

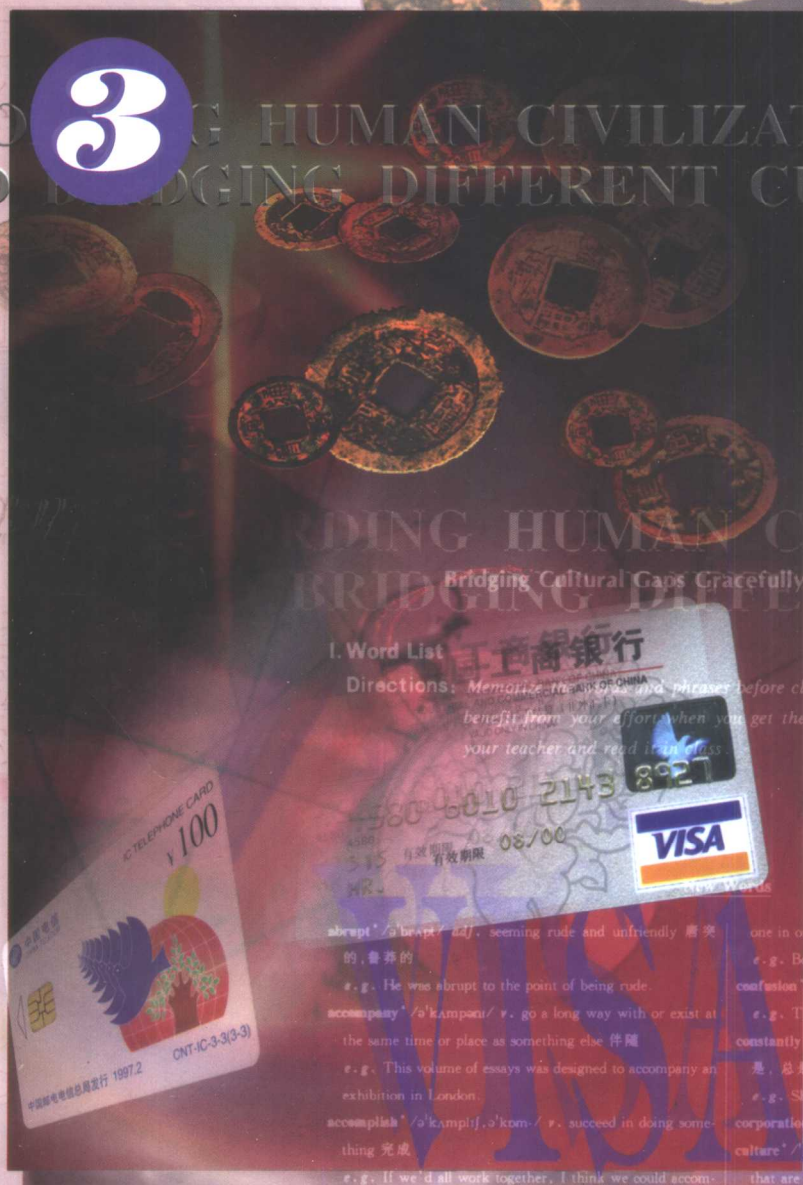
# 新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

## 教师用书

浙江大学 编著

RECOGNIZING HUMAN CIVILIZATION  
AND BRIDGING DIFFERENT CULTURES



### I. Word List

Directions: Memorize the words and phrases before class. You will benefit from your effort when you get the passage from your teacher and read it in class.

abrupt /ə'brʌpt/ *adj.* seeming rude and unfriendly 唐突的, 鲁莽的  
e.g. He was abrupt to the point of being rude.  
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随  
e.g. This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition in London.  
accomplish /ə'kʌmplɪʃ, ə'kɒm-/ *v.* succeed in doing something 完成  
e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.  
accompany /ə'kʌmpəni/ *v.* go a long way with or exist at the same time or place as something else 伴随  
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e.g. If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.

one in order to praise him/her 赞扬  
e.g. Bob complimented me on my new hairstyle.  
confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ *n.* 混乱  
e.g. There has been some confusion of names.  
constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ *adv.* continuously; frequently 是, 总是  
e.g. She worries constantly.  
corporation /'kɒpə'reɪʃən/ *n.* 公司  
culture /'kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* the ideas, beliefs, and customs that are shared and accepted by people in a society  
e.g. Chinese culture, British culture, Western culture  
cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *adj.* 文化的  
definitely /'defɪnətli/ *adv.* with no chance of being doubtful 无疑地, 确实地  
e.g. It is definitely going to rain this afternoon.  
delegation /de'lɪ'geɪʃən/ *n.* a group of people who have been sent to a particular place or to a particular event

外语教学与研究出版社

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# New College English 新 编 大 学 英 语

教师用书

## 3

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材，有1至6级，分学生用书和教师用书。第3册为3级，有12单元，每单元由4部分组成：(1) 准备活动 (Preparation)；(2) 以听力为中心的语言活动 (Listening-Centered Activities)；(3) 以阅读为中心的语言活动 (Reading-Centered Activities)；(4) 巩固和提高 (Further Development)。准备活动旨在激发学生对本单元有关内容的兴趣，开阔他们的思路，使他们进入积极的语言活动状态。以听力和阅读为中心的语言活动旨在让学生获取大量的可理解的语言输入，提高语言能力，在此基础上展开各项语言活动。课内阅读文章以活页形式由教师在阅读前发给学生，当场阅读。巩固和提高活动是在学生学完本单元课内(1篇)和课外(3篇)所有的文章之后进行的。此时，学生对同一个主题的有关内容、语汇和表达法已有了一定的接触和了解，通过这一部分的综合性语言活动进一步提高应用能力。

每单元围绕一个主题展开读、听、说、写、译等活动，旨在培养学生的语言综合能力。因为语言技能的发展是不可分割、相辅相成的。在实际语言环境中，也要求语言技能的综合应用。本教材所选用的材料语言规范，具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。形式多样的课堂活动使学生在课堂教学的过程中积极思考、自觉参与、获取知识、了解风情、提高能力。在12个单元结束后，有一份学生自测试卷，并提供答案以便自我检查。自测试卷的每部分，均采用了一定量的测试语言综合应用能力的试题，题型新颖、合理、有效。课内和课外阅读文章均有词表。本册教材中，单词均有中英文解释，且配有大量的例句，便于学生掌握。其中4级词汇，均包含常用义项。同时还加强了词汇、段落翻译和写作训练。如“Enriching Your Word Power”，通过上下文比较学过的单词的不同含义，让学生掌握老词的新意，而这种情况恰恰是词汇表所无法解决的。不断扩充学过的单词的义项，也是提高词汇能力的极为重要的方面。还有“From Appreciation to Production”，通过欣赏或模仿文字或结构精彩的段落，写出自己的文章，这不仅提高了学生的写作能力，还提高了学生的语言鉴赏能力。

《新编大学英语》配有供学生课外使用的自主听力教材 *Listening Practice* 1至4级。每级12个单元，每单元两课，围绕同一个主题。每级包括听力练习和小测验，并提供全部的录音材料文字稿和练习及小测验的答案，以利于学生自学。教材选材新颖，题材多样，内容丰富，趣味性强，练习形式活泼，能激发学生的自学兴趣。

整套教材采用“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”。词汇、听力、阅读均符合新大纲的各项规定及量化指标。读、听、说、写、译的技能也是按新大纲规定的“较强的阅读能力，一定的听、说、写、译能力”两个层次要求编写的。“以学生为中心”旨在理解和体现学生在知识、智力、情感、个性等方面的需求。“主题教学”指以主题为依据，选取了与学生的校园和社会生活息息相关的语言最佳样本。同时提供给学生大量的、相互有联系的、符合认知需求的语言材料和语汇。语汇复现率高，便于联想和记忆。

本教材是在理论研究的基础上，根据大学英语教学的实际情况，在浙江大学经过1997年8个试点班和1998年两千六百多名学生的使用，不断总结经验，不断完善以后出版的。我们衷心感谢浙江大学教务处、浙江大学97级试点班的全体同学和98级的全体同学、浙江大学外国语言学与应用语言学系大学英语第一教研室和第二教研室的全体教师、浙江大学外国语言学与应用语言学研究生、浙江大学外国语言学与应用语言学系办公室、实验室、资料室的全体工作人员、美国语言专家 Maxine Huffman、Don Huffman、Naomi Woronov、加拿大籍专家 Sally Ross 以及兄弟院校的同行及

专家，有了他们的大力支持和无私奉献，才有本教材的顺利出版。

本教材由应惠兰教授主编，蒋景阳、周星、何莲珍、黄建滨、徐莹、徐丽萍和袁靖编写，邵永真教授、美籍专家 Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士负责审稿。参加编写工作的还有张兴奎、王元春、周颂波、张筱菲、加拿大籍专家 Sally Ross 博士、美籍专家 Maxine Huffman 博士、Don Huffman 博士和 Naomi Woronov 博士。

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## Unit 1 Myths and Legends

### Useful Information

In order to understand the world around them, virtually all early cultures developed myths that explained various aspects of life and the mysteries of nature. Animals, plants and people—both imaginary and real—were often attributed with special powers that gave them a spiritual significance. In ancient China, for example, the phoenix, the dragon, the unicorn and the tortoise were regarded as sacred creatures that symbolized various characteristics including wisdom, longevity, indestructibility and power. The ancient Greeks developed a complex system of myths related to hundreds of gods and goddesses that were said to control the fate of all men and women. Whether myths became part of an established religion or not, they were always incorporated into stories that could be told and retold as captivating explanations of natural and supernatural events. And as such they became cultural treasures that educated and united people around common beliefs.

Although the line between myth and legend is often blurred, myths tend to focus on super-human animals and gods, whereas legends glorify a hero or a great event and usually contain an element of truth. Like myths, legends became popular stories handed down from generation to generation.

In all cultures, story-telling was a way of transmitting beliefs, customs, and moral principles to people of all ages who could neither read nor write. Story-telling was also an important form of entertainment at the level of the family and the village. With the advent of radio and television, however, story-tellers have all but disappeared. Instead of gathering around an individual capable of remembering all kinds of wonderful and amusing tales, people now prefer to sit in front of a television set.

It is mainly in their written form that we can still enjoy traditional myths, legends, fables and folktales. In reading stories from different cultures, we can discover some of the universal characteristics of humankind. The trickster (骗子, 恶作剧的精灵), for instance, is a clever, deceitful and greedy individual who inspires admiration but who must be taught a lesson. In some cultures he appears as a monkey, in others a tortoise or a raven (渡鸦). Or, to take another example, folktales from all over the world have shown that the kindest and most compassionate person is not necessarily beautiful. Irrespective of their origin, traditional stories often present universal truths in a simple but eloquent way.



## Part One Preparation

### 1. An Argument About the Sun

#### *Sample answers*

- 1) Both the children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the year. We feel sometimes it is hotter, and sometimes it is cooler only because the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth varies constantly.

That the sun seems bigger at daybreak is an optical illusion. When it appears on the horizon, only a small part of the sky is bright enough to be seen against it. This makes the sun seem bigger. But when it's high up in the sky, it seems smaller with the huge bright sky against it.

That it is cooler in the morning than at midday is not because of the change of the distance between the sun and the earth. It is because of the change of the angle between the sunlight and the surface of the earth. We don't feel very hot in the morning because less sunlight is received per unit of area when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit of area penetrates the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.

- 2) Confucius was knowledgeable, but not a genius. We can't expect him to know everything. Everyone has his or her limitations. Another reason is that at that time science was not developed and people didn't have advanced equipment to do research on the sun and the earth. So it was difficult to understand or explain many natural phenomena.
- 3) A. I think Confucius was honest. He didn't pretend to know the answer.  
B. No one is perfect. One may be an expert in one field, but a layman in other fields.  
C. The children were very curious, a good quality of theirs. But they only saw one side of the phenomenon and then jumped to conclusions. One should consider different aspects before drawing any conclusions.

### 2. Bedtime Stories

#### *Sample*

Long ago there were two brothers. The elder brother was rich, but the younger brother was poor. They made a living by cutting wood in the forest. One day when the younger brother was crossing a bridge, his iron axe fell into the water. He was very sad and began to cry. At that time an old man appeared. After he knew what happened, he dove into the water and brought a silver axe to the younger brother, but the younger brother said, "No, this isn't mine. Mine is made of iron." Again the old man dove into the water, and brought a gold axe to him. But again he said this wasn't his. The old man was very happy with this because the younger brother was honest and not greedy. So he gave the younger brother the gold axe.

After the younger brother got home, he told all this to his elder brother. On hearing the story the elder brother went to the same bridge and dropped his iron axe into the water. The old man appeared too and dove into the water after knowing what happened. He brought a silver axe to the elder brother, but the elder brother said this wasn't his, his was a gold one. The old man was very unhappy and brought him a gold axe unwillingly.

The elder brother went back home with the gold axe, but as soon as he was home, he became a statue, as a result of the magic power of the gold axe.



### 3. Chinese Fables

#### Three at Dusk and Four at Dawn

In the state of Song there was a man who was very fond of monkeys and kept a large number of them. He could understand the monkeys and they could understand him. In order to satisfy the monkeys' demands, he reduced the food consumption of his family.

After a while his family did not have enough to eat, so he wanted to limit the food for his monkeys. But he was afraid the monkeys would not submit to him. So he played a trick on them.

"If I give you three chestnuts in the morning and four in the evening, would that be enough?" he asked the monkeys.

All the monkeys rose up in a fury.

After a short time he said, "If I give you four chestnuts in the morning and three in the evening, would that be enough?"

All the monkeys lay on the floor, happy and satisfied with this proposal.

#### His Spear Against His Shield

In the state of Chu there was a man who had a spear and a shield for sale. He was loud in praises of his shield.

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce it through."

He also sang praises of his spear.

"My spear is so strong that it can pierce through anything."

"What would happen," he was asked, "if your spear is used to pierce your shield?"

He was unable to give an answer.

It is impossible for an impenetrable shield to coexist with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.

#### A Matter of Dignity

There was a great famine in the state of Qi. Qian Ao, a rich man in Qi, prepared food by the roadside for the hungry to come and eat.

Along came a starving man, his sleeves covering his head, his hempen (麻制的) sandals held together by string, walking as if he did not know where he was going. With food in his left hand and drink in his right, Qian Ao shouted at him.

"Hey you! Come and eat!"

The man looked up and stared at Qian.

"I'm reduced to this state just because I refuse to take anything from loud-mouthed (高谈阔论的, 叽里呱啦的) people giving away food," he said.

Qian immediately begged his pardon but the man still refused to eat and eventually starved to death.

—From *100 Ancient Chinese Fables* by K. L. Kiu

## Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

### Listening I

#### Tapescript

#### Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Mart Moody from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. "I went out one day and there was a big flock of ducks out on Tupper Lake. And I had this good dog. I shot at the ducks, and then I sent the dog out there. She was heavy with pups at the time, and I didn't know whether I should send her out there. It was a cold day in the fall. Well, she took right off and away she went. But she didn't show up when it got dark. I began to worry about her. She was a good dog, a really good retriever. She'd get anything I shot at.

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something coming. It was this dog, she came into the shore! She had three ducks in her mouth. And behind her she had seven pups. And each of the pups had a duck in his mouth."

(188 words)

#### Exercise 1

- 1) What did Moody shoot at one day?

Ducks.

- 2) Who went with Moody?

His dog.

- 3) What happened to the dog after she left?

She didn't show up/come back that day.

- 4) Why was Moody worried about her?

It was very unusual for her not to come back. / She's heavy with pups. / It was late, but she still didn't come back.

- 5) What do you think of the ending?

It's incredible. It's possible for a dog to have seven pups at one birth, but newly-born pups are too weak to carry ducks. And it is unlikely that the dog could carry three ducks in her mouth. But of course the exaggeration is funny.

#### Exercise 2

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) T

#### Exercise 3

##### *Samples*

- 1) Moody told the story to show what a good and responsible retriever the dog was. For example, when there were too many ducks for her to get/carry, she gave birth to 7 pups. And even the pups were great enough to be able to get ducks for their master right after birth. Of course, Moody was exaggerating and we know it isn't a true story.
- 2) Moody felt very proud of his dog. She was a good and dutiful retriever. She accomplished her duty

when she was heavy with pups. Without any delay, she took off to get the ducks her master shot at. She never forgot her duty even when she had to give birth to the pups. Even her baby pups followed her example. We know he was exaggerating, and it was funny.

## Listening II

### Tapescript

#### Women Are More Clever than Men

There was an old man who had a daughter. He told his daughter that he had invited a preacher to his house. He said, "Daughter, I'm going down to the train to meet the Reverend, and I've roasted two ducks and left them there for him in the other room. Don't you touch them." The daughter said, "No, I won't touch them." So her Papa went to the train to meet the Reverend, and the girl began to taste the ducks. The ducks tasted so good that she kept on tasting them until she had eaten them all up, every bit of them.

After the old man came back, he didn't even look in the place where he had left the ducks. He went directly into the other room to sharpen his knife on the oil stone so he could carve the ducks. The preacher was sitting in the room with the girl. She knew that her papa was going to punish her, and she started crying and shedding some tears. The preacher said, "What is the matter with you girl?" She said, "Papa has this one bad fault—he invites preachers to his house and goes to sharpen his knife to cut off both their ears." And the Reverend said, "What is that you say, daughter?" The girl said, "Yes, Papa invites preachers here all the time and cuts off both their ears." The preacher said, "Daughter, hand me my hat, quick!" The girl gave him his hat and he ran out of the door quickly. The daughter called her Papa and said, "Papa, the preacher got both of the ducks and has gone." The old man ran to the door and yelled to the preacher, "Hey, where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now!" But the preacher just kept running and shouted back over his shoulder, "Damned if you'll get either one of these."

(326 words)

### Exercise 1

- 1) Whom did the old man invite to his house?

The Reverend. / A preacher.

- 2) What did he roast for the guest?

Two ducks.

- 3) Where did the father go to meet the Reverend?

To the train station.

- 4) What did the daughter do while the father was away?

She ate the two ducks.

- 5) What did the father do after he came back with the guest?

He sharpened his knife on the oil stone.

- 6) Why do you think the daughter started to cry in front of the guest?

She wanted to attract the preacher's attention. / She wanted to make her story believable.

- 7) What did she say to the guest?

"Papa invites preachers to his house and cuts off their ears."

- 8) What did the guest do after he heard what the daughter said?

He took his hat and left quickly.

9) What did the daughter say to her father when the preacher left?

The guest had taken the two ducks.

10) What did the father shout to him?

"Where are you going in such a hurry? Come back here right now."

11) What did the guest reply?

"Damned if you'll get either one of these."

12) What does "either one of these" mean to the guest and to the father?

It means the ears to the guest, but the ducks to the father.

### Listening III

#### Tapescript

#### Exercise 1

#### The Cat with the Wooden Paw

Jack Storme was the local barrel maker and blacksmith of Thebes, Illinois. He had a cat that 1) stayed around his shop. The cat was the best 2) mouse catcher in the whole country, Jack said. He kept the shop 3) free of rats and mice. But, one day, the cat got caught in a piece of machinery and 4) got a paw cut off. After that, he began to 5) grow weak and thin and didn't take any interest in anything, because he wasn't getting enough to eat.

So, one day, Jack decided to 6) make a wooden paw for the cat. He made one with his pocket knife and 7) fastened it on the injured leg. After that, the cat began to 8) grow sleek and fat again. Jack decided to stay at the shop one night to see how the cat 9) managed with his wooden paw.

After dark, the cat got down in front of a mouse-hole and waited. Pretty soon a mouse 10) peered out cautiously. Quick as a flash the cat 11) seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. In no time, that cat had 12) eighteen mice piled up in front of the mouse-hole.

(219 words)

#### Exercise 2

Once there was a man who had a cat. The cat could catch a lot of mice. But unluckily the cat got a paw cut off by a machine. From then on the cat grew very thin. The man finally came up with a good idea. He made a wooden paw and fastened it onto the injured leg. The cat soon got fat again. The man was curious to see how the cat managed with his wooden paw. He found out one night that the cat caught mice with his good paw and knocked them on the head with his wooden paw.

### Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

#### Enriching Your Word Power

1) C 2) C 3) A 4) B 5) A 6) B 7) A 8) B 9) B 10) A

## **In-Class Reading**

### **II . Pre-Reading**

#### **Talking About Tortoise**

##### *Samples*

- 1) Usually a tortoise doesn't have a good reputation. A tortoise is very slow, very foolish. It is ugly but it has a long life. It is often the symbol of longevity.

But we have a story about "Tortoise and Hare", which depicts the tortoise as clever and determined. In the story, the tortoise has a race with the hare. Even though the hare runs much faster than the tortoise, the tortoise doesn't give up and finally wins the race because the hare is too proud and takes a nap while the tortoise is crawling.

- 2) —I think his shell was smashed by something very hard. One day he was so hungry that he wanted to go to a castle to get some food. The place was very dangerous and it was at night, he didn't see that there were some traps. When he was approaching a pig's liver, which he liked very much, a big iron bar fell off and hit him. His shell was broken into pieces. Some kind-hearted mice brought him to a witch, who mended his shell.

—I think he fell from the sky and his shell was broken into pieces. One day some birds invited him to visit their summer home in the sky. Since he couldn't fly, he was asked to bite the middle of a stick, with two birds holding the stick in their mouths while flying. During the flight, he mustn't speak no matter what happened. At first, everything went well. But later on, some villagers saw them, and said, "What an odd sight!" He couldn't refrain from talking, and said, "It's none of your business." With that, he fell to the ground.

### **III . Passage Reading**

#### ***Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points***

1. the very thought (l. 10)

This phrase means "just thinking about something".

e. g. The very thought of eating liver made me sick.

2. a changed man (l. 20)

"A changed man" means "someone who has become very different from what they were before as a result of a powerful experience".

e. g. Since he stopped drinking, he's a changed man.

3. age-old (l. 33)

"Age-old" means "having existed for a very long time".

e. g. It's nothing new. It's an age-old problem.

4. a widely traveled man (l. 35)

It means "someone who has traveled to many different countries".

5. in the very pot (l. 45)

Here "very", as in "the very thought", is an adjective used to emphasize the exact identity of a particular person or thing, meaning "actual, same, precise".

e. g. He died in this very room.

This less expensive ring is the very one I saw in the jeweler's shop.

6. deliver (l. 68)

1) take something (to someone or some place)

e. g. Did you deliver my message to your father?

2) (for a woman) give birth to a baby

e. g. Anne delivered a healthy set of twins.

3) (for a doctor or midwife) assist a baby being born

e. g. Midwives help deliver babies when women give birth at home.

4) give a speech; read something out loud

e. g. She delivered a talk on philosophy to the society.

## 课内阅读

## 参考译文

### 为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的

从那些小木屋里远远地传来的低声细语，时不时地被歌声打断，奥康瓦听到了，这是他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。爱克蔚菲和她的女儿，爱金玛，坐在一块小地毯上。现在，轮到爱克蔚菲讲故事了。霎时，嘈杂声静了下来，所有的眼睛都转向他们最喜欢的故事能手。

“很久以前”，她开始讲道，“所有的鸟儿都被邀请到天上赴宴。它们非常高兴，开始为这盛大的日子作准备。它们用颜料把自己的身体涂成深红色并画上漂亮的图案。”

“乌龟看到了这些准备活动，并很快了解了事情的来龙去脉。动物界里发生的任何事都逃不过他的眼睛，（因为）他狡黠无比，诡计多端。他一听说有天上的盛宴，对此不禁垂涎三尺。那些日子，他们正经历着一场饥荒，乌龟已经有两个月没吃过一顿饱饭了。他的身体就像一段枯棍在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。于是他稳扎稳打地开始计划如何能到天上去。”

“但是他没有翅膀呀，”爱金玛说。

“别性急，”她母亲回答道，“故事（的关键）就在这里。乌龟没有翅膀，但他去找鸟儿们，请求能跟他们一起去。”

“‘我们太了解你了’，鸟儿们听了他的请求后说道。‘你诡计多端并且忘恩负义。如果我们答应你，你马上就会施展诡计。我们老早就把你看透了。’”

“‘你们不了解我，’乌龟说。‘我已经脱胎换骨了，不再是你们以前所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。相反，（现在的）我既体贴又善良。我已经认识到，给别人添麻烦就是在给自己添麻烦。放心吧，我保证不给你们增添任何麻烦。’”

“乌龟巧舌如簧，没过多久，所有的鸟儿都一致认为，他确实已经脱胎换骨了，于是每只鸟儿都给了他一根羽毛，用这些羽毛，乌龟做了两只色彩绚丽的翅膀。”

“最后，这盛大的日子终于来到了，乌龟第一个到达了集合地点。等所有的鸟儿都来齐了，他们就一块儿动身。乌龟飞在鸟儿们中间，非常高兴，而且由于他擅长演说，很快就被推选为大伙儿的发言人。”

“‘有件重要的事我们绝不能忘记，’他在飞行途中说道。‘当人们被邀请参加类似于这次的盛宴时，要特意给自己取个新名字。天上的主人们一定也希望我们能遵循这一古老习

俗。”

“鸟儿们谁也没听说过这个习俗，但他们知道，尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么地道，他却到过许多地方，知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。于是他们每人都取了一个新名字。等他们全都取好了，乌龟也取了一个。新名字叫‘你们大家’”。

“最后群鸟飞到了天上，那儿的主人们见到他们非常高兴。乌龟穿着他那五彩的羽衣，起身对主人們的邀请深表谢意。他的口才是如此之好，所有的鸟儿都很庆幸把他带来了，对他所说的一切都点头赞同。主人们把他当成了鸟儿们的国王，尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。”

“精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后，天上的人们在客人们面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。汤刚从炉子上烧好就原罐子热气腾腾地端上来了，里面全是肉和鱼。乌龟开始很响地吸气。有甜薯泥以及用棕榈油和鲜鱼一起煮成的甜薯汤，还有一坛坛棕榈酒。等所有的菜肴在客人们面前摆好后，有一位天上的人走上前来，把每样菜肴都尝一口。然后他请鸟儿们进餐。但这时乌龟一跃而起，问道：‘你们是为谁准备的这个宴会？’”

“‘为你们大家啊，’那个人回答道。”

“乌龟转向鸟儿们说：‘你们该记得，我的名字就是“你们大家”。这儿的习俗是先请发言人吃，然后才轮到其他人。我吃完以后，他们会请你们吃的。’”

“他开始大吃起来，鸟儿们则私下里生气地抱怨着。天上的人还以为把所有的食物让国王吃是鸟儿们的习俗。就这样，乌龟吃掉了最好的食物，还喝了两坛棕榈酒，于是酒足饭饱了，身体胀得胖鼓鼓的足以把整个龟壳塞满。”

“鸟儿们围拢在四周吃些残羹剩饭，啄着他扔在地上的骨头。有一些鸟儿气得什么都没吃，他们宁可空着肚子飞回去。但是离开前，每只鸟儿都向乌龟要回了各自借给他的那根羽毛。乌龟站在那儿，身上只剩了一个硬壳，里面满是佳肴美酒，却没有翅膀可飞回去。他请求鸟儿们捎个口信给他的妻子，但被拒绝了。最后，鸚鵡，他最生乌龟的气，突然改变了主意，同意替他带个口信。”

“‘告诉我的妻子，’乌龟说道，‘把家里所有软的东西都拿出来，铺在地上，这样，我就可以从天上跳下去而不至于摔伤了。’”

“鸚鵡满口答应一定把这个口信带到，然后窃笑着飞走了。当他飞到乌龟家时，他却告诉乌龟的妻子把家里所有的尖家伙、硬家伙都拿出来。于是乌龟的妻子就尽心尽职地把丈夫的锄头、刀子、长矛、枪、甚至他的大炮都搬了出来。乌龟从天上往下看，看到他的妻子正往外搬东西，但相距太远了看不清是些什么。当一切似乎都已准备妥当时，他就纵身一跳。他摔啊，摔啊，摔，直到他害怕自己会这样一直不停地摔下去。然后，他重重地摔到了地上，那声响就跟他的大炮轰鸣一样。”

“他死了吗？”爱金玛问道。

“没有，”爱克蔚菲回答说。“他的背壳摔成了好几百块碎片。不过，那附近有一个医术高明的行医者。乌龟的妻子就派人把他请来，这位行医者把所有的碎片捡拢来，粘在了一起。这就是为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的。”



## **IV . Post-Reading**

### ***Reading Comprehension***

#### **1. Testing Your Memory**

- 1) Because they were invited to a feast in the sky.
- 2) He saw the birds were busy preparing.
- 3) He planned to go to the feast/sky with the birds.
- 4) They didn't agree because Tortoise was mischievous.
- 5) With a sweet tongue, he convinced the birds that he was a changed man.
- 6) He made two wings with all the feathers he got from each bird.
- 7) All of you.
- 8) Nuts, meat and fish soup, pounded yam, yam soup, palm wine, etc.
- 9) For whom have you prepared this feast?
- 10) Because he knew the answer would be "for all of you", which was his new name. So he could enjoy all the food first.
- 11) They were very angry.
- 12) They took back the feathers they had lent him.
- 13) He asked them to take a message to his wife.
- 14) Parrot, because he wanted to take advantage of the chance to get revenge.
- 15) He asked Parrot to tell his wife to bring out all the soft things in his house to cover the ground with them so that he would be able to land safely. But Parrot told his wife to bring out all the hard and sharp, not the soft, things.
- 16) His shell was broken into hundreds of pieces.

#### **2. Finding the Best Summary**

Ekwefi is telling a story about Tortoise. Long long ago, there was a famine, and the birds got an invitation from the sky to attend a feast there. Tortoise learned about it and with his sweet tongue he persuaded the birds to take him with them and so each bird lent him a feather. Tortoise cunningly thought of an idea that enabled him to have all the food by naming himself "All of you". When they reached the sky, they received a warm welcome and soon the food was presented to them. Then he asked one of the people in the sky, "For whom have you prepared all this feast?" The man replied: "For all of you." So he ate almost all the best food. The birds became very angry and took back their feathers before flying home. Without feathers, he had to jump onto the ground and his shell was broken into pieces.

#### **3. Taking Sides**

##### ***Samples***

- 1) I don't admire Tortoise's cleverness. He was unwise to cheat all the birds. After his mischief, how could he have face to live together with them any longer? He would have no friends at all. He was clever, but at the same time he was also stupid. When all the birds became so angry, how could he have trusted Parrot? He should have jumped into the sea to avoid being hurt.

I sympathize with the birds. They took Tortoise out of kindness, but after flying such a long distance, they had to fly back home on an empty stomach. They were formally invited, but the food was eaten by Tortoise. I think the birds were very unlucky.

- 2) I learned from the story that a) we should be honest, and shouldn't cheat others. If we cheat others, we will be punished in the end; b) we shouldn't be carried away by sweet words, like the birds; c) a leopard can't change its spots, nor can Tortoise. He was cunning, he could never change his personality and behave himself.

### Vocabulary

- |                            |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 1) A. invitation        | B. invited                 | C. inviting                    |
| 2) A. prepare              | B. prepared                |                                |
| C. preparation             | D. preparatory/preparation |                                |
| 3) A. discoveries          | B. discoverers             | C. discovered                  |
| 4) A. approval             | B. approve                 | C. approved                    |
| D. approving               | E. disapprove              |                                |
| 5) A. eloquent             | B. eloquence               | C. eloquently                  |
| 6) A. faithful             | B. unfaithful/faithless    |                                |
| C. faith                   | D. faithfully              |                                |
| 7) A. occasional           | B. occasionally            | C. occasion                    |
| 8) A. delivery             | B. delivering              | C. delivered                   |
| 9) A. troublesome/trouble  | B. troubled                |                                |
| C. troubled/troubling      | D. troubling               |                                |
| 10) A. assurance           | B. assured                 | C. assure                      |
| 2. 1) ran/got into trouble | 2) no trouble              | 3) asking for trouble          |
| 4) have... trouble         | 5) trouble with            | 6) in serious/deep/big trouble |
| 7) get... into trouble     | 8) took the trouble        |                                |

## Part Four Further Development

### 1. Myths and Moral

- 1) A. —Virtue will be rewarded. For example, Beauty is a kind-hearted and pious girl. She loves her father, and she is willing to sacrifice herself for the father. Finally she is rewarded with a happy marriage. On the other hand, the evil sisters are punished by the fairy. They become two statues but have to observe Beauty's happiness painfully.
- B. —A good heart is more important than appearance. Although the Beast is very ugly, he loves Beauty and has a kind heart. In the end he wins the heart of Beauty and the spell is broken by Beauty's love.
- 2) A. —Nothing can be gained without any effort or hardship. If you want to succeed or make achievements, you have to face and overcome difficulties, or even great dangers. Tang Seng, Monkey and others had gone through eighty-one great dangers or hardships before they obtained the authentic version of the Buddha's teachings.