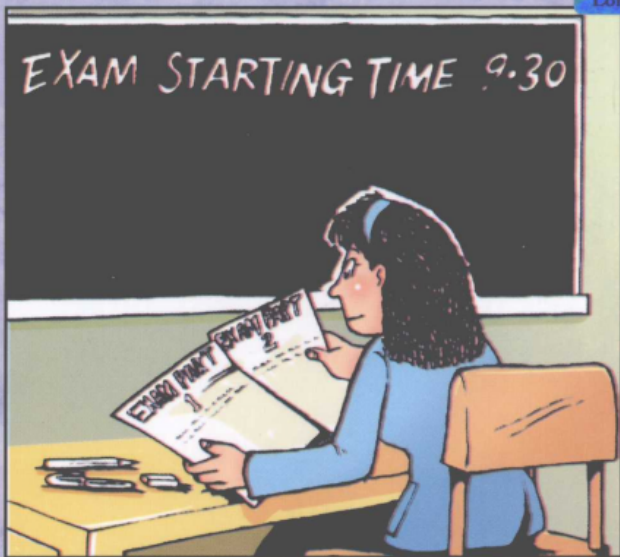
• 上外 — 朗文学生系列读物 •

Short Stories for Comprehension

Ken Methold

妙语短篇

C1



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



LONGMAN 朗文

【上外一朗文学生系列读物】

- 《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) A1
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) A2
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) A3
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) B1
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) B2
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) B3
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) C1
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) C2
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) C3
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) D1
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) D2
《妙语短篇》(Short Stories for Comprehension) D3

【上外一朗文学生系列读物】是为中国学生编写的一套系列读物，内容风趣，程度由浅入深。该系列读物每册包括15至20个妙趣横生而又寓意深刻的小故事。每个故事后都配有一组针对中国学生需要的练习。各册词汇难度循序渐进，使学生学起来毫不费力但又在不知不觉中有提高。每个故事后的插图生动活泼，既可提高学生兴趣，又有助于他们更好地理解故事的含意。

本系列读物既可在课堂上使用，也可供各级水平的英语爱好者自学。每册后附有习题答案，以方便读者查考。



ISBN 978-7-5446-1003-2



9 787544 610032 >

定价：7.50 元

• 上外 — 朗文学生系列读物 •

Short Stories for Comprehension

妙语短篇 C1

Ken Methold

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

妙语短篇. C1 / (美) 麦瑟尔德 (Methold, K.) 编;

孙玉改编. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2009

(上外—朗文学生系列读物)

ISBN 978-7-5446-1003-2

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

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第118900号

图字: 09-1995-018号

上海外语教育出版社

出版发行:

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)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 王彤福

印 刷: 南通先锋印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1168 1/32 印张 3.75 字数 95千字

版 次: 2009年2月第1版 2009年7月第2次印刷

印 数: 8 000 册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-1003-2 / G · 0480

定 价: 7.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

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出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在故事中找到所给单词的反义词。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, 又弄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。

CONTENTS

Introduction 前言

1. Good News	1
2. Telling the Time	7
3. The World's Greatest Wonders	14
4. Friendly Advice	21
5. The Witch	28
6. The Size of It	35
7. A Letter Home	42
8. Revenge	49
9. The Last Laugh	56
10. The Right Price	62
11. Welcome Stranger	69
12. The Sound of Speed	75
13. The Cow	81
14. Aunt Ethel	88
15. Famous Last Words	95
Answer Key 答案	102

1. Good News

When Susan Chen left high school she wanted to go to university. **Unfortunately**, her father was quite poor, and a university education cost a lot of money.

"Take the **entrance examination**," her father said, "and we'll think of something if you pass."

Susan took the examination. She did not **score** very high **marks**, but she scored enough, and was **offered** a place at the university.

"I'm very **proud** of you, Susan," her father said. "I must find the money for a university education for you somehow."

"But how, Dad?" Susan asked.

"Well, I can sell my car and work a lot of **overtime**. I can even work at two jobs if necessary. One during the day and one at night."

"You're a very **generous** father," Susan said.

"Your future is worth the **sacrifice**," he told her.

The next day he sold his car and asked his boss to give him three hours overtime every day. This meant walking to work and working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, but he did not **complain**. His daughter's education was worth it.

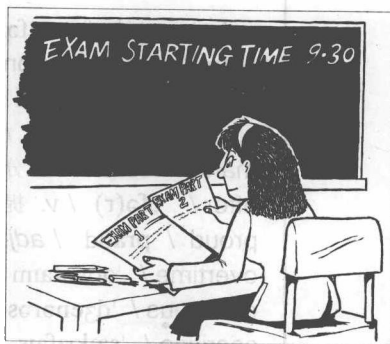
A year passed. Susan took her first-year examination.

When the results were **announced** she ran home to tell her father the news.

"Dad," she said, "I've got my examination results. You'll be so pleased."

"You've passed!" he exclaimed.

"No, Dad. You can have your car back and stop working so hard."



New Words and Expressions

unfortunately / ,ʌn'fɔ:tʃənətli / *adj.* 不幸的

entrance examination / 'entrəns /

/ ɪg'zæmɪ'neɪʃən / *n.* 入学考试

score / skɔ:(r) / *v., n.* 得分

mark / mɑ:k / *n.* 分数

offer / 'ɒfə(r) / *v.* 提供

proud / praʊd / *adj.* 骄傲的, 自豪的

overtime / 'əʊvətaɪm / *n.* 加班, 超时

generous / 'dʒenərəs / *adj.* 慷慨

sacrifice / 'sækrɪfaɪs / *n.* 牺牲

complain / kəm'pleɪn / *v.* 抱怨

announce / ə'naʊns / *v.* 宣布

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. What did Susan's father want her to do?
- (a) earn some money
 - (b) go to university
 - (c) take the university entrance examination
 - (d) work overtime
- B. Susan passed the entrance examination
- (a) easily.
 - (b) with top marks.
 - (c) the second time.
 - (d) just barely.

- C. To pay for Susan's university education, what did her father do?
- (a) changed his job
 - (b) sold his house
 - (c) sold his car
 - (d) complained to his boss
- D. At the end of her first year at university Susan
- (a) did well in her examination.
 - (b) bought her father a car.
 - (c) had to leave the university.
 - (d) pleased her father.
- E. Mr. Chen probably wasn't pleased to have a car again because it meant that
- (a) he had to drive again.
 - (b) his daughter was no longer at university.
 - (c) the traffic was bad.
 - (d) he could not really afford it.

2. *Match these questions about the story to their correct answers, and write the number of the correct answer beside each question.*

为下列有关本故事的问题配上正确的答案，并将正确答案的号数写在相应的问题旁。

- _____ (a) Why did Susan's father have to work so hard?
- _____ (b) What kind of student was Susan at the university?
- _____ (c) What sacrifices did Susan's father make?
- _____ (d) Why didn't Susan's father complain?
- _____ (e) Why did Susan think her first-year examination results would please her father?

- (1) not very good
- (2) he could stop making sacrifices
- (3) he thought her education was worth the sacrifice

- (4) he sold his car and worked a lot of overtime
- (5) to pay for her university education

3. *Complete the following sentences with the noun form of one of the following words. Use each word once.*

在下列词中选出适当者并将它变成名词后填空，每个词只能用一次。

announce proud generous complain necessary

- (a) Some people have no _____.
 - (b) Food is a _____ of life.
 - (c) I've come to make a _____.
 - (d) Here is an important _____.
 - (e) Thank you for your _____.
4. *Study the first paragraph of the story, and then answer these questions.*

仔细阅读故事的第一段，然后回答下列问题。

(a) What are the five nouns in the paragraph?

(b) What are the two adjectives?

(c) What is the last verb in the paragraph?

(d) What are the two adverbs?

5. *Complete the following paragraph about the story by putting in the missing words in their correct form.*

在下列有关本故事的段落中填上所缺的词，并将它们变成正确的形式。

Susan's father had to (a)_____ many sacrifices to send
(b)_____ to university. At the (c)_____ of the first
year she (d)_____ him the news that she had failed her
(e)_____ by telling him (f)_____ he didn't need to
make (g)_____ more sacrifices for her.

6. *Guess the answers to the following. All the words are found in the story.*

你能猜出下列问题的答案吗？全部答案都可在故事中找到。

(a) we feel this when we do something well (5 letters)

(b) we go to school or college to get this (9 letters)

(c) many people do this to earn extra money (4, 8 letters)

(d) another word used in the story for examination marks
(7 letters) _____

(e) a word in the story that means having a certain value
(5 letters) _____



WORTH

1. **Worth** 是形容词，意思是“值”。它后面要么跟一个名词，要么跟 **it**。**Worth** 自己则几乎总是跟在动词 **be** 后面。故事中有这样一个句子，“His daughter's education was **worth it**.” 其中 **it** 指的是他每天工作 12 个小时，每周工作 7 天。

我们经常说 **worth it**，意思是“值得费那么多”。例如：
Doing all that work was really **worth it**, because I made a lot of money. (做那么多事的确值得，因为我因此而赚了一大笔钱。)

2. **Worth** 作形容词用也可以指价格：

That painting is **worth** \$10,000.

How much is that car **worth**?

3. **Worth** 也可以和 **while** 组成一个复合词，意思是值得某人去花时间：

That movie is really **worthwhile**.

My trip to Egypt was certainly **worthwhile**.

EXERCISE II

*Write four sentences, one using **worth** + noun, one using **worth it**, one using **worth** referring to a price, and one using **worthwhile**.*

造四个句子，一句用 **worth** + 名词，一句用 **worth** + **it**，一句用 **worth** 与价钱相连，一句用 **worth** 表示“值得”的意思。

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

2. Telling the Time

Wally worked in a shop that sold clocks. One day his next door **neighbor**, Harry, came into his shop. Harry was very **stingy**. His stinginess made Wally very angry. Wally said to him, "When are you going to buy a clock?"

"Never," Harry said. "I don't need a clock."

"Everyone needs a clock," Wally said. "How do you know when it's time to get up?"

"The man who lives on the other side of me turns on his radio at seven o'clock for the news," Harry said. "I hear the **announcer** say, 'The time is seven o'clock. Here is the news.'"

"OK. But how do you know when to go to work?" Wally wanted to know.

"By the time I get out of bed, wash and **shave** it's half past seven," Harry said. "By the time I've eaten my breakfast of toast, **jam** and coffee, it's eight o'clock, time to leave for the office. By the time I get to the bus stop, it's ten past eight. The bus arrives in a few minutes and by the time it gets to my stop, the time is half past eight. That's the time I start work."

"OK. But how do you know when it's time to go home?" Wally said, getting angry.

"The factory **siren** rings," Harry told him.

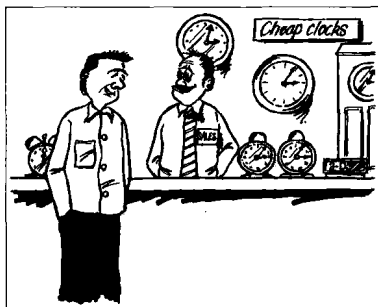
"How do you know when it's time to go to bed?"

"The television programs come to an end."

By now Wally was really angry. "OK," he shouted. "Now tell me what would happen if you woke up in the middle of the night and wanted to know the time?"

"That's easy," Harry said. "I've got a **hammer**."

"A hammer! What good is a hammer when you want to know the time?"



"I'd use it to knock on your wall. You'd shout at me, 'What are you doing knocking on my wall at three o'clock in the morning?'"

New Words and Expressions

neighbor / 'neɪbə / *n.* 邻居 (英式拼法为 neighbour)

stingy / 'stɪndʒɪ / *adj.* 吝啬的

announcer / ə'naʊnsə(r) / *n.* 电台播音员

shave / ʃeɪv / *v.* 刮胡子

jam / dʒæm / *n.* 果酱

siren / 'saɪərən / *n.* 汽笛

hammer / 'hæmə(r) / *n.* 锤子

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. What did Wally want Harry to do?
- (a) knock on his wall
 - (b) turn on the radio
 - (c) listen to the news
 - (d) buy a clock
- B. Why wouldn't Harry do what Wally wanted him to do?
- (a) He didn't want to spend the money.
 - (b) He was too lazy.
 - (c) He had one already.
 - (d) He didn't know what Wally wanted him to do.