

Unit 1 Myths and Legends

Part One 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."

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 afterbirth. 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 there." 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

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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 heth 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."

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.

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. 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 Two Reading – Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

Why the Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

I. Cultural Background Knowledge

1. myth

n (Gk mythos) 1 a: a usu. traditional story of ostensibly historical events that serves to unfold part of the world view of a people or explain a practice, belief, or natural phenomenon b: parable, allegory 2 a: a popular belief or tradition that has grown up around something or someone; esp: one embodying the ideals and institutions of a society or segment of society (seduced by the American ~ of individualism – Orde Coombs) b: an unfounded or false notion 3: a person or thing having only an imaginary or unverifiable existence 4: the whole body of myths (entries found in the Merriam – Webster database)

Myth has existed in every society. Indeed, it would seem to be a basic constituent of human culture. Because the variety is so great, it is difficult to generalize about the nature of myths. But it is clear that in their general characteristics and in their details a people's myths reflect, express, and explore the people's self – image.

2. Confucianism

Confucius (551 – 479 BC) emphasized the role of aesthetic enjoyment in moral and political education, and, like his near contemporary Plato, was suspicious of the power of art to awaken frenzied and distracted feelings.

Confucianism, a Western term that has no counterpart in Chinese, is a world view, a social ethic, a political ideology, a scholarly tradition, and a way of life. Sometimes viewed as a philosophy and sometimes as a religion, Confucianism may be understood as an all-encompassing humanism that neither denies nor slights Heaven. East Asians may profess themselves to be Shintoists, Taoists, Buddhists, Muslims, or Christians, but, by announcing their religious affiliations, seldom do they cease to be Confucians.

3. Liezi

Little is known of Lieh-tzu's life save the fact that, like his contemporaries, he had a large number of disciples and roamed through the different warring states into which China was then divided, advising kings and rulers. His work is distinguished stylistically by its wittiness and philosophically by its emphasis on determinism. Unlike the other two major Taoist philosophers, Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu, Lieh-tzu taught that cause and effect, rather than fate, are primarily responsible for the condition of men.

4. Greek Myth:

Body of stories concerning the gods, heroes, and rituals of the ancient Greeks. That the myths contained a considerable element of fiction the more critical Greeks, such as the philosopher Plato in the 5th-4th centuries BC, recognized. In general, however, the myths were viewed in the popular piety of the Greeks as true accounts. Greek mythology has subsequently had extensive influence on the arts and literature of Western civilization, which fell heir to much of Greek culture.

II. An Abstract of the Text

宁静的夜晚,善于讲故事的妻子给孩子讲述着一个娓娓动听的童话故事:美丽而令人向往的天堂主人请百鸟做客,捣蛋而狡猾的乌龟也想借此机会来饱餐一顿,没有翅膀的它,通过能言善辩的劝诱,使得百鸟愿意每人借给它一支羽毛,从而使它能飞上蓝天,作客天堂。乌龟在路上施展的小小诡计,让百鸟都重新给自己起个新名字,自己叫“你们大家”。在天堂主人那充满诱人的餐桌上,乌龟看见那让人垂涎三尺的美味:有大鱼大肉、甜薯泥、棕榈油,甜甜的,酸酸的。乌龟就问主人:这些美味是为谁准备的?主人回答:“为你们大家”。这样乌龟就理所当然地饱吃了

一顿。百鸟只好吃它的残羹剩饭了。百鸟又生气,又悔恨,既然大家都知道它是个自私、狡猾和不讲信用的人,为什么还要听信它的话呢?难道它能言善辩就能遮住所有人的眼睛吗?百鸟一气之下要回自己的羽毛,那么乌龟只剩下吃的饱饱的大肚子,怎么能够回到家里呢?只好自己跳回去了。结果就把背壳摔得四分五裂了。所以,以后的乌龟子孙都有着不平整的、龟裂的壳。

III. Vocabulary and Phrases

A) New Words

1. dye

【单词释义】*n.* 染料 *v.* 染,染色

【考点】动词变形: dyeing (现在分词); dyed (过去式); dyed (过去分词)

【典型例句】My skirt is wet and the red dye has come out on to my legs.

我的裙子湿了,裙子上的红染料染红了我的腿了。

【反义词】*n.* colorlessness; *v.* bleach (*v.* 漂白 *vi.* 变白)

2. eloquent

【单词释义】*a.* 雄辩的,有说服力的;善辩的,口才流利的

【典型例句】Eyes are more eloquent than lips.

眉目比口舌更能表达感情。

【记忆点津】词根 loqu(说,讲);还有 eloquence(*n.* 雄辩;口才,修辞)

3. faithfully

【单词释义】*adv.* 忠实地,忠诚地;诚心诚意地;正确地;坚决地,明确地

【记忆点津】faith(*n.* 信任,信念,信仰;忠实) + 词缀 -ful(充满……的,有……性质的) → faithful(*a.* 守信的,忠实的,如实的,可靠的) + 构成副词词尾 -ly → faithfully

4. famine

【单词释义】*n.* 饥荒,饥饿;严重缺乏

【考点】die of (suffer from) famine 死于(遭受)饥荒

a fuel (coal) famine 燃料(煤)荒

【近义词】starvation *n.* 饥饿,饿死

5. hoe

【单词释义】*n.* 锄头 *v.* 锄(草,地)

【典型例句】There are many kinds of hoes, but all are used for loosening soil and digging up weeds.

锄头有很多种,但都用来松土和锄草。

Every day, he hoes her small flower garden.

他每天都在小花园里锄地。

【近义词】*plow n.* 犁 *v.* 耕,犁

plough n. 犁 *v.* 犁,耕

6. invitation

【单词释义】*n.* 邀请,招待;邀请书,请柬

【典型例句】Judith sent me an invitation to her party.

朱迪思给我送来请帖,要我去参加她的聚会。

【记忆点津】*invite (vt.)* 邀请,招待;请求;招致 + 词缀 *-ation* (变化形式还有: *-ion, -ition, -sion, -tion*;……的动作或状态) → *invitation n.* 邀请,招待;邀请书,请柬

【考点】*accept an invitation* 接受邀请

decline an invitation 谢绝邀请

give sb. an invitation 邀请某人

refuse sb.'s invitation 拒绝某人的邀请

7. mischievous

【单词释义】*adj.* 淘气的,有害处的

【近义词】*naughty a.* 顽皮的,淘气的; *harmful a.* 有害的,有伤害的

【记忆点津】词缀 *mis-* (坏,错,不,少); *mischievous n.* 损害,危害;恶作剧,胡闹

8. murmur

【单词释义】*v./n.* 小声说(话);小声抱怨,咕哝

【近义词】*mutter v.* 喃喃说出(不满、怨言等),低声喃喃 *n.* 嘟哝,喃喃之言

whisper v. 耳语;轻声说;偷偷告诉 *n.* 耳语,轻声说

9. orator

【单词释义】*n.* 演讲者

【记忆点津】*or* 是词根(口,门,);例如: *oral* 口头的,口述的,口的,用口的; *orate*

演说, 演讲, 用演说腔调说话; oratorical *adj.* 演说家的; 适合演说家的; 神剧的; oratories *vi.* 演讲

【近 义 词】speaker *n.* 说话人, 演讲人, 扬声器

10. peck

【单词释义】*vt. & vi.* 啄, 啄起

【典型例句】The bird pecked seeds out of the sunflower.

那只鸟用喙从向日葵中啄出种子。

The child was merely pecking at his food.

那个孩子只是一点一点地吃着他的食物。

11. preparation

【单词释义】*n.* 准备, 预备 *n.* (常为复数) 准备的事物

【典型例句】You cannot pass an examination without preparation.

你不准备就不可能通过考试。

【记忆点津】词缀 pre- (在前, 向前, 出来) + 词根 par (准备, 装备) + 词缀 -ation (变化; -xion, -ition, -sion, -tion; ……的动作或状态) → preparation *n.* 准备, 预备 *n.* (常为复数) 准备的事物

【考 点】固定词组: in preparation for 在为……作准备时
preparations for a journey 为旅行作准备

12. shell

【单词释义】*n.* 壳; 贝壳; 荚; 甲 *n.* 炮弹 *vt.* 剥……的壳; 炮轰

【典型例句】A chicken has to break open its shell.

小鸡得把蛋壳弄破(才能出来)。

We found some beautiful shells on the seaside.

我们在海边找到一些美丽的贝壳。

【记忆点津】联想记忆: s + hell (*n.* 地狱, 阴间; 苦境) → shell *n.* 壳; 贝壳; 荚; 甲 *n.* 炮弹 *vt.* 剥……的壳; 炮轰

【考 点】shell out 付钱; 交款; 付(钱); 交(款); 捐(款); 整个地去除, 整个地切除

13. spear

【单词释义】*n.* 矛, 枪 *v.* 刺戳 (pierce or strike with or as if with a spear)

【近 义 词】pierce *v.* 刺穿; 看穿, 洞察

stab *v.* / *n.* 刺, 戳

puncture *n.* 刺孔, 穿孔 *v.* 刺穿, 刺破

14. spite

【单词释义】*n.* 恶意, 怨恨 (wish to hurt someone) *vt.* 怀恨; 侮辱; 刁难; 触怒 (show ill will towards; annoy; offend)

【常见搭配】in spite of 不管; 不顾 (not taking notice of; not caring about)

【典型例句】In spite of all this discomforts, the Curies worked on.

居里夫妇不顾这一切困难不便, 继续工作着。

We succeeded in spite of all difficulties.

尽管有各种困难, 我们还是成功了。

B) Phrases and Expressions

1. escape someone's notice 逃过某人的注意

Nothing important escapes her notice.

任何重要的事情都逃不过她的眼睛。

2. jump to one's feet 突然站起; 一跃而起;

He suddenly jumped to his feet and left.

他突然就站起来, 然后离开了。

3. let oneself go 尽情; 忘乎所以; 让……自由地移动或下降

She let herself go and skied down the hill.

她让自己向山下自由地滑下去。

4. rest assured (that) 确信, 深信 (……一事)

You may rest assured that we shall do all we can.

你可以放心我们一定会尽力而为。

5. slowly but surely 稳扎稳打她

Slowly but surely we made our way down the hillside.

我们沿着山坡安全地下来了。

IV. Phrases and Grammatical Points

1. The very thought (1.10) 这个短语的意思是“正好想到某事”, very 用于强调, 表示“正是, 完全, 实在”“一想到……”

例: The very thought of eating liver made me sick. 一想到吃肝脏我就恶心。

Sbu was afraid of the very thought of going home alone.

一想到单独回家她就害怕。

2. a changed man (1.20) "a changed man" means "someone who has become very different from what they were before as a result of a powerful experience". 这个短语的意思是: 由于经历了一些事, 某人变得与以前大不一样了

例: Since he stopped drinking, he's a changed man.

自戒酒以后, 他就像变了个人似的。

changed 在此处是过去分词作形容词用, a changed man = a man who has changed

3. age-old (1.33) "age-old" means "having existed for a very long time". 这个短语的意思是: "已经存在很长时间了"

例: It's nothing new. It's an age-old problem.

没什么新鲜的, 这是个老掉牙的问题了。

4. a widely traveled man (1.35) It means "someone who has traveled to many different countries". 这个短语的意思是: "广泛游历过各国的人, 指某人到很多地方游览过"

例: Johnson is a widely traveled man, he has been to many countries.

约翰逊到过很多国家, 游历广泛。

5. in the very pot (1.45) 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".

这个短语的意思是“就在那只罐子里”, 这里的 very 与 in the very thought 当中的用法相同, 例: This less expensive ring is the very one I saw in the jeweler's shop. 这就是我在珠宝店里看到的那只比较便宜的戒指。

6. deliver (1.68)

(1) deliver the message 在句中是动词不定式 promised faithfully to 的宾语。

(2) deliver a. 把某个东西带到某处或带给某人

例: Did you deliver my message to your father? 你把我的口信带给你父亲了吗?

b. (妇女生产) 例: Anne delivered a healthy set of twins. 安妮生下了一对健康的双胞胎。

c. (医生或接生婆)助产。例: Midwives help deliver babies when women give birth at home. 妇女们在家生孩子时由接生婆给接生。

d. 发表讲演朗诵 例: She delivered a talk on philosophy to the society. 她给协会作了一次哲学方面的报告。

V. In - Class Reading 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, 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情都逃不过他的眼睛, (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。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。天上的人们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硬壳塞满。”

“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,身上只剩下一个硬壳,里面装满佳肴美酒,却没有翅膀可飞回去。他请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,然后窃笑着飞定了。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。他掉啊,掉啊,掉,直他害怕自己会这样一直不停地掉下去。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,”爱克蔚非回答说。“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。”

VI. Key to Exercises

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. (略)

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 | |

After-Class Reading

Passage I Beauty and Beast

I. An Abstract of the Text

课文讲述了一名富商的三个女儿的传奇故事。当生活在富足之中的三姐妹突然一贫如洗之时,与两个妒忌懒惰并怨天尤人的姐姐相比,名叫 Beauty 的小妹妹却采取一种积极的生活态度。当她们的财产有失而复得的希望时,妹妹和那个姐姐对她们父亲的要求又是截然不同的。她为了挽救父亲而表现的勇敢以及对丑陋怪物的同情,表现了她善良的品氏以及对超越了形式的美好事物的追求,这一切最终使她赢得了终生幸福。

II. Vocabulary and Phrases

A) New Words

1. appreciative

【单词释义】*a.* 表示感激的;有欣赏力的

【近义 词】*grateful a.* (to, for)感激的,感谢的;令人愉快的

【记忆点津】词缀 - ate; 做; *appreciate (vt.* 欣赏, 鉴赏; 鉴别; 感激) + 构成形容词的词尾 - tive → *appreciative a.* 表示感激的; 有欣赏力的

【考 点】*appreciative of* 对……感激的

We are appreciative of his help. 我们感激他的帮助。

2. banish

【单词释义】*vt.* 流放, 驱逐, 消除

【典型例句】*Napoleon was banished to Elba in 1814.*

拿破仑在 1814 年被放逐到厄尔巴岛。

Banish all troubles from your mind.

忘却你心中所有烦恼吧。

【近义 词】*exile n.* 流放, 放逐, 充军; 被流放者 *vt.* 流放, 放逐, 把……充军

expel vt. 驱逐, 开除; 射出, 排出

3. conceited

【单词释义】*a.* 骄傲自满的, 自负的 (*thinking too well of yourself and what you can do*)

【典型例句】*You must not think that I was a conceited man.*

你不能认为我是高傲的人。

【记忆点津】*conceit (n.* 自负, 自高自大) + 词缀 - ed (有...特征的, 受...影响的) → *conceited a.* 骄傲自满的, 自负的

由词缀 - ed 构成的单词还有很多, 例如:

advanced a. 高级的, 先进的, 前进的

bored a. 无趣的, 烦人的, 无聊的

collected a. 收集成的, 收集成的, 镇定的

complicated a. 错综复杂的, 麻烦的, 难解的

crowded a. 拥挤的; 满座的

decided a. 决定了的, 坚决的; 明显的, 明确的

4. deformity

【单词释义】*n.* 畸形; 残废 (*something in the shape of a body which is not as it should be*)