

高等学校教材

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

大学英语

精读 教师用书

INTENSIVE
READING
TEACHER'S BOOK



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大学英语

精 读

第四册

教师用书

翟象俊(主编)

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前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《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。

本教材重视英语语言基础,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

上述五种教程根据各自的课型特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订。

大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注,分工审阅了全套教材并提出宝贵意见。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,给予我们很大帮助和促进。

《大学英语》精读教程第四册教师用书,供教师参考使用。

本书教案由本教材试点班教师合作编写。编写时,严格按照教学大纲精读教材的要求,并力求反映近年来文理科英语教学改革成果。教案内容的编排侧重于学生综合运用语言技能的培养。编写人员有翟象俊(主编)、杨晨、任建国、张怡瑾、陈寅章。

在本书编写过程中,承英籍专家 Anthony Ward 协助审阅,并蒙程雨民教授和孙骊教授主审,特此一并致谢。

所附精读课文练习答案和精读课文参考译文,由精读教材编写组成员李荫华、王德明、夏国佐、陈伟德提供。

编 者

1990年4月

使用说明

本书是精读教程第四册的教师用书,内容包括第一至第十单元精读课文的教案,精读练习的答案和精读课文的参考译文。

各单元教案基本上按以下五部分编写:

(1) 背景材料 (Information Related to the Text) 包括作者生平、人物介绍、相关课文的英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。

(2) 导言 (Introduction) 包括说明课文主旨或介绍写作特色的开场白 (Introductory Remarks), 检查学生预习情况的课堂提问 (Introductory Questions) 和帮助学生领会课文以及培养学生语言技能的预备性课堂活动 (Warm-up Activity) 等。

(3) 语言点 (Language Points) 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。

(4) 课堂活动 (Suggested Activity) 主要包括对话 (Pair Work)、小组讨论 (Group Discussion)、表演片断 (Role Playing) 等。

(5) 补充练习 (Additional Exercises) 包括听写 (Dictation)、课文复述 (Guided Retelling)、课文摘要 (Guided Summary)、听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 等。

在具体安排教学活动时,教师可根据自己的教学实际情况删选使用上述内容。

编者

1990年4月于复旦大学

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Unit 1

BIG BUCKS THE EASY WAY

I. INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

1. Montgomery Ward & Company and Sears, Roebuck & Company

Montgomery Ward & Company is a United States retail and mail-order concern. Across the United States the company has more than 500 retail stores and 700 catalog stores. The company was founded as a mail-order business in Chicago in 1872 by A. Montgomery Ward, who adopted the policy "Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back". The first retail store was established in 1926. Today, Montgomery Ward & Company ranks as the second largest mail-order firm in the world. The world's largest mail-order concern is Sears, Roebuck & Company, which was founded in North Redwood, Minnesota in 1886.

2. Minimum Wage

Minimum wage is the smallest amount of money per hour that an employer may legally pay a worker. It is fixed by law, agreement, or other means. In the United States, minimum wage laws are made by the federal government and state and municipal governments. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, popularly known as the Federal Wage and Hour Law, established a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour. The minimum wage has since been increased by amendments to Fair Labor Standards Act in 1949, 1955, 1961, 1966, 1974 and 1977. The 1977 amendment raised the minimum wage in stages from \$ 2.65 an hour in 1978 to \$ 3.35 an hour by 1981.

II. INTRODUCTION

Introductory Remarks

In the United States of America family background or personal influence plays a much less important role than in many other societies. Anyone who wants to become successful has to rely mainly on his own efforts. That's why many American parents encourage their children to do part-time jobs while studying in college or even in high school. This is of great benefit to the young people not only financially but also in the development and formation of character, for in the process of work, they can learn a lot of things which are impossible for them to acquire from their textbooks at school. In this story, for instance, the two college sons have to develop management skills quickly in order to get their work done; they have to learn cooperation, team work, ef-

iciency and business ethics in order to meet the real world's deadlines. And the two youngest sons have also to learn that "you are never done with books", because books teach us knowledge and theories which are as important as, if not more important than, practical experience.

Written in a humorous style, the story also tells us as well as all those youngsters that there is no easy way to earn a lot of money in the United States. You have to learn quickly and work hard before you can get your share of money.

III. LANGUAGE POINTS

1. leisurely, lucrative work:

work that brings in a lot of money and can be done with ease

leisurely *a.*: (moving, acting, or done) without haste

Examples:

—When he lived in the country, he used to take a leisurely walk in the woods before supper.

—My father does everything in a leisurely manner.

2. ... I was comfortably settled in a hotel room ...:

... I was placed to rest comfortably in a hotel room ...

settle: place in a comfortable position; arrange to stay or rest in a certain place

Examples:

—The baby was comfortably settled in his cradle.

—After lunch, the old man settled himself comfortably in his armchair for a nap.

3. ... how my day had gone:

... if I had had a good day

4. "Super!" she snapped, "Just super! ..."

The verb "snapped" makes it clear that she was saying this in an ironical tone. As a matter of fact, her day was just awful.

5. Another truck just pulled up out front:

Another truck just stopped outside in front of our house.

pull up: come to a stop; bring to a stop

Examples:

—Bob was walking along the street when suddenly a car pulled up beside him.

—The driver pulled up (his car) at our door.

6. ... it will be four thousand of something:

... it will be four thousand advertising inserts for some other department store or company

7. Since you are responsible ...:

Since you have asked them to do this delivery work ...

8. The company had promised ...:

Here, the company refers to the newspaper company that couldn't produce their paper because of the strike.

9. **(a) piece of cake:** a colloquial phrase meaning "something that can be done or obtained very easily"

The phrase may have come from a comparison between the easiness of doing something and the pleasure of eating a good piece of cake.

Examples:

—The English test yesterday was a piece of cake. Most of us finished it in less than an hour.

—This job is anything but a piece of cake.

10. **"Just tell the boys to get busy." ...:**

"Just tell them to start working." ...

11. **Some are whole magazine sections:**

Some ad inserts are as thick as a whole magazine section, that is, 16 or 32 pages.

Here the word "section" means a sheet of paper which is folded after printing to form 16, 32, or 64 pages of a book or magazine.

12. **cram:** force or press into a small space; crowd

Examples:

—He crammed all his clothes into the bag.

—It's dangerous for so many people to be crammed into a bus.

13. **... take one each of the eleven inserts:**

... take one from each of the eleven inserts

14. **takeout restaurant:**

a restaurant where you can buy food to be eaten away from it. The food to be taken out is usually put in a plastic bag or a paper bag.

15. **... as if working its way out of the range of the human ear:**

... as if (her voice were) rising to such a pitch that it could no longer be heard by the human ear

According to acoustics (the branch of physics that studies sound), the human ear can only hear sounds with frequencies between 16 cps (cycles per second) and 20,000 cps.

16. **... she asked sweetly:**

The wife was greatly disturbed by what was going on at home and she was angry with her husband for the suggestion he had made to his sons. But she sounded sweet so that her husband might tell her the truth.

17. **... but knew better by now than to say so:**

... but had more sense by now than to speak the truth

The husband was well aware of his wife's anger and he didn't want to make her even angrier by telling her he was enjoying himself far away from home, while she was suf-

fering.

know better than to: be wise or well-trained enough not to

Examples:

—You should know better than to play football in the classroom.

—You should have known better than to make friends with such a mean person.

Do Ex.XIII on P.

18. "... In the language of diplomacy, there is 'movement':

As diplomats say, there is "movement" (i.e., some progress or advance).

19. They've been at it for hours:

They've been doing it (or busy over it) for many hours.

at: engaged in, busy over

Examples:

—Go and see what your mother is at now.

—Dr. Li is at breakfast. Will you please wait until he has finished?

20. ... but all this hasn't made a dent, not a dent, in the situation!

... but all this hasn't made the slightest change or improvement in the situation!

The word "dent" means "a hollow in a (hard) surface made by a blow or pressure."

Examples:

—The touch of his finger made a dent in my swollen face.

—The accident left a dent in his new car.

It can also be used figuratively to mean "progress", "a first step toward success", esp. in the phrase "make a dent in".

Examples:

—It's already 6 o'clock and we haven't made a dent in this pile of work.

—Peter studied all evening, but hardly made a dent in his homework.

21. It's almost as if the inserts keep reproducing themselves:

It seems that instead of being reduced, the inserts are increasing all the time.

22. ... one does not get the best out of employees by ...:

... one does not get the greatest possible amount of work out of his employees by ...

23. Obtaining an audience with son No.1:

Getting a chance to talk to my oldest son

The author is being humorous in writing so formally, for "audience" means "a formal meeting between somebody powerful and somebody less important", "a formal interview with a person of high rank".

Example:

—The American reporter requested an audience with the Pope / Queen / King / President.

The use of the word "obtaining" may suggest that his oldest son (son No.1) was reluc-

tant to talk on the phone.

And No.1 meaning "the chief person in an organization" may have been used here to imply that the oldest son is the most important person in the delivery business and in the household for the time being.

24. "I'll kill you if ...":

An informal and figurative way of saying: "I'll be very angry with you if ..."

25. cut into: reduce, decrease

Examples:

—The pollution of the river cut into the value of the houses in that neighborhood.

—The owner of the auto plant refused to raise the workers' wages, saying that it would cut into the profits.

26. There will be no eating or sleeping until it is removed:

(You will be so busy that) you will have no time for eating or sleeping until it is removed.

27. There was a short, thoughtful silence:

There was a short silence during which the son was thinking.

28. work vt.: produce, bring about, cause

Examples:

—The two-month military training has worked a change in his living habits.

—It is said that this new drug can work wonders.

—Owing to the precautionary measures they had taken, the typhoon did not work much damage.

29. The bonus program had worked until ...:

The bonus plan had been effective until ...

work vi.: be effective, have the desired outcome

Examples:

—I don't think your plan will work.

—It's no good trying that method, because it won't work.

30. ... the workers had no business settling for \$ 5 and a few competitive bonuses ...:

... the workers had no reason to be satisfied with \$ 5 and some bonuses for the fastest worker ...

have no business to do / doing sth.: have no reason or right to do sth.

Examples:

—Mary had no business to be so friendly to such a shameless person.

—You have no business saying such things about my brother.

settle for: agree to take or accept sth. in place of what is hoped for or demanded; be satisfied with (less)

Examples:

—Bill wanted \$ 1,000 for his used car but settled for \$ 600.

—Beth won't settle for being an ordinary housewife. She has decided to open a day nursery.

31. In mediation, the parties agreed on \$ 2 per hour.:

Through the mediation of a third party (most probably the mother), both sides accepted \$ 2 per hour as the wages of the younger children.

agree on: reach an agreement concerning (sth.); find (sth.) which is mutually acceptable

Examples:

—Through the mediation of friendly nations, the two sides agreed on a cease-fire.

—The war between the two countries has lasted more than a decade. It seems as if the two sides would never agree on an end to hostilities.

Cf. agree with: share the same view as (sb.); regard with favor or approval

Examples:

—I quite agree with you on this point.

—I don't agree with what you say.

agree to: accept or give consent to

Examples:

—The workers threatened to strike unless the employer agreed to the terms within twenty-four hours.

—He agreed to the proposal though he did not actually agree with it.

32. ... and a like amount for gifts:

... and a similar amount of money (\$ 40) for gifts

"Like" is used here as an adjective meaning "similar".

Examples:

—It won't work to give all the workers a like bonus. You should give higher bonuses to those who work harder and better.

—On his birthday Tom received \$ 20 from his father and a like sum from his mother.

33. This left them with \$ 185 each:

After they had settled their accounts in this manner, they left each of them \$ 185.

Or: This way of settling their accounts allowed them to make \$ 185 each.

The pronoun "this" can be used to refer to the idea of a preceding clause or sentence. Here "this" is used to refer to the manner in which the two brothers settled their accounts.

One more example:

—Bob had always had his own way at home, and *this* made him a poor roommate at college.

The verb "leave" is used here to mean "let stay or cause to be (in a certain condition)".

Examples:

—His illness left him with a weak heart.

—The seven-day strike left the railway system of that country in utter confusion.

34. Still, it was “enough”, as one of them put it, to enable them to “avoid indignity” for quite a while.:

Though \$ 185 was not much considering the long hours (91 hours) they worked, it was “enough” to enable them to “avoid (the) indignity” of asking their parents for money for a considerable period of time, as one of the boys said.

“Enough” and “avoid indignity” are in quotes because they were the words used by one of the boys.

put: express in words

Examples:

—Could you tell me how to put this in English?

—As Shelley put it, “If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?”

—Just as Mr. Raudsepp puts it, “Daydreaming is no substitute for hard work.”

35. ... out the front door: out of the front door

Here “out” is used as a preposition to show an outward movement. One more example:

—He went out the door. = He went out of the door.

36. I assumed their mother had enlisted them to remove junk for a trash pickup.:

I thought their mother had got their help in carrying out useless things for a garbage truck.

This sentence implies that usually it is the mother who removes junk to be collected by the garbage truck. That’s why the father first thought the goings-on of his two youngest sons “odd” and then assumed their mother had “enlisted” them to remove junk for a trash pickup (truck).

37. Investigation revealed that they were offering “for sale or rent” our entire library.

After I had asked them about it, I learned that they were presenting all our books for others to buy or rent.

38. may / might as well: have no strong reason not to

This phrase is used in an informal style to suggest that one should do something because there is nothing better, more interesting, more useful, etc. to do. There is no real difference between *may* and *might* here.

Examples:

—Since it’s such a fine day, we might as well go home on foot.

—We may as well finish the job, now that we’ve got so far with it.

—Since you are all here, I may as well tell you all about it.

IV. SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

Group Discussion

What are the advantages and disadvantages of college students doing part-time jobs?

The following is for the teacher's reference.

Advantages:

- 1) They can make some money for their own use—to buy books, to go travelling, etc.
- 2) They can learn some practical skills or techniques and form a sound attitude toward labor, either manual or mental.
- 3) They can learn more about the world they live in and how to get along with various kinds of people.
- 4) They can develop some good work habits and more importantly, a sense of responsibility.
- 5) With fewer hours for their studies, they may work even harder and make better use of their precious time.
- 6) Now that they have learned how hard it is to earn any money, they may become more thrifty or less wasteful in their daily life.

Disadvantages:

- 1) With less time for their studies, some students may fall behind.
- 2) With more money in their pockets, some students may form the bad habit of spending money freely.
- 3) A few students may become interested in nothing but money and profits and even break the law in order to make more money.

V. ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

1. Listening Comprehension

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD MANUAL LABOR

A characteristic of American culture that has become almost a tradition is the glorification of the self-made man—the man who has risen to the top through his own efforts, usually beginning by working with his hands. While the leader in business or industry or the college professor occupies a higher social position and commands greater respect in the community than the common laborer or even the skilled factory worker, he may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farm hand or laborer of some sort.

Most of the people who settled the United States were poor. The country they came to was a wilderness. Land had to be cleared of trees in order to make farms; mines had to be developed; houses, shops, and public buildings had to be built. Everyone had to help build them. Manual labor was highly valued. Later it was the man who worked with his head to achieve success in business and industry who was looked up to. Now there is in America a curious combination of pride in having risen to a position where it is no longer necessary to depend upon manual labor for a living and gen-

uine delight in what one is able to accomplish with his hands.

This attitude toward manual labor is seen in many aspects of American life. One is invited to dinner at a home that is not only comfortably but even luxuriously furnished, and in which there is every evidence of the fact that the family has been able to afford foreign travel, expensive hobbies, and college educations for the children; yet the hostess probably will cook the dinner herself, will serve it herself, and will wash the dishes afterward. In addition, she does most of her other household work; and even though her husband may be a professional man, he talks about washing the car, digging in his flower beds, or painting the house. His wife may even help him with these things, just as he often helps her with the dish washing. The son at college may wait on tables and wash dishes at a restaurant for his board, or during the summer he may work with a construction group on a new highway in order to earn his next year's school expenses.

True / False Statements

1. A self-made man is a man who has become successful in his business or profession through his own efforts. (T)
2. In the United States, common laborers occupy a higher social position than college professors. (F)
(College professors occupy a higher social position than common laborers in the United States.)
3. In America the person who commands a position of respect in the community generally finds it painful to admit that his father started life in America as a common laborer or farmhand. (F)
(He may take pains to point out that his father started life in America as a farmhand or common laborer. Here the phrase "take pains" means "make a special effort".)
4. The American attitude toward manual labor developed because most of the people who originally came to America were poor. (T)
5. While Americans take pride in having risen to a position where it is no longer necessary to depend upon manual labor for a living, they find real delight in what they can do with their hands. (T)
6. According to the passage, a woman whose husband earns a good salary may invite guests to a dinner she has cooked herself mainly because servants are impossible to get in America. (F)
(It is mainly because she takes pride in what she can do herself.)

2. Dictation

Many American teenagers earn a good portion of their college expenses by working during the summer as waiters or waitresses, construction workers, mothers' helpers, gas station attendants, telephone operators or messengers. They are not con-

cerned with status. Being unskilled, they try to find jobs at whatever level they can. They seek not only money, but also experience. They learn work habits, responsibility, the ability to take orders and to get along with a boss and different kinds of people.

Unit 2

DEER AND THE ENERGY CYCLE

I. INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

1. Deer and the white-tailed deer

Deer are found throughout North America, South America, Europe, Asia and North Africa. There are nearly 100 different kinds of deer. Some deer live in grasslands where they group together and browse on meadow herbs. Others live in forests and feed on leaves, twigs, buds and bushes. The female deer becomes pregnant annually in late autumn, producing one to three young in late spring or early summer. Fawns remain with their mothers for about a year. The normal lifespan is 15 to 20 years.

The white-tailed deer is the most common deer in the United States. Those found in the north are the largest, measuring four feet at the shoulders and weighing 200 to 400 pounds. The coat is shiny red in summer and blue-gray in winter. The underparts and tail are white. They live alone or in groups of one male and two or three females. They can run as quickly as 30 miles an hour and can leap as high as eight feet. They are destructive to orchards.

2. Energy Crisis

This phrase usually refers to a critical shortage in the supply of energy-producing fuels, such as gas, oil, and coal. During the early 1970's, the demand for petroleum increased sharply, and Western countries depended heavily on imported supplies. The situation became worse during the Arab-Israeli war of 1973, when the Arab nations reduced oil production and embargoed oil shipments to the United States and other countries that supported Israel, causing an acute energy shortage in these countries during the winter of 1973—1974.

II. INTRODUCTION

1. Warm-up Activity

Procedure

Step 1: Allow the students about 10 minutes to go over the text.

Step 2: Ask them to list the facts about the life of deer in the four seasons respectively.

Step 3: Sum up what the students have said as part of the introduction to the text.

For the teacher's reference

Summer: eat as much as they can, storing the excess in the form of fat; active in grow-