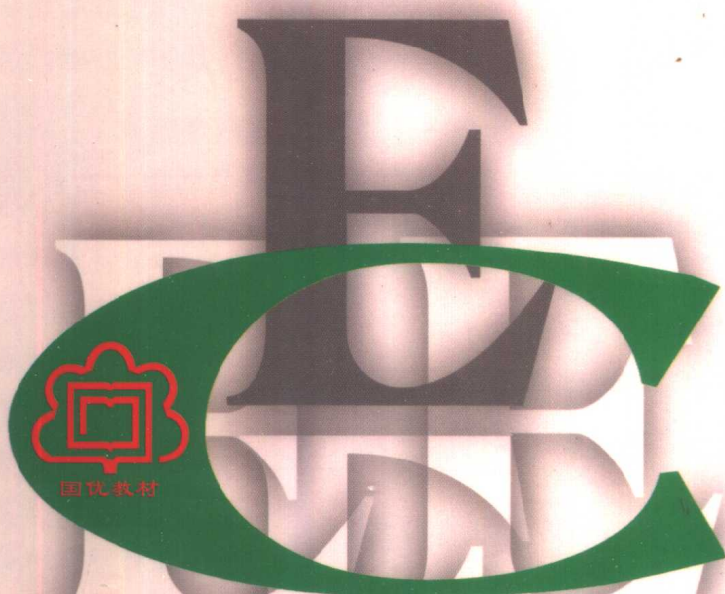


泛 读 EXTENSIVE READING

教师用书

Teacher's Book



College English

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖  
国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社



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大学  
英语

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

总主编 董亚芬

# 大学英语

College English (修订本)

( Revised Edition )

泛 读

Extensive Reading

第一册 第二册

NB2728/160

教师用书

Teacher's Book

解又明 编著



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语 泛读 第1、2册 教师用书 / 解又明编著. —2版(修订本).

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 1998.12 (1999重印)

ISBN 7-81046-298-9

I. 大… II. 解… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(1999)第28270号

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出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 杨白伍

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印 刷: 上海出版印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 14.875 字数 375 千字

版 次: 1998年12月第2版 2001年7月第5次印刷

印 数: 10 000 册

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书 号: ISBN 7-81046-298-9 / H · 499

定 价: 14.80 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

## 修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材。分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

《大学英语》泛读教程由北京大学张砚秋主编。本书是《大学英语》泛读教程第一、二册教师用书的修订本,按课文顺序编写,每册三十课。在这次修订中,考虑到使用本教程教师的方便,在原来的基础上增加或删改了一些内容。修订后的每课内容包括:1) 课堂小测验,旨在督促学生做好课前预习;2) 背景知识或课文提要;3) 课堂教学提示;4) 供熟记模仿的句型;5) 难句译文;6) 一些和课文内容有关的谚语,供学生背诵;7) 练习答案。教师可根据不同程度的教学对象和具体课时安排灵活使用。

综合大学英语教材编审组对本书的编写提出了指导性的设想。复旦大学董亚芬、美籍专家 Allan Brown 和英籍专家 Anthony Ward 审阅了本书,提出了许多具体的改进意见。这次修订时,澳大利亚专家 Tony Gallagher 协助审阅,谨在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平与经验有限,本书定有不少欠妥之处,希望教师读者批评指出。

编 者

1998 年 2 月于北京大学

# CONTENTS

## UNIT 1

- 1. Garage Sale ..... (1)
- 2. The American Visitor ..... (5)
- 3. Ruthless ..... (9)

## UNIT 2

- 4. Don't Wait to Give Daddy a Hug ..... (12)
- 5. Better Known as Mark Twain ..... (16)
- 6. The Boat of Noah ..... (20)

## UNIT 3

- 7. I Never Forget a Face ..... (24)
- 8. The Youngest Painter in the World ..... (28)
- 9. Picasso and His Pictures ..... (28)

## UNIT 4

- 10. Richard Nixon's Childhood ..... (33)
- 11. The Importance of Just Being There ..... (37)
- 12. Where Do Dreams Come from? ..... (40)

## UNIT 5

- 13. After Twenty Years ..... (44)
- 14. The Bermuda Triangle ..... (48)
- 15. Washington, D. C. .... (51)

## UNIT 6

- 16. A Young Detective's Adventures: The Deaths of the Three Mrs. Fitches  
..... (54)

17. A Young Detective's Adventures; Looking for Clues ..... (58)  
18. A Young Detective's Adventures; The Mystery ..... (61)

**UNIT 7**

19. Sam and His Store ..... (64)  
20. Today's Dropouts ..... (68)  
21. One Million Dollars ..... (72)

**UNIT 8**

22. First Teacher in Outer Space ..... (76)  
23. The Honor Code ..... (79)  
24. A Double-Dyed Deceiver ..... (83)

**UNIT 9**

25. Port Royal ..... (87)  
26. Creative Justice ..... (91)  
27. The Midnight Visitor ..... (94)

**UNIT 10**

28. "Dad, Why Did You Do It?" ..... (98)  
29. The First Thanksgiving ..... (102)  
30. Here They Come ..... (107)



# UNIT 1

## 1. Garage Sale

### 1 A quiz for the students at the beginning of the class

1. Garage sales serve only two purposes; getting rid of the unwanted things and making money. F
2. Americans are economical; they think throwing useless things away is a kind of waste. T
3. The foreign student comes to the Burns' garage sale to pick up some items he needs. F
4. Several neighbors show up at the garage sale, but none of them buys anything. F
5. People can make a bargain at a garage sale. T

### 2 Information related to the text

There is an old saying, "One person's junk is another person's treasure." This means what one person sees as having little value, another person sees as very valuable. The value of anything depends upon the demand for it.

The term "garage sale" comes from the place where one displays the household items he wishes to sell. Most people do not wish strangers to come into their house, so they will place the items for sale in the garage. The garage is an enclosed area where people normally park their car(s) and has a large outside doorway of its own. Setting up sale items in it provides protection from the weather. If a person does not wish to use his garage to display the items for sale, he may place them on tables in his front yard. This would then be a "yard sale."

### **3 Suggestions for teaching**

1. The following questions might be asked as a warm-up:
  - 1) What are we going to have in this lesson, a story, an essay, or what?  
(A short play.)
  - 2) What characters do we have in this play?  
(The Burns family: the mother, the daughter, the son, the father, and a foreign student who lives with the family.)
  - 3) What are they doing in the play?  
(They are holding a garage sale.)
  - 4) Have you ever heard of a garage sale? (If yes, the teacher may ask the student to tell what he or she knows about it.)
  - 5) Do you know what a garage sale is after reading this play?  
(A garage sale is part of American daily life. If an American family wants to dispose of its junk, it may set up a sale in its garage.)
2. To continue the class, the following discussions might be initiated, so that the students could have a better understanding of the American garage sale.
  - 1) Why do people like to start a garage sale?  
(There are many reasons for having such a sale. In some cases, a family may be moving to a new home and does not want to take the accumulated possessions of the years with them. So they will sell all those things they do not wish to keep. Or a person may just wish to "clean house." He may have accumulated clothes or toys which his children have outgrown, but which are still in good condition. He may have kept all the books and magazines he bought over the years, and be running out of storage space. What should he do with the items he now no longer needs or wants? He could throw them away or give them away to charitable organizations. Many people do this. Others would like to get back at least a little bit of the money they have invested in the items. So they decide to have a "garage sale.")
  - 2) Why do people like to go to a garage sale?  
(There are various reasons for going to a garage sale. Some people go out of curiosity to see what kind of things other people are discarding. Others go with the desire to purchase cheaply in order to resell at a higher price. Some people who cannot afford to buy new things of all kinds hope to find what they need at a garage sale. Usually, the prices are as little as 10% or less of the original cost. Others are looking for a "bargain". They may not really need what is for sale. But if the price is cheap enough, they may purchase something they would like to have, but do not really need. Some people are compulsive buyers. Others are



looking for antiques.)

3) How do people start a garage sale?

(Sales are usually advertised in order to attract as many potential buyers as possible. Many advertise in their local newspaper. A small advertisement does not cost much. They also put up small signs either of cardboard or wood on the street corners around the neighborhood. The sign usually says, "Garage Sale", and has an arrow pointing the way. By following the sign, potential buyers can find the place.)

4) Are there firm prices at a garage sale?

(The marked price of each item may or may not be a firm one. Many times the prices are negotiable. If an item you like is marked \$2.00, you simply ask, "Would you sell this for \$1.50?" The seller can then negotiate or simply say, "No, the prices are not negotiable." It never hurts to ask.)

3. The teacher should draw the students' attention to the colloquial and informal expressions in the play, and encourage them to paraphrase these expressions in formal English.

1) Want me to go and get it? (L. 23)

—Do you want me to go and get it?

2) You kids all set? (L. 41)

—Are you ready, children?

3) Not yet, but we're getting there. (L. 42)

—We are not ready yet, but we're almost ready.

4) Store open? (L. 54)

—Is the store open?

5) Settle for a dollar? (L. 93)

—Shall we come to an agreement at a dollar for it?

6) Guess I'll be moving on. (L. 124)

—I'm afraid I have to leave now.

7) Sure have. (L. 128)

—I certainly have.

#### 4 Translation of some difficult sentences from the text

1. ... or a group will have a sale to benefit a charity. (L. 3)

或者某个团体举办拍卖资助慈善事业。

2. Yeah, it's a kind of recycling. (L. 39)

对,变废为宝嘛。

3. Well, you'd better get moving. (L. 43)

噢,你们最好抓紧点时间。

4. It's my latest book club selection. (L. 49)

那是我刚刚从读者俱乐部买回来的新书。

5. Do I get a special discount? (L. 56)

我能享受特殊优惠价吗?

6. Ten cents each — six for fifty cents. (L. 65)

一本 10 美分, 买 6 本 50 美分。

7. ... but I just don't have much will power — especially when it comes to salt and peppers. (L. 109)

可我实在控制不住自己, 尤其是碰上盐罐胡椒瓶什么的。

8. Sure have, if you were able to separate Smitty from some of his money. (L. 128)

当然有, 只要你有能耐让史密斯老兄掏腰包的话。

## 5 Some proverbs for the students to remember

1. He praises who wishes to sell.
2. He that blames would buy.
3. Keep your eyes open: a sale is a sale.
4. A good bargain is a pick-purse.
5. Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths.
6. We can live without our friends, but not without our neighbors.
7. Waste not, want not.
8. Penny and penny laid up will be many.

## 6 Key to Exercises

### True or False

F T F T F T T

### Multiple-choice

C D B C D C D

### Translation

1. 等我检查完毕你再买东西。
2. 一美元卖给你行不行?
3. 我们已做成两笔交易。
4. 今天是我的休息日。
5. 你找得开 5 块钱吗?

## **2. The American Visitor**

### **1 A quiz for the students at the beginning of the class**

1. Paul and Nora followed the man in the red car because they thought the driver was the man wanted by the police. T
2. When the man found he was shut up in the room, he felt frightened and begged Paul to set him free. F
3. Paul and Nora were not very rich. They wanted the reward badly. T
4. When the police officer heard Paul's report, he hurried with him to the house to arrest the man. F
5. That evening Paul was ashamed for his rash action and worried about being laughed at. T
6. The American visitor gave Paul a check for fifty pounds, because Paul helped him find his old family home. T

### **2 Synopsis**

Paul Carson, a music teacher, was driving along a country road with his sister Nora when he saw a man in a big red American car who looked like the man wanted by the police. Attracted by a reward of fifty pounds, the sister and brother resolved to catch the criminal by following him closely. As soon as the man entered Seldon Manor, a house belonging to Paul's friend Mr. Lightfoot, Paul shut him in and then drove to the police station. Realizing that Paul had made a mistake because the criminal had been arrested that morning, the police officer set off immediately with Paul to set the man free. The man who was shut up in the house was really an American visitor from New York City. Paul and Nora felt very much ashamed for what they had done. This rash action of theirs would surely make them the laughing-stock of the whole town. But a letter from the American visitor changed the situation. Instead of blaming him, the American visitor thanked Paul for shutting him up in his own house. It turned out that Seldon Manor was the American visitor's old ancestral home. He had come all the way to England to look for it. In order to show his gratitude, he offered the sister and brother a cheque for fifty pounds. Paul and Nora got the reward in the end, though in quite a different

way.

### 3 Suggestions for teaching

1. It is a good idea to have the students go over the passage very quickly to get an overall impression of it. Ask the students, after they have read, what their impression of the story is (a humorous story) and what parts they think imply humor (Paul's talk about his sister's plan for the fifty pounds and the police officer's comments on his wife; the dialogue between the sister and brother later that evening at home; and Mr. King's telephone call to Paul).
2. An author usually shows what his characters are like by telling you what they say, what they do, what they think about and what others say about them. As they read, the students should concentrate their attention on the traits and motives of the characters in this story.

Paul Carson:

sharp-eyed: He could, at one glance, recognize the driver in a passing car as the criminal in the newspaper.

cautious: He followed the driver all the way to the house in order to get as much evidence as possible.

a little stubborn: Though the officer told him the criminal had been arrested that morning, he still insisted that the man he had shut up was a criminal too.

sensitive about his reputation: Though he wanted the reward as eagerly as his sister, he did not say so openly. Instead, he made some high-sounding excuses. He said he wanted to help the police catch the criminal; he had a duty to protect his friend's property while he was away on holiday; he did not want to disappoint his sister because she wanted the money so much ... Later that evening at home, he was more worried about being laughed at than sorry for wrongfully shutting up the American visitor.

Nora:

straightforward: She said what was on her mind. She wanted the reward badly and said so frankly.

simple-minded: She planned how to spend the money before she got it; she answered the newspaper man's questions without thinking, just because he had a nice face.

the American visitor:

kind at heart but ugly-looking: Though Paul had wrongfully shut him up, he did not take it to heart. Instead, he thanked Paul for helping him find his old family house.

understanding: He knew Paul had chased him mainly for the fifty pounds, so he offered him the same amount of money. In this way he showed his gratitude without wounding Paul's pride.

### 3. Comments

This is a humorous story designed to entertain. The plot revolves around an American who is trying to find his ancestral home in England and a local resident who desires to protect his friend from a suspicious stranger and earn a reward.

This story illustrates what happens when one "jumps to conclusions" without sufficient evidence. Circumstantial evidence seemed to indicate that the stranger was a criminal. The actions of Paul Carson are understandable, given the information he had.

Ask your students if they have ever "jumped to a conclusion" and then found out they were completely wrong. Was it a serious mistake? Was it a funny mistake? What should a person do when he makes such a mistake?

Is it possible to tell much about a person by his outward appearance? Are first impressions usually right?

## 4 Sentences for the students to use as models

1. When Paul Carson saw it (the big red car) coming towards him, he stopped his own car at the side, to make room for it to pass. (L. 2)
2. Men like him use a different car every week. (L. 26)
3. To get our fifty pounds, we must be able to tell the police as much as possible. (L. 31)  
If you hear me call, drive up to the house as quickly as you can. (L. 48)  
He ran back to the car as fast as he could. (L. 55)
4. He ran across the garden and shut the door. Then he fixed it so that it could only be opened from outside. (L. 52)

## 5 Translation of some difficult sentences from the text

1. Then he started walking towards an old white house, which was half-hidden by trees a little way from the road. (L. 39)  
然后他朝一座白颜色的旧房子走去,那白房子离大路不远,半隐半现在一片树丛后。
2. I'm going across the field to the side of the house. (L. 46)  
我穿过空地绕到房子的一侧。
3. Paul did not wait to talk. He ran back to the car as fast as he could. (L. 55)  
保罗顾不上说什么,尽快跑回汽车里。

4. He jumped to his feet when he saw a policeman. (L. 82)  
一见警察他霍地站起身来。
5. His face was getting redder every second. (L. 86)  
他越说脸涨得越红。
6. That boy's bottom will hurt him before I've finished, or my name isn't Howard L. King of New York City. (L. 87)  
不打得他求饶我誓不罢休,不然我就不是纽约城的霍华德·L·金了。
7. I may have small ears like your man in the newspaper, but my cheques are good. (L. 133)  
可能我有一双小耳朵,长得像你在报纸上看到的那个人,但我的支票是可靠的。

## **6 Key to Exercises**

### True or False

T T T T F F

### Multiple-choice

A B B C D D A

### **3. Ruthless**

#### **1 A quiz for the students at the beginning of the class**

1. Judson Webb works in New York City and lives in the countryside. F
2. Judson was a man of high position. He had the power to make laws. F
3. Judson planned to kill the thief by putting poison in the whiskey. T
4. Unlike her husband, Helen was a kind woman. T
5. Alec made Judson drink the poison whiskey in order to punish him. F
6. Judson drank the poison whiskey and died from his own trap. T

#### **2 Information related to the text**

New York City is the largest city in the U.S. It is divided into five boroughs: Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

In 1626, the Dutch bought Manhattan from the Indians for what today would be the equivalent of \$24, and named it New Amsterdam. In 1674, it became an English colony and was renamed New York. After the American Revolution, New York became the first capital of the United States. The city grew rapidly during the 19th century, thanks to the millions of immigrants who landed there. New York became one of the largest and most powerful cities in the western world and has at present a population of more than 8 million.

Modern New York is an exciting city. The architecture of Manhattan, with its soaring skyscrapers, is not soulless, as many foreigners imagine. The materials used — stainless steel, concrete and glass — give the buildings a striking beauty. The long avenues, broad and straight, lined with expensive stores and massive apartment houses, impress by their scale alone.

New York is an impressive city for those who love the arts. Its museums and numerous art galleries, its concerts, opera and ballet performed at Lincoln Center, and its theaters on and off Broadway, make it one of the world's centers of the arts.

New York, of course, has other faces less attractive. The poor districts of the city have some of the worst slums in the U. S. A., and its crime rate is among the highest in the western world.



### **3 Suggestions for teaching**

1. Usually there is a great deal of information about a passage to be found in the title. The teacher may like to begin the passage by asking the students to read the title first and then asking the following questions to check their comprehension of the text.
  - 1) What does the word "ruthless" mean?  
(without pity or showing no mercy)
  - 2) Could you give some of its synonyms?  
(cruel, merciless, brutal, cold-blooded, heartless, barbarous, inhuman)
  - 3) Who does the word "ruthless" refer to in this passage?  
(Judson Webb)
  - 4) Why do we say he was ruthless?  
(Because he did not care who would be hurt by his trap. )
  - 5) Did his plan work?  
(No, he drank the poison whiskey himself. )
2. In this story the author shows what Judson was like, using his actions and his words. Ask the students to pick out sentences from the text that imply his ruthlessness.
3. The author ends the story by leaving things unsaid. Ask the students, what happened to Judson in the end?  
(He died by drinking the poison whiskey he had prepared for the thief. )
4. Judson wanted to poison the thief but ended up dying from his own "trap". This is very ironic. Ask the students how it happened that Judson drank the poison whiskey.  
(He had a fall when he went out to the garden to fetch his boots. When Alec found him lying on the ground unconscious, he hurried inside to get a glass of whiskey for him, not knowing there was poison in the bottle. Half-conscious, Judson drank the poison whiskey. )

### **4 Sentences for the students to use as models**

1. The law does not punish burglary by death. (L. 42)
2. "When it comes to protecting my property, I make my own laws." (L. 44)
3. If a man robs me of five dollars it is the same as if he took a hundred.  
(L. 48)
4. No one is going to be hurt unless he breaks in. (L. 62)
5. He suddenly remembered that he had not packed his hunting boots drying outside on the heavy table in the garden. (L. 64)

## 5 Translation of some difficult sentences from the text

1. It was placed invitingly in front with a whiskey glass by its side. (L. 12)  
这瓶打开的酒放在前面极其诱人,旁边还有一个酒杯。
2. ... only this time he'll be very sorry if he comes. (L. 28)  
只是这次他若来了定会后悔不已。
3. "When it comes to protecting my property, I make my own laws." (L. 44)  
当我要保护我的财产时,我有我自己的法律。
4. It was not a bad fall. (L. 69)  
你摔得不厉害。

## 6 Some proverbs for the students to remember

1. Reap what one has sown.
2. As a man sows, so shall he reap.
3. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.
4. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
5. He that hurts another hurts himself.
6. Cruelty deserves no mercy.

## 7 Key to Exercises

### Multiple-choice

A C D C B D C

### Translation

1. 贾德森通过冒险行为赚钱。
2. 她停住脚步惊奇地瞧着。
3. 他恐怕有人会强行进入他的房子。
4. 他想用谋杀的手段来惩罚盗窃。
5. 她惊恐地望着她。
6. 他满意地回答了她的问題。
7. 她无奈地叹了口气便朝门口走去。
8. 贾德森突然踩着一块石头滑倒了。