

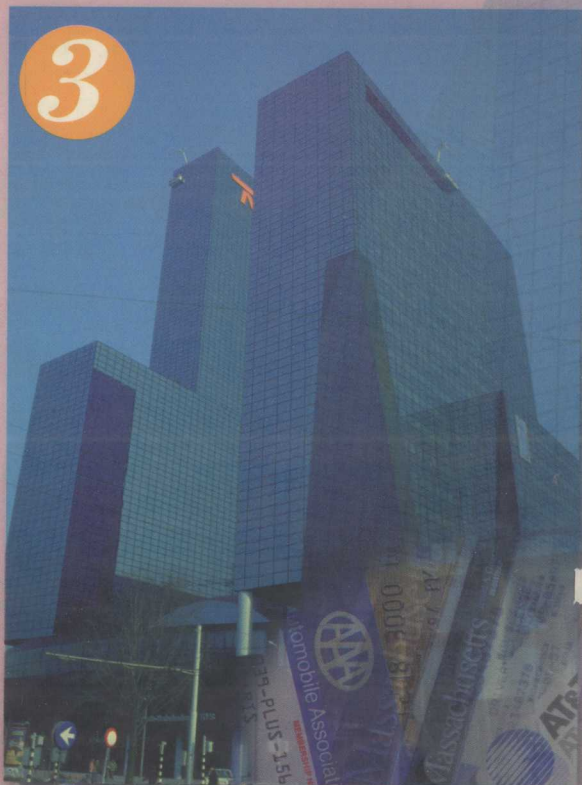
天骄之路大学系列



新编大学英语 读想用

北京大学英语系

董红源 赵长家 主 编



北京理工大学出版社

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新编大学英语 读 想 用

(第三册)

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内 容 提 要

本书根据教育部最新颁布的大学英语教学大纲,配合外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》精读教材编写,旨在帮助学生吃透该教材的重点和难点,巩固语言知识,并形成英语各种应用能力的突破。

本书可作为大学英语的配套教材,供在校大学生、英语自学者及其广大英语教师使用。

“天骄之路”已在国家商标局登记注册,任何仿冒或盗用均属非法。

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编写说明

经各家名师的苦心构思和精心编写,各位编辑的层层推敲和点点把关,一套与大学英语最新现行教材(外研社版)同步配套并紧跟教育部最新颁布的教学大纲精神的新型教学辅导丛书与全国广大大学生和教师见面了。

读、想、用(Reading, thinking & using)是当今国际语言教育领域的最新科研成果,现已受到国内教研名家的高度重视,必然会带来大学英语教学方法的大革命。“读”即让学生变苦读为巧读,融会贯通课本知识;“想”即让学生对所学知识进行规律性的把握和思想能力的培养;“用”即让学生在现行考试制度下具备用综合能力素质应考的本领。教与学是个整体,密不可分的。教学质量的高低不完全取决于教师、教材、教学法。上述三方面只是提高教学质量的外因,而学生的求知欲望、能动性则是内因。有了求知欲望和能动性,还有一个方法问题。现在,很多学生学得十分被动。他们的学习方法简单,落后,并带有相当程度的盲目性。比如说,课前预习是个重要的步骤,它直接影响四十五分钟的教学质量。可是目前由于学生的独立自学能力差,他们把课前预习只理解为查字典或背句子,至于诸如文章的作者向读者传递了什么信息和知识?这些信息和知识对他有何启发?他又如何去看待这些信息和知识?作者是通过什么样的语言形式来传递这些信息和知识的?自己又如何去尽快地掌握这些语言知识等等问题,则很少思考。学生既然在课前没有充分思考,上课自然十分被动,必然出现课上被教师牵着鼻子走和教师垄断课堂的现象,而学生却失去了宝贵的实践机会。《读想用》从学的角度出发为学生提供思考、实践的机会,并帮助学生培养独立自学的能力和好的学习方法。

因此,《读想用》的编写思路与众不同,它博采众长,匠心独运,有的放矢,注重实效,它融入了近几年大学英语教学科研最新成果,体现 90 年代末以来教学改革和四、六级考试的最新特点,遵循教、学、练、考的整体原则,每一单元结构均设计成“背景知识概述”、“基础知识导学”、“重点难点突破”、“课文练习详解”、“参考译文展示”、“同步强化训练”、“参考答案提示”、“课外时文选读”八大板块。

【背景知识概述】就课文提供了一定的背景知识,供学生理解课文时参考,概括和阐述力求精练、解释清晰、视角广阔;

【基础知识导学】对课文中的重点词汇、重点短语进行英汉双解,提供快速有效的记忆法及阐释其与四、六级相关的考点,说明语法规则在具体词汇上的运用,并对某些同义词或近义词进行辨析等;

【重点难点突破】从课文中选出重点的语法结构现象,进行简明扼要的分析,并给出相应的例句,以帮助学生复习、巩固已有的语法结构知识,加深对课文的理解和知识点的把握;

【课文练习详解】主要针对课后练习中的课文理解、词汇练习、结构练习、完形填空、写作指导等进行解题指导及分析,并给出详细答案,以增加学生的做题兴趣、做题准确率和做题速度;

【参考译文展示】力求精确流畅,与原文保持一致,不但有助于学生理解原文,也能使他们在语篇的层次上摸索英汉互译规律;

【同步强化训练】精心设计四、六级考试相关题型,不搞题海战术,务求实效性、典型性和启发性,意在培养学生的学科思想与悟性;

【参考答案提示】对同步强化训练中的每个习题,其答案中均附有解题提示或分析,大大提高了资料的利用率及效果;

【课外时文选读】为学生提供经典英美报刊时文,不但能使学生在课外时间学习与享受英语诵读菁华、美文美句,而且能使他们开拓视野,洞悉英美社会,了解英美文化背景,增强英语语感;

这套丛书是由多年工作在英语教学第一线的北京大学英语系和北京外国语大学的老师编写的。他们不但精熟自己所执教的学科内容,善于精析教材中的重点和难点,而且对四、六级考试有过深入的研究。

需要说明的是,为照顾广大学生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其它书籍更多的营养,本书采用了小五号字和紧缩式排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解。

检验本丛书质量的唯一标准是广大师生使用本书的实践,作为教研领域的最新成果,我们期盼它的社会效益,也诚挚地希望广大师生的批评指正。读者对本书如有意见及建议,请来信寄至:(100080)北京大学燕园教育培训中心大厦1408室 天骄之路大学系列丛书编委会收。相信您一定会得到满意的答复。

本丛书在编写过程中,得到了各参编学校及北京理工大学出版社有关领导的大力支持,丛书的统稿及审校工作得到了北京大学有关专家教授的协助和热情支持,在此一并谨致谢忱。

编者

2001年1月于北京大学燕园

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

〔背景知识概述〕

(一)课文背景

1. 神话

神话是对神或超自然力量的描述,涉及一些人们无从经历的事件、情景,但没有明确的时间概念。神话不同于象征性的行为以及象征性的物品或场所。但神话与特色的宗教信仰有关。每一种神话都说自己是权威的、真实的;人们通常也不去验证神话的正确性、合理性。必须注意的是,神话所讲述的事情通常与自然法则甚至与人们的日常经历不符。但是,不能因为神话所讲述的故事没有事实依据,就认为神话是谎言。

2. 传说;传奇

传说是指关于某人或某地的故事。传奇通常和特定的人或地方联系起来,作为一个历史事件来讲述,传奇是以历史事实为依据的,这是它与神话的根本区别所在。

(二)课文内容赏析

本文讲述的是一个神话故事:为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的?很久很久以前,发生了一次饥荒,鸟儿们被邀请到天堂作客。乌龟听说后,就用甜言蜜语骗鸟儿带他去。于是每只鸟借给他一只羽毛。当他们到达天堂后,受到热情接待。乌龟问天堂里的人,这次宴会是为谁准备的?天堂里的人说是为你们大家准备的,结果乌龟把所有的好东西都吃了。因为来天堂前,乌龟已为自己起了个名字叫“你们大家”。鸟儿们很生气,收回了借给乌龟的羽毛,结果乌龟就从天上摔下来,摔碎了背。

这个故事告诉人们,乌龟不但诡计多端,而且也忘恩负义,这样是不会有好下场的,这个故事告诫人们不要跟乌龟学。

〔基础知识导学〕

(一)重点词汇

cannon, cunning, delectable, dutifully, dye, eloquent, failing, faithfully, famine, grumble, mischievous, murmur, orator, rattle, spite, appreciate, conceited, engrave, mistress, tremble, despair, conform, persecute, refrain, infuriate, befoul, ritualize, urinate, womb, crouch

1. **cannon** /'kænən/ *n.* 大炮

【记忆法】 can + non; “can”意为“能够”; “non”意为“不”, 组合起来可理解为“没有什么不能”, 进而可理解为“大炮”。

【派生】 cannonball /'kænən,bɔ:l/ *n.* 炮弹; cannonfodder /'kænən,fɒdə/ *n.* 炮灰;

cannonade /'kænəneɪd/ *n.* 大炮的连续轰击

【考点】 (1)cannon 可用作动词, 意为撞上

e. g. He cannoned into me. 他撞到我身上。

(2)与 canon 区别。canon /'kænən/ *n.* ①标准; ②正典; ③行为准则

2. **cunning** /'kʌnɪŋ/ *adj. n.* 狡诈(的)

【记忆法】 该词名词与形容词同形。

【考点】 (1)作形容词:

e. g. a cunning fox 一只狡猾的狐狸

(2)作名词:

e. g. He deals with things with a great of cunning. 他处事很狡猾。

3. **delectable** /di'lektəbl/ *adj.* 愉快的; 宜人的; 味道好的。

【记忆法】 de + lect + able: “de”意为“去掉”; “lect”意为“污点”; “able”为形容词后缀, 组合起来可理解为“去掉污点的”, 即为“宜人的”。

【派生】 delectation /dɪlek'teɪʃən/ *n.* 享受; 娱乐

【考点】 同义词: 与 delectable 意思相近的词还有 pleasing, delightful。

4. **dutifully** /'dju:tɪfʊli/ *adv.* 恭顺的

【记忆法】 来源于 duty

【考点】 注意与 faithfully(忠诚地, 讲信用地)以及 conscientiously(认认真真地)的区别。

5. **dye** /dai/ *n.* 染料; *v.* 给……上色

【考点】 (1)注意与 die 的区别。(2)dye 后可直接接宾语, 如: He dyed the cloth.

6. **eloquent** /'eləkwənt/ *adj.* 雄辩的, 口才好的。

【记忆法】 “loqu”为词根, 意为“说, 辩论”。

【派生】 eloquence /'eləkwəns/ *n.* 好口才, 雄辩; elocution /,elə'kju:ʃən/ *n.* 演讲术; locution /ləu'kju:ʃən/ *n.* 习语; 说话的方式。

7. **failing** /'feɪlɪŋ/ *n.* 毛病; 短处; 缺点

【考点】 近义词: 与 failing 意义相近的词还有: imperfection, fault, weakness.

8. **faithfully** /'feɪθfʊli/ *adv.* 忠诚地

【记忆法】 词根为 faith /feɪθ/ *n.* ①信任; ②守信; ③宗教信仰

【派生】 faithful /'feɪθfʊl/ *adj.* ①忠实的; ②合乎原样的。faithfulness /'feɪθfʊlnɪs/ *n.* 守信。fidelity /fɪ'delɪti/ *n.* 忠实; 守信。faithless /'feɪθlɪs/ *adj.* 不守信的, 不忠诚的。

9. **famine** /'fæmin/ *n.* 饥荒

【派生】 **famished** /'fæmiʃt/ *adj.* 非常饥饿的

10. **grumble** /'grʌmbl/ *v.* 表示不满

【考点】 (1)同形辨析: **rumble** /'rʌmbl/ *v.* 发出隆隆声响。(2)词义辨析: **complain** 指公开大声抱怨。 **grumble** 指暗地里埋怨。

11. **mischievous** /'mistʃivəs/ *adj.* 淘气的

【记忆法】 来源于 **mischief** /'mistʃif/ *n.* 恶作剧。

12. **murmur** /'mə:mə/ *n. ; v.* 喃喃自语

13. **orator** /'ɔ:rətə/ *n.* 演说家

【派生】 **oral** /'ɔ:rəl/ *adj.* 口头的; **oration** /ɔ: 'reɪʃən/ *n.* 正式演说; **oratorio** /ɔ:rə'tɔ:riəu/ *n.* 清唱剧

14. **rattle** /'rætl/ *v. & n.* 哗啦响

【考点】 固定搭配: **rattle through** 迅速完成; **rattle on** 喋喋不休; **rattle...of** 出口成章。

15. **spite** /spait/ *n. & v.* 恶意

【派生】 **spiteful** /'spaitfʊl/ *adj.* 恶意的

16. **appreciate** /ə'pri:ʃieɪt/ *vt.* 看出(知道)……的价值;重视,欣赏;领会;为……表示感谢

【考点】 固定搭配: **appreciate sth.** 欣赏某事或某物。

17. **conceited** /kən'si:tɪd/ *adj.* 自负的;自满的

【记忆法】 来源于 **conceive** *v.* 构思,构想;怀(胎);抱有(远大思想)

18. **engrave** /in'greɪv/ *vt.* 铭记,牢记;在(石,木等上)雕

【记忆法】 **en + grave**: “grave”指“坟墓”

【考点】 固定搭配: **engrave sth. on one's mind** 铭记,牢记……在心头

19. **mistress** /'mɪstrɪs/ *n.* 夫人,情妇;主妇;使男人倾倒的女人

20. **tremble** /'treɪmbl/ *vi.* 抖动,颤抖;摇动

【考点】 固定搭配: **tremble with** 因……而颤抖。

21. **despair** /dɪ'speə/ *n.* 绝望; *vi.* 绝望,丧失信心

【记忆法】 **de + spair**: “de”是“去掉”的意思;“spair”可理解为“精神”

【考点】 固定搭配: **despair of** 对……绝望。

22. **conform** /kən'fɔ:m/ *vi.* 顺从,顺应;遵照,适应

【记忆法】 **con + form**: “con”有“共同”之意;“form”意为“形成”。

【派生】 **conformity** *n.* 顺应,一致

【考点】 (1)辨析 **confirm, conform**: **confirm** *v.* 使坚定,证实; **conform** 一致,顺应。

(2)固定搭配: **conform to/with** 符合,顺从。

23. **persecute** /'pə:sɪkjʊ:t/ *vt.* 迫害;困扰,不断麻烦

【考点】词形辨析: persecute 迫害, prosecute 追诉, persecution 迫害, prosecution 追诉, persecutor 迫害者, prosecutor 追诉人。

24. **refrain** /ri'frein/ *vi.* 克制, 抑制

【考点】(1)固定搭配: refrain from: 忍住……。 (2)辨析 restrain sb. from doing 阻止某人做……; refrain from doing 自制以免做……; 忍住……; constrain sb. to do 强迫某人做……; resist doing 忍住……。

25. **infuriate** /in'fjuəriet/ *v.* 激怒

【记忆法】 in + furi + ate: “in”指“处于……状态”; “furi”指“狂怒”; “ate”为动词后缀

【派生】 **fury** *n.* 狂怒; **furious** *adj.* 狂怒的

26. **befoul** /bi'foul/ *vt.* 弄脏, 污损

【记忆法】 be + foul: “be”为情态; “foul”为“肮脏的”。

【派生】 **filth** *n.* 肮脏

27. **ritualize** /'ritʃuəlaiz/ *v.* 仪式化

【记忆法】 词根为 **rite** *n.* 仪式

【派生】 **ritual** *n.* 仪式; 老规矩。 *adj.* 例行的; 仪式的一部分。

28. **urinate** /'juərineit/ *v.* 小便

【记忆法】 来源于 **urine** *n.* 尿

29. **womb** /wu:m/ *n.* 子宫

30. **crouch** /krautʃ/ *vi.* 蹲伏

【考点】 同义词 **squat**。

(二) 重点短语

now and again, jump to one's feet, rest assured that, slowly and surely, set off, bring out, leave for, fill out, send for, be consumed with/by, in place of, put an end to sth, at will, conform to, come up, put out, rest with

1. **now and again**: every now and then, 有时; 不时

e. g. I like to go home now and again.

我喜欢不时回家。

2. **jump to one's feet**: 突然站起; 一跃而起

e. g. The baby jumped to his feet when he saw his mother would leave out.

当那个孩子发现妈妈将要离开时, 突然站了起来。

3. **rest assured that**: 放心 (一般用于祈使句)

e. g. Rest assured that I will do my best to finish it.

请放心, 我将尽力完成它。

4. **slowly and surely**: 稳扎稳打地

- e. g. It's a long way to get success, and you should do it slowly and surely.
取得成功是一个漫长过程, 你应该稳扎稳打。
5. **set off**: 出发, 启程; 触发, 引起
e. g. He will set off on his journey next week.
他将于下周开始旅行。
6. **bring out**: 出版; 生产; 拿出
e. g. This book will be brought out tomorrow.
这本书明天出版。
7. **leave for**: 弃旧迎新; 动身去某处
e. g. When did he left for Beijing?
他什么时候去北京的?
8. **fill out**: 长胖; 填写; 遵医嘱配药
e. g. If you don't do exercise you will fill out.
你如不做运动会长胖的。
9. **send for**: 索取; 派人去请
e. g. The letter has been sent for.
已派人去取那封信。
10. **be consumed with**: 不断受某种感情之折磨; 充满某种感情
e. g. I was consumed with curiosity.
我充满好奇。
11. **in place of**: 代替
e. g. Use natural gas in place of oil.
用天然气代替燃油。
12. **put an end to sth**: 结束某事
e. g. The teacher put an end to the class.
老师结束了那节课。
13. **at will**: 任意; 随意; 随心所欲
e. g. You shouldn't do things at will.
你不应该随心所欲地做事。
14. **conform to**: 顺应; 遵守; 符合
e. g. Everything we did should conform to the nature.
我们做的任何事都应顺应自然。
15. **come up**: 升起
e. g. When did the sun come up this morning?
太阳今晨几点升起的?
16. **put out**: 消灭; 熄灭

e. g. Put out the fire. 把火扑灭。

17. **rest with**: 在于; 归于; 取决于

e. g. The blame rests with me. 这事责任在我。

(三) 词语辨析

1. pleasure delight enjoyment delectation

pleasure 是指一种高兴的感觉, 不是事实上存在的幸福。delight 是指表面上的满足或喜悦。enjoyment 是指从某一经历中获得的快乐。delectation 是比较正式的用法。

2. articulate fluent eloquent voluble glib

它们的共同意思是: 语言流畅; 表达清楚。articulate 发音清晰。fluent 流利地运用词汇。eloquent 用流利的语言, 并带有热烈的感情表达自己的观点。voluble 贬义, 指“多嘴多舌的”。glib 贬义, 指“油嘴滑舌的”。

3. fault failing frailty foible vice

fault 不一定指主观上的过错, 往往指习惯, 行为, 性格上与标准的差距。failing 指性格上的小缺陷。frailty 指易被引诱这一毛病。foible 指一些让人喜欢的小毛病。vice 指所有的缺点和毛病。

4. starvation famine

starvation /stɑ: 'veɪʃən/ n. 饥饿。famine 指特定时间, 特定地点出现的食品极度缺乏。

5. be proud of be conceited over be vain about

be proud of 以……自豪; be conceited over 以……自负, 自高自大; be vain about 以……沾沾自喜。

6. shake tremble quiver

shake 常有粗鲁或不规则的含义; quiver 多指事物; tremble 多指胆怯、愤怒的发抖。

7. disappoint despair

disappoint *vt.* 使……失望; despair *vi.* 绝望。

e. g. I am disappointed, but I don't despair.

8. anger fury rage:

anger 发怒; fury 狂怒; rage 暴怒。

〔重点难点突破〕

Why the Tortoise's Shell is not Smooth

1. The distant sound of low voices, broken now and again by singing, reached Okonkwo from

his wives' huts as each woman and her children told folk stories.

从远处传来的低声细语时而被歌声打断,奥康瓦听到了,这声音是从那些小木屋传来的。原来他的妻子们正在给各自的孩子讲民间故事。

hut 小木屋; now and again 不时

2. Tortoise had a sweet tongue, and within a short time all the birds agreed that he was a changed man, and they all gave him a feather, with which he made two splendidly colorful wings.

乌龟能说会道,不久,鸟儿们都认为他已转变了,就每人给了乌龟一根羽毛,乌龟用鸟儿给的羽毛做成了多彩的翅膀。

a changed man 意为脱胎换骨,转变之人; a sweet tongue 这里指乌龟嘴很甜,能说会道

3. None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples.

鸟儿们没有听说这个风俗习惯,但他们相信,乌龟见多识广,虽然在某些方面没有太多值得骄傲的,但肯定知道不同的风俗习惯。

in spite of 尽管,相当于 despite

4. His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad that they had brought him, and nodded their head in approval of all he said. Their hosts took him as the king of the birds.

他的口才非常好,所有的鸟儿都庆幸把他带来了,对他所说的一切都赞同。他们的主人就把他当成了鸟王。

take...as 认为...是。类似的表达还有: think of...as; regard...as; view...as; accept...as, describe...as 等。in approval of 同意

5. "Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away smiling to himself ..."

鹦鹉满口答应把这个消息送到,然后窃笑着飞走了。

smiling to oneself 窃笑,偷着乐

Beauty and the Beast

1. "...but if you could bring me a rose, I would be most appreciative."

但是,如果你能给我带来一只玫瑰,我将会非常感谢。

2. I have saved your life and in return you steal my rose.

我救了你的命,反过来你却偷了我的玫瑰。

in return 作为回报

3. And he related his adventure with the Beast.

他将遇到野兽的故事讲给大家听。

relate: tell, 讲。常用搭配: relate to 意为涉及,与...有关

The Monkey King

1. He became unbelievably adept at magic art.

他的变戏法的能力简直令人难以相信。

be adept at/in: be good at 擅长

2. The pain had caused Monkey to refrain from wickedness.

疼痛会阻止猴子做坏事。

cause sb. to do sth 使某人做某事

The First Beginning

1. Because they are oral, rather than written.

因为他们是口头的,而不是书面的。

rather than 宁可;与其……倒不如

2. ...the decision must rest with my younger brothers.

……这必须由我的弟弟们决定。

rest with 由……负责

3. As long as these people live at peace in Father Sun's land, my crops will feed people from the farthest north, to the farthest south, to the farthest east and the farthest west.

如果人们能和平地生活在太阳神的土地上,我可以给来自四面八方的人提供食物。

as long as 只要,如果

〔课后练习详解〕

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's get anything I shot at."

So the next morning I woke up and I thought I'd better go to see if I could find her. And I got down to the shoreline of the lake and I looked out. Suddenly I saw something com-

ing. 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 shot at one day?

Ducks.

2) Who went with Moody?

His dog.

3) What happened to the dog after she left?

She didn't turn up/show up that day.

4) Why was Moody worried about her?

It was unusual for a dog as good as her not to come back.

5) What do you think of the ending?

It is somewhat unbelievable. I don't think it is possible for a new-born pup to carry a duck in his mouth. And it is also incredible that the dog had three ducks at once in her mouth.

Moody is obviously exaggerating.

Exercise 2

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

Exercise 3

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 carry, she gave birth to seven pups. And even the new-born pups were able to carry ducks on their own. Of course, Moody is exaggerating. Anyone can see this isn't a true story at all.

2) Moody must be very proud of his dog. She was good and faithful. She carries out her master's orders dutifully even when she was big with pups. Even when she had given birth to her pups, she didn't forget to accomplish the task her master had assigned her. Although this story is not true, we like it because it is very 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."

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?