



清华大学 名师指导
Tsinghua University

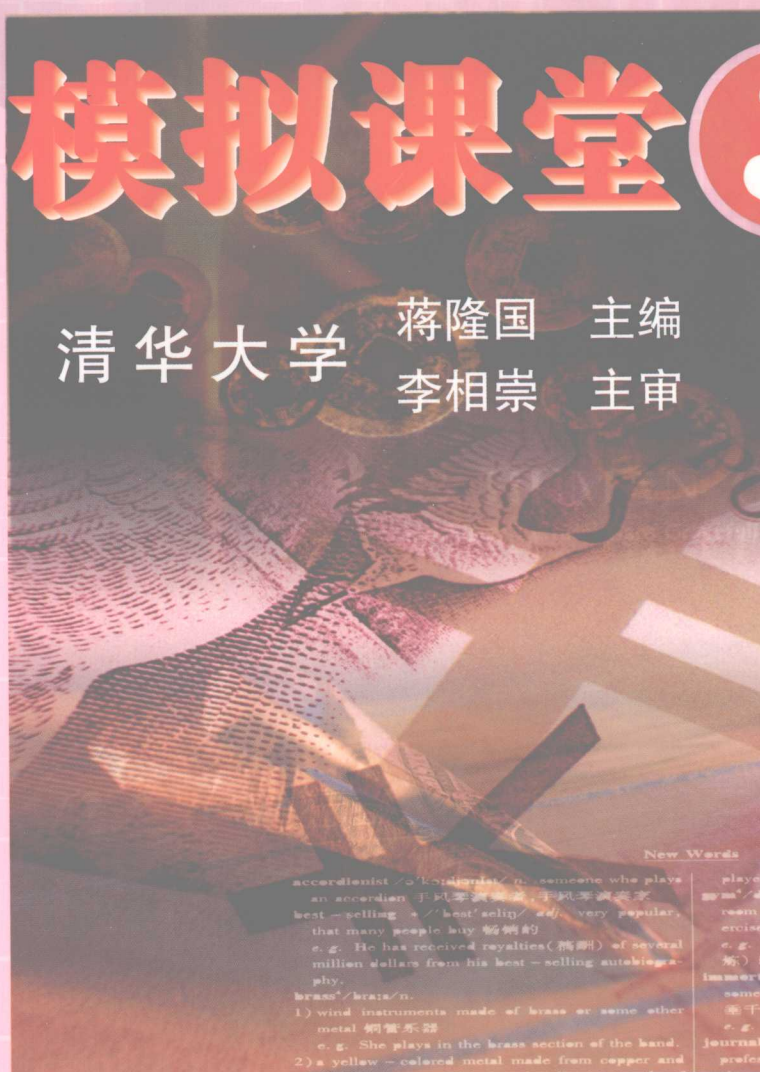
高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书

新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

模拟课堂 3

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New Words

accordionist /ə'kɔ:liənɪst/ n. someone who plays an accordion 手风琴演奏者; 手风琴演奏家
best-selling + /best'selɪŋ/ adj. very popular, that many people buy 畅销的
e.g. He has received royalties (稿酬) of several million dollars from his best-selling autobiography.

brass /bræs/ n.
1) wind instruments made of brass or some other metal 铜管乐器
e.g. She plays in the brass section of the band.
2) a yellow-colored metal made from copper and zinc 黄铜
e.g. The door handles are made of brass and need cleaning and polishing regularly.

corresponding /kən'spɒndɪŋ/ adj. matching or connected with something you have just mentioned
e.g. I found a book corresponding to the one I had lost last year.
earnest /'ɜ:nɪst/ adj. very serious and sincere 认真的, 诚挚的
e.g. I was quite first-earnest effects, she could not find a job.

At school, he was very earnest but not very earnest in his work.

player Annie happened to be the best.
gymnasium /'dʒɪmæziəm/ n. a building or room designed or equipped for indoor sports, exercise, or physical education 体育馆, 健身房
e.g. When the kids are getting, I work out (锻炼) in the gym.
immortalize + /'ɪmɔ:ltalaɪz/ n. make someone or something famous for a long time 使不朽, 使永垂青史
e.g. The poem immortalized the hero.
journalism + /'dʒɜ:nəlɪzəm/ n. the activity or profession of writing for newspapers or magazines, or of broadcasting news on TV or radio 新闻, 新闻工作
e.g. She plans to go into journalism when she leaves college.
mosquito /mə'skɪtəʊ/ n. a small flying biting and bloodsucking insect 蚊子
e.g. 1) Mosquitoes spread malaria (疟疾) in some parts of the world.
2) Pushing aside the mosquito net, I rose from the bed and went to the washroom.
multimedia /mʌltɪ'mɪdiə/ adj. relating to several media, such as video, music, and computerized images and text 多媒体的
e.g. They used a multi-media presentation to show that their city could hold the Olympic Games.



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清华大学名师指导

新编大学英语

模拟课堂(3)

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前言

本套丛书是根据教育部颁布的最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》，结合外语教学与研究出版社出版、浙江大学编写的《新编大学英语》教材进行编写的。本套丛书根据大纲规定的能力培养要求以及教学实践中遇到的问题进行讲解，其内容纲目并举，具有很强的严谨性和科学性。本套丛书由清华大学蒋隆国教授组织北京数十所高等院校的具有多年英语教学经验的一线大学教授进行编写的，其学术背景在当今教育界极具影响力，他们在教学实践中对课本反复推敲，加以经验的总结，共同完成了本套丛书的编写。因此，本套丛书无论其内容还是其编者堪称同类书的巅峰之作。

本套图书共分四册，是针对高等本科院校学生使用的英语教材配套辅导，以模拟课堂的形式着重讲解教材中的词组、短语、语法以及课文中的难点，并把知识点有机结合起来，旨在帮助学生更好的理解每一篇课文，从而提高其英语水平。

本套图书主要适用于《新编大学英语》为教材的师生和院校，是《新编大学英语》教材的必要补充和延伸，编者的目的是让学生把课堂上遗留、质疑的知识点通过本书，达到自我消化、自我理解。

本套丛书具有以下特点：

一、全面性的内容

本套丛书与教材配套，内容丰富详尽，涵盖词汇、语法、课文参考译文、长难句分析、课后练习参考答案、四、六级模拟题与真题(1~2册)等多项知识结构讲解，您可以根据本套丛书全面地掌握课本中的内容。再者本套丛书与以往只注重语法分析而不注重课堂的编写方案划清了界线，编者针对学生在课堂上的学习状况，采用模拟课堂的独特视角来编著本套丛书，全面、详尽、透彻地分析了课文中的疑难杂句，把庞杂的知识点编织成行之有序的知识脉络，因此本书的价值在于它的参考性和指导性，是一套既全面又实用的参考书，配合《新编大学英语》教材在课堂上同时使用，可以达到事半功倍的学习效果。

二、针对性的指导

为帮助学生系统地掌握英语课本上的知识和语法，本书编者从英语教学大纲对学生的要求和学生在课堂上理解的局限性入手，再针对学生吸收知识的习惯，精心编写了本套教材辅导书。有的放矢地对某些薄弱环节进行了行之有效的知识讲解，例如，对课本的字、词、句的精辟的阐述，我们从每课挑选出来10~20个四、六级单词，对每个单词我们给出了各种详尽的短语及例句，让读者在全面了解新单词的同时，加深对词汇的理解记忆。再如对课后练习题的答案讲解中，我们不但给出了答案，而且还给出具体的分析和部分题目的译文，让读者不仅知其然，而且知其所以然。

三、系统性的结构

本书以模拟课堂的形式再现了课堂上的知识,让学生对每课的知识点一目了然。为了更好的突出本书科学的结构性,本书紧靠教材,其内容重点突出,我们还根据读者的需求和图书市场的反馈信息,制定了详尽的编写体例和版式设计,其主要目的还是为了给广大读者以清晰的指导,因此,我们也坚信本套丛书将使读者感到如同亲临名师指导。

本书在编写的过程中,由于时间仓促,再者囿于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

编委会

2004年8月

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Unit One

Myths and Legends

Joy can often be found in the midst of tribulations, and some unexpected disappointment may arise just when you think you have gained your desire.

——Tending the Root of Wisdom



苦心中,常得悦心之趣;得意时,便生失意之悲。



——摘自《菜根谭》



Are you going to buy a lottery ticket?

你买彩票吗?



No, I'm not.

不买。



Don't you believe in luck?

你相信运气吗?



I'm a great believer in luck, and I find the harder I work, the more luck I have.

我相信运气,而且我发现越努力就会有越多的幸运降临。





1. An Argument about the Sun

1) Useful Words and Phrases:

In my opinion ...

e. g. In my opinion, there is something in what he says. 依我看,他说的有点道理。

My answer is / would be that ...

e. g. My answer is that nothing can be 100 percent sure. 我的答案是没有什么事情是百分之百肯定的。

The reason ... is that / because ...

e. g. The reason she's so irritable is that she's tired. 她如此易怒的原因是她累了。

It is due to the fact that ...

e. g. It is due to the fact that they had very little experience. 那是因为他们缺乏经验。

It is not because (of) It is because (of) ...

e. g. It is not because he is hungry to eat so much. It is because he is greedy.

他吃那么多,不是因为他饿了,而是因为他很贪婪。

give out (释放出) angle(角度) vary(变化) optical illusion(视觉错觉) horizon(地平线) distance(遥远, 距离) atmosphere(大气) penetrate(穿透) knowledgeable(知识渊博的) limitations(局限性) natural phenomena(自然现象) curious(好奇的) jump to conclusion(草率地下结论) aspect(方面)

2) Sample:

① Both the children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the day. 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 conclusion.

2. Bedtime Stories

Sample

Sleeping Beauty

Long ago there lived a king and a queen and never a day passed but they said: "Oh, if only we had a child!"

and yet they never had one. Then one day when the queen was taking her bath, a frog crawled ashore out of the water and said to her: "Your wish is to be granted; before a year is over you will give birth to a daughter." It happened as the frog had said, and the queen gave birth to a little girl of such beauty that the king was beside himself with joy and ordered a great feast. He invited to it not only his relatives and friends and acquaintances but also the wise – women of the land, in the hope that they would show the child affection and favour. There were thirteen of them in his kingdom, but because he had only twelve golden plates for them to eat from, one of them had to stay at home. The feast was celebrated with great magnificence, and when it was over the wise – women bestowed (给予) their magic gifts on the child: one gave her virtue, another beauty, a third wealth, and so on, till she had everything in the world you could wish for. Just as the eleventh of them had spoken her spell, the thirteenth suddenly entered. She meant to avenge (报复) herself for not having been invited, and she cried out in a loud voice: "In her fifteenth year the princess shall prick (刺) herself on a spindle (锭子) and fall dead." And then she left the hall. Everyone was horrified, but then the twelfth wise – woman, who still had not uttered her wish, stepped forward; she could not cancel the evil spell but only lessen its effect, so she said: "But the princess shall not fall into death, only a deep sleep lasting a hundred years."

The king, who dearly wished to protect his beloved child from this misfortune, gave orders that every spindle in his kingdom was to be burnt. But the blessings of the wise – women on the girl were all fulfilled, for she was so beautiful, well behaved, kind and intelligent that no one could look at her without loving her. It happened that on the very day she was to reach the age of fifteen the king and queen were not at home and the girl stayed behind in the palace all by herself, so she explored everything, looked at the rooms and bedrooms just as she pleased, and finally came to an old tower. She climbed to the top of the narrow spiral stair and came to a little door. She opened it and there, in a little room, sat an old woman with a spindle, busily spinning (纺纱) her flax (麻布). "Good morning, old lady," said the princess, "what's that you're doing?" "I'm spinning," said the old woman, nodding her head. "And what's this funny little thing jumping about?" asked the girl. And she took the spindle in her hand and wanted to learn how to spin too. But she had scarcely touched it when the spell was fulfilled and she pricked herself in the finger.

The moment she felt the prick she fell down on the bed that was standing there, and lay in a deep sleep. And this sleep spread over the entire palace; the king and queen, who had just got back and entered the hall, began to fall asleep, and so did their whole court with them.

Round the palace a thorn thicket (灌木丛) began to grow, which grew taller every year and in the end surrounded the entire castle and grew up above the top of it so that you couldn't see any castle any more, not even the flag on the roof. But the legend of the lovely sleeping princess was told in the land, so that from time to time princes would come and try to force their way through the thicket into the castle. But none of them succeeded, because the thorn bushes gripped each other as if they had hands, and the young men got trapped among them, and couldn't free themselves and died a piteous death. After many many years another prince came to that country and heard the story. He had also heard stories that many princes had already come and tried to force their way through the thorns but had died miserably. Then the young man said: "I'm not afraid; I'll go out and find this beautiful princess."

The hundred years had just passed, and the day had come on which the princess was to wake up. When the prince approached the thorn thicket, the thorns had all turned into enormous beautiful flowers, which parted (分开) of their own accord and let him through unharmed, and behind him they closed up again and made a hedge (树篱). In the palace courtyard he saw all the horses and the brindled hunting – hounds lying asleep, and on the roof the pigeons were roosting (栖息) with their heads tucked under their wings. Then he went further and saw the whole court lying asleep in the hall, and up there beside the throne lay the king and the queen. Then he went still further, and everything was so silent that he could hear his own breathing; and in the end he came to the tower and opened the door of the little room where the princess was sleeping. There she lay, and she was so beautiful he couldn't take his eyes off her, and he stooped down and kissed her. As his lips touched hers, the princess opened

her eyes, woke up and smiled at him. Then they went downstairs together, and the king woke up and so did the queen and the whole court, and they looked at each other in astonishment. And after that the wedding of the prince with Briar-Rose was celebrated with great magnificence, and they lived happily till the end of their days. (1005 words)

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 (自相矛盾)

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

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce(刺) 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(穿不透) shield to coexist(同时存在) with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.



II. Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

pup (puppy) *n.* 小狗 a young dog

retriever *n.* 找回猎物的犬

retrieve *v.* get back

a big flock of ducks 一大群鸭子

flock *n.* 羊群, (禽、畜等的) 群

be heavy with pups; be pregnant with pups 怀孕

take off 迅速离开

show up 出现, 露面

shoreline *n.* 海岸线

pregnancy *n.* 怀孕

give birth to 生(孩子), 生产

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, from which we can see Moody is very proud of his dog.

Exercise 2

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

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."

Listening II

preacher *n.* 传教士

Reverend *adj.* 可尊敬的, 教士的, (对牧师的尊称, 前面与 the 连用)

carve *v.* 雕刻, 切开

shed *vt.* 流出, 落下

shed some tears 流泪, 落泪

yell *vi.* 大叫, 呼喊

damned *adj.* 该死的, 被咒骂的

roast two ducks 烤了两只鸭子

eat up 吃光

sharpen his knife on the oil stone 在油石上磨刀

shout back over his shoulder 回头喊到

damned *int.* 该死的

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 guests, but the ducks to the father.

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."

Listening III

6

barrel maker

做桶匠

blacksmith

n. 铁匠

Illinois

n. 伊利诺斯州(美国州名)

sleek

adj. 圆滑的

peer

vi. 凝视, 窥视

the best mouse catcher 最好的捕鼠能手

a piece of machinery 一个机器

machinery 不可数名词

paw

n. 爪子

pretty soon

很快

peer out

凝视, 费力地看

quick as a flash

快如闪电

in no time

立刻, 马上

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.

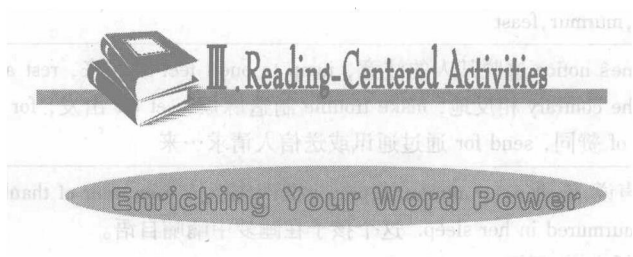
After dark, the cat got down in front of a mouse-hole and waited. Pretty soon a mouse 10) peered out cautiously. Quick as a flash the cat 11) seized it with his good paw and knocked it on the head with his wooden one. In no time, that cat had 12) eighteen mice piled up in front of the mouse hole.

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. 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.

Tapescript

(见 Exercise 1)



1) 【答案】C

【译文】奥康瓦听到,从小木屋里远远传来的时不时的被歌声打断的低声细语。这时他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。

A. break 的过去分词,表示“毁坏;弄坏” B. 泄露;发布;透露(消息) C. 中断,打断

2) 【答案】C

【译文】他们用染料把身体染成深红色并画上美丽的图案。

A. (从银行)取钱 B. 沿着某一方向拉动 C. 绘画

3) 【答案】A

【译文】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。

A. 获得,采取 B. 需要 C. 理解,领会

4) 【答案】B

【译文】天上的主人希望我们遵守这个古老的习俗。

A. 承兑支票 B. 遵守,履行 C. 感到荣幸,光荣

5) 【答案】A

【译文】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看见过也没有梦见过的美味佳肴。

A. 呈献,赠与 B. 带到大众面前 C. 介绍

6) 【答案】B

【译文】这儿的习俗是先请发言人吃,然后才轮到其他人。

A. 为...服务;效劳;为...工作 B. 提供,准备和提供(如食物);上(菜,饭,茶等) C. 发球

7) 【答案】A

【译文】鹦鹉满口答应一定把这个口信带到,然后窃笑着飞走了。

A. 投递,运送 B. 陈述,讲演 C. 分娩

8) 【答案】B

【译文】她很惊讶地发现她卧室门上有一块金牌子,上面刻着“美女的居室”。

A. (餐具)盘子 B. 金属板 C. 镀(金,银等)

9) 【答案】B

【译文】商人到了港口,可是船已经沉了,最后他还是一无所有。

A. 血管,脉管 B. 船;舰 C. 器皿;容器

10) 【答案】A

【译文】“我要被饿死或被狼吃掉,再也见不到我可爱的女儿们了。”他伤心地想到。

A. 仔细考虑 B. 反射 C. 表达;反映

In-Class Reading

C 词汇与短语

四级词汇	dye, famine, invitation, palm, preparation, spite
六级词汇	eloquent, murmur, feast
惯用短语	escape one's notice 逃脱某人的注意, jump to one's feet 跳起来, rest assured (that) 尽可放心, on the contrary 相反地, make trouble 制造麻烦, set off 出发, for the occasion 临时, in approval of 赞同, send for 通过通讯或送信人请求...来

- (1) **murmur** *v. / n.* 低声说, 低语 *e. g.* murmur a prayer 低声作祈祷 a murmur of thanks 道谢的低语声
 【例句】The child murmured in her sleep. 这个孩子在睡梦中喃喃自语。
 【同义词】whisper 低声说; 耳语
- (2) **feast** *n.* 盛宴 *vt.* 款待, 享乐 *vi.* 参加宴会, 享受
 【例句】We feasted on chicken and coconuts. 我们吃鸡肉和椰子果, 大饱口福。
 【同义词】banquet *vt.* 设宴招待; *vi.* 参加宴会; 大吃大喝 *n.* 酒宴
 【短语搭配】feast (one's) eyes on 大饱眼福视觉上得到快乐和满足
 【例句】Our reporter feasted his eyes on the beautiful scene of Venice. 我们的记者饱览了威尼斯美丽的景色。
- (3) **dye** *n.* 染料, 染色 *v.* 染
 【例句】This material dyes easily. 这种材料容易上色。
 She dyed her hair black. 她把头发染黑了。
 【同义词】color *vt.*, *vi.* 为...着色; 染色
 【反义词】bleach *vt.*, *vi.* 漂白, 变白
- (4) **preparation** *n.* the state of having been made ready beforehand; readiness 准备, 预备
 【例句】He has never done enough preparations for his examinations. 他对考试是从来不做好充分准备的。
 【同根词】prepare *v.* 准备 be prepared for sth. / to do sth. 准备着 prepare (oneself) for 为...做准备 preparatory *adj.* 预备的
 【短语搭配】make preparations for 为...做准备 in preparation for 作为...的准备
- (5) **escape one's notice/ attention** 逃过某人的注意
 【例句】You cannot expect that something may escape the teacher's attention. 你不要奢望有什么能逃过老师的注意。
- (6) **famine** *n.* 饥荒
 【例句】Many people die of famine every year. 每年有很多人死于饥荒。
 【同义词】shortage, starvation, hunger
- (7) **spite** *n.* ①(in ~ of) 不顾, 不管; ②恶意, 怨恨
 【例句】In spite of great efforts we failed to carry our plans through. 尽管我们作出了巨大努力, 我们还是没能完成计划。
 He took my best toy just out of spite! 他仅仅出于怨恨拿走了我最好的玩具!
 【同义词】despite *prep.* 不管, 尽管
 【短语搭配】in spite of 虽然; 尽管...仍
- (8) **invitation** *n.* ①邀请, 招待; ②请柬; ③鼓励, 诱惑
 【例句】The article was an invitation for public protest against the newspaper. 那篇文章激起公众对该报的

解许多不同民族的风俗习惯。

【结构】None of the birds ^{主语} had heard of ^{谓语} this custom ^{宾语} but ^{连词} they ^{主语} knew ^{谓语} that Tortoise, in spite of his failings ^{让步状语从句} in other areas, was a widely traveled man ^{定语从句} who knew the customs of different peoples.

【分析】这是个由 but 引导的转折并列从句。hear of 意为“听说”；in spite of 相当于 despite, 表示“尽管”, widely traveled 是由“副词 + 动词的过去分词”构成的复合形容词, “游历广的, 见多识广的”。

- 4) The soup was brought out hot from the fire and in the very pot in which it had been cooked. (L. 44 - 45)

【译文】汤刚从炉子上烧好就连罐子一起热腾腾地端上来了。

【结构】The soup ^{主语} was brought out ^{谓语} hot ^{补语} from the fire ^{状语} and in the very pot ^{并列补语} in which it had been cooked. ^{定语从句}

【分析】hot 和 in the very pot 作 the soup 的并列主语补足语, the very pot 中 very 表示强调, 意思是 the same pot.

参考译文

为什么乌龟的背壳是不平整的？

奥康瓦听到,从小木屋里远远传来的时不时地被歌声打断的低声细语。这时他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。爱克蔚非和她的女儿,爱金玛,坐在一块小地毯上。现在,轮到爱克蔚非讲故事了。霎时,嘈杂声静了下来,所有的眼睛都转向他们最喜欢的讲故事能手。

“很久以前,”她开始讲道,“所有的鸟儿都被邀请到天上赴宴。他们非常高兴,开始为盛大的日子做准备。他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,他狡黠无比,诡计多端。他一听说有天上的盛宴,就不禁垂涎三尺。那些日子,他们正经历着一场饥荒,乌龟已经有两个月没有吃过一顿饱饭了。他的身体就像一段枯棍在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。于是他沉着稳健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,“故事关键就在这里。乌龟没有翅膀,于是他去找鸟儿们,请求跟他们一起去。”

“‘我们太了解你了’,鸟儿们听到他的请求后说道,‘你诡计多端而且忘恩负义。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,不再是你们以前所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。相反,我现在既体贴又善良。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,这盛大的日子终于到了。乌龟第一个到了集合地点。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,而且由于他能言善辩,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,尽管乌龟在其他方面不怎么地道,他却到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。于是他们每个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表示谢意。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看见过也没有梦见过的美味佳肴。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。乌龟用力嗅着香味,发出很响的声音。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:‘你们这个宴会是为谁准备的?’”

“‘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。’”