

New English Course

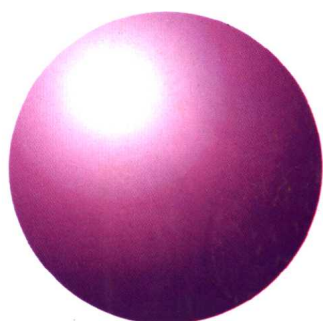
Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr.

第4册

范红 等 编译 · 新时代出版社

柯灵思

新英语教程



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柯灵思 NEW ENGLISH COURSE 新英语教程

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第4册

Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr. 著

范红 等 编译

新 时 代 出 版 社

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New English Course

Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr.

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出版者的话

二十一世纪的教育是素质教育,传统的英语教学模式已经变革,为适应教学需要,(中国)新时代出版社独家引进美国著名语言学家、教育家柯灵思(Edwin T. Cornelius, Jr.)的力作 *New English Course* 丛书版权,编译出版了《柯灵思新英语教程》。

柯灵思先生是当今国际英语教育界公认的最著名的大师级人物之一,其《英语 900 句》的声誉在国内堪称前无古人,后无来者,深深地影响着中国一代又一代的莘莘学子。

中文版《柯灵思新英语教程》面向中国广大的英语学习者和教师,指导思想是使学习者达到能用英语听、说、读、写的最高境界,提供了一套从初级到中级再到高级的卓有成效和颇具特色的完整教育方案,它以 4 本学生用书为主,配套以录音带和教学指导用的教师用书。

与国内传统的英语教科书相比较,《柯灵思新英语教程》的鲜明特色是“传统的和革新的教育相统一,间接的和直接的训练相结合,自我的和交互的实践相包容,基本的和重点的学习相融汇”,非常适合二十一世纪的英语素质教育。

本教程由范红、王蓓、方艳华、杭菊、张岳编译。在本教程的出版过程中,得到了对外经济贸易大学张翠萍教授的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

Preface

New English Course is a course in English as a second or foreign language, designed to provide a comprehensive study program for beginning to advanced levels. It consists of a series of six student textbooks, correlated workbooks, tape recordings, progress tests, and annotated teacher's books.

New English Course introduces a unique concept of "key features" which are presented at the rate of five "features" in each teaching unit. These key features constitute a carefully graded learning program for the student-basic structures, essential grammar points, sentence word order, vocabulary, and important semantic distinctions (features of meaning) in English. The sentences which contain "key features" in each unit are specially marked ([*]) to provide a convenient signal to the student that some new feature is being introduced for the first time. The sentences themselves are presented in a situationally relevant dialog context at the beginning of each unit.

The aim of the course is to provide a particular type of learning experience that will enable the student to use English for communicating with speakers of English. "Communicating," in this sense, means having the ability to express one's own ideas, thoughts, feelings, and views to others, as well as the ability to understand the utterances made by others. Learning to use a language for "communicating," therefore, involves the learning of a particular code-developing the ability to "encode" messages (speaking and writing) and to "decode" messages (understanding and reading).

The approach to code-learning in this course is based on the view that learning involves an intellectual process (cognition), and that material to be learned must be presented, practiced, and experienced in all modes – through listening, speaking, reading, and writing. This approach emphasizes the importance of making use of every available means to achieve the aim of the course: oral – aural drills (repetition, substitution drills and intonation practice), play – acting, writing practice, dictation, letter-writing, reading, games, puzzles, and class discussions. Special listening practices ("live" recordings) are included in the taped material to provide listening-comprehension practice with natural language.

The syllabus of the course is somewhat unique in that the more traditional, grammar-based activities used for early study units (Books 1 to 3) give way in later units of the

course (Books 3 to 6) to much newer communicative, function-based activities.

The author wishes to thank the many classroom teachers and students in different countries who have offered helpful comments and criticisms regarding previous courses developed by the author and early manuscript forms of the present course. The insights gained from suggestions and discussions in seminars and workshops have been of inestimable value and assistance in preparing *New English Course*. The author also wishes to express appreciation to Richard Evans, Willard D. Sheeler, Francisco Gomes de Matos, Peter Strevens, John Dermody, Elaine Kim, and other colleagues for reading manuscripts at various stages and providing constructive criticisms. Special thanks are due Dr. Kenneth Croft for his valuable editorial assistance.

原版前言

《柯灵思新英语教程》专门面向把英语作为第二语言或外语的学习者,并为其提供一套从初级到高级的综合性学习计划。本教程包括6本^①学生用书、录音带以及带有教学指导和练习答案的教师用书。

《柯灵思新英语教程》的独到之处体现在其“主要特点”里,每一单元有5个“特点”。这些主要特点形成了一个为学生分级学习而精心设计的学习计划——包括英语的基本结构、主要语法点、句子的词序、词汇,以及重要的语义特点。每一单元含有“主要特点”的句子都专门标上了记号([*]),提醒学生某个新的特点第一次出现,句子本身出现在单元开始的一个场景对话里。

本教程旨在使学生拥有一种特别的学习经历,能用英语进行交流。这里,“交流”指能够向别人表达自己的想法、思想、感情、观点,并且能够领会别人说话的含义。因此,学习使用一种语言去“交流”就是学习一种特殊的密码——培养一种“编码”(口语、写作)和“解码”(听力、阅读)的能力。

本教程密码学习的方法基于如下观点:学习是一个脑力活动过程(认知过程),学习材料必须以听、说、读、写等各种方式提供给学习者,并按这些方式去训练、学习。为达到本教程的目的,这种方法强调利用每种现有方式的重要性。例如,听一说训练(重复、替代练习以及语调练习)、戏剧表演、写作练习、听写、写信、阅读、游戏、猜谜等。听力材料还包括特殊听力训练(“现场”录音),为学生提供一个听自然的语言进行听力理解训练的机会。

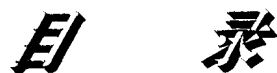
本教程的教学大纲是独特的:前面的单元(1~3册)^②以比较传统的语法训练为基础,后面的单元(4~6册)^③以较新的注重交际的功能训练为基础。

作者在此想感谢那些来自不同国家的教师和学生,是他们为作者以前的教程和本教程的早期书稿提出了宝贵的意见和批评。来自研讨会的讨论和建议也为本教程的编写提供了非常有价值的见解和帮助。作者还要感谢理查德·埃文斯、威拉德·D·希勒、弗朗西斯科·戈梅斯·de·马托斯、彼得·斯特文思、约翰·德莫迪、伊莱恩·科恩以及其他同事们,是他们在不同阶段阅读了书稿并提出了建设性的批评意见。作者特别感谢肯尼思·克罗夫特博士,感谢他为教程的编辑工作提供的无私帮助。

① 中文版压缩为4本。

② 中文版第1册到第2册第20单元。

③ 中文版第2册第21单元到第4册。



UNIT 1

- Lesson 1 "Alone – Totally Alone" (Reading
Passage) 1
Comprehension Checkup 5
Thinking and Writing 5
- Lesson 2 Conversation: "It can be frightening to be alone..." 6
Introductory Listening Practice ... 6
Intensive Listening 7
Communicating 8
Review Assignment 8

UNIT 2

- Lesson 1 "The Raft Trip" (Reading
Passage) 9
Comprehension Checkup 12
Thinking and Writing 12
- Lesson 2 Conversation: "Looking For
Safety" 13
Introductory Listening Practice ... 13
Intensive Listening 14
Communicating 15
Review Assignment 15

UNIT 3

- Lesson 1 VIEWS AND OPINIONS:
"Women and Mechanization"
(Reading Passage) 16
Comprehension Checkup 20
Thinking and Writing 20
- Lesson 2 Conversation: "Independence" ... 21

- Introductory Listening Practice ... 21
Intensive Listening 22
Review Assignment 22
Playlet: "At the Gas Station" 23

UNIT 4

- Lesson 1 "The Sixth Sense" (Reading
Passage) 24
Comprehension Checkup 27
Thinking and Writing 27
- Lesson 2 Conversation: "Intuition" 28
Introductory Listening Practice ... 28
Intensive Listening 29
Communicating 30
Review Assignment 30

UNIT 5

- Lesson 1 Dialog Practice Playlet: "Looking
for a Restaurant" 31
Dialog Completion 32
Dialog Situations 33
Review Situation 33
- Lesson 2 "The Hammock" (Reading
Passage) 34
Comprehension Checkup 36
Thinking and Writing 36
Exercises in Structure and
Meaning 37

UNIT 6

- Lesson 1 VIEWS AND OPINIONS: "What's
the Matter with Young People

	Today?" (Reading Passage)	38
	Comprehension Checkup	41
	Thinking and Writing	41
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Growing Up"	42
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	42
	Intensive Listening	43
	Communicating	44
	Review Assignment	44

UNIT 7

Lesson 1	VIEWS AND OPINIONS: "Chemicals and Food" (Reading Passage)	45
	Comprehension Checkup	48
	Thinking and Writing	48
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Chemicals and Food"	49
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	49
	Intensive Listening	50
	Communicating	51
	Review Assignment	51

UNIT 8

Lesson 1	"The Palace" (Reading Passage)	52
	Comprehension Checkup	55
	Thinking and Writing	55
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Roots"	56
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	56
	Intensive Listening	57
	Communicating	58
	Review Assignment	58

UNIT 9

Lesson 1	"The Virtue Called Devotion" (Reading Passage)	59
	Comprehension Checkup	62
	Thinking and Writing	62
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Growing Old"	63
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	63
	Intensive Listening	64

Communicating	65
Review Assignment	65

UNIT 10

Lesson 1	Dialog Practice	66
	Dialog Completion	66
	Dialog Situations	67
	Playlet (for Completion): "Locked Out"	68
	Listening Practice	68
	Writing Practice	68
Lesson 2	"The Next Cue" (Reading Passage)	69
	Comprehension Checkup	71
	Thinking and Writing	71
	Exercises in Structure and Meaning	72

UNIT 11

Lesson 1	VIEWS AND OPINIONS: "Daniel's Decision" (Reading Passage)	73
	Comprehension Checkup	77
	Thinking and Writing	77
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Labor Unions" ...	78
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	78
	Intensive Listening	79
	Communicating	80
	Review Assignment	80

UNIT 12

Lesson 1	"Pal" (New "Pet") – Part One (Reading Passage)	81
	Comprehension Checkup	85
	Thinking and Writing	85
Lesson 2	Conversation: "Childhood Memories"	86
	Introductory Listening Practice ...	86
	Intensive Listening	87
	Communicating	88
	Writing Assignment	88

UNIT 13

- Lesson 1 “Pal”(Pal’s Trick) – Part
Two (Reading Passage) 89
Comprehension Checkup 93
- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Concepts of
Remembrance” 94
Introductory Listening Practice ... 94
Intensive Listening Practice 95
Communicating 96
Review Assignment 96

UNIT 14

- Lesson 1 VIEWS AND OPINIONS:
“Taking Candy from the Baby”
(Reading Passage) 97
Comprehension Checkup 100
Thinking and Writing 100
- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Nutrition
Problems” 101
Introductory Listening Practice ... 101
Intensive Listening 102
Communicating 103
Review Assignment 103

UNIT 15

- Lesson 1 Dialog Practice 104
Dialog Completion 104
Dialog Situations 105
Dialog: “The Parking
Incident” 106
Intensive Listening 106
Writing Assignment 106
- Lesson 2 “The Strawberry Season”
(Reading Passage) 107
Exercises in Structure and
Meaning 109

UNIT 16

- Lesson 1 “The Poplar Tree” – Part one
(Reading Passage) 110
Comprehension Checkup 113

Thinking and Writing 113

- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Ghost Stories” ... 114
Introductory Listening Practice ... 114
Intensive Listening 115
Communicating 116
Review Assignment 116

UNIT 17

- Lesson 1 “The Poplar Tree” – Part Two
(Reading Passage) 117
Comprehension Checkup 120
Thinking and Writing 120
- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Small Towns” ... 121
Introductory Listening Practice ... 121
Intensive Listening 122
Communicating 123
Review Assignment 123

UNIT 18

- Lesson 1 “The Poplar Tree” – Part
Three (Reading Passage) 124
Comprehension Checkup 127
Thinking and Writing 127
- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Community
History” 128
Introductory Listening Practice ... 128
Intensive Listening 129
Communicating 130
Review Assignment 130

UNIT 19

- Lesson 1 VIEWS AND OPINIONS:
“The Mad Money”
(Reading Passage) 131
Comprehension Checkup 134
Thinking and Writing 134
- Lesson 2 Conversation: “Advertising” 135
Introductory Listening Practice ... 136
Intensive Listening 137
Communicating 137
Review Assignment 137

UNIT 20	138	Lesson 2 “The Runner”(Reading	
Lesson 1 Dialog Practice	138	Passage)	141
Dialog Completion	139	Comprehension Checkup	143
Dialog Situations	140	Thinking and Writing	143
Dialog: “Running”	140	Exercises in Structure and	
Intensive Listening	140	Meaning	144
Writing Assignment	141	Tapescripts	145

Alone — Totally Alone



Alone — Totally Alone

It's easy to be brave with companions—to **swagger**¹ and keep cool in the most "**perilous**²" of situations. There's nothing to it. You've always got your **buddies**³ around to **keep up**⁴ the bravery.

But bravery can be a hard thing to find when you must go home and be alone all night. **Suddenly, *keeping a cool front is not only unnecessary, it's ridiculous.**

Living in the city is not so bad. There, the buildings are **teeming**⁵ with life. There is someone awake constantly in the city. The traffic never stops. Sound and movement keep the city alive. You don't ever need to be alone. At any time of the day or night you can seek out companionship in the bright lights of cities.

But the country is **another story**⁶. When the sun goes down in the country, the creatures of the day seek protection in barns, stables, and well-lit homes. **Silence falls over the country as the stealthy predators**⁷ **of the night forage**⁸ **and hunt in the dark.** The nearest neighbor is more than a '**holler**⁹' away. When night falls, he may as well be miles away.

A dog barking in the city is nothing more than a noisy irritation. Out beyond the street lamps, though, it is a warning that someone or something **prowls**¹⁰ the night. A cat **screech**¹¹ is rare and rather alarming **out in the sticks**¹². ***With so many other creatures as neighbors, it is often difficult to be certain of just what is screeching.** The only way to find out is to go out and look. And in that case, a stout, healthy dog is a reassuring companion.

Yet, somehow, once you have left the safety of artificial light, locked doors, and adventured out into a country night, it loses its **ominous**¹³ **countenance**¹⁴. The air is **sweet smelling**¹⁵. **Terrain that was familiar to eyes is now crossed by well-versed**¹⁶ **feet.** Fingers and shoulders remember **handrails**¹⁷, gate latches, and low branches. **And the ears**

Notes 注释

I Words and Expressions

1. **swagger** *vi.*
walk or behave in a self-important or self-satisfied manner 自大的或自满的行走或举止, 装模作样, 摆架子
2. **perilous** *adj.*
dangerous, full of risk 危险的, 多险的
3. **buddy** *n. (pl. -dies)*
[*sl.*] very close friends, comrades [俚] 老兄
4. **keep up**
maintain or continue 保持
5. **teem** *vi.*
~ with, have in great numbers 有很多, 充满, 富于
6. **another story**
a complete different matter—一件完全不同的事[here the writer wants to emphasize that the characteristics of life in the country are completely different than those of life in the city; 'another story' or 'a different story' is often used to emphasize that what has been said about one subject or situation does not hold true for some other subject or situation 在这里, 作者想强调乡间与城市的生活特点是迥然不同的。another story 和 a different story 经常被用来强调已提及的某事的情况, 对于其它事不再适用]
7. **predator** *n.*
predatory animal 食肉动物
8. **forage** *vi.*
~ for, search for food, etc 搜寻(食物等)
9. **holler** *v.*
[*sl.*] yell (to indicate excitement, etc) [俚] 喊叫(表示兴奋等)
more than a 'holler' away: out of the range of the human voice 人声范围之外 (here the writer means that houses are far apart—so far apart that you can't attract



Alone — Totally Alone

are on top of¹⁸ the whole situation, *picking up on¹⁹ the activities of the night where eyes can be so inadequate. Somehow, the night has a way of awakening all the senses into duty. Whereas the day can so often be just a routine, the night is always an adventure. It requires so much more awareness.

In many ways, it is too bad that man is almost totally a daylight creature. He fears the dark. Even those who claim to be "night people" are mostly night people in well-lit environs²⁰. Taverns²¹, coffee shops, and lively parties are the domain of the night people.

But for the day people — people who are coordinated²² to the rising and the setting of the sun—night is the time to draw into the protective shell of the house. They chase away the darkness with bright artificial lights. *They keep each other company with telephones. They block out the things that go "bump"²³ in the night with television or stereos.

*To be alone — all alone — out in the country on a dark night is truly a test of courage. Things that go "bump" in the night could be any number of things — domestic animals, pets, or wild (and clumsy) creatures. Houses creak and groan as they cool in the night air. Floorboards make cracking noises. Refrigerators rumble²⁴ as they work and are ominously silent when they do not. Clocks tick loudly without competition. And, of course, the night creatures stir about²⁵. Some may be drawn by the light in your windows. Even moths²⁶ can raise a tiny din²⁷ as they flutter²⁸ around porch²⁹ lights.

There are many ways to test bravery, but one of the best is to spend a few nights out in the country alone—totally alone.

anybody's attention by yelling (hollering) for help在这里作者指房屋离得很远, 远得连求救的叫喊声都不会被人听到)

10.prowl v.

go about cautiously looking for a chance to get food (as wild animals do), or to steal etc;go about in this way 悄悄潜行以寻求食物, 或偷窃等; 逡巡于

11.screech v.;n.

make a harsh, piercing sound; ~ ing cry or noise 发尖声; 尖叫, 尖锐声

12.out in the sticks

out in the country;out beyond the edge of city 远离都市

13.ominous adj.

of bad ominous; threatening 恶兆的, 不祥的

14.countenance n.

(formal)face,including its appearance and expression (正式用语)面容, 面色 [formal or 'elegant expression' which usually refers to the face or to the expression on the face;not generally used in informal writing or conversation,although you will occasionally hear an expression such as "It's good to see your smiling countenance" as a 'flowery' way of saying, "I'm glad to see you" . 正式或文雅的表达法, 通常指人的脸庞或脸上的表情; 在非正式的写作或对话中不常使用, 虽然你会偶而听见 "It's good to see your smiling countenance." 这样的表达法, 这句话是 "I'm glad to see you." 的另一种辞藻华丽的说法]

15.sweet smelling

smells clean or fresh 气息清新

16.versed adj.

~ in,skilled or experienced in精通的, 熟练的
well-versed feet means very experienced or well-trained feet 意指很有经验或受过良好训练的脚步(in suggesting that a person's feet are 'well-versed' or experienced, the writer is using a figure of speech, of course, to express the idea that the person is very familiar with a certain place because he or she has walked there many times 作者利用比喻来暗示这个人对这地方十分熟悉, 因为他(她)曾来过许多次了)

17.handrail n.

a narrow rail for grasping with the hand as a support 手扶栏杆

18.on top of

in control of 控制 [in suggesting that a person's ears are 'on top of' or in control of the situation, the writer is

Alone — Totally Alone

using a figure of speech to express the idea that a person is 'on top of' or in control of a situation because of the sense of hearing which makes it possible to realize fully what is going on 作者在此处运用了比喻的手法, 指一个人在野外可以通过听觉感知正在发生的一切]

19. pick up on

receive information; keep up with (sth.) or keep track of (sth.) 得到信息, 跟上或跟踪

20. environs *n. (pl.)*

districts surrounding a town, etc 郊外, 近郊

21. tavern *n.*

(archaic or liter) inn or public house (古或文) 客栈, 旅店, 酒店

22. coordinate *vt.*

make coordinate; bring or put into proper relation 使同等, 调整, 使协调

23. go "bump"

make a noise; make a mysterious sound (that can't be explained) 发出声响, 发出神秘的(无法解释的)声音 [the pronunciation of the word 'bump' seems to produce an imitation of the noise or sound itself 'bump' 的发音本身就类似一种声响]

24. rumble *v.*

make a deep, heavy, continuous sound 发出隆隆声或辘辘声

25. stir about

move around, roam around 四处活动, 漫游

26. moth *n.*

sorts of winged insect flying chiefly at night, attracted by lights 蛾

27. raise a tiny din

make some noise 发出一些声响 [a 'din' means a loud or confusing noise; in saying that a moth can 'raise a tiny din', the author is expressing the idea that a moth can make a surprising amount of noise — considering that it is only a tiny creature. 'din' 意为喧闹声, 嘈杂声, 在这里, 作者想要表达的是与蛾子微小的生命相比, 它所发出的声响之大实是惊人的]

28. flutter *v.*

(of a bird) move the wings hurriedly or irregularly without flying, or in short flights only 鼓翼, 拍翅

29. porch *n.*

built-out roofed doorway or entrance to a building 门廊

II Sentence Analysis and Translation

1. Suddenly, keeping a cool front is not only unnecessary,

it's ridiculous.

verb-ing [as subject] ... is ... 动名词作主语

译: 突然间, 装出一副沉着冷静的样子不仅毫无必要, 而且有些可笑。

2. Silence falls over the country as the stealthy predators of the night forage and hunt in the dark.

as 在此处作连词, 表示“当...之时”

译: 当夜间活动的食肉动物在夜色的掩护下偷偷搜寻和捕捉猎物时, 寂静也渐渐笼罩了乡村。

3. With so many other creatures as neighbors, it is often difficult to be certain of just what is screeching.

with so many / much ..., + [it is] ... with 带出的介宾短语作状语

译: 因为周围有这么多的动物做邻居, 你常常很难确定是谁在发出尖叫。

4. Terrain that was familiar to eyes is now crossed by well-versed feet.

译: 为双眼所熟悉的这片土地, 今夜正被人以熟练的脚步穿越。

5. And the ears are on top of the whole situation, picking up on the activities of the night where eyes can be so inadequate.

译: 而耳朵正控制着所有的情况, 搜寻那些眼睛无法窥探到的夜晚的活动。

6. Somehow, the night has a way of awakening all the senses into duty.

译: 夜总能以某种方式唤醒所有的感官, 让它们开始工作。

7. But for the day people — people who are coordinated to the rising and the setting of the sun — night is the time to draw into the protective shell of the house.

两个破折号中是插入补充的内容, 补充说明“people”一词, 去掉破折号之间的内容, 原句仍然正确。

译: 这是对于那些白天活动的人们——他们早已习惯根据日出日落调整自己的活动——夜晚是他们撤回小屋, 寻求避护的时候。

8. They keep each other company with telephones.

keep each other company 相互作伴

译: 他们在电话中交谈, 隔着电话线相互作伴。

9. To be alone — all alone — out in the country on a dark night is truly a test of courage.

to-verb [as subject] ... is ... 'to' 不定式作主语

译: 独自一人在乡间度过黑夜, 是对勇气的真正考验。

Comprehension Checkup 阅读理解

1. Look through the reading passage again and find the sentences that contain the words and phrases listed below. Then choose the description or explanation of meaning that best fits each sentence.

将阅读材料再浏览一遍,找出包括下列单词或词组的句子,然后选出最符合上下文的解释。

keep cool: (a) stay out of the hot sun, (b) remain calm, (c) stay neither too cold nor too hot

keeping a cool front: (a) protecting your face from the hot sun, (b) keeping the front part of the house at a temperature that is not too hot or too cold, (c) doing things so that other people see that you are remaining calm

seek out: (a) look for something outside, (b) look for and find, (c) throw away or get rid of (something)

terrain: (a) ground or land, (b) a heavy rainstorm, (c) things such as houses, buildings, etc.

raise a din: (a) lift something heavy, (b) cause a lot of dust, (c) create a noise

2. Locate words or phrases in the reading passage that have approximately the same meaning as the following:

在课文中找出与下列单词或短语意义相近的表达法,并标出其所在的句子。

- a. your close friends d. make a strange noise
b. by yourself e. not very graceful
c. entertain each other f. moving around

3. Complete these sentences using ideas contained in the reading passage.

根据课文内容完成句子。

- a. It's not difficult to be brave if ____.
b. You never need to be alone in the city because ____.
c. When you hear a dog barking in the country, it usually means that ____.
d. Night time in the country always seems ominous until you ____.
e. "Day people" use artificial lights to ____.
f. "Night people" are usually "night people" only when ____.
g. "Day people" use television or stereos to ____.
h. A true test of courage is to ____.
i. Even though you can't see in the dark, you can get around all right because ____.
j. If you hear a strange noise outside at night, you can find out what it is by ____.

4. Answer these questions about the reading passage using your own words.

根据课文内容用自己的话回答下列问题。

- a. According to the writer, when is it easy to be brave, and when is it hard to be brave?
b. Why are people's ears more adequate than their eyes on a dark night?
c. According to the writer, what is the usual domain of those who claim to be "night people"?
d. Why is it that a simple cat screech can be so alarming when you are out in the country at night?
e. What are some examples of things that go "bump" in the night out in the country?
f. According to the writer, what does night do to our senses?
g. What happens to houses in the night air?
h. What does the writer mean when he says that the nearest neighbor is more than a 'holler' away?

Discussion 讨论

1. Do you think the writer of this reading passage is a "day person" or "night person"? (Explain why you think so.)
2. Do you think the writer is a person who is afraid of the dark or not? (Is your opinion based on something in the reading? If so, what?)
3. Do you think that most children are afraid of the dark? What about adults? (Give your views.)
4. Why is it that people are afraid of the dark? Can you explain what it is about the dark that causes fear?
5. Have you ever been alone at night and heard strange noises that you couldn't identify? (Tell about any experiences you have had.)
6. If you knew a six-year-old child who was afraid of the dark and who wanted you to leave the lights on at night in his bedroom, how would you teach the child not to be afraid of the dark? (What techniques would you use?)

Thinking and Writing 想一想, 写一写

Pretend that you were all alone last Saturday night in an old house in the country. Write a composition about your experiences from 10 o'clock Saturday night until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Limit your composition to approximately 150 words. Include a description of the following:

1. The different (strange) sounds you heard (and what time you heard them).
2. What time you went out in the dark to find out what was making a strange sound.
3. What happened outside.

CONVERSATION: "It can be frightening to be alone..."

对话：孤独让人害怕

Introduction to the Conversation

背景介绍

Joe Wells is employed as a school psychologist in a rural school system. His job requires him to travel to approximately 30 schools within a radius of 60 miles from his home. As school psychologist, he is responsible for administering certain tests, for arranging special classes for students with learning disabilities, for counseling "problem" students, and for consulting with school authorities, county agencies, and parents.

Pat Croydon is employed as a staff psychologist in a county mental health center. The center provides special services to other county agencies, including the county school system.

Because of the nature of their jobs (in the same county), Joe Wells and Pat Croydon regularly consult with each other as professional colleagues. In addition, they are good friends and frequently get together on a purely social basis.

Setting 场景设置

Joe Wells and his wife Virginia were invited to the Croydons' house for dinner this evening. Dinner is over now, and Joe and Pat have moved into the living room to have their coffee. Virginia and Pat's wife Cindy are still sitting at the dining room table, sipping coffee and chatting.

Joe and Pat have both read an article entitled "Alone—Totally Alone," which concerns the problem people have of being afraid of the dark. The ideas contained in the article have caused them to reflect on their own personal experiences of being alone and to try to figure out some of the psychological factors involved in people's fear of the dark.

As the conversation begins, Joe is telling Pat about an experience he had one time when he was camping out in the mountains.

Participants:



Joseph ("Joe") Wells,
32 years old, married,
M.A. degree in psychology



Patrick ("Pat") Croydon,
34 years old, married,
Ph.D. in psychology



Introductory

Listening Practice

Listen to the conversation between Joe Wells and Pat Croydon. (Joe speaks first.)

