

普通高等教育基础课规划教材

新编大学英语 学习辅导

丁毅伟 主编

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

第3册



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普通高等教育基础课规划教材

《新编大学英语》学习辅导

第 3 册

主编 丁毅伟

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本套教材为《新编大学英语》(外研社版)的配套学习用书,是作者结合多年教学实践,在总结、思考、了解学生的实际需求的基础上,按照英语学习的规律和特点,结合最新学习理念和最新版本教材精心编写而成的。

本套教材共分4册,每册有12个单元,每个单元有7个板块,即单词导学、课文概述、词汇与短语、难点解析、参考答案、课文译文和同步训练。

本套教材适用于以《新编大学英语》(外研社版)为教材的师生学习辅导。

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前 言

本套丛书为《新编大学英语》(外研社版)的配套学习丛书,是多位教师在教学实践的基础上,不断地总结、思考、了解学生的实际需求,按照英语学习的特点和规律,结合最新教学理念精心编写而成。

《新编大学英语》强调的是以学生为中心的教学模式。英语学习的成效不仅仅依靠有限的课堂实践,很大程度上取决于学生的课后学习过程。语言技能是需要通过学生个人的实践才能培养和提高的。本套丛书恰恰从“学”的角度出发,以系统性、科学性、知识性为指导,为学生提供思考、实践的机会,帮助学生培养独立的学习能力和良好的学习方法,使学生打好扎实的语言基础,实现英语应用能力的突破。

本套丛书和《新编大学英语》同步配套,并紧跟教育部最新颁布的教学大纲,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力,提高学生学习的兴趣和效率。同时针对四、六级考试的题型和特点,有的放矢地设计了同步训练,并给出了详细的解析,使学生能够举一反三,提高四、六级通过率。全套丛书共四册,每册12个单元,每单元的结构分七大板块。

每单元的结构设计:

1. 单词导学:列出每个单元中可能涉及到的主题词汇,并给出这些词汇的英汉双解,鼓励学生不断进取,使学生能有选择地掌握、利用这些词汇,扩大词汇量。

2. 课文概述:『背景点滴』提供一些写作背景、作者简介,并涉及到人文、地理、文化背景知识的介绍,目的是扩大学生知识面,更多地了解一些英美文化。『课文大意』(英汉对照)对课文的概述力求精练,使学生更好地理解课文,学会如何归纳文章大意。

3. 词汇与短语:详解每个单元中重点词汇与短语,并采用联想、比较、对比等方法;提供这些词汇的常用词组,同义词(组)辨析,同形、同音异义词辨析等;巩固扩展语言基础知识。

4. 难点解析:对课文中的难句和重点语法进行分析和讲解,旨在帮助学生吃透教材的重点和难点。

5. 参考答案:给出客观题和主观题的参考答案,并做了详细解析。

6. 课文译文:给出课内、课后阅读文章的参考译文。译文力求与原文保持一致。

7. 同步训练:设计具有典型性和启发性的四、六级题型,并做了详细解析,培养学生的悟性,以达到强化知识的目的。

本套丛书为南京工程学院从事教学第一线的资深教师合力编写,参加第3册学习辅导编写的教师有:丁毅伟、蒋静、乔小六、杜娟和李士芹。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏之处在所难免。我们诚挚地希望广大师生批评指正。读者对本书如有意见和建议,请与我们联系,以便我们改进。

编 者

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Unit 1 Myths and Legends

Part I

cunning 狡诈的 /sweet tongue/selfish/longevity 长寿/be punished in the end/clumsy 笨拙的 /unwise/ignorant 无知的/credulous 轻信的/pitiful 令人怜悯的/be carried away by sweet words 被甜言蜜语所陶醉

Part II

Listening 1

1. Mart Moody 人名
2. flock /flɒk/ *n.* group of sheep, goats or birds of the same kind 一群
3. Tupper Lake 地名
4. pup /pʌp/ *n.* young of various other animals 小兽,幼兽
5. be heavy with pups (犬)怀孕
6. show up 出现
7. retriever /ri'tri:və/ *n.* dog of a breed which is often trained to retrieve game 猎犬

Listening 2

1. preacher /'pri:tʃə/ *n.* person who preaches, esp. a clergyman who preaches sermons(布道) 牧师
2. the Reverend /'revərənd/ used as the title of a clergyman (对教士的尊称)教长, 主教, 法师
3. stove /stəʊv/ *n.* 炉子
4. shed (tears) /ʃed/ *v.* allow (tears) to pour out 流(泪)
5. yell /jel/ *v.* utter a loud sharp cry 叫嚷

Listening 3

1. Jack Storme 人名
2. barrel /'bærəl/ *n.* large round container with flat ends and bulging in the middle 桶
3. blacksmith *n.* 铁匠, 锻工
4. Thebes /θi:bz/ 底比斯(地名)
5. Illinois /ili'nɔɪ/ 伊利诺伊州(美国)
6. paw /pɔ:/ *n.* 爪子
7. sleek /sli:k/ *adj.* looking well-fed and prosperous 壮健的,养得好的
8. peer /piə/ *out:* look closely or carefully, esp. as if unable to see well 凝视,费力地看
9. cautiously /'kɔ:ʃəsli/ *adj.* carefully 小心地
10. flash /flæʃ/ *n.* 刹那,瞬间

「背景点滴」

1. 神话(myth)

myth 源于希腊语的 mythos, 意思是“说话”、“讲话”、“故事”以及“虚构”。因为神话叙述奇异的事情而又不去论证它本身的存在, 所以有时被认为只是没有事实基础的故事。神话合理性的不容疑问与理性形成了对照, 有时神话又成了谎言或者误解的同义词。然而在宗教研究中神话被看作是一种文化。

2. 传说或传奇(legend)

传说是指关于某个人或某个地方的单个的或成组的故事。legend 原来指圣人的故事。传奇在内容上类似于民间传说, 可以包括超自然的力量和神话的因素或者是对自然现象的解释, 但是它们通常和特定的地区或人联系起来, 作为一个历史事件来讲述。

Although the line between myth and legend is often blurred, myths tend to focus on superhuman animals and gods, whereas legends glorify a hero or a great event and usually contain an element of truth. Like myths, legends became popular stories handed down from generation to generation.

3. 某些动物的隐喻

1) dog

lucky dog: a lucky person

dirty dog: a mean person 卑鄙的人

2) horse

dark horse: a person whose abilities are candidate or unknown 能力深藏不露的人

3) monkey

grease monkey: a worker in a garage or a gasoline station 汽修厂或加油站的工人

4) wolf

lone wolf: a person who likes to work or live alone

5) snake

snake in the grass: 阴险的人, 潜伏的敌人

6) fox

an old fox: 狡猾的人

a fox in a lamb's skin: 伪善的人

to play the fox: 耍滑

crazy like a fox: 精明的

「课文简介」

Why is the Tortoise's shell not smooth? You may give an answer scientifically. But in the text, we are told a myth that can offer us a more interesting and meaningful answer. Tortoise, described as a cunning, ungrateful fellow, wanted to attend a feast in the sky with the birds. With his sweet tongue, he managed to talk the birds into lending him a feather each with which he made two beautiful wings. He cunningly asked the birds to take new names for the feast, and his new name was *all of you*. They were treated to many delectable dishes, but Tortoise ate the best part, for as Tortoise *expected the hosts*

in the sky said: "The feast has been prepared for *all of you*." The angry bird took back their feathers. Tortoise had to jump down from the sky and his shell broke into hundreds of pieces. A medicine man saved Tortoise by sticking the pieces together. That's why the Tortoise's shell is not smooth. Just as Tortoise ever said, a man who makes trouble for others is also making trouble for himself.

龟壳为什么不平?你可能会从科学的角度找到答案。但本篇文章讲述的一个神话给了我们一个更有趣、更有意义的答案。狡猾的乌龟想和鸟儿们一起参加天上的宴会。他巧舌如簧,骗取了鸟儿的信任。鸟儿们每人借给乌龟一支羽毛使乌龟也有了翅膀。但是乌龟却骗他们说参加宴会每人必须取个新名字,乌龟给自己取的名字是“你们大家”。他们在天上受到了热情款待,结果只有乌龟吃了最好的美味佳肴,因为正如乌龟所料,天上的主人说:“这些美味佳肴是为大家准备的。”愤怒的鸟儿们收回了自己的羽毛,因此乌龟不得不从天上跳下,结果龟壳被摔成了碎片。尽管后来龟壳又被粘在了一起,但从此龟壳就变得不平整了。正如乌龟自己所说,给别人添麻烦的人就是在给自己添麻烦。



▲重点词汇

murmur, rattle, mischievous, failing, delectable grumble, peck, faithfully

1. **murmur** (L4) /mə:mə/ v. say sth in a low voice, or quietly and indistinctly 嘟哝

【记忆法】mu- 表示和嘴有关,再比如: mutter v. 轻声低语

【同义与区分】whisper, murmur

murmur v./n. 低沉连续的声音; 喃喃自语

e.g. the murmur of bees 蜜蜂的嗡嗡声

The poor old lady murmured in her sleep.

那个可怜的老妇人在睡梦中喃喃自语。

whisper v./n. 低语,私语

e.g. The officer whispered something to the soldier.

那位军官对着一位士兵耳语了什么。

有时两者可以互换

e.g. A breeze murmured/whispered in the trees.

树林中微风沙沙作响。

2. **rattle** (L12) /rætl/ vi. make a quick set of short noises 发出连续短促的声音

【记忆法】rattle 为象声词,意思多样

e.g. The windows of the old house were rattling in the wind.

老房子的窗户在风中格格作响。

The handcart rattled along the dark street.

手推车沿着黑暗的街道嘎啦嘎啦地前进。

【考点】rattle on: 喋喋不休地说

e.g. He rattled on his experience in the war.

他喋喋不休地讲述着他在战争中的经历。

3. **mischievous** (L20) /mɪʃtʃɪvəs/ *adj.* liking to have fun, especially by playing tricks on people or doing things to annoy or embarrass them 调皮的,恶作剧的

【记忆法】mischief *n.* 调皮,恶作剧

【同义与区分】**mischief, mischievousness**

试比较: The president used to be a regular mischief.

总统过去是个老调皮捣蛋的人。

He had mischief in his eyes.

他眼里流露出调皮的神情。

All the teachers were impressed by the boy's mischievousness.

那个男孩的顽皮给所有的老师留下了深刻印象。

4. **failing** (L35) /'feɪlɪŋ/ *n.* a fault; a weakness of character 缺点,弱点

【同义与区分】**fault, failing, defect**

defect 意思为“缺点,缺陷”,多指由于某种缺陷而影响到质量,指表面或本质的缺点

e.g. He suffers from a hearing defect.

他听力有毛病。

fault “过失,过错;缺点,毛病”,多指性格上的弱点或行为上的过失

e.g. He never tells me what my faults are.

他从不告诉我错在了什么地方。

failing 表示性格上的小小的缺点,有时不易察觉

e.g. Eating too much is one of my failings.

吃得太多是我的缺点之一。

5. **delectable** (L44) /dɪ'lektəbl/ *adj.* extremely pleasant to taste; pleasing 美味的,可口的;宜人的

【记忆法】de (去掉)+lect (污点)+able (形容词后缀) = delectable delectation *n.* 享受,娱乐

【同义与区分】**pleasure, delight, enjoyment, delectation**

pleasure 指满足感,愉悦感

delight 指摆在表面的满足和喜悦的感觉

enjoyment 指从一次愉快的经历中得到的满足和快乐

delectation 类似于 enjoyment,但比较正式,一般仅用于书面语

6. **grumble** (L55) /'grʌmbəl/ *v.* speak with a low, indistinct, and possibly complaining voice 抱怨,发牢骚

【记忆法】rumble *v.* 发出隆隆声响 mumble *v.* 咕哝

【同义与区分】**complain, grumble**

两者都有“抱怨,发牢骚”的意思,但 **complain** 指公开的大声抱怨,而 **grumble** 指暗地里埋怨

7. **peck** (L 59) /pek/ *v.* (for a bird) strike or bite with its beak 啄,啄食

【考点】peck at sth 连续敲击;一点一点地吃

8. **faithfully** (L 68) /'feɪθfəli/ *adv.* in a loyal manner; in a manner that is true to the facts or the original 忠实可靠的

【记忆法】faith *n.* 忠诚 faithful *adj.* 忠实的

【同义与区分】**faithful, loyal, constant**

faithful 忠实的,忠诚的 (主要指由于誓言、责任、义务的约束对某人或某事的忠诚)

e.g. It is said that Chinese husbands are more faithful to their wives.

据说中国的丈夫们对妻子更忠实。

loyal 忠诚的, 忠心的 (表示出于道义上的考虑对组织或个人的矢志不移的忠诚)

e.g. a loyal supporter 一个忠心的支持者

constant 始终如一的, 恒定的; 忠诚的 (主要指对感情)

e.g. a constant friend 一个忠实的朋友

▲ 重点短语

escape somebody's notice, rest assured, jump to one's feet, let oneself go, slowly but surely

1. **escape somebody's notice:** (l.9) not be observed or noticed by someone 逃过某人的注意

e.g. Even minor change can't escape the wise man's notice.

即使是很小的变化也不能逃过那个智人的注意。

2. **slowly but surely:** (l.12) carefully in order to avoid problems 稳扎稳打地

e.g. Slowly but surely China opens its market.

中国稳扎稳打地开放其市场。

3. **rest assured:** (l.23) not worry, be certain

e.g. You can rest assured that we will lend you a hand.

放心吧, 我们会帮助你的。

4. **jump to one's feet:** (l. 49) rise up suddenly 突然站起, 一跃而起

e.g. Seeing a policeman approaching, the cheat jumped to his feet and ran away.

看见一位警察走近, 骗子跳起来跑了。

□ **get (rise) to one's feet:** 站起来

struggle to one's feet: 挣扎着站起来

5. **let oneself go:** (l.73) allow oneself to move or fall freely 让……自由地移动或下降

e.g. Jump and let yourself go!

跳下去, 让自己自由地降落。

□ **let go of:** 松开 **let on:** 泄露秘密 **let sb. down:** 使某人失望 **let alone:** 不管; 更不用说

e.g. I have never seen him, let alone spoken to him.

我从来没有见过他, 更不用说和他说话了。

1. The distant sound of low voices, broken now and again by singing, reached Okonkwo from his wives huts as each woman and her children told folk stories. (l.1~2) 从那些小木屋里远远传来的低声细语, 时不时被歌声打断, 奥康瓦听到了, 这是他的妻子们同各自的孩子在讲民间故事。

now and then = every now and then: sometimes, occasionally 时而, 偶尔

e.g. Every now and then he went upstairs to see if the boy was still asleep.

他不时地到楼上看看男孩醒没醒。

broken now and then by singing 为过去分词短语,其逻辑主语为 the distant sound of low voices.

2. They were very happy and began to prepare themselves for the great day. They painted their bodies deep red and drew beautiful patterns on them with dye. (I.5~7) 他们非常高兴,开始为这盛大的日子做准备。他们用颜料把自己的身体涂成深红色并画上漂亮的图案。

prepare (...) for sth.: 为某事准备好……

prepare (...) against sth.: 为防止某事做好准备

e.g. We should be well prepared against fire.

我们应该时刻防火。

painted their bodies deep red 中 deep red 为补语

3. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky his throat began to itch at the very thought. (I.10~11) 一听说天上有盛宴,他不禁垂涎三尺。

hear of: 听说,得知 **at the thought (of...):** 一想到……

very 在此表示强调。“一想到天上的盛宴喉咙就发痒”活生生地刻画出乌龟的馋样儿。

4. We know you of old. (I.19) 我们老早就看透你了。

of old: 古时的,从前的;从前,很久前

e.g. How did the people of old build the Great Wall?

古时的人是如何建造长城的?

I have heard the story of old.

我早就听过这个故事了。

5. Our hosts in the sky will expect us to honor this age-old custom. (I.33) 天上的主人们一定也希望我们能遵循这一古老习俗。

expect somebody to do sth.: 期望某人做某事 ☐ **expect...of sb.:** 对某人期望……

honor 在本句中为动词,意思是“尊重”。和 honor 有关的常见词组有: in honor of (为纪念……, 为向……表示敬意), pay(give) honor to (向……致敬) 等。

age-old: 古老的

6. None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the customs of different peoples. (I.34~36) 鸟儿们谁也没听说这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其他方面不怎么样,但他到过许多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。

in spite of 和介词 **despite** 意思一样,都为“不管,尽管,任凭”,但 despite 更为正式。

e.g. In spite of/Despite China's rapid progress, some Chinese are still living a hard life.

尽管中国发展迅速,许多中国人的生活仍然很艰难。

★**regardless of:** 不考虑,不在乎,无论

e.g. Regardless of China's rapid progress, some western countries plan to criticize China at the meeting.

一些西方国家不考虑中国取得的快速进步,仍计划在会上批评中国。

peoples 指的是不同的民族。

7. His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their

heads in approval of all he said. (l.39~41) 他的口才如此之好,所有的鸟儿都庆幸把他带来了,对他所说的一切都点头赞同。

本句为复合句,结构为 **so...that...**

in approval of: 赞同

e.g. All the guests applauded in approval of his idea.

所有的来客都鼓掌赞同他的主意。

8. Their hosts took him as the king of the birds, especially as he looked somewhat different from the others. (l.41~42) 主人们把他当成了百鸟之王,尤其是因为他看起来有那么点儿与众不同。

take...as...: 把……当作…… **somewhat adv.** 稍微,有点

9. After a selection of nuts had been presented and eaten, the people of the sky set before their guests the most delectable dishes Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of. (l.43~44) 精选出来的各种果仁呈上来吃完之后,天上的主人在客人面前摆上了乌龟曾经见过或梦想过的美味佳肴。

selection n. 精选,精选物

本句的**结构**为: After a selection of nuts ... eaten, (时间状语从句) the people of the sky (主语) set (谓语) before their guests (地点状语) the most delectable dishes (宾语) Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of. (定语从句)

本句的**直译**应该为: …… ,天上的主人在客人的面前摆上了乌龟曾经看见过或梦到过的最美味的饭菜。

10. And so Tortoise ate the best part of the food and then drank two pots of palm wine, so that he was full of food and drink and his body grew fat enough to fill out his shell. (l.56~58) 就这样,乌龟吃掉了最好的食物,还喝了两坛棕榈酒,以至于身体胀得鼓鼓的足以将整个龟壳塞满。

so that 在本句中引导结果状语从句。

fill out: ①填表 e.g. fill out the application form 填写申请表

②配药 e.g. fill out the prescription 按药方配药

③变胖 e.g. The star began to fill out in his thirties.

那位明星在三十多岁时开始发胖。

11. They chose to fly home on an empty stomach. (l.60~61) 他们宁可饿着肚子飞回去。

choose to do sth.: decide to do sth.; decide on doing sth.

e.g. I could have bought a shirt for myself with the money, but I chose to give it to the poor old man.

我本来可以用那点钱为我自己买件衬衣,但是我把钱给了那位可怜的老人。

on an empty stomach: 空着肚子

Part One Preparation

1. An Argument about the Sun

Sample answers

1) Both the children are wrong. The sun gives out almost the same amount of heat at any time of the year. 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 other side of the phenomenon and then jumped to conclusions. One should consider different aspects before drawing any conclusions.

2. Bedtime Stories

Sample

Long long ago there were two brothers. The elder brother was rich, but the younger brother was poor. They made a living by cutting wood in the forest. One day when the younger brother was crossing a bridge, his iron axe fell into the water. He was very sad and began to cry. At that time an old man appeared. After he knew what happened, he dove into the water and brought a silver axe to the younger brother, but the younger brother said, "No, this isn't mine. Mine is made of iron." Again the old man dove into the water, and brought a gold axe to him. But again he said this wasn't his. The old man was very happy with this because the younger brother was honest and not greedy, So he gave the younger brother the gold axe.

After the younger brother got home, he told all this to his elder brother. On hearing the story the elder brother went to the same bridge and dropped his iron axe into the water. The old man appeared too and dove into the water after knowing what happened. He brought a silver axe to the elder brother, but the elder brother said this wasn't his, his was a gold one. The old man was very unhappy and brought him a gold axe unwillingly.

The elder brother went back home with the gold axe, but as soon as he was home, he became a statue, as a result of the magic power of the gold axe.

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

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

"My shield is so strong that nothing can pierce 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 shield to coexist with a spear that finds nothing impenetrable.

A Matter of Dignity

There was a great famine in the state of Qi. Qian Ao, a rich man in Oi, prepared food by the road-side for the hungry to come and eat.

Along came a starving man, his sleeves covering his head, his hempen sandals held together by string, walking as if he did not know where he was going. With food in his left hand and drink in his right, Qian Ao shouted at him.

"Hey you! Come and eat!"

The man looked up and stared at Qian.

"I'm reduced to this state just because I refuse to take anything from loud-mouthed people giving away food." He said.

Qian immediately begged his pardon but the man still refused to eat and eventually starved to death.

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

Listening I

Tapescript

Mart Moody's Bird Dog

Mart Moody from Tupper Lake used to tell this tale. "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 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 turn 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 was somewhat unbelievable. I don't think it 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

1) 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 get/carry, she gave birth to 7 pups. And even the pups were great enough to be able to get ducks for their master right after birth. Of course, Moody was exaggerating and we know it isn't a true story.

2) Moody felt very proud of his dog. She was a good and dutiful retriever. She accomplished her duty when she was heavy with pups. Without any delay, she took off to get the ducks her master shot at. She never forgot her duty even when she had to give birth to the pups. Even her baby pups followed her example. We know he was exaggerating, and it was funny.

Listening II

Tapesript

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 them."

Exercise 1

- 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.
- 7) What did she say to the guest?
"Papa invites preachers to his house and cut 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?