



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

CONTEMPORARY

COLLEGE ENGLISH

现代大学英语

● 总主编：杨立民

● 副主编：徐克容

● **精读 基础教程**

● **教师用书**

● 编 者：杨立民

徐克容

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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Contemporary College English

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LESSON ONE

The Case of Natty Nat

IIII► Introduction to the Text

The detective story has been a popular form of fiction since Sir Arthur Conan Doyle introduced readers to Sherlock Holmes. There is always one person who is observant, who notices what is said or done, who analyzes details and makes connections. The popularity of the detective story lies in trying to guess what has happened or who the criminal is by noticing the clues and analyzing details.

The person who notices, who is “the detective,” is usually a private citizen or a member of the police. In this story, however, it is the police chief’s 10-year-old boy who helps his father solve all the mysteries.

The boy is able to solve the tough cases because he not only reads a lot and knows a lot, but also thinks a lot. There lies the secret of his success, and that’s where he is different from other people in the town, including his father.

Apart from the fact that he likes to read and think, he is really not different from other boys of his age. And the way he solves this particular case in the text seems so simple that one wonders why his father, whose duty is to solve these mysteries, and we readers, who are much older and must have read a lot more than the boy fail to see the flaw in the guilty person’s story before the boy did.

The importance of the ability to think is therefore what this text is all about, and it is the reason why it is presented in the first lesson. After all, what is education for if not for the sake of training young people to think?

IIII► Outline of the Text

1. Introduction (paras. 1-4)

- 1) Leroy Brown, a 10-year-old boy, was called Encyclopedia in Idaville.
- 2) His head was filled with facts he had learned from books.
- 3) He could think and was full of ideas.

2. Body (paras. 5-27)

- 1) Idaville was an unusual town. (paras. 5-7)
 - (1) It was like the usual American town in the number of public facilities and in crime rate.
 - (2) It was unusual because no criminals could get away with their crimes.

- (3) The cases were chiefly solved by Encyclopedia whose father was the chief of police.
- 2) Encyclopedia solved the case of a holdup. (paras. 8-27)
 - (1) Chief Brown told Encyclopedia that a store in the town had been robbed.
 - (2) The victim, one of the two owners said it was done by a robber known as Natty Nat.
 - (3) Chief Brown thought Natty Nat, who had been robbing other shops, was the criminal.
 - (4) Encyclopedia decided that the owner was the criminal.

3. Conclusion (paras. 28-31)

- 1) Encyclopedia got the idea from a book.
- 2) His mother thought he would become a detective.

IIII► Tips for Teaching

Questions to draw out facts about the story:

- 1. What do you know about Encyclopedia and his parents?
 - 1) How old was the boy? Why did people call him Encyclopedia? What was unusual about this boy?
 - 2) What did his father do? Why did he ask the boy more questions than anyone else?
- 2. What do you know about Idaville, the town where the Browns lived?
 - 1) In what way was Idaville similar to other American towns?
 - 2) In what way was it unusual?
 - 3) Why was it that the town's police force could solve all the cases in the past year?
 - 4) How were the hardest cases solved? Did the people in the town know this?
- 3. How was the Natty Nat case solved?
 - 1) When did Chief Brown tell his son about the case? Did he ask the boy to solve the case? Can you explain why?
 - 2) Did the boy accept the story told by Dillon? What was the question he asked his father? Why was that information important? Had what the boy thought really happened?
 - 3) Why was the boy able to solve the case when his father couldn't?

IIII► Detailed Discussion of the Text

1. But everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia. (para. 1)

everyone else: else 是副词，通常放在不定代词后面，如 something else, nothing else, everything else, anything else, somebody else, nobody else, anybody else 等等。

2. ...all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically. (para. 2)

arranged 是动词 arrange 的过去分词，作为定语修饰前面名词 knowledge，相当于定语

从句 which is arranged 省去了 which is。

3. Leroy Brown's head was like an encyclopedia. It was filled with facts he had learned from books. (para. 3)

勒罗伊·布朗的头脑就像一本百科全书，装满了他从书上看来种种细节。

(sb./sth.) to be like sb./sth. else: 这里 like 是介词，表示“像某物或某事”，与其后面的名词组成介词短语，作表语。又如：

Our class is like a big family. 我们的班级就像一个大家庭。

Our teachers are just like our fathers and mothers. 老师们就像父母一样。

like 短语还可以与其他系动词，如 feel, grow, look, seem 等连用，如：

At the party, the young man felt like a fish out of water. 在聚会上，这个青年感到不自在。

like + 名 / 代词短语还可以作状语，修饰动词，如：

Idaville, however, only looked like the usual American town. It was, really, most unusual. (para. 6)

The man slept like a child until noon. 这个男人像孩子一样沉睡到中午。

Hearing the news, the mother cried like a baby. 听到这个消息，这位母亲像孩子一样哭了起来。

4. He was like a complete library walking around in sneakers. (para. 3)

walking around in sneakers: 现在分词短语，作定语修饰 a complete library。

walk around: 各处走动；到处转悠

in sneakers: 作状语，介词 in 表示“穿着（衣、裤、鞋等）”，如：

She looks ten years younger in jeans. 穿上牛仔裤，她看上去年轻了十岁。

I can't walk fast in high heels. 穿高跟鞋我走不快。

5. But what was more important was that... (para. 4)

what was more important 是名词性从句，可以和一般名词一样，作主语、宾语、表语用。注意，从句和特殊疑问句不同，前者除疑问词为主语或修饰主语的定语以外，疑问词后必须是陈述句的语序。试比较：

... what he said (从句)

What did he say? (特殊疑问句)

... how he solved the case (从句)

How did he solve the case? (特殊疑问句)

... why he was so sure (从句)

Why was he so sure? (特殊疑问句)

6. ... people were always stopping him on the street to ask him questions.

(para. 4)

be + always/forever doing sth.: 表示现在或过去经常或反复发生的事情，尤其是惹人讨厌的事。又如：

The baby is always crying during the night. 这婴儿夜里老哭。

He was always complaining. 他没完没了地抱怨。

7. But his father asked him more questions than anyone else. (para. 4)

than anyone else: 是压缩的比较状语从句, anyone else 是从句的主语, 省略的部分是 asked him.

8. the chief of police (para. 4)

chief: (公司或机构的) 首领, 最高领导人

police: 警方, 警察部门

the chief of police 指“警察局长”。

9. Idaville, however, only looked like the usual American town. (para. 6)

however 和 but 意思相同, 表示转折。但 however 可以作副词, 放在主语和谓语之间, 作插入语。

10. It was, really, most unusual. (para. 6)

此处 most 不表示形容词 unusual 的最高级形式, 而是副词, 意思与 very 相同, 用来强调后面的形容词或副词, 是书面用语。又如:

Thank you. We've had a most enjoyable evening. 谢谢, 今天晚上我们过得很愉快。
(活动结束后客人对主人表示感谢的话)

The president will be most pleased to meet you again in Beijing. 总统为能够在北京再次见到您而感到非常高兴。

unusual: un- 在英语中称为前缀, 可以置于很多词前面构成新词, 表示与原词相反的意思, 如 unhappy, unable, uncommon, unsure, unimportant, uncomfortable, untrue 等。

11. For nearly a whole year, no criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law. (para. 7)

get away with sth 的意思是 not to be caught or punished when you have done something wrong. 又如:

Those who cheat in exams won't get away with it. 考试作弊者逃脱不了处分。

He thought he could get away with it when he took the money because his father had powerful connections. 他拿钱的时候以为他不会出问题, 因为他父亲有很硬的社会关系。

12. One evening at dinner, Mr. Brown said, "Natty Nat has struck again. He has held up another store—and right here in our town." (para. 8)

one evening: 有一天晚上。注意, 这个短语前面不需要加介词。又如: one day 有一天;

one spring 有一年春天; one Sunday morning 一个星期天早晨。

at dinner: 在吃晚饭的时候。注意这里 at 的用法。又如:

He is at a meeting. 他在开会。

She was at the theater. 她那时在戏院。

They were at class when the earthquake started. 地震时, 他们在上课。

strike (struck, struck): 在这里是“突然袭击”或“打击”的意思。

right here: 就在这里。right 在这里是副词, 作加重语气用。又如:

hold up: 这里指 to rob a bank, store etc. with guns, 持枪抢劫

right now 就在现在

right in my hand 就在我手里

right this morning 就在今天早晨

right behind you 就在你后面

13. I wrote down everything he told me about the holdup. (para. 12)

holdup 是动词加副词组成的复合词, 当名词用, 指持枪抢劫行为或事件。英语中这类词汇还有很多:

handout 散发的材料

pushup 俯卧撑

standby 备用的人或物

comeback 重返

14. He had on a gray coat with a belt in the back. (para. 14) 他身穿一件背后有腰带的灰色外套。

to have sth. on 是“穿着某种衣服”的意思。又如:

That day, she had a new dress on. 那天, 她穿了套新衣服。

“But the Emperor has nothing on!” a boy cried out.

“但是, 皇帝什么也没有穿啊!” 一个小男孩叫了起来。

15. He told me to turn and face the wall. (para. 14)

face 在这里作动词用。英语中有大量名词可作动词, 也有大量动词可作名词, 还有其他词类转换的情况, 这是英语构成新词的重要方法之一, 需要特别注意。

16. Since he had a gun, I did as he said. (para. 14)

since 在这里意思是“既然”, 和时间状语从句中表示“从……到现在”的 since 不同。英语中有大量词汇都有多种不同意义, 需要我们根据上下文来确定, 切忌望文生义。

17. I was alone in the store. I did not know anyone had come in... “The case is solved!” (paras. 14-17)

Mr. Dillon 的陈述看似天衣无缝, Chief Brown 没有发现任何的破绽, 而 Encyclopedia 却提出了疑点, 也就是此案的关键: “报上登过 Natty Nat 的照片吗?” 因此, 当 Chief Brown 回答说没有时, Encyclopedia 就说: “这桩案子破了!” 接着, 他还提出了 Mr.

Dillon 的 报案动机。

18. He never stands still long enough for a picture to be taken. (para. 16)

still 在这里不是“仍然”的意思，而是作形容词，表示“静止的，不动的”之意。

19. “... Mr. Dillon was robbed by the same man who has been robbing other stores in the state.” (para. 18)

who has been robbing: 现在完成进行时，表示过去某个时间到现在一直在进行的动作。
state 在这里指美国的“州”。

20. Why, I believe you are right, son! (para. 26)

why 在这里是感叹词，表示惊讶、不耐烦。又如：

Why, are you mad? 怎么啦，你疯啦？

Why, you don't want to go with me! 怎么，你不想跟我去！

21. He rushed out of the dining room. (para. 27)

动词短语 rush out 意为“奔出；冲出”，此处用以表现 Chief Brown 的急切心情。

22. High School (para. 31)

在美国，high school 指中学。

23. Mrs. Brown sighed. (para. 31)

Why did Mrs. Brown sigh? Did this have anything to do with her job before marriage?

As a former teacher, Mrs. Brown must have strict rules about her son's eating habits. But today she felt that her son deserved an extra piece of pie.

III► Translation of the Text

纳蒂·纳特案件

唐纳德·索博尔

- 1 布朗先生和布朗太太有一个儿子，他们叫他勒罗伊。但是在伊达维勒，别人都叫他“百科全书”。
- 2 百科全书是一本或一套书，里面是按字母顺序排列的有关各类学科的信息资料。
- 3 勒罗伊·布朗的头脑就像一本百科全书，装满了他从书上看来的种种细节。他就像是穿着运动鞋走来走去的一座活图书馆。
- 4 但是更重要的是，这个孩子会思考。他头脑里满是点子。所以，人们经常在大街上拦住他问这问那也就不足为奇了。而他的父亲布朗先生，伊达维勒镇的警察局长，向他提的问题比谁都多。

- 5 这个镇上有四家银行，三家电影院，还有和其他城镇一样多的加油站、教堂、学校、商店以及林阴道边的舒适住宅。平均犯罪量也同大小相仿的其他社区差不多。
- 6 不过，伊达维勒看起来只是个普通的美国城镇。实际上，它可真是不寻常。
- 7 在近一年的时间里，没有一个罪犯漏网或是逃脱法律的制裁。其中一部分原因是由于镇上的警察智勇双全，但是最主要的是因为警察局长布朗是“百科全书”的父亲。他那些最棘手的案子都是被他那个十岁大的孩子在他们罗佛街的那座红砖房里吃饭的时候破解的。当然，没有人知道镇上警察队伍背后的智囊竟是一个孩子，你仅凭“百科全书”的外表也绝对猜不出来。他看起来几乎和别的五年级男孩一样，举止也没什么不同——唯一不同的是，他从来不谈论自己。布朗先生也只字不提是他儿子提出的破案思路。谁又会相信这个五年级的小学生竟然是他最好的侦探呢？
- 8 一天吃晚饭的时候，布朗先生说：“纳蒂·纳特又作案了。他又抢劫了一家商店——就在这里，我们镇上。”
- 9 “什么商店，爸爸？”“百科全书”问道。
- 10 “狄龙先生和琼斯先生合开的那家男士服装店。”布朗先生说。
- 11 “你肯定抢劫的人是纳蒂·纳特吗？”“百科全书”又问。
- 12 “狄龙先生本人说是纳蒂·纳特干的。”布朗先生回答道。“他描述的这次抢劫的详情我都记录下来，我念给你听听。”
- 13 “百科全书”闭上了双眼，每当他要开始认真思考问题时，他总是这样。
- 14 当时店里只有我一个人。我没注意有任何人进来了。突然，我听到一个男人的声音叫我举起双手。我抬起头，发现站在我面前的就是报上说的那个叫纳蒂·纳特的人。跟报上说的一样，他身穿一件背后有腰带的灰色外套。他叫我转身面对墙壁。他手里有枪，我只好按他说的去做。等我再转过身来时，他和所有的钱都已经不见了。
- 15 父亲说完之后，“百科全书”只提了一个问题：“报上登过纳蒂·纳特的照片吗？”
- 16 “没有。”父亲答道。“他动作很迅速，从没让人有足够的时间把他拍下来。更没人抓到过他。事实上，没人知道他的真实姓名。不过我们州的警察都知道他总是穿着一件背后有腰带的灰色外套。”
- 17 “百科全书”忽然睁开了双眼。“这桩案子破了！”
- 18 “这案子还用破？！”他父亲反对道。“案件一清二楚，抢劫狄龙先生的人就是抢劫了本州多家店铺的那个贼。”
- 19 “不见得。”“百科全书”说。“根本就没有抢劫案，狄龙先生没有遭抢，他自始至终都在撒谎。”
- 20 “他为什么要撒谎？”父亲追问道。
- 21 “我认为他花掉了那笔钱，又不想让合伙人知道，所以就捏造了所谓的抢劫案。”
- 22 “勒罗伊，”母亲说，“你怎么这么肯定？”
- 23 “很简单，妈妈。”“百科全书”说。“狄龙先生说确定劫匪是纳蒂·纳特的依据是那人穿了一件后背有腰带的灰色外套，就像报上说的那样。”
- 24 “那可能是真的。”布朗局长说。

- 25 “那不可能是真的。”“百科全书”说。“狄龙先生根本没有看到那个人的后背。他自己是这么说的，您还记得吗？”
- 26 “是啊！儿子，你说得对！”布朗局长叫道。“这么说他偷了自己店铺的钱，也偷了合伙人的钱。他差一点逃脱了法律的制裁！”
- 27 说完，他就从餐厅冲了出去。
- 28 “勒罗伊，”母亲说，“你是从电视节目里学的这招？”
- 29 “不是。”“百科全书”说。“我是从一本书里学到的，这本书讲的是一位大侦探以及他如何观察事物。”
- 30 “嗯，”母亲自豪地说，“这证明认真听、仔细看、训练记忆力是多么重要。没准你长大了真会成为一名侦探。”
- 31 “妈，”“百科全书”说，“我能不能再吃一块甜饼？”布朗太太叹了一口气。她结婚前曾在伊达维勒中学教英语。“好吧，你可以再吃一块。”

III► Key to the Exercises

Pre-class Work

II

Listen to the recording of the text and do the exercise below. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false 6. false 7. true 8. false 9. true 10. false

Home Assignment

1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles where necessary.

- 1) An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books that gives / information on all / branches of / knowledge arranged alphabetically.
- 2) Leroy Brown's head was like an encyclopedia. It was filled with / facts he had learned from / books.
- 3) He was like a complete library walking around in / sneakers.
- 4) No wonder / people were always stopping him on the street to ask him / questions.
- 5) The town had / four banks, / three movie theaters, the usual number of / gas stations, / churches, / schools, / stores, and / comfortable houses on / shady streets. And it had the average number of / crimes for a community of its size.
- 6) Of course, nobody knew the boy was the mastermind behind the town's police force.
- 7) Mr. Brown never said a word about the advice his son gave him.
- 8) He had on a gray coat with a belt in the back, just as the newspapers said. He told me to

turn and face the wall.

- 9) But every policeman in the state knows he always wears the gray coat with a belt in the back.
10) I got it from a book I read about a great detective and his methods of / observation.

3. Study the following phrases and expressions with the help of dictionaries.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1) a set of 一套… | 2) be filled with 装满了… |
| 3) walk in sneakers 穿着胶底运动鞋走路 | 4) be full of 充满了 |
| 5) more than 比…多的 | 6) get away with 干了坏事未受处罚 |
| 7) hold up (用武力或武力威胁) 抢劫 | 8) look up 往上看; 查阅 |
| 9) face to face with 和…面对面 | 10) have on a gray coat 身着灰色外套 |
| 11) in fact 其实; 实际上 | 12) from beginning to end 从头到尾 |
| 13) make up the whole story 编造整个故事 | 14) grow up 长大成人 |
| 15) a piece of 一片, 一块, 一点等 | |

5. Study the following v.+n. collocations and translate them into Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) give information 提供信息 | 2) escape arrest 逃脱逮捕 |
| 3) break a law 违反法律 | 4) solve the case 破案 |
| 5) give advice 给予建议 | 6) raise hands 举手 |
| 7) face the wall 面对墙壁 | 8) print/take a picture 印 / 拍张照片 |
| 9) wear that gray coat 穿着那件灰色外套 | 10) rob that store 抢劫那家商店 |

6. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay special attention to the words in blue.

- 1) He **likes** (喜欢) fish very much.
2) **Like** (正如; 就像) you said, I was **like** (像) a fish out of water.
3) Railroads are **owned** (拥有) by the **state** (国家) in our country.
4) In the United States, the **state** (州) government also has the **right** (权力) to tax its **own** (自己的) people.
5) Just as the saying goes: **Still** (静止的) water runs deep.
6) I don't think he is **right** (对的) about the **race** (种族) problem in our country. **Still** (尽管如此), he has the **right** (权利) to express his views.
7) Their economy is almost standing **still** (静止不动). It has been in this **state** (状况) **since** (从…到现在) three years ago.
8) You can't run in the **race** (跑步比赛) today **since** (既然) you have a fever.

7. Tell the part of speech of the following words. Study how they are formed.

information	(名词, 由动词 inform 加上名词词尾 -(a) tion 构成)
marriage	(名词, 由动词 marry, y 改成 i 后, 再加上名词词尾 -age 构成)
observation	(名词, 由动词 observe, 去掉结尾的 e, 再加名词词尾 -(a) tion 构成)
robber	(名词, 由动词 rob 加动作执行者的名词词尾 -er 构成)
sneakers	(名词, 由动词 sneak 加上名词词尾 -er 构成。注意这里 -er 指的不是人, 而是物体, 鞋一般成双, 所以用复数)
unusual	(形容词, 由形容词 usual 加上词头 un- 构成, 表示相反)
shady	(形容词, 由名词 shade, 去掉结尾的 e, 加上形容词词尾 -y 构成)
American	(形容词, 由名词 America 加上形容词词尾 -(a)n 构成)
missing	(现在分词或形容词, 由动词 miss 加上 -ing 构成)
comfortable	(形容词, 由动词 comfort 加上形容词词尾 -able 构成)
carefully	(副词, 由名词 care 加形容词词尾 -ful, 然后再加副词词尾 -ly 构成)
proudly	(副词, 由形容词 proud 加上副词词尾 -ly 构成)
holdup	(复合名词, 由动词 hold 和副词 up 组合而成)
policeman	(复合名词, 由 police 和 man 两个名词组合而成)
mastermind	(复合名词, 由 master 和 mind 两个名词组合而成)

Extended Exercises

1. Learn to ask questions about the text, following the example below.

- 1) Turn the following sentences into general questions and then give brief answers. For example,

Leroy was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

— Was Leroy the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown?

— Yes, he was.

- (1) Mr. Brown was the chief of police of Idaville.

Q: Was Mr. Brown the chief of police of Idaville?

A: Yes, he was.

- (2) Encyclopedia was Mr. Brown's son.

Q: Was Encyclopedia Mr. Brown's son?

A: Yes, he was.

- (3) He was called that because his head was filled with facts.

Q: Was he called that because his head was filled with facts?

A: Yes, he was.

- (4) An encyclopedia gives information on all branches of knowledge.

Q: Does an encyclopedia give information on all branches of knowledge?

A: Yes, it does. (It gives information on all branches of knowledge.)

- (5) Idaville looked like the usual American town.

Q: Did Idaville look like the usual American town?

A: Yes, it did. (It looked like the usual American town.)

- (6) Idaville had the average number of crimes for a community of its size.

Q: Did Idaville have the average number of crimes for a community of its size?

A: Yes, it did. (It had the average number of crimes.)

- (7) No criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law.

Q: Had any criminal escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law?

A: No, no one had. (No criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law.)

- (8) That was because the town's policemen were clever and brave.

Q: Was that because the town's policemen were clever and brave?

A: No, it wasn't only that.

- (9) Nobody knew a boy was the mastermind behind the town's police force.

Q: Did anybody know that a boy was the mastermind behind the town's police force?

A: No, nobody did. (Nobody knew that a boy was the mastermind behind the town's police force.)

- (10) Mr. Brown never said a word about the advice his son gave him.

Q: Did Mr. Brown ever say anything about the advice his son gave him?

A: No, he never did. (He never said a word about it.)

- (11) Natty Nat has struck again. He has held up another store.

Q: Has Natty Nat struck again? Has he held up another store?

A: Yes, he has. (He has struck again. He has held up another store.)

- (12) I am sure the robber was Natty Nat.

Q: Are you sure the robber was Natty Nat?

A: Yes, I'm sure. (I'm sure the robber was Natty Nat.)

- (13) Mr. Brown wrote down everything Mr. Dillion told him about the holdup.

Q: Did Mr. Brown write down everything Mr. Dillion told him about the holdup?

A: Yes, he did. (He wrote down everything Mr. Dillion told him about the holdup.)

- 2) Complete the following disjunctive questions and then give brief answers.

For example,

— The newspapers never printed Natty Nat's picture, did they?

— No, they didn't.

- (1) — Natty Nat had never been caught, had he?

- No, he hadn't.
 - (2) — The store was owned by Mr. Dillon, wasn't it?
 - Yes, it was.
 - (3) — Natty Nat always had on a gray coat with a belt in the back, didn't he?
 - Yes, he did.
 - (4) — The case was finally solved by Leroy, wasn't it?
 - Yes, it was.
 - (5) — There was no holdup this time, was there?
 - No, there wasn't.
 - (6) — He lied from beginning to end, didn't he?
 - Yes, he did.
- 3) Complete the special questions with the help of the answers given. For example,
- How many children did Mr. and Mrs. Brown have?
 - Mr. and Mrs. Brown had only one child.
 - (1) — What did Mr. and Mrs. Brown call their son?
 - They called him Leroy.
 - (2) — What did people in Idaville call the boy?
 - Everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia.
 - (3) — Why did they call him Encyclopedia?
 - Because Leroy was like a complete library walking around in sneakers.
 - (4) — Why were people in Idaville always stopping Leroy?
 - They were always stopping the boy to ask him questions.
 - (5) — Who asked him more questions than anyone else?
 - His father asked him more questions than anyone else.
 - (6) — What did Mr. Brown do?
 - Mr. Brown was the chief of police in Idaville.
 - (7) — What did the town look like?
 - The town looked like the usual American town.
 - (8) — How many banks were there in the town?
 - There were four banks in the town.
 - (9) — Why had no criminal escaped arrest in the past year?
 - No criminal had escaped arrest in the past year because the town's policemen were clever and brave, but most importantly because Chief Brown was Leroy's father.
 - (10) — Who was Mr. Brown's best detective?
 - His 10-year-old son Leroy was his best detective.

2. Make up a dialog based on the text, following the example below.

提示：在做这个练习时，可以首先要求学生机械模仿提供的对话，然后进一步要求扩展延伸，最后鼓励学生自由表达自己的思想。

3. Prepare two short talks that include the points in the following questions.

提示：在做这个练习时，可以首先问学生具体的小问题，然后要求学生就 What do you know about Idaville? 和 How did Leroy, the boy, solve the mystery about the holdup of Mr. Dillon's store? 这两个大问题做简单的连贯讲话。

4. Complete the sentences after the following patterns.

- 1) An encyclopedia is a book ... **that gives information...** (定语从句用法)
 - (1) A dictionary is a book that lists and explains the words of a language or gives the translation (usually arranged alphabetically).
 - (2) A cook book is a book that tells people how to cook.
 - (3) A gas station is a place that sells gas and other goods to car-drivers beside the road.
 - (4) A movie theater is a place that shows movies to viewers.
- 2) He was **like** a complete library **walking** around in sneakers. (介词的复合宾语)
 - (1) He was like a boy of 15 singing and dancing the whole evening.
 - (2) She was like an angel looking after me all the time.
 - (3) He was like a little child crying for the moon.
- 3) **What was more important** was that the boy could think. (从句做主语)
 - (1) What is clear is that he stole the money.
 - (2) What is known to all is that he did not lie.
 - (3) What he said was correct.
 - (4) What she told me was good news.
- 4) No wonder people **were always stopping** him on the street to ask him questions. (always 用在进行式中通常表示对该动作的一种强烈的情感，如赞许与欣赏或批评与厌恶)
 - (1) You are always running around all the time. You should have some rest.
 - (2) She is always helping those who are in need. People all like her.
 - (3) I never believe the ads. They are always exaggerating.
 - (4) I don't like him. He is always complaining.
- 5) **Since** he had a gun, I did as he said. (since 作“既然”解)
 - (1) Since you have been there so many times, please be our guide.
 - (2) Since you are not hungry, I will eat alone.
 - (3) Since the problem has already been solved, why is it some people are still unhappy?