

北京外国语大学 杨立民 主编

COLLEGE ENGLISH

(Revised)

Teacher's Book 3

外语教学与研究出版社

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大学英语教程

(修订本)

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第三册教师手册

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前 言

本书为北京外国语大学杨立民、徐克容等老师所编《大学英语教程》(COLLEGE ENGLISH)第三册修订本的教师手册,主要供教师在教学中参考使用。

修订本教师手册大致保留了原书框架,但内容有很大变动。每课增加了背景介绍,统一了体例,补充了练习的答案,并对课文的讲解部分做了相当大的整理与修改。

本书课文讲解部分有半数以上根据梅仁毅、林克美、徐克容、朱炳和、李贺、杜学增、张玉林、陈亚平等系内同仁所做教案写成,其中梅仁毅老师贡献尤大;本书编写期间,还曾得到加拿大专家 Ruth Gamberg 的大力协助;在此一并表示深切的谢意。

编者

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LESSON ONE

Christmas Day in the Morning

I . Introduction

- 1) "Christmas Day in the Morning" is intended to inspire people to high ideals and noble sentiments. Because the characters and the plot are simple and down-to-earth, the story would appeal to a mass audience. Many ordinary people would identify with the hero. They might see themselves as the same type of persons, and they might imagine themselves as giving a loved one a similar type of special gift. For these reasons, "Christmas Day..." is a story that would be found in certain kinds of popular magazines in North America. Collier's magazine, where the story was originally published, no longer exists, but such stories often appear in the pages of Readers' Digest, which has an extremely large circulation.
- 2) The central idea of this story is expressed in the statement that love alone can waken love. It means that love is always mutual and always begins with giving. In view of the growing lack of human warmth partly due to the fierce competition in modern society, this idea appears all the more important. Of course it would be naive to think that love is the answer to all our problems today, and in a world divided by class racial and national conflicts, universal love is also unrealistic.

- 3) The story contains flashbacks. Draw the students' attention to the points where the time setting is shifted.
- 4) The style of the story is simple and clear. No big words. No involved sentences. No pompous "purple" passages. This is the kind of style that inspires a sense of sincerity and honesty. The students should be encouraged to take this as a model.
- 5) To help the students better understand the text, it might be a good idea to give a little background about Christmas and the birth of Jesus Christ, and also point out that the story is written to convey the idea of universal love as advocated by Christianity.

II . Detailed study of the text

- 1) help with the milking — help milk the cows
help with — to give a hand in
- 2) Strange how the habits of his youth clung to him still!
 - a) The complete form should be: It was strange how...
The elliptical form is often used in informal speech or narration. Other examples:
No wonder he lost his job.
Interesting how she came to know him.
Funny how it all started.
 - b) Paraphrase: It was strange how up to that moment he had continued doing things the way he had always done them from boyhood.
 - c) What were the habits of his youth?
- 3) Yet what was the magic of Christmas now?
 - a) Is this a question?

This is a negative statement in question form. Another example:

What's the use of going there?

- b) Paraphrase: Christmas no longer had much attraction since they were old and there were only the two of them at home.
- 4) His childhood and youth were long past, and his own children had grown up and gone.
- a) What is meant by "his childhood and youth were long past"?
- It means that he was no longer young.
- b) What is the meaning of "gone" here?
- It means they had left and had started their own homes.
- 5) "It isn't worthwhile, perhaps..."
- Complete the sentence.
- "... perhaps we shouldn't bother about the celebration."
- 6) "Oh, yes, Alice..."
- Did he agree with his wife? No, he didn't agree with his wife. He felt that although their children were not coming, they should still have a proper Christmas.
- 7) To trim — to make neat, even or tidy by cutting
- 8) The door to her room was shut because she was a light sleeper. Years ago they had decided to use separate rooms.... They had been married so long that nothing could separate them, actually.
- a) A light sleeper — one who wakes easily from sleep (the opposite is "a heavy" sleeper)
- b) "Separate" is pronounced 'sepərit when used as an adjective whereas it is pronounced 'sepəreit when used as a

verb.

- c) What is the meaning of the last sentence?

Although they slept in different rooms, their love for each other was as strong as ever. The fact that they used different rooms did not affect their relationship.

- 9) Why did he feel so awake tonight? For it was still night, a clear and starry night.

- a) Why did Rob call it “tonight” since the title is “Christmas Day in the Morning”?

The reason is given in the second sentence.

- b) The sentence beginning with “For” is actually a coordinate clause of reason. It is turned into a sentence to make it sound like an afterthought.

- 10) He slipped back in time, as he did so easily nowadays.

- a) Explain the meaning of the sentence.

He had recently got into the habit of recalling things in the past (or of reminiscing; or of letting his thoughts go back to the old days.)

- b) Why did he easily slip back in time?

He was old now and old people tend to look backwards rather than forward because they often feel that they do not have much to look forward to in the future.

- c) What is the function of this sentence?

It introduces a flashback.

- 11) He was fifteen years old. . . what his father was saying to his mother.

- a) to be on his father’s farm — Note the preposition “on” when used with the noun “farm”.

- b) He had not known it until one day . . . — The past per-

fect is used because the state of not knowing had lasted up to that day. "It" refers to the fact that he loved his father.

- c) when — on which day "When" here introduces an attributive clause.
- d) to overhear — to hear (something spoken) without intention

12) "Mary, I hate to call Rob... I wish I could manage alone."

- a) I hate to call — I don't want to call ...; I'm sorry that I have to call...
- b) I wish I could manage alone. — This is expressed in subjunctive mood, indicating he couldn't.

13) His mother's voice was brisk. ... It's time he took his turn.

- a) brisk — quick, sharp and vigorous.
- b) It's time he took his turn.

to take one's turn — to do one's share

"Took" is used here to indicate subjunctive mood. Notice the pattern "It's time + verb in the past tense".

14) He had never thought of it before, taking for granted the tie of their blood.

He had never thought of the fact that his father loved him because he took the relationship of father and son as a matter of course. He had never given this another thought.

15) ... there would be no more loitering in the mornings and having to be called again.

- a) ... (there would be no more loitering) ... — ... he would never loiter again ...

- b) to loiter — to move or go about business slowly and with many stops.
- 16) ...stumbling blind with sleep and pulled on his clothes
- a) the original text runs like this:
- ... stumbling blind with sleep, his eyes tight shut, but he got up and pulled on his clothes
- b) What is the meaning of “stumbling blind with sleep”?
- When he got up, it was still very dark and he was still very sleepy. He could hardly open his eyes and could not see or think clearly so he walked or moved unsteadily and blindly.
- 17) How did Rob and the family usually celebrate Christmas?
- a) The way they celebrated Christmas revealed their poverty.
- b) mince pie — a pie with a filling of mincemeat (a mixture of chopped apple, spices, rasins, etc., and sometimes meat)
- 18) a ten-cent store — a store where everything is sold cheap, supposedly no more than ten cents
- 19) He lay on his side and looked out of his attic window.
- to lie on one's side — 侧身躺着
- to lie on one's back (stomach) — 仰天(背朝天)躺着
- 20) What were the Christmas gifts the Wise Men brought?
- ... And when they had come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him; and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts: gold and frankincense (乳香), and myrrh (没药)... (Bible)
- 21) A thought struck him like a silver dagger.

An idea suddenly crossed his mind

The metaphor of a silver dagger is used to suggest the lightening speed with which the brilliant idea flashed across his mind.

- 22) He laughed to himself as he gazed at the stars.

to laugh to oneself — 暗自发笑 (*cf.* to laugh at 嘲笑他人)

to gaze — to look intently and steadily (as in wonder)

- 23) ... he got up and crept downstairs, careful of the creaky boards...

to creep — to move slowly and quietly, especially with one's body close to the ground

creaky boards — the planks which would make harsh, grating or squeaking sounds, suggesting that the house is old and the boards are no longer firm.

Why did he have to be careful of the creaky boards?

He had to be careful so that the boards would not make any noise, and wake up his father thus spoiling his plan.

- 24) The cows looked at him, sleepy and surprised.

The cows seemed sleepy and surprised to him because it reflected his own feelings.

- 25) But they accepted him placidly and he fetched some hay for each cow...

a) placid — undisturbed, calm

b) to fetch — to go and bring back

- 26) Two strong streams rushing into the pail, frothing and fragrant

a) to froth — to cause to form a whitish mass of bubbles;
to cause to foam

- b) fragrant — sweet-smelling
c) frothing and fragrant — alliteration
- 27) The task went more easily than he had ever known it to be-
fore.
After “to”, “go” is left out
- 28) Milking for once was not a chore.
For the first time milking was not a tedious, unpleasant,
boring task.
- 29) Put the stool in its place — put the stool back to its original
place
- 30) Why did Rob put the covers over his head?
He did not want his father to hear his quick breathing and
find out the truth.
- 31) His dancing heart was ready to jump from his body.
The word “dancing” is used here to suggest that he was
very excited and his heart was beating fast and dancing
with joy.
- 32) The minutes were endless. . .
The minutes seemed endless, because he was so eager to see
how his father would react to his special gift. The feeling
of the length of time is often connected with one’s
emotion.
- 33) A queer sobbing sort of a laugh
a strange kind of laugh mixed with sobbing. His father was
so moved that he was choked with emotion.
- 34) His father was standing beside his bed, feeling for him. . .
to feel — to try to find something by touching; to grope for
- 35) He found his father and clutched him in a great hug. He
felt his father’s arms go around him.

Words like “found” “felt” indicate that it was dark and they couldn’t see each other.

to clutch — to hold tightly

hug — a close, affectionate embrace

- 36) The words broke from him of their own will.

He was so excited that these words just came out naturally and automatically. He just poured out his emotion without thinking.

of one’s own will — by oneself

- 37) His heart was bursting with love.

His heart was filled/overflowing with love.

- 38) Come to think of it. . . (inf.)

I’ve never thought about it before, but now when I think about it. I realize that. . . e. g.

We must hurry. Come to think of it, we only have two days left.

I normally write home once every month. Come to think of it, I should write my mother today.

- 39) Outside the window now the stars slowly faded.

Why is the word “now” used here?

It is used here to indicate the switching back of time.

- 40) Dainty in design — the design showing refined taste

- 41) Love alone could waken love.

Only love could waken love. Love could not be bought or forced.

III . Key to vocabulary exercises

- 2) Point out which are adverbs, which are adjectives and which can be both:

adv: completely, quickly, extraordinarily, naturally, ap-

proximately, steadily, beautifully.

adj.: lovely, friendly, manly, homely, orderly, cowardly,
fatherly, heavenly, scholarly, soldierly, likely.

adv. and adj.: daily, weekly, monthly.

- 3) Translate the following. Pay special attention to the different meanings of the prefix "over-":

| | |
|-----------|------------|
| 饮食过量 | 睡过头 |
| 做得过分 | 演得过火 |
| 向顾客要价太高 | 用药过量 |
| 人口过多 | 工作过量 |
| 负担过重 | (车船)超载 |
| 人浮于事的 | 穿得太多或太讲究 |
| 把形势看得过分简单 | 过高估计他们的力量 |
| 克服一个困难 | 推翻一个政府 |
| 赶上另外一个国家 | 出国 |
| 从船上跳入水中 | 忽视或放过某人的错误 |
| 穿一件大外套 | 穿工装裤 |
| 在上空飞 | |

- 4) Translate the following. Pay special attention to the adjectives which end in the suffix "-y":

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 一个繁星满天的夜晚 | 格格作响的楼梯 |
| 一个肉鼻子 | 一个富有的人 |
| 一个健康的外表 | 一个布满灰尘的房间 |
| 一个多风的地区 | 雨季 |
| 暴风雨中的大海 | 多云的天气 |
| 长满浓毛的胸脯 | 一个瘦削的女孩 |
| 呆滞的眼神 | 稀薄的汤 |
| 银白色的头发 | 华而不实的语言 |
| 红润的脸孔 | 一场血腥的战争 |

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 浓眉 | 卷曲的头发 |
| 轻软似棉的雪 | 有分量的证据 |
| 爱指使别人的人 | 一个思想不甚开朗的人 |
| 有风险的业务 | 有粘性的米(糯米) |
| 过于油腻的食品 | 有雾的天气 |
| 一个有价值、有出息的儿子 | 一个让人难以相信的故事 |
| 一间空气不流通的房间 | 一个多山的丘陵地区 |
| (美国)落基山脉 | 很咸的食品 |
| 发臭的鱼 | 如丝般光滑的皮肤 |
| 乱七八糟或棘手的事情 | 如同嚼橡皮的味道(味同嚼蜡) |
| 多泥或泥泞的路 | |

5) Give related nouns of the following verbs:

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| agreement | decision | separation |
| marriage | thinking/thought | hate/hatred |
| grant | excitement | strike/stroke |
| laugh/laughter | surprise | knowledge |
| preparation | breath/breathing | satisfaction |
| occurrence | description | celebration |
| solution | act/action | realization |
| burst | rush | |

6) Give the opposite of:

usual - unusual
 fortunate - unfortunate
 satisfied - unsatisfied/dissatisfied
 softly - loudly
 able - unable
 true - untrue/false
 dark - bright/light
 fragrant - smelly/stinking

steadily – unsteadily/shakily
 careful – careless
 downstairs – upstairs
 wise – foolish/unwise
 love – hate/hatred
 dawn – dusk
 clear – unclear/confused/cloudy
 extraordinary – ordinary/common
 married – unmarried/single
 agree – disagree/refuse
 complete – incomplete
 completely – partly
 dead(attributive) – live/living
 dead(predicative) – alive
 sleepy – awake/wide awake
 asleep – awake/up
 like(preposition) – unlike
 like(verb) – dislike
 front door – back door
 the next day – the previous night
 pull off – pull on
 forever – for the moment/for the time being/temporarily
 put out the light – put on the light/turn on the light
 7) Put in possible verbs that form idioms with the nouns:
 to raise, milk (a cow);
 to plant, cut, fell, trim (a tree);
 to form, have, develop, change, drop, break (a habit);
 to take, wait (his turn);
 to take (for granted);