

# 新概念英语

## —发展技巧

### 教师参考 手册

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH  
DEVELOPING SKILLS  
Teacher's  
Reference Book

上海外语教育出版社

新概念英语

(教师参考手册)

技巧发展

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

DEVELOPING SKILLS

Teacher's Reference Book

江子翔 罗勤生 编著

新 概 念 英 语

技 巧 发 展

(教师参考手册)

江子翔 罗勤生 编著

---

上海外语教育出版社印刷出版

(上海西体育会路119号)

新华书店上海发行所发行

---

787×1092毫米 1/32 10.25印张 230千字

1986年7月第1版 1986年7月第1次印刷

印数:1—30,000册

统一书号: 7218·183 定价: 1.60元

## 说 明

本书系根据笔者平日所写教案整理而成，内容包括课文介绍、注释、问题及练习，可供教师参考，亦可作为自学手册。

由于笔者担任“技巧发展”(Developing Skills)一书的教学工作为时甚短，水平有限，疏漏及错误之处尚希读者指正。

# CONTENTS

## UNIT ONE

1. A Puma at Large .....	1
2. Thirteen Equals One .....	7
3. An Unknown Goddess .....	11
4. The Double Life of Alfred Bloggs .....	15
5. The Facts .....	19
6. Smash and Grab .....	23
7. Crazy .....	28
8. A Famous Monastery .....	33
9. A Trip to Mars .....	37
10. The Loss of the 'Titanic' .....	42
11. Not Guilty .....	48
12. Life on a Desert Island .....	53
13. 'It's Only Me' .....	58
14. A Noble Gangster .....	62
15. Sixpence Worth of Trouble .....	67
16. Mary had a Little Lamb .....	71
17. The Greatest Bridge in the World .....	75
18. Electric Currents in Modern Art .....	80
19. A Very Dear Cat .....	84
20. Pioneer Pilots .....	88

## UNIT TWO

21. Daniel Mendoza .....	93
22. By Heart .....	99
23. One Man's Meat is Another Man's Poison ...	104
24. A Skeleton in the Cupboard .....	110
25. The 'Cutty Sark' .....	116
26. Wanted: a Large Biscuit Tin .....	122
27. Nothing to Sell and Nothing to Buy .....	128
28. A Pound too Dear .....	133
29. Funny or Not? .....	139
30. The Death of a Ghost .....	145
31. A Lovable Eccentric .....	150
32. A Lost Ship .....	155
33. A Day to Remember .....	160
34. A Happy Discovery .....	165
35. Justice Was Done .....	170
36. A Chance in a Million .....	175
37. The Westhaven Express .....	180
38. The First Calendar .....	185
39. Nothing to Worry About .....	191
40. Who's Who .....	196

## UNIT THREE

41. Illusions of Pastoral Peace .....	201
42. Modern Cavemen .....	208
43. Fully Insured .....	214

44. Speed and Comfort .....	219
45. The Power of the Press .....	224
46. Do It Yourself .....	230
47. Through the Earth's Crust .....	237
48. The Silent Village .....	243
49. The Ideal Servant .....	249
50. New Year Resolutions .....	255
51. Automation .....	261
52. Mud is Mud .....	266
53. In the Public Interest .....	272
54. Instinct or Cleverness? .....	278
55. From the Earth: Greetings .....	284
Passage 56 .....	291
Passage 57 .....	298
Passage 58 .....	303
Passage 59 .....	308
passage 60 .....	314

## UNIT ONE

### **Passage 1      A Puma at Large**

#### **I. What the passage is about:**

The passage begins with a description of pumas. Then it goes on to say that reports were received by London Zoo that a puma had been spotted 45 miles south of London. Next, there follows an account of the hunt for the puma which proved to be both difficult and fruitless. The last sentence winds up the passage by saying that the puma is still at large, thus referring back to the title "A Puma at Large".

#### **II. Notes to the text:**

1. puma—a large American animal of the cat family  
Other animals of the family are: lions, tigers, leopards, etc. A puma is also called a cougar.
2. at large — at liberty; free  
e.g. The lion which escaped is still at large.  
The escaped prisoner (criminal, convict) remains at large.

3. cat-like (1.1) — feline; similar to cats  
Pumas are large animals similar to cats which can be found in America; they are large cat-like animals native *to* America.

4. spotted (1.4) — seen; identified; recognized  
e.g. I spotted (caught sight of) my friend at once among(in) the crowd.

I spotted him at once as a foreigner.

5. evidence (uncountable) (1.6) — Here, it means “reports of people who claimed to have seen the puma”.

6. began to accumulate (1.6) — began to pile up; mounted

7. felt obliged to investigate (1.7) — felt it necessary to investigate; felt compelled to look or inquire into the matter

oblige — to bind morally or legally

e.g. I was obliged to go there yesterday.

The law obliges us to respect the traffic lights.

8. and experts confirmed that a puma will not attack a human being unless it is cornered (1.16) — and expert verified that a puma will not set on a human being unless it is driven into a corner or unless it is in an awkward and difficult situation from which escape is difficult.

9. Wherever it went, it left behind it a trail of dead deer and small animals like rabbits (1.19) — No

matter where it went, it left behind it traces of or a series of dead things.

Note the different uses of the words "trail", "trace" and "track".

- (1) trail — a track or smell (scent) to be followed in hunting. It may be either a continuous or discontinuous chain (line) of marks left by anything.

e.g. The car left a trail of dust behind it.

The dogs found the trail of the rabbits.

(cf. The dog trailed the rabbits, i.e. followed the track of the rabbits.)

- (2) track — a line of marks left by a vehicle, person, animal, etc. when passing along. It's the line which has been beaten out or made by stamping.

e.g. They followed the tracks left by the puma.

The dog is on the track of the game.

They tracked the plane with a searchlight (= followed the track of the plane).

- (3) trace, — mark, sign, etc. showing that sb. (sth.) has been present or sth. has existed or happened.

It's mostly a sort of indistinct and often temporary mark, e.g. paw prints, etc.

e.g. The police were unable to find any trace

of the thief.

No trace (trail) of the puma has been found.

The hunters traced the fox to its den.

We should trace the rumour to its source.

10. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in this country (1.24) — Since no pumas had been reported lost (said to be missing)
11. It's disturbing to think that... (1.27) — It's worrisome (worrying, disquieting) to think that ...

### III. Questions on the text:

1. What kind of animals are pumas?
2. What reports were received by London Zoo?
3. Where had the puma been spotted?
4. How were the reports taken by experts from the Zoo?
5. Why did experts finally decide to investigate?
6. Where did the hunt for the puma begin?
7. Why did they begin to hunt at that particular place?
8. Did the puma attack the woman?
9. Did the fact that the animal didn't attack the woman picking blackberries convince the experts that it wasn't a puma after all? Why or why not?

10. Why were the experts finally convinced that the animal *was* a puma? Did they know where the puma came from?
11. Why did the experts believe the puma must have belonged to a private collector?
12. How long did the hunt continue? Was the hunt successful?

#### IV. Exercises:

##### 1. Comprehension and Précis:

Reports of a puma having been spotted were received but experts did not take them seriously at first. As similar reports poured in, they began to investigate. The hunt started in a village where it was first seen by a woman. But it moved to other places, leaving behind a trail of dead animals. Paw prints and puma fur were found and cat-like noises heard at night; it was once seen up in a tree. The hunt proved both difficult and fruitless.

(82 words)

##### 2. Composition:

The blanks may be filled in with the following:

- (1) picking blackberries
- (2) to stop working and go home
- (3) getting ready to leave
- (4) the bushes
- (5) looked like (resembled) a cat

- (6) it had a long slender body and a long tail  
and was much bigger than a cat
- (7) ran towards her
- (8) attack her
- (9) began to scream for help at the top of her voice
- (10) turned and ran away
- (11) seized (upon) her chance
- (12) she had seen a puma
- (13) did not take her seriously (pooh-poohed her  
story)

(68 words)

## Passage 2

## Thirteen Equals One

### I. What the passage is about:

The passage is about a church clock striking thirteen times when it was one o'clock. The clock had been damaged during the war and been silent ever since. One night the vicar was woken up by the striking of the clock. Exceedingly surprised, he got up, went up into the clock tower and found the local grocer up there repairing the clock. It was working all right except for the fact that it would strike thirteen times at one o'clock. The passage is entitled "Thirteen Equals One" from what the vicar said in the last paragraph.

### II. Notes to the text:

1. vicar (1.1) — clergyman of the Church of England; a parish priest
2. Our vicar is always raising money for one cause or another (1.1) — is continually (repeatedly) trying to get money or asking people for donations  
Here, the adverb "always" means "again and again" or "repeatedly"; it is usually used with the continuous tense.

e.g. He's always grumbling.

You're always making fun of me.

3. with a start (1.9) — with a sudden fear
4. Armed with a torch (1.12)—Equipped with a flash-light; taking an electric torch with him; carrying a torch
5. "Whatever are you doing up here Bill?" (1.18) —  
"What on earth (in the world; the devil; the hell; the deuce; the dickens) are you doing here?"
6. "... I was hoping to give you a surprise" (1.20) —  
I had meant to give you a surprise.
7. but I'm afraid that ... (1.24) — but I regret to say that ...

### III. Questions on the text:

1. What's the vicar always doing?
2. Did the church clock ever strike the hours?  
Does it still strike the hours? Why not?
3. What woke the vicar up one night?
4. What time was it when he woke up?
5. How many times did the clock strike?
6. Where did the vicar go? Why did he go there?
7. What did he take with him?
8. Whom did he see in the clock tower?
9. What was Bill Wilkins doing up there?
10. Why was the vicar so surprised to see Bill Wilkins  
in the clock tower? (Because it was an unusual

hour to find him there.)

11. What did Bill say he was trying to do?
12. How long did he say he had been coming up there?
13. Why hadn't Bill told the vicar what he intended to do?
14. Was the vicar annoyed to have been woken up?  
How do you know?
15. Was the grocer satisfied with his own work?  
How do you know?
16. What did the vicar say to make Bill feel better?

#### IV. Exercises:

##### 1. Comprehension and Précis:

One night the vicar woke up at one o'clock but the clock was striking thirteen times. Exceedingly surprised, he went up into the clock tower to see what was going on up there. "What are you doing up here, Bill?" he said. Bill replied that he was repairing the clock and had somehow succeeded. The trouble, he said, was that at one o'clock it would strike thirteen times. The vicar was pleased and offered Bill a cup of tea downstairs.

(80 words)

##### 2. Composition:

###### A Sticky Business

In the centre of a small village in south

England stood a church with a clock tower. The big clock struck the hours day and night. In the early morning when they heard the clock striking, the villagers got up and began a new day's work. Late at night the striking of the clock warned them that it was time to go to bed.

One day the clock suddenly stopped and no one could explain why.

Everyone felt that life was not what it had been in the once peaceful and tranquil village. The villagers longed to hear the familiar striking of the clock again. The vicar was determined to get to the bottom of the matter, so he climbed into the tower! What was his amazement when he found that the clock had been invaded by bees, which were buzzing in and out of it! It was sticky with honey and wax and hence it broke down.

A beekeeper was called who first removed the queen bee with the result that all the other bees followed. The clock was cleaned and started to work again. Life in the village became peaceful and tranquil again and the villagers went about their business happily.

(205 words)