

高等学校英语教材配套辅导丛书  
**NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH**

# 新编大学英语 评点释译

茅风华 ◎ 主编



中国三峡出版社



# 新编大学英语 评点释译

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# 前 言

《新编大学英语评点释译》是根据外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新编大学英语》编写而成的课文配套辅导用书。本书旨在帮助使用《新编大学英语》的大学生及相当水平的学习者更好地理解课文，巩固语言知识，提高英语水平，同时也为顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试打下坚实的基础。在编写过程中，我们严格按照最新《大学英语教学大纲》的各项要求，遵从大学英语的教学特点，力求体现以学生为中心的思想，一切从学生的实际出发，力求为大家提供最大方便和最科学的学习方法。

本书具有以下几个显著特点，使其区别于其他的课文辅导书，而傲视同侪：

一、结构完整，内容全面。本书每单元均由七部分组成：①以本单元学习目标和重点词汇开始，使学生明确了该单元的学习重点；②听力练习答案及听力录音原文；③背景知识及篇章评点，并深入课文，针对大学英语四、六级考试，讲解重点、难点、考点，提供了大量必备基础知识；④课后练习有详尽的答案和解析；⑤备有课后阅读篇章评点、参考译文及其重点单词、难句的精确释义，方便学生课后自学；⑥教材中 **Further Development** 及 **Quiz** 部分的练习答案；⑦与课文完全同步的四、六级全真模拟题供学生自行模拟训练、答案及解析，以便掌握学习进度，为四、六级考试做准备。

English Texts &  
Chinese Trans-  
lations

课文原文与中  
文翻译对照

1. Words, Phrases  
& Idioms

单词、词组与短  
语

2. Key Sentences  
长难句

1. Phonetic symbols & Defini-  
tions

音标与释义

2. Derivatives & Similar Words

记忆法与近义词辨析

3. Examples

经典例句

4. Real Examination Questions  
in CET-4 & CET-6

历年四、六级考试真题

5. Explanations & Gloss

重点难点考点注解

6. Grammar & Syntax

语法与句法

二、上面的示例图充分说明本书：体例新颖，版面革命。在进行课文讲解时，本书创新地采用了两列平行对照结构：第一栏是中英文对照的课文，有利于学习理解篇章内容，第二栏则是重点词汇的音标释义、记忆方式及词汇在试题中的应用或者课文中的长难句解析。这种两列平行对照结构可视为对课文辅导类参考书的一种革命，非常方便学生的随堂学习和课下自学。同时在学习方式上也配合教材强调应用能力的宗旨，将传统的“词句篇”过程革命性地改变为分层次式“篇句词”的编排结构，从篇章到句子，再到短语和词汇。按部就班、循序渐进，彻底摆脱了传统语言教学中注意力只集中到句子的具体成份而不是整个句子的弊端，为掌握英语交流技能而进行训练。这种革命性的结构编排，同时从内容和形式两个方面突出强调“在语境中理解词句”的教学思想，走出了某些课文辅导书中大量堆砌单词和短语、忽视句篇而造成的“只见树木，不见森林”的误区，符合语言习得规律，易于把握，定能收到事半功倍的良好效果。

三、紧扣课本，体贴周到。本书每单元的各部分与原始教材各部分一一对应，学习、检索一目了然，使用起来非常方便，就像有位学问渊博、循循善诱的老师坐在身边，引导整个学习过程。对课后的阅读材料，提供了篇章评点、中文译文。同时编者考虑到读者的层次不一，水平有高低，在译文之外，本着提高对大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率的原则，有选择地对阅读材料中的难词难句进行了讲解，这样水平较高的学生可以通过阅读进一步巩固知识，而水平稍低的学生也不致感觉太吃力，这种设计既体贴又周到，照顾到各个层次的学生，必将获得广泛欢迎。

四、法用并重，鱼渔兼授。本书既强调基础知识学习，又重视技巧训练。课文讲解中教授了大量四、六级考试必考的单词、短语、习惯用语、语法点等，以求给学生打下扎实的语言基础；对课后练习，不仅提供了语言精练，表达准确的答案，还附了中文翻译和答案详解，使学生知其然并知其所以然，学会分析为什么对为什么不对，从而切实掌握许多好的学习方法和应试技巧，在今后遇到类似的练习或试题时，能举一反三，找出正确的解法。这样就把知识传授和方法点拨集于一体，既“授人以鱼”，又“授人以渔”，可谓英语学习和应试的全面解



决方案，以求使学习不走弯路，事半功倍。

五、同步真题，直指应试。本书各部分均选用大量大学英语四、六级历年考试中的真题作为例证和练习。尤其在单元的最后，根据课文中学习到内容，配套提供了四、六级的全真模拟题和答案详解，方便学习进行自测并验证学习效果。这里选用真题和逼真的模拟题，信度极高，学生可以从中学寻自己的不足，有助于指导复习应试，使学习与应试有机融合、无缝对接，不仅有助于学生对每课原有内容的理解和掌握，学到知识，锻炼能力，同时也可以使学生加深对英语四、六级考试的认识，提高了针对性，增强学生的学习和应试信心。

以上是本书的五大特点。本书编写的宗旨是：改进你的学习方法，提高你的应试技巧，增加你的英语实力。这也是我们对广大学生的衷心希望，最后祝同学们学习愉快，轻松过关。

风华英语新编大学  
英语课题研究组

2002年7月

## 我是如何取得四六级考试双100分的

——曹清燕同学大学英语学习心得谈

在2001年6月大学二年级时，我参加了大学英语四级考试，结果获得了满分100分。2002年1月也就是大三时，我参加了大学英语六级考试，结果又获得了满分100分。很多朋友和同学就问我：你是如何得双100分的？最开始，我只是对他们谈到一些零零散散的思路和心得，渐渐的，这种模糊的思路变得清晰，变得系统起来。我将这些思路和心得总结为自己的一套学习英语的方法，这两个100分证明了这套学习方法所体现出来的科学性和实用性。我想，这两个100分，不仅仅意味着这两张由国家教委颁发的证书对我的肯定，更重要的是，这两个100分，是对我所摸索出来的大学英语学习方法的一个最恰当的证明。

从一个高中生成长为大学生，步入一个全新的校园，投入一个崭新的世界，惊喜之余，我想，除了尽快的适应生活环境，新同学们更为关注的是如何更好的适应从高中学习方法到大学学习方法的转变，尤其在英语方面。很高兴出版社给了我这样一个机会让我把在大学英语四、六级这一具体领域里的一些行之有效的学习方法介绍给大家，希望更多的朋友能轻松通过四、六级考试。

作为一个大一新生，学习大学英语和高中英语有很大区别，因此不论在态度上，还是方法上我们都应有所调整。两者之间第一个最明显的差别就是大学英语一般一星期只有两次课，而高中英语课则每天都有。这样的差别对我们来说意味着什么呢？我们知道，英语是一门语言，它只能靠日积月累，慢慢提高，而不可能一蹴而就，所以每天都接触英语就显得至关重要。

那么，在大学，怎么做到这一点，使英语稳步提高呢？这就要合理地安排好大学的英语学习。在大一阶段，主要要注意三个环节：课前预习、课堂学习、课后复习。大学英语课文一般较长，词汇量大，指望课堂上把知识点全部掌握住是不大可能的，因此课前预习就成为决定英语成绩好坏的第一个重要环节。预习时，最好先看课文，在读课

It I was used to

文中记单词，而不要抱着课文后面的单词表背。因为那样记的话一方面不容易记住，另一方面可能不会真正应用这些单词。因为单词只有在具体的语言环境中记才是活的。而课文给我们提供了这样的一个恰当的语言环境。边读课文边记单词，必将事半功倍。第二个环节就是上课听讲，有些同学容易忽视这一点，认为老师讲的不过是书上有的，因此疏忽大意。其实听老师讲一遍后，会留下很深的印象，并且随着老师适时地反应，可大大提高自己的英语思维能力，并且大学课堂上有很多练习口语的机会，这样可提高自己的临场应变能力和口语水平。第三个环节就是课后复习，在这一阶段，一本合适的高质量的参考书便不可缺少，如与课文配套的课文辅导，这种书一般都有课文中的长难句解析，词汇注释及运用举例，还有配套的习题，这样可以很好地掌握并巩固所学知识。

上面只谈到了如何学课文，但大学英语的学习不仅仅是通过课文的学习就能完成的，适当地读点英文报纸，翻翻英文杂志，甚至看看英文小说都是非常意义和有趣的，也是对提高英语能力有帮助的。现在有很多报纸杂志都不错。如《中国21世纪报》《英语世界》等。尤其是《英语世界》，不仅内容丰富，而且每篇文章都有英汉对译，方便易学，并且好多四、六级的考试阅读材料都是从这里面选的。另外，听听英文广播、歌曲，看看英文电影也都是学英语的好方法，有空再到学校的英语角转转，则是应用英语、提高自己英语口语的好机会。但做这一点要有个前提，那就是要有备而去，预先准备一个话题，在与别人交谈时才能有话可说，才能占据有利的主动地位，这样才能有效地提高自己的口语水平。既然有这么多的活动，怎么去合理地安排时间呢？下面的例子提供给大家作为参考。以星期一和星期三有英语课为例。星期一上课前要把课文预习一遍，一般可放在上一个周末，仅用一个小时即可。星期一上课后要及时复习，同时作好星期三的准备工作。星期三上课后，可把复习及时搞完，一般挤出一个小时就可。在周末又开始新一轮的预习工作。而阅读报刊和杂志可放在没课的任何时间，特别大一课比较少，一般上午或下午只上两节课，课下不想进行专门的学习时，便可把这些时间用来读报刊杂志，只当消遣。周末想轻松一下就去看看英文影片等，早上最好用来听英文广播或者录音



等。

对大二、大三的学生来讲,学英语有了新的更高的任务和要求,因为他们要为英语四、六级考试准备,所以,学习方法和安排也就有了相应的变化。大体上来讲,大二和大三的学生的英语学习要放在四、六级备考上。在备考过程中,有这么一个总的原则:先局部,再整体。集中力量各个击破,最后胜出。具体来讲,就是先集中力量进行四、六级的阅读、词汇和听力和作文等专项训练,在打好这几方面的基础上,仔细研读历年真题,这一环节非常重要,然后进行集中的模拟训练。

具体时间安排如下:开始备考的第一个月,集中精力训练词汇,因为词汇是基础,它关系到阅读、听力、作文等各个环节。在此阶段,要选一本合适的词汇手册,另外还要选择专门的词汇练习题做,双管齐下,才能将词汇过关,最好能选购那种分单元的词汇用书,这样每天可以有一定的计划,每天完成一个单元,30天30个单元下来,词汇已经基本掌握了。

第二个阶段就是阅读的练习。阅读是重中之重,这点从它所占的分值中不难看出。阅读一方面要有方法方面的理论知识,另一方面要做大量的练习。这样才能提高阅读能力。因此,选择权威的参考书做指导的意义便不言自明。在这个阶段,一定是大量的练习,不是做一本资料就行的。只有大量地做,才能熟练掌握阅读技巧,摸索出其中奥秘。并且,记住:阅读非一天一日之功。所以一定要每天都练习,以求水平的相对稳定提高。好多同学是今天做好多,明天又不做了,这样子最容易使阅读能力水平不稳定。阅读只有在相对稳定的水平上,才能从一个平台跨到更高一层的平台。在训练阅读的同时,进一步加强词汇,阅读是扩大词汇量的好方法,把阅读中遇到的生词集中起来,通过查字典弄清意思,并不断地复习,但在做阅读题目的过程中,先别慌着查字典,因为有些题目就是要训练我们的猜词能力,在做完题目后再去查字典较好。做阅读一定要从作者的角度、观点出发,不可加入自己的主观判断,这就是阅读时的客观性要求。从文章中进行合理有据的推断。

在阅读有一定水平的基础上,增加听力的练习。听力相对简单,因为只要你听懂录音文字,就能做对题目。它不像阅读要进行复杂的分

析,它只需要简单的思维活动即可。但怎么样听懂?首先要选择合适的听力参考资料,刚开始最好由相对简单的开始,如《英语初级听力》,慢慢提高难度,如《英语中级听力》。但到后来,专门的听力应试书不可缺少,进行这样的练习,可提高应试能力,熟悉题型,训练做题技巧。这项工作可放在第三个月进行。但要注意的是,这个阶段不是只熟悉听力,而是在继续做阅读的同时练听力,阅读任何时候不能丢。需要注意的是做听力练习的时候,一定要提前把试题看一下,这样可有助于听懂。

第四、五个月就要研究真题、做模拟题了,这时至少每天一套题,另外再练练作文。

说到具体每天怎样安排这些活动,你可在晚上或白天自习时间训练除听力以外的那几项,在中午缩短一下午休时间,挤出半个小时至一个小时训练听力。阅读每天最好做四篇,也就是一个单元练习,估计做题再加上核对答案查单词需一两个小时,词汇也需要半个小时至一个小时,这些时间都可从自习时间中抽出来。作文一个星期写一篇就行了。但一定要坚持。相信只要你坚持,一定会成功。

在这里和大家简单的交谈了一下自己大学几年在学习英语方面的拙见,希望能给正在准备四、六级考试的同学们一些好的建议和思路,同时我想提醒同学们一点:对任何一门知识的掌握都不是凭着一时头脑的发热就能成功的,坚持,坚持,直到——成功!

如果大家想在这些方面和我交流一些心得体会的话,我将非常愿意和大家沟通。我是通信地址是:武汉市华中师范大学政法学院政教系99级。邮政编码:430075

曹清燕

2002年7月于华师桂子山

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# Unit 1 Myths and Legends

## 学习目标和重点

### ① 重点单词

eloquent	failing	faithfully	famine	feast	grumble
invitation	preparation	spite	discover	approve	occasion
deliver	trouble	assure	spoil	jealousy	reflect
depart	argument	virtue	transform	request	astonished
consent	seize	declare	confront	accompany	refrain
eternal	traditional	attribute	wander	request	stretch

### ② 重点短语

in terms	rather than	as long as	come up
put out	at will	in place	with certainty
let oneself go	conform to	take revenge	for the sake of
put an end to	behave oneself	pass ... down to	rest with
jump to one's feet		be greeted with / by	
be consumed with / by		of one's own accord	
escape someone's notice			

### ③ 重点语法句型

- 1) 介词 + which / whom 引起的定语从句
- 2) 动词不定式作定语
- 3) to be do sth.
- 4) as + 形容词原级 + as + 形容词原级
- 5) so as (not) to...
- 6) so that, in order that 引导目的状语
- 7) 祈使句 and / or 陈述句

## Part One Preparation

### 1. An Argument About the Sun

#### 常用词语与表达式

contend v. 争论, 辩论  
 vary v. 变化  
 limitation n. 弱点, 局限性  
 Both ... are wrong  
 It is an optical illusion that makes ...  
 It seems / looks as of ...  
 It was difficult to ...

dawn n. 黎明, 拂晓  
 optical illusion 视觉, 幻觉  
 weakness n. 弱点  
 angle n. 角度  
 horizon n. 地平线  
 laymen n. 外行  
 Neither ... nor ... is correct  
 That it is cooler ... is (not) because ...  
 The reason that / why ... is that ...

### 2. Bedtime Stories

#### 常用表达式

故事一般以下列结构开始: Once upon a time, there was / were ...

Long ago there was / were ...

Long, long ago there lived ...

### 3. Chinese Fables

某些中国成语的表达式

giving the seedlings a hand 拔苗助长

buying shoes 郑人买履

a frog in the shallow well 井底之蛙

three at dawn and four at dusk 朝三暮四

in pursuit of the sun 夸父追日

safety in number 滥竽充数

aping a beauty 东施效颦

the worrier of Qi 杞人忧天

to move mountains 愚公移山

his spear against his shield 自相矛盾

## 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'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."

### Exercise I

- 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

Samples

- 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.
- 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 he 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 I

- 1) Whom did the old man invite to his house?

A priest / the Reverend.

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 more credible.

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?

She told her father that 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 get either one of them."

12) What does "either one of these" mean to the guest and to the father?

It means the ears to the guest, but to the father, it means the two ducks.

### Listening III

#### Typescript

#### 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 the 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, the cat had 12) eighteen mice piled up in front of the mouse hole.