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泛读 教师用书

EXTENSIVE
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大学英语 泛读

第二册
(教师用书)

解又明 王向红 张砚秋 编著

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说 明

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审订批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材。分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

本书是泛读教程第二册的教师用书,按正式本课文顺序编写,每册三十课。每课内容包括:1)背景知识或课文提要。2)课堂教学提示。3)供熟记模仿的句型。4)难句译文。5)练习答案。教师可根据不同程度的教学对象和具体的课时安排灵活使用。

综合大学英语教材编审组对本书的编写提出了指导性的设想。复旦大学董亚芬教授、美籍专家 Sara Kenney 和英籍专家 Anthony Ward 审阅了本书,提出了许多具体的改进意见,谨此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限,本书定有不少欠妥之处,希望教师读者批评指出。

编 者

1990年10月于北京大学

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Unit One

1. Garage Sale

I. Information related to the text

There is an old saying, "One person's junk is another person's treasure." This means that what one person sees as having little value, another person sees as very valuable. The value of anything depends upon the demand for it.

The term "garage sale" comes from the place where one displays the household items he wishes to sell. Most people do not wish strangers to come into their house, so they will place the items for sale in the garage. The garage is an enclosed area where people normally park their car (s) and has a large outside doorway of its own. Setting up sale items in it provides protection from the weather. If a person does not wish to use his garage to display the items for sale, he may place them on tables in his front yard. This would then be a "yard sale."

II. Suggestions for teaching

1. The following questions might be asked as a warm-up:

1) What are we going to have in Lesson One, a story,

an essay, or what? (A short play.)

- 2) What characters do we have in this play? (The Burns family: the mother, the daughter, the son, the father, and a foreign student who lives with the family.)
 - 3) What are they doing in the play? (They are holding a garage sale.)
 - 4) Have you ever heard of a garage sale? (If yes, the teacher may ask the student to tell what he or she knows about it.)
 - 5) Do you know what a garage sale is after reading this play? (A garage sale is part of American daily life. If an American family wants to dispose of its junk, it may set up a sale in its garage.)
2. To continue the class, the following discussions might be initiated, so that the students have a better understanding of the American garage sale.

- 1) Why do people like to start a garage sale?

(There are many reasons for having such a sale. In some cases, a family may be moving to a new home and does not want to take the accumulated possessions of the years with them. So they will sell all those things they do not wish to keep. Or a person may just wish to "clean house." He may have accumulated clothes or toys which his children have outgrown, but which are still in good condition. He may have kept all the books and magazines he

bought over the years, and be running out of storage space. What should he do with the items he now no longer needs or wants? He could throw them away or give them away to charitable organizations. Many people do this. Others would like to get back at least a little bit of the money they have invested in the items. So they decide to have a "garage sale."

2) Why do people like to go to a garage sale?

(There are various reasons for going to a garage sale. Some people go out of curiosity to see what kind of things other people are discarding. Others go with the desire to purchase cheaply in order to resell at a higher price. Some people cannot afford to buy new things of all kinds, so they hope to find what they need at a garage sale. Usually, the prices are as little as 10% or less of the original cost. Others are looking for a "bargain." They may not really need what is for sale. But if the price is cheap enough, they may purchase something they would like to have, but didn't really need. Some people are compulsive buyers. Others are looking for antiques.)

3) How do people start a garage sale?

(Sales are usually advertised in order to attract as many potential buyers as possible. Many advertise in their local newspaper. A small advertisement

does not cost much. They also put up small signs either of cardboard or wood on the street corners around the neighborhood. The sign usually says, "Garage Sale," and has an arrow pointing the way. By following the sign, potential buyers can find the place.)

4) Are there firm prices at a garage sale?

(The marked price of each item may or may not be a firm one. Many times the prices are negotiable. If an item you like is marked \$ 2.00, you simply ask, "Would you sell this for \$ 1.50?" The seller can then negotiate or simply say, "No, the prices are not negotiable." It never hurts to ask.)

3. Last but not least, the teacher should draw the students' attention to the colloquial and informal expressions in the text, and encourage them to paraphrase these expressions in formal English.

1) Want me to go and get it? (L. 20)

—Do you want me to go and get it?

2) You kids all set? (L. 35)

—Are you ready, children?

3) Not yet, but we're getting there. (L. 36)

—We are not ready yet, but we're almost ready.

4) Store open? (L. 47)

—Is the store open?

5) Settle for a dollar? (L. 83)

—Shall we come to an agreement at a dollar for

it?

6) Guess I'll be moving. (L. 111)

—I'm afraid I have to leave now.

7) Sure have. (L. 114)

—I certainly have.

III. Translation of some difficult sentences from the text

1. ...or a group will have a sale to benefit a charity.

(L. 3)

或者某个团体举办拍卖资助慈善事业。

2. Yeah, it's a kind of recycling. (L. 33)

对,变废为宝嘛。

3. Well, you'd better get moving. (L. 37)

噢,你们最好抓紧点时间。

4. It's my latest book club selection. (L. 43)

那是我刚刚从读者俱乐部买回来的新书。

5. Do I get a special discount? (L. 49)

我能享受特殊优惠价吗?

6. Ten cents each—six for fifty cents. (L. 57)

一本十美分,买六本五十美分。

7. ...but I just don't have much will power — especially when it comes to salt and peppers. (L. 98)

可我实在控制不住自己,尤其是碰上盐罐胡椒瓶什么的。

8. Sure have, if you were able to separate Smitty from some of his money. (L. 114)

当然有,只要你有能耐让史密斯老兄掏腰包的话。

9. There shouldn't have been any flies for sale. (L. 117)
不会有什么钓鱼钩卖吧。

IV. Suggested answers to some of the DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Yes, I like it very much because "it blesses him that gives and him that takes" as well.
2. Two cases from the text show that you can. First, the mother tells Pat to mark a sweater for one dollar, but she says they can make the deal if anybody gives 75 cents. Second, Bob asks \$ 1.25 for the fly, but he brings the price down to one dollar in the end.
3. The foreign student lives with the Burns family, so the relationship between them is as though he were a part of the family.
4. I think they like it because they can get acquainted with their neighbors at a garage sale. Besides, a person might be lucky enough to get a bargain occasionally.
5. We don't have garage sales in China yet. But we do have many kinds of sales, for instance, sales of overstocked articles and defective goods and sales of second-hand articles in special stores like second-hand bookstores.

V. Key to the COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a

2. The American Visitor

I. Synopsis

Paul Carson, a music teacher, was driving along a country road with his sister Nora when he saw a man in a big red American car who looked like the man wanted by the police. Attracted by a reward of fifty pounds, the sister and brother resolved to catch the criminal by following him closely. As soon as the man entered Seldon Manor, a house belonging to Paul's friend Mr. Lightfoot, Paul shut him in and then drove to the police station. Realizing that Paul had made a mistake because the criminal had been arrested that morning, the police officer set off immediately with Paul to set the man free. The man who was shut up in the house was really an American visitor from New York City. Paul and Nora felt very much ashamed for what they had done. This rash action of theirs would surely make them the laughing-stock of the whole town. But a letter from the American visitor changed the situation. Instead of blaming him, the American visitor thanked Paul for shutting him up in his own house. It turned out that Seldon Manor was the American visitor's old ancestral home. He had come all the way to England to look for it.

In order to show his gratitude, he offered the sister and brother a cheque for fifty pounds. Paul and Nora got the reward in the end, though in quite a different way.

II. Suggestions for teaching

1. It is a good idea to have the students go over the passage very quickly to get an overall impression of it. Ask the students, after they have read it, what their impression of the story is (a humorous story) and what parts they think imply humor (Paul's talk about his sister's plan for the fifty pounds and the police officer's comments on his wife; the dialogue between the sister and brother later that evening at home; and Mr. King's telephone call to Paul).
2. An author usually shows what his characters are like by telling you what they say, what they do, what they think about and what others say about them. As they read, the students should concentrate their attention on the traits and motives of the characters in this story.

Paul Carson:

sharp-eyed: He could, at one glance, recognize the driver in a passing car as the criminal in the newspaper.

cautious: He followed the driver all the way to the house in order to get as much evidence as possible.

a little stubborn: Though the officer told him the criminal had been arrested that morning, he still in-

sisted that the man he had shut up was a criminal too.

sensitive about his reputation: Though he wanted the reward as eagerly as his sister, he did not say so openly. Instead, he made some high-sounding excuses. He said he wanted to help the police catch the criminal; he had a duty to protect his friend's property while he was away on holiday; he did not want to disappoint his sister because she wanted the money so much.... Later that evening at home, he was more worried about being laughed at than sorry for wrongfully shutting up the American visitor.

Nora:

straightforward: She said what was on her mind. She wanted the reward badly and said so frankly.

simple-minded: She planned how to spend the money before she got it; she answered the newspaper man's questions without thinking, just because he had a nice face.

the American visitor:

kind at heart but ugly-looking: Though Paul had wrongfully shut him up, he did not take it to heart. Instead, he thanked Paul for helping him find his old family house.

understanding: He knew Paul had chased him mainly for the fifty pounds, so he offered him the

same amount of money. In this way he showed his gratitude without wounding Paul's pride.

3. Comments

This is a humorous story designed to entertain. The plot revolves around an American who is trying to find his ancestral home in England and a local resident who desires to protect his friend from a suspicious stranger and earn a reward.

This story illustrates what happens when one "jumps to conclusions" without sufficient evidence. Circumstantial evidence seemed to indicate that the stranger was a criminal. The actions of Paul Carson are understandable, given the information he had.

Ask your students if they have ever "jumped to a conclusion" and then found out they were completely wrong. Was it a serious mistake? Was it a funny mistake? What should a person do when he makes such a mistake?

Is it possible to tell much about a person by his outward appearance? Are first impressions usually right?

III. Sentences for the students to remember

1. When Paul Carson saw it (the big red car) coming towards him, he stopped his own car at the side, to make room for it to pass. (L. 1)
2. Men like him use a different car every week. (L. 23)

3. To get our fifty pounds, we must be able to tell the police as much as possible. (L. 27)

If you hear me call, drive up to the house as quickly as you can. (L. 42)

He ran back to the car as fast as he could. (L. 50)

4. He ran across the garden and shut the door. Then he fixed it so that it could only be opened from outside. (L. 47)

IV. Translation of some difficult sentences from the text

1. Then he started walking towards an old white house, which was half-hidden by trees a little way from the road. (L. 34)

然后他朝一座白颜色的旧房子走去,那白房子离大路不远,半隐半现在一片树林后。

2. I'm going across the field to the side of the house. (L. 41)

我穿过空地绕到房子的一侧。

3. Paul did not wait to talk. He ran back to the car as fast as he could. (L. 50)

保罗顾不上说什么,尽快跑回汽车里。

4. He jumped to his feet when he saw a policeman. (L. 76)

一见警察他霍地站起身来。

5. His face was getting redder every second. (L. 80)

他越说脸涨得越红。

6. That boy's bottom will hurt him before I've finished, or