

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

# 新编大学英语

## 示范教案

3

(供教师备课时参考)

总主编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博  
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机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press



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机械工业出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

新编大学英语示范教案. 3/李培等主编.

北京:机械工业出版社,2003.4

ISBN 7-111-11729-8

I. 新... II. 李... III. 英语—高等学校—教案(教育) IV. H319.3

中国版本图书馆(CIP)数据核字(2003)第 011145 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮编:100037)

责任编辑:于 宁 责任校对:张 贤

封面设计:胡东华 责任印制:何全君

北京市高岭印刷厂印刷 机械工业出版社出版发行

2003 年 4 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

787mm×1092mm 1/16 • 28 印张 • 632 千字

定价:40.00 元

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<http://www.bbdd.cc>(中国教育考试双博士网站)

<http://www.cmpbook.com>(机械工业出版社网站)

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## 来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士：

您好！

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助！师恩难忘，北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一，是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一，不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师，其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人，双博士曾陪伴我们度过考研岁月的无数个日日夜夜，曾带给我们无数个明示和启发，当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信，向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情，并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

二零零二年十二月

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## 郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士：

您好！

.....

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册，我认为质量很好，因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料，仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点，另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇，而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩，真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士，也相信考研中借助双博士的力量，会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下，如果可以的话，我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》，或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇·考点·记忆法·用法详解》。两本书中的任何一本，我都相信会给我带来好运！

另外，.....

李 XX

2001年11月22日

---

## 天津某高校学生的来信

双博士：

你们好！

.....

我们都知道，英语学习中，口语是非常重要的，而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的，是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后，我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛，我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学，相信他们会很意外，也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想，我们也希望能以微小之力量，给她的工作以支持和回报。其实，我想，只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事，使他们从中受了益，英语有了提高，就是对“双博士”最好的回报了，对不对？

还有，我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难，到书店买，常被抢购一空，由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”，所以，我想与你们联系，能否帮同学们统一订购？如可以，请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

.....

英语俱乐部部长：于 XX

2002年4月24日



## 前 言

本丛书系列共四册,为《新编大学英语》第一册至第四册的示范教案,供教师在备课及教学时参考,亦可供正在学习《新编大学英语》1~4 级的学生使用。

每册共有十二个单元。每个单元分别由四部分组成:第一部分为准备活动。内容包括:1)口语练习。该部分总结了大量实用上口、简便易记的口语句型供操练,旨在帮助学生奠定坚实的口语基础,顺利通过口语考试;该部分还精心设计了问答题和讨论题,列出了可用于讨论的相关词汇和短语,以避免出现课堂讨论时无话可说的局面。2)花絮。包括与课文话题相关的短文听写、谚语、歌词、谜语、小知识等,旨在激发学生的学习兴趣。第二部分为无障碍听力。包括生词、短语注释,重要句型讲解,练习答案以及听力文字材料。该部分设计的目的是帮助学生实现无障碍听力。第三部分为阅读训练。包括 1)词汇学习(word study)。每课挑选约 20 个左右的重点词语精讲。该部分特色为:①除给出各种类型的扩展例句外,还单列出了该词所在的课本句;②句型归类;2)阅读导入。①包括中英文内容提要;②背景知识简介;③篇章结构分析;3)课文详解。包括①长难句注释;②语言点总结;③四级考点归纳、解析;④精彩句赏析;⑤课文中出现的有关修辞与写作知识讲解;⑥练习答案;⑦课文译文。第四部分为巩固与提高。内容包括课文中全部练习答案及解析,写作范文以及测验(Quiz)答案与解析。以上栏目,任课教师可根据本地区实际教学情况,就其中内容决定取舍。如有不妥之处,敬请谅解。

本书内容详实,编排体例新颖,其特色为把课堂教学与四级考试、口语考试训练密切结合起来,注重对学生进行全程能力型导学与针对性训练。

本书编者为大学英语一线教师,具有丰富的教学经验,对大纲要求及四、六级考点耳熟能详,对学生的学习状况了如指掌,因此,对教材的讲解具有较强的针对性和启发性。

本书由外语教学与研究出版社语言学丛书专家委员会委员史宝辉教授审定。“双博士”品牌图书策划胡东华同志负责体例策划及组织工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2003 年 4 月

## “双博士”网站留言选登

自从 2002 年 11 月~12 月双博士网站举办考研及四、六级讲座以来,每天都有大量读者留言,交流考试心得和对双博士丛书的观感。现将部分留言选登如下:

	作者: 考研人 来自: 湖北 2003-2-16, 23:31:04 留言内容: 今天上网把你们的考研网上押题讲座和你们上传的真题对比来看,押中的题还真不少来! 希望双博士在 2004 年考研政治理论方面继续给广大考生押题!!
	作者: 奋斗 来自: 福建 2003-2-16, 23:40:00 留言内容: 是的,我认为政治理论做的最好的部分是形势与政策部分,其中有关 16 大的考题共 8 分全部押中了;毛概部分押中了中国共产党的最低纲领和最高纲领部分;当代部分即最后的两个选作题,都能从押题的相关部分找到答案,这对我特别有用,因为我是一名理科生,对当代部分的内容不熟悉。谢谢双博士!!!
	作者: mmer 来自: 四川 2003-2-9, 17:16:50 留言内容: 双博士教辅真的很不错,我和身边的同学用了都说好! 谢谢胡东华老师和编书老师,谢谢你们!
	作者: 格格 来自: 北京 2003-2-18, 9:03:44 留言内容: 谢谢上帝我的四级终于过了,谢谢小虫和双博士。
	作者: 红蜻蜓 来自: 湖北 2003-2-1, 18:40:21 留言内容: 今天看了大家的留言和回复获益匪浅。这个网站办的挺好。
	作者: 杨康 来自: 安徽 2002-11-28, 18:32:47 留言内容: 双博士教育网的同志们,你们出版的书很好。尤其是英语辅导书。你们能给我指导如何做好考研的准备吗? 谢谢你们的关心。
	作者: MATTHEW 来自: 四川 2002-12-2, 12:01:37 留言内容: 双博士考研单词记忆法非常棒,这次政治押题讲座上传的内容很不错。还有我想问一下胡老师是否是个基督徒!?
	作者: 谢军华 来自: 湖北 2002-12-6, 19:06:05 留言内容: 谢谢主编为我们提供这么方便的讲座!! 在这讲究金钱的世界,你们能全心为我们着想! 太难得了。
	作者: 杨杨 来自: 北京 2002-12-4, 9:39:01 留言内容: 你们出的时政形势政策分析这本书及 9 月以后的补充资料很及时也很全面。谢谢!
	作者: 吴光华 来自: 黑龙江 2002-12-3, 18:07:19 留言内容: 你们的东西对我帮助很大,你们的书也挺出色,希望你们能够再接再厉,办得更好,谢谢!
	作者: kaoyan 来自: 北京 2002-11-30, 10:53:31 留言内容: 以前用你们的大学英语资料考四六级感觉很好,最近买了一套考研数学最后冲刺题,也还不错,希望你们多多努力,做好这个网站! 很感谢你们!!

# 目 录

Unit One	Myths and Legends	(1)
Unit Two	Manners	(40)
Unit Three	Leisure Activities	(73)
Unit Four	Science and Technology	(99)
Unit Five	The Power of Words	(145)
Unit Six	Success	(186)
Unit Seven	Athletes	(225)
Unit Eight	Healthy Living	(261)
Unit Nine	Friends and friendship	(299)
Unit Ten	Business Strategies	(330)
Unit Eleven	Heroes	(364)
Unit Twelve	Public Speaking	(395)



# Unit One Myths and Legends

## 重点内容检索

### 一、口语练习 ( Oral Practice )

#### Telling a fairy tale

### 二、语法重点 ( Grammatical Points )

#### 现在完成进行时和过去完成进行时

### 三、重点词语、句型 ( Key Words, Phrases and Sentence Patterns )

- |                                   |        |            |
|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 1. What is the matter with you ?  | ( 听力 ) | 你怎么啦?      |
| 2. used to do sth.                | ( 听力 ) | 过去常常       |
| 3. be heavy with                  | ( 听力 ) | 怀孕         |
| 4. eat sth. up                    | ( 听力 ) | 吃光         |
| 5. sharp a knife on the oil stone | ( 听力 ) | 在磨石上磨刀     |
| 6. cut off                        | ( 听力 ) | 砍掉         |
| 7. escape someone's notice        |        | 逃过某人的注意    |
| 8. jump to one's feet             |        | 突然站起; 一跃而起 |
| 9. let oneself go                 |        | 让……自由移动或下降 |
| 10. rest assured that             |        | 请放心        |
| 11. slowly but surely             |        | 稳扎稳打地      |

### 四、四级考点

1. 定语从句的用法
2. 表语从句的用法
3. 对过去的推测: must have done

### 五、精彩句赏析

#### 口语化的表达方式

## 第一部分 准备活动 ( Preparation )

### 一、口语练习 ( Oral Practice )

#### 1. Practicing the Dialogue: Telling a tale

Sentence pattern: Long long ago, there was...

Once upon a time,...

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| 2. Chinese fables: A Matter of Dignity | ( 廉者不受嗟来之食 ) |
| The Vigil by the Tree Stump            | ( 守株待兔 )     |
| The Real Thing                         | ( 叶公好龙 )     |
| Three at Dusk and Four at Dawn         | ( 朝三暮四 )     |

#### 3. Practising telling the story "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.

#### 4. Discussing the Argument about the Sun and Answering the Question

##### 1) How would you answer the children's question?

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 areas when the angle is smaller. But as time passes, more and more sunlight per unit of area penetrate the atmosphere and reaches us, so we feel hotter at midday.

##### 2) Why couldn't Confucius settle the matter?

Confucius was knowledgeable, but not a genius. We can't expect him to know everything. Everyone has his or her limitation. Another reason is that at that time science was not developed and people don't understand or explain many natural phenomena.

##### 3) What is the lesson of the story?

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(外行) 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 jump to conclusion. One should consider different aspects before drawing a conclusion.

Conclusion: As a person, we should keep curiosity about everything, just like a child. Yet we have to consider it before we make a conclusion.

#### 5. Bedtime stories

##### *Sample*

Long Lons 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.

#### 6. 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.

## 二、花絮 (Miscellany)

1. Betraying a trust is a very quick and painful way to terminate a friendship.

——Ralph Waldo Emerson, American thinker

背信弃义会迅速而痛苦地断送友谊。

——美国思想家 爱默生, R. W.

## 2. Classical Myths

The Classical Mythology has epics and tales of the ancient Greek and Roman myths and literatures. The Greek and Roman myths show great variety and originality that has not being matched.

Greek myths are heavily intertwined with Greek classical literature. The works contained the oldest myths in European history. From Homer(荷马) and Hesiod(赫西奥德,公元前8世纪希腊诗人) to Apollonius of Rhodes, from Vergil(维吉尔,古罗马诗人) and Ovid(奥维德,古罗马诗人) to the Greek and Roman writers of the 3rd century AD.

It had withstood the test of time, surviving largely through the works of classical writers between the time of Greek colonization of the Mediterranean (8th century BC) to the decline of the Roman empire (AD 3rd century).

While the Roman myth and legend were not written until the 1st BC to the decline of Roman empire. Ovid and Vergil were two of the Roman greatest authors on these subjects. They and other Roman writers made classical myths so popular that the medieval Europe and modern society had the tendency to use the more popular Roman names for the Greek gods and heroes than the Greek names.

During the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, interests in Greek and Roman myths were renewed in arts and literatures. Even today, their popularity is still in evidence.

# 第二部分 无障碍听力 (Listening - Centered Activities)

## Listening I

### 词汇注释 (New Words and Expressions)

- |                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. used to do something | 过去常常做     |
| 2. go out               | 出去        |
| 3. flock                | 一群        |
| 4. shoot at something   | 向什么射击     |
| 5. send sb. out         | 派某人出去     |
| 6. send sth. out        | 分发,发出;生出  |
| 7. be heavy with        | 怀孕        |
| 8. worry about          | 担心        |
| 9. retriever            | 一种寻回猎物的猎犬 |
| 10. shoreline           | 湖岸边       |
| 11. pub                 | 小狗; 幼犬    |
| 12. show up             | 出现        |

### 听力原文 (Tapescript)

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 to 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."

**练习答案 (Key to Exercise)**

※ 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 come back. / She is 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 young/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.)

※ 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 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**

**词汇注释 (New Words and Expressions)**

- |                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 13. preacher                     | 牧师              |
| 14. Reverend                     | 牧师              |
| 15. roast                        | 烤(直接放在火上烤,或锅里烧) |
| 16. so that                      | 如此,以致于          |
| 17. eat up                       | 吃光              |
| 18. bit                          | 一点儿             |
| 19. shed some tears              | 流眼泪             |
| 20. cut off                      | 砍掉              |
| 21. yell                         | 大声喊             |
| 22. shout back over his shoulder | 回头大声喊           |

**听力原文 (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 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 duck. 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 to 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 . "

### 练习答案 ( Key to Exercise )

#### ※ Exercise

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 will 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 guest , but the ducks to the father . )

### Listening III

#### 词汇注释 ( New Words and Expressions )

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 23. barrel           | ( 木头或塑料做的 ) 桶 |
| 24. blacksmith       | 铁匠            |
| 25. Illinois         | 伊利诺斯州         |
| 26. mouse catcher    | 捕鼠能手          |
| 27. free of          | 免于            |
| 28. wooden paw       | 木头爪子          |
| 29. fasten           | 系紧            |
| 30. manage           | 设法做某事         |
| 31. sleek            | ( 皮毛 ) 柔软而有光泽 |
| 32. cautiously       | 警觉地           |
| 33. peer             | 眯着眼睛          |
| peer at              | 眯着眼睛看         |
| peer out             | 眯着眼睛向外看       |
| 34. quick as a flash | 如闪电一般         |
| 35. seize            | 抓住            |
| 36. in no time       | 马上 , 立刻       |
| 37. pile up          | 堆积            |

#### 听力原文 ( Tapescript )

Jack Storme was the local barrel maker and blacksmith of Thebes , Illinois . He had a cat that stayed around his shop . The cat was the best mouse catcher in the whole country , Jack said . He kept the shop free of rats and mice . But , one day , the cat got caught in a piece of machinery and got a paw cut off . After that , he began to 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 make a wooden paw for the cat. He made one with his pocket knife and fastened it on the injured leg. After that, the cat began to grow sleek and fat again. Jack decided to stay at the shop one night to see how the cat managed with his wooden paw.

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

### 练习答案 (Key to Exercise)

#### ※ Exercise

- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1) stayed around                  | 2) mouse catcher           |
| 3) free of rats and mice          | 4) got a paw cut off       |
| 5) grow weak and thin             | 6) make a wooden paw       |
| 7) fastened it on the injured leg | 8) grow sleek and fat      |
| 9) managed                        | 10) peered out cautiously  |
| 11) seized it with his good paw   | 12) eighteen mice piled up |

## 第三部分 阅读训练 (Reading - Centered Activities)

### 课内阅读精讲 (In - Class Reading)

#### 教学步骤 (Teaching Steps)

#### I. Word Study

##### Key Words

1. grumble *vi. / vt.* 抱怨, 发牢骚; *n.* 牢骚, 抱怨

【课本句】He began to eat and the birds grumbled angrily among themselves.

他开始大吃起来, 而鸟儿们则私下里生气地抱怨着。

【常用句型】grumble (out) 抱怨地说出

grumble at/about/over sth. 发怨言, 鸣不平

【例句】1) He grumbled at the low pay offered to him. 他抱怨给他的报酬低。

2) The boy grumbled (out) a reply. 这男孩回答得很不情愿。

3) The fellow is full of grumbles. 这家伙满腹牢骚。

【考点】注意 grumble 表示“嘟嘟囔囔地, 在暗地里抱怨”, 而 complain 则是“因为不满而公开、大声地抱怨, 投诉”等。例如:

The employees are all grumbling about the company's refusal to increase their pay.

所有的雇员都暗地里抱怨公司拒绝给他们加薪。

Our neighbor said that if we made any more noise he would complain about us to the police.

我们的邻居说如果我们再吵闹他就向警察局投诉。

2. mischievous *adj.* 顽皮的, 恶作剧的 mischievous looks 顽皮的样子

【课本句】1. I am not the mischievous man you once knew.

我不再是你们所知道的那个捣蛋鬼了。

2. If we allow you to come with us, you will soon begin your mischief.

如果我们答应让你和我们一起取, 你马上就会施展诡计。

【常用句型】do sb. a mischief 伤害某人

make mischief between (在……之间) 搬弄是非

keep sb. out of mischief 使……不淘气

【例句】My children often try to make mischief between my new wife and I.

孩子们经常在我和我的新妻子之间搬弄是非。



【固定搭配】get into mischief 做淘气的事

out of mischief 使不再淘气

【记忆法】构词法：此词可分开来看 mischievous, mis + chiev + ous. Mis 是前缀，表示不良的，错误的，如：misconduct (错误的行为)，mistrust (错误相信). ous 一般为形容词后缀，由此可以推出本词为表示不好行为的形容词。现列出本词的其他词性表示方法：

mischief *n.* 恶作剧。例如：

She suspected the children were up to some mischief and she found them in the garden digging up the flowers. 她猜到那些孩子会捣鬼，发现他们正在花园里把那些花儿连根挖起。

### 3. peck *v.* 啄食

【课本句】The birds gathered round to eat what was left and to peck at the bones he had thrown on the floor.

鸟儿们围拢在四周吃些残羹剩饭，啄着它扔在地上的骨头。

【例句】Cooks are pecking at the hens. 公鸡啄母鸡。

【记忆法】pecker (sl) 人的鼻子，勇气，精神

【句型】keep your pecker up 保持愉快，打起精神来

【词组】pecking order (一群家禽中，强者啄欺弱者的) 强弱顺序

### 4. spite *n.* 怨恨；不顾，尽管

【固定搭配】have a spite against sb. 怨恨某人

do sth. to satisfy a private spite 做某事泄私怨

【例句】He did it because he had a spite against his family members.

他这么做是因为他怨恨他的家人。

【记忆法】尽管，不顾：in spite of ; despite ; although ; though

They went out in spite of the rain.

尽管下雨，他们仍然外出。

Despite the old age, he still works hard everyday.

尽管年龄很大，他仍每天努力工作。

Although it was cold, he went out without a overcoat.

天气虽然很冷，他没穿大衣就出去了。

### 5. dutifully *adv.* 恭顺地

【课本句】And so Tortoise's wife dutifully brought out her husband's hoes, knives, spears, guns and even his cannon. 于是乌龟的妻子就尽心尽职地把丈夫的锄头、刀子、长矛、枪，甚至是他的火炮都搬了出来。

【常用句型】on duty 值班； off duty 不值班； do duty for 充当

【例句】An old wooden box did duty for a table. 一个旧木箱当桌子用。

【记忆法】由形容词 dutiful 派生而来。dutiful *adj.* 尽职的，恭敬服从的，孝顺的；a dutiful son 孝顺儿子。dutifully 的 ly 是副词的形式，而其 ful 是形容词的表现形式。所以其原形是 duty。duty *n.* 任务，责任；关税 duty-free shops 免税商店

【考点】dutifully, faithfully, conscientiously

dutifully 指尽职尽责地，忠于职守地做一件事，通常跟一个人特定的身份或职位相关；faithfully 包含对某个“主人”、某种信仰或自己的诺言所怀有的忠心，强调作为的一贯性；conscientiously 指用心地，认真地做一件事，通常表示一种自觉的习惯。

### 6. failing *n.* 缺点，错误；*adj.* 衰退的，下降的

【课本句】In spite of his failings in other areas, Tortoise was a widely traveled man.

尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么样，但它却去过许多地方。

【例句】Failing a serious change in attitude, I do not see how the peace talks can possibly succeed.

若不能认真改变态度，我认为和谈是不能成功的。

【记忆法】构词法：failing = fail + ing 所以 failing 与失败、消退有关。同义词：imperfection; fault.

派生词：failure *n.* 不履行，没做到

His failure to return her phone call told her that something is wrong.

他没能给她回电话，这就告诉她有什么事情不对头。

【考点】词义辨析：fault, failing, vice

这几个词都是“缺点”，“弱点”的意思。

fault 表示性格上、行为上、习惯上与标准的距离，不一定是主观的过错。反义词为 merit。例如：

She's a woman with many virtues and few faults.

这个女人有很多优点,几乎没有什么缺点。

failing 表示性格上的一点小小的缺陷,有时候几乎难以觉察。例如:

Procrastination is one of my failings. 喜欢磨蹭是我的一个缺点。

vice 可以用来指所有的缺点和毛病,但是一般暗含违反道德准则的,或者触犯他人道德观念的问题。例如:Gambling and drunkenness were the least of his vices.

赌博和酗酒是他最轻的两个毛病。

7. ungrateful *adj.* 忘恩负义的

【课本句】You are full of cunning and you are ungrateful.

你诡计多端而且忘恩负义。

【记忆法】ungrateful = un + grate + ful, un 这个前缀词表示否定,用在形容词或名词上,表示不或非,例如: unable, untruth. un 还用在动词前表示对什么的否定,还原,相反,例如: uncover, ungrateful 其原型为形容词 grateful, 意为感激的,感谢的。

【固定搭配】grateful to sb. for sth. 因什么事而对某人心存感激

【例句】We are grateful to you for your help.

我们感激你对我们的帮助。

8. cunning *adj. & n.* 狡诈(的)

【课本句】You are full of cunning and you are ungrateful. 你诡计多端而且忘恩负义。

【记忆法】注意这是一个形容词、名词同形词语。

【考点】可以用作形容词,例如: a cunning trick 诡计. a cunning old fox 一只狡猾的老狐狸。也可以用作名词,在英语非正式的用法中, cunning 作形容词也可以表示“可爱的”意思。例如:

A great deal of cunning is needed to take revenge against that notorious tyrant.

要向那臭名昭著的暴君复仇需要相当多的心计才行。

9. delectable *adj.* 美味的,宜人的,令人愉快的

【课本句】The people of the sky set before their guests the most delectable dishes Tortoise had ever seen or dreamed of.

天上的人在客人面前摆上了乌龟从未见过或梦到过的美味佳肴。

【记忆法】近义词为 pleasing, delightful. 派生名词为 delectation *n.* 享受,娱乐(略有讽刺意味)。例如:

TV programs suitable for the delectation of half educated people

投合那些没受到过什么教育的观众的电视节目

【记忆法】词义辨析: pleasure, delight, enjoyment, delectation 这几个词都有“享受”,“愉悦”之意。

pleasure 指满足感,愉悦感,而不是显而易见的幸福快乐。

delight 恰恰相反,是摆在表面的满足和喜悦的感觉。如: the delight of grandparents in a new grandchild 祖父母对于新生孙子(女)的喜悦。

enjoyment 是指从一次愉快的经历中得到的满足和快乐。例如:

She derived great enjoyment from her books and her music.

她从她的书籍和音乐中得到了无限的乐趣。

delectation 表示因一次愉快的经历而产生的乐趣、愉悦之情。这是一个比较正式的用词,一般仅用于书面语。

10. dye *n.* 染料 *v.* 给……上色

【课本句】They painted their bodies deep red and drew beautiful patterns on them with dye.

他们用染料把身体涂成深红色,并画上美丽的图案。

【记忆法】不要和形近词、同音词 die 混淆。

【考点】动词 dye 后面一般直接宾语或者是宾语加宾语补足语。例如:

She dyed her hair (red). 她把头发染了/染成了红色。

11. eloquent *adj.* 口才好的,雄辩的

【课本句】His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad that they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said.

他的口才是如此之好,所有的鸟都庆幸把他带来了,对他所说的一切都点头称赞。

【考点】这是一个比较正式的用词,相当于 able to express ideas and opinions rather well.

例如: an eloquent speaker 一个雄辩的演说者

an eloquent appeal for support the strike 要求支持罢工的强有力的呼吁

【词义辨析】articulate, fluent, eloquent

这几个词都有“清晰地表达”,“语言流畅”之意。

articulate 表示可以清晰地发音,或者明白地表明自己的意思。

fluent 表示在语言交流或者写作中能流利地运用大量的词汇。

eloquent 除表示“流利”的含义之外,还表示用热烈的、动人的言辞和激情来打动听众。

12. faithfully *adv.* 忠诚地,信守诺言地

【课本句】Parrot promised faithfully to deliver the message, and then flew away.

鹦鹉满口答应把信带到,然后窃笑着飞走了。

【记忆法】faithful 和下列同根词一起记忆:

faith *n.* ①信任。例如:He has great talent, but he has lost faith in himself.  
他很有才华,但是他已经对自己失去了信心。

②守信。例如:

I kept / broke faith with them. 我有 / 没有对他们守信。

The government has conducted the negotiations in good / bad faith.

政府进行协商的时候很有诚意 / 没有诚意。

③(宗教上的)忠诚,信仰。例如:

Had it not been for her great faith (in God), she would have given up.

如果不是靠对上帝的信仰,她就会放弃了。

④宗教信仰。例如:

The ceremony was attended by representatives of the Christian and Jewish faiths.

参加那次仪式的有基督教和犹太教的代表。

【考点】faithful, loyal, constant 词义辨析

这几个词都有“忠诚”、“不改变”的意思。

faithful 指毫不动摇地对具有关系的某人或者某物的忠实。[反]faithless

例如:to be faithful to one's marriage vows 忠实于某人对婚姻的许诺

loyal 强调为了保持忠诚而抗拒诱惑。[反]disloyal。例如:

The army remained loyal to the Czar. 军队保持着对沙皇的忠诚。

constant 表示对感情忠实的、不变的,不一定是为了坚守某个承诺或誓言。

13. rattle *v. & n.* 格格作响,哗啦哗啦响

【课本句】His body rattled like a dry stick in his empty shell.

他的身体就像一个干木棍一样在空荡荡的躯壳里咔咔作响。

【记忆法】rattle 作实意动词的时候意为“使……忧虑或者担心”。例如:

She was badly rattled by her failure in the exam.

她考试不及格,这使她非常忧虑。

【考点】记住下列和 rattle 有关的动词词组:

rattle off 快速地背诵出来,出口成章。例如:

He rattled off the poem. 他熟练地背诵出了那首诗。

rattle on 喋喋不休地说。例如:She rattled on about her experience on the train.

她就她在火车上经历的事情喋喋不休。

rattle through 迅速完成。例如:She rattled through the work. 她很快就将工作完成了。

### Phrases and Expressions

in spite of 尽管

【课本句】None of the birds had heard of this custom but they knew that Tortoise, in spite of his failings in other areas, was a widely traveled man who knew the custom of different peoples.

鸟儿们谁也没听说过这个习俗,但他们知道,尽管乌龟在其它方面不怎么地道,他却到过很多地方,知晓不同民族的风俗习惯。