

第三版
THIRD
EDITION

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语

浙江大学 编著

4

综合教程 教师用书

AN INTEGRATED COURSE TEACHER'S BOOK



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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新编大学英语 综合教程 教师用书

《新编大学英语》自出版以来，以其先进的教学理念与创新的教学模式引领了大学英语教学新的方向。《新编大学英语》（第三版）秉承前两版教材的特色与优势，以《大学英语课程教学要求》为指导，以广泛调研与分析为基础，以新形势下的英语教学需求与人才培养目标为依据，进一步完善教材内容与结构，更加突出对语言应用能力、创新思维能力及文化交流能力的培养。

《新编大学英语》（第三版）共四个级别，每级包括《综合教程》、《视听说教程》与《快速阅读》。各分册主题呼应，相辅相成，培养学生的语言综合应用能力。第三版同步提供学习光盘、教学光盘、网络教学管理平台、配套测试题等立体化教学资源，全面支持学生自主学习与教师教学。

《新编大学英语》（第三版）具有以下特色：

- ▶ **理念突出，特点鲜明：** 延续与创新“以学生为中心”的主题教学模式，关注学生的学习信念、条件、兴趣和策略，强调教与学的互动性以及课堂教学与自主学习的结合。
- ▶ **主题丰富，语言精良：** 选篇题材广泛，语言规范，兼具时代特色和人文内涵，寓文化素养的熏陶于语言能力训练之中。
- ▶ **设计灵活，启发思考：** 练习及活动设计符合学生的兴趣特点与知识情感，形式灵活，趣味性强，鼓励参与，启发思考。
- ▶ **难易合理，循序渐进：** 教材级别与难易度符合目前大学英语教学情况，选篇与练习难易适度，循序渐进。
- ▶ **资源丰富，全面支持：** 不同媒体相互支持，互为补充，为学生创造个性化、自主化的学习环境，为教师提供全面便捷的教学资源和管理平台。

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前言

《新编大学英语》（第一版）首次将“以学生为中心”的主题教学模式引入大学英语课堂，自1999年出版以来，在全国范围内广泛使用，受到普遍好评。

2004年，我们以教育部大学英语教学改革精神为指导，依据新的社会需求与高校的教学发展，开发了《新编大学英语》（第二版），完善了教材结构，充实了教材内容，实现了教材的立体化建设。

随着时代的进步与社会的发展，以及外语教学理论的不断更新与高校教学改革的不断深入，我们在前两版教材的基础上又一次对教材进行了全面的修订和完善，开发了《新编大学英语》（第三版），以满足新形势下大学英语教学的需要以及新时期国家人才培养的需求。

教材特色

《新编大学英语》（第三版）延续前两版的特色与优势，在总体框架基本不变的情况下，从语言材料的筛选、级别的设置、练习和活动的设计等方面进行完善，更体现时代性，更贴近当前大学英语教学情况，更突出对思维能力及文化交流与传播能力的培养。

教学理念突出，特点鲜明：继续采用“以学生为中心”的主题教学模式，并随着教学的发展不断丰富和创新这一理念：

- 关注学生的学习信念、条件、兴趣和策略，强调教与学的互动性以及课堂教学与自主学习的结合。
- 提倡接近真实语境、贴近学生学习生活的语言教学，使学生能充分参与语言学习。
- 实现各分册相应单元围绕同一主题，彼此呼应，相辅相成，从不同侧面展开语言训练及实践，培养语言综合应用能力。

选篇语言精良，内涵丰富：选篇主题广泛，题材丰富，语言规范，兼具时代特色与人文内涵，引导学生观察世界，深入思考，寓文化素养的熏陶于语言能力训练之中，帮助学生提高双向的文化理解与沟通能力。

活动设计灵活，启发思考：结合主题与课文，设计符合学生兴趣特点及知识情感的练习与活动，形式灵活，趣味性强，激发学生的智慧与参与精神，实现从语言知识到语言能力的转化。

难易设置合理，循序渐进：调整后的教材级别与难易度更加符合目前大学英语教学的实际情况，选篇与练习整体难易适度，循序渐进。

提供立体化的教学资源：同步提供课本、光盘、网络课程等学习资源，为学生创造个性化、自主化的学习环境，为教师提供全面便捷的教学资源与教学管理平台。

教材体系

《新编大学英语》(第三版)针对大学英语“一般要求”进行设计,包含1—4级,供两个学年使用。每一级别由以下分册构成:《综合教程》(配教师用书)、《视听说教程》(配教师用书)和《快速阅读》。与教材配套的还有学习光盘、教学光盘、网络教学管理平台、配套测试题等教学资源,全面辅助学生自学及教师教学。

教材	级别	配套资源				
综合教程	1—4级	教师用书	MP3光盘	助教课件	配套测试题	网络教学管理平台
视听说教程	1—4级	教师用书	DVD-ROM光盘	助教课件		
快速阅读	1—4级					

分册介绍

《综合教程》

围绕与校园、社会生活相关的主题,选取思想性强、语言精良的文章,展开读、写、说、译技能的综合训练,注重教学双方的互动性,强调语言技能的融会贯通以及语言应用能力与文化素养的综合培养。

每册10个单元,每单元分为四个板块:

Preparation: 形式多样的课前活动,便于教师展开课堂教学,激发学生学习兴趣。

Reading-Centered Activities: 围绕主题提供两篇不同角度的阅读文章,配有详细的词汇释义、丰富的例句及多样的读、写、说、译练习。

Further Development: 巩固词汇及语法等相关知识,并通过丰富多样的扩展活动帮助学生学以致用,提高语言综合应用能力,拓宽视野,提高能力。

Translation and Writing: 包含翻译技巧讲解、翻译实践和写作三个部分,互为补充,相辅相成。

《综合教程教师用书》

针对单元话题提供相关文化背景的介绍,帮助教师拓宽教学内容。就文章的语言、词汇难点进行详细讲解,为学生扫清阅读障碍。提供客观题的全部答案以及课内和课外阅读文章的参考译文。针对主观题及作文提供不同视角的参考答案,便于教师开阔学生思路、展开课堂活动。此外,书中还提供了额外的课堂活动,供教师根据教学对象选择使用。附录中的作文评分原则和方法便于教师进行作文教学和评估。

《视听说教程》

通过鲜活生动的原版视频、专门拍摄的录像短剧、内容丰富的听力材料以及多层次的口语活动,从不同角度帮助学生提高听说技能,培养交际能力。

每册10个单元,每单元分为四个板块:

Listening, Understanding and Speaking: 提供结合主题的听力练习,训练听力技能,并展开相关口语活动。

Viewing, Understanding and Speaking: 围绕录像短剧展开听说训练, 培养学生有效理解、捕捉重要信息点、进行有效得体交流的能力。

Video Appreciation and Singing for Fun: 通过形式多样、内容生动的原版视频为学生提供真实的语境和鲜活的语言, 并展开相应的听说活动。相关主题的英文歌曲帮助活跃课堂气氛, 展现英语魅力。

Further Speaking and Listening: 综合性的口语活动着重培养学生积极思考、表达观点的语言应用能力; 扩展性听力训练为学生自主学习提供更多资源。

《视听说教程教师用书》

提供全部听力、视频材料的脚本和练习答案。针对口语活动提供不同角度的参考答案。补充词汇注释和例句, 供教师选择使用。此外, 对各类课堂活动提供有针对性的教学建议和指导, 辅助教师更好地展开课堂活动, 发挥教材特色。

《快速阅读》

通过有针对性的系统训练, 帮助学生掌握重要阅读技能, 培养良好阅读习惯, 提高阅读效率。每册分为两大部分:

快速阅读常用技能: 系统介绍快速阅读九项常用技能, 内容深入浅出, 易于掌握。

快速阅读综合技能训练:

- 选篇主题与主教材呼应, 在题材、长度、难易递进方面充分体现快速阅读的特点。
- 练习形式丰富多样, 既注重寻读、略读、猜词悟意、写摘要等快速阅读基本技能训练, 又与大学英语四、六级考试快速阅读题型相结合。

《新编大学英语》网络教学管理平台

《新编大学英语》网络教学管理平台集教学资源、测试资源以及教学管理等功能于一体, 提供自主学习、教学管理、教学资源、评估测试、服务支持等板块, 功能完善, 操作方便, 充分体现交互式、个性化、自主化学习的理念。

网络教学管理平台为学生提供与教材主题紧密相关的自主学习内容及经典电影片段、英文歌曲、阅读素材等丰富的拓展资源, 并为学生在线自主学习提供各种学习工具, 充分发挥在线课程交互式、自主化的优势, 使英语学习成为个性化的愉悦体验。

同时, 网络教学管理平台为教师提供全面便捷的教学管理功能, 方便教师对学生的学习进程进行设置、监督, 并对学习成果进行有效评估。教师还可借助平台与学生进行交流答疑, 在线布置与批改作业等。

编写团队

《新编大学英语》(第三版)系列教程由应惠兰任总主编。

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Unit 1

Leisure Activities

Useful Information

There are some people in society who either have to or want to work all the time. Most people, however, seek ways to socialize, to relax, or to have fun during their leisure hours. People's tastes vary depending on their income and their age. In recent years, the home entertainment industry has grown all over the world. Instead of going out to see a movie or taking a walk in the park, many people prefer to turn on the television and stay at home. More and more families have DVDs, MP3, MP4, Cable TV, Wi-Fi, and computer games to add to the variety of leisure activities in the home. Especially many young people spend hours sitting in front of their computers, surfing on the Internet or playing computer games. With the coming of the new Internet services, many people are using the Internet chatting and even dating with each other. Many of them also do shopping online.

Despite the rise in home entertainment, there are still many people who enjoy spending some of their leisure time attending sporting events or other physical activities such as dancing, t'ai chi, etc. Exercise not only contributes to good health, but also takes the mind away from worries and troubles.

Concerts, plays and other performances constitute another source of entertainment outside the home. While some people prefer to be entertained, others prefer to be the entertainers. They derive great satisfaction from giving others pleasure by making them laugh or by enabling them to lose themselves in the imaginary world of a play or relaxing music.

PART 1 Preparation

1 A Survey of Chinese People's Leisure Activities

STEP ONE

Age Groups	Leisure Activities	Time Spent	Frequency
Grandparents	playing t'ai chi	1 hour	every day
	fishing	6 hours	once a month

(to be continued)

(continued)

Age Groups	Leisure Activities	Time Spent	Frequency
Grandparents	reading newspapers	1 hour	every day
	watching TV	3 hours	every day
	gardening	half an hour	every day
	enjoying Peking Opera, dancing, etc.	2 hours	every day
	babysitting grandchildren	3 hours	once a week
	practicing calligraphy	1 hour	every day
	having afternoon tea	1 hour	every day
Parents	dancing	1 hour	every day
	climbing and hiking	4 hours	once a week
	watching TV	3 hours	every day
	traveling	10 days	every year
	visiting or entertaining friends	4 hours	once a week
	reading novels or newspapers	2 hours	every day
	playing chess	4 hours	once a week
	shopping	2 hours	once a week
keeping pets	half an hour	every day	
College students	playing ball games	1 hour	every day
	going swimming	1 hour	every day
	playing computer games	1 hour	every day
	surfing the Internet	2 hours	every day
	telephoning and messaging	half an hour	every day
	reading blogs	half an hour	every day
	traveling	15 days	once a year
	listening to music	1 hour	every day
	reading novels	2 hours	every day
	watching a sports match	1 hour	every day
	going to a concert / theaters / museums	3 hours	once a week
	shopping	4 hours	once a week
going to karaoke	2 hours	once a week	
Children under 12	playing Lego (乐高积木)	1 hour	every day
	playing with schoolmates, etc.	2 hours	every day
	riding bicycle	half an hour	every day
	drawing, playing piano, etc.	1 hour	every day
	playing computer games	half an hour	every day
	watching cartoons	1 hour	every day
	listening to stories	1 hour	every day
	playing yo-yo (溜溜球)	half an hour	every day
	reading picture-books	half an hour	every day
swimming	half an hour	every day	

STEP TWO

Survey questions:

- 1 What do you usually do in your spare time?
- 2 How much time do you spend on those activities each time? And how often?

STEP THREE

- 1 I interviewed one classmate about his grandparents' leisure activities. They have very different interests regarding their leisure activities. The grandpa loves tea. Every afternoon he goes to a tea house, enjoying tea and chatting with a bunch of old people like himself. It's the best time in a day for him. He would forget all his troubles and pains during the tea time. The grandma loves dancing in the evening. As long as it doesn't rain, she'll go to a park nearby and dance with a group of women, winter or summer. She says dancing makes her younger and healthy. She also helps babysit during the day when the parents go to work. Once or twice a week, she plays mahjong (麻将) with her friends.
- 2 I asked a classmate about her parents' leisure activities. The father likes climbing and hiking on weekends. On weekdays, he has to work late, so when he gets home, he likes to watch TV. Then on weekends, he'll go hiking. Sometimes he takes his camera with him. That's his new hobby—taking photos. Every year, he would travel to a foreign country for a few days. The mother likes to surf on the Internet during her free time. She does a lot of online shopping. She is addicted to it and has bought a lot of items that she doesn't need at all. She also loves to watch soap operas on the Internet.
- 3
 - I asked three of my classmates about their leisure activities. All of them are boys and one thing they all like is computer games. They like to play computer games because the games give them a sense of accomplishment. They also take some sports activities in the afternoon, like basketball and football.
 - I talked with two girls. Both of them like listening to music. They say they feel relaxed while listening to music. They also like to read blogs and talk with their friends through micromessage (*weixin*). It is a very convenient and cheap way to communicate with other people. They also go to concerts and other performances on campus once in a while.
- 4 I asked two classmates about their leisure activities when they were in primary and middle school. One said they had a lot of homework and seldom had time to do what he liked. But if he had had time, he would enjoy watching animated cartoons and riding bicycle. Another said she liked to play with her schoolmates. She also read books and watched cartoons. Sometimes she chatted with her friends online.

2 Laughter

Cross-talk is very popular in China. You can listen to it everywhere, on MP3 players, on the radio, on TV, on the Internet, etc. I think its popularity mainly lies in its humorous language, the performers' quick wits, their funny gestures, and presentation skills. The subject of cross-talk is in most cases close to our real life so that it resonates with the audience. It uses either bitter irony or funny teasing to amuse people. The most important thing is that cross-talk can make one laugh and think at the same time. What's more, cross-talk is also a reflection of the traditional Chinese

culture. Cross-talk comedians are really gifted performers. They are good at singing—able to sing different kinds of songs as well as a variety of local operas. Some of them are very good at mimicking. With almost nothing on the stage, they can perform whatever they want to.

3 Recognizing Puns

- 1 The word “plane” has the same pronunciation as “plain”. If you say something is plain, you mean it is simple in style. Normally you don’t have very nice food on the plane.
- 2 “A terminal illness” causes death, often slowly, and cannot be cured. The word “terminal” also means “a big building where people wait to get onto planes, buses, or ships, or where goods are loaded”. An airport terminal is where you get on or get off a flight.
- 3 The word “pointless” means “having no sense or purpose”, and a broken pencil has no point.
- 4 Math teachers may have a lot of problems for their students. They may also have problems themselves.
- 5 The word “short” means “short in height”, and it also means “not having as much of sth. as you want or need”. So here it may mean the boy doesn’t have enough money to pay for the lunch, or the boy is too short to reach the counter.
- 6 When you buy something from a vending machine, if you insert more than enough money, the machine will return the change, in the form of coins. What the nurse means is that they haven’t managed to get the coins out of the boy’s body yet. So the boy’s condition hasn’t changed.
- 7 The word “driving” also means “powerful”.
- 8 The word “bored” has the same pronunciation as “board (董事会)”. So here to the listener, it may also mean the mother is a member of the private school board.

Additional activity

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of watching DVDs and going to the movies.

	Watching DVDs	Going to the Movies
Advantages	1) It’s more convenient, you don’t have to buy tickets. 2) You can watch a DVD whenever you like. 3) You can watch it over and over again if you like. 4) It’s much cheaper than going to the movies.	1) Movies are better in quality than DVDs. 2) You have a relaxed holiday feeling. 3) The wide big screen presents more vivid pictures.
Disadvantages	1) The quality is not as good as that of a movie, because many of the DVDs are pirated (盗版的). 2) You may be disturbed by telephone calls or other things while watching.	1) The cinemas are sometimes too noisy. 2) The ticket may be expensive.

PART 2 Reading-Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading

Sample

- 1 I enjoy jokes because I think jokes can always make one laugh. It's well-known that laughter is the best medicine. Besides, jokes often have some wisdom in them. When I have time I usually read jokes in newspapers or in books. There are many jokes which cater to different age groups. I also like reading cartoons and comic strips.
- 2 I think humor is a very important quality for a person and a key to getting along with others. I like to be with humorous people. They are like sunshine, very popular with others. They can make me laugh when I am unhappy. They can change an awkward situation and help people get rid of embarrassment by making everybody laugh. With such people, life becomes more interesting and enjoyable.

Passage Reading

Words, Phrases and Grammatical Points

1 note (Line 16, Para. 10)

Some phrases with "note":

- 1 make a note of sth.: write sth. down so that you can look at it later
e.g. I) I made a note of her address and phone number.
II) She took out her diary and made a note of the time of the meeting.
- 2 take / make notes: write notes
e.g. I) I read the first chapter and took notes.
II) She sat quietly in the corner making careful notes.
III) I noticed he was making notes about the deals as I was describing them to the board.
- 3 take note (of sth.): pay careful attention (to sth.)
e.g. I) Take note of the weather conditions.
II) People were beginning to take note of her talents as a writer.
III) His first album made the music world stand up and take note.

2 blame (Line 7, Para. 13)

Some phrases with "blame":

- 1 blame sb. / sth. for sth.: say or think that sb. or sth. is responsible for sth. bad
e.g. I) You can hardly blame Peter for being angry with her.
II) The report blames poor safety standards for the accident.
- 2 be to blame (for sth.): used to say that sb. or sth. is responsible for sth. bad
e.g. I) You are not to blame for what happened.
II) The hot weather is partly to blame for the water shortage.

- 3 only have yourself to blame: (*spoken*) used to say that sb.'s problems are their own fault
e.g. I) If he fails his exams, he'll only have himself to blame.
II) He only has himself to blame if no one talks to him.

3 alive (*Line 8, Para. 13*)

The word is an adjective and not used before a noun. It has the following meanings:

- 1 continuing to exist
e.g. I) Ancient traditions are still very much alive in rural areas.
II) The big factories are trying to stay alive by cutting costs.
- 2 still living and not dead
e.g. I) Doctors fought to keep her alive.
II) It was really a bad accident—they're lucky to be alive.
- 3 active and happy
e.g. I) With the wind rushing through her hair she felt intensely alive.
II) It was the kind of morning when you wake up and feel really alive.

The phrase "alive and well" means:

- 1 still existing and not gone or forgotten, especially when this is surprising
e.g. Unfortunately, discrimination against black people is alive and well.
- 2 still living and healthy or active, especially when this is surprising
e.g. He was found alive and well after three days.

参考译文

享受幽默——什么东西令人开怀？

1 人们听到一个有趣的故事会笑，会开心，古今中外都一样。这一现象或许同语言本身一样由来已久。那么，到底是什么东西使故事或笑话让人感到可笑呢？

2 第一次意识到幽默的存在，我便喜欢上了它。我曾试图向学生们解释并与他们探讨幽默这个话题。这些学生文化差异很大，有来自拉丁美洲的，也有来自中国的。我还认真思考过一些滑稽有趣的故事。这完全出于我个人的喜好。

3 听我讲完一个笑话后，为什么班上的一些学生会笑得前俯后仰，而其他学生看上去就像刚听我念完天气预报一样呢？显然，有些人对幽默比别人更敏感。而且，我们也发现有的人很善于讲笑话，而有的人要想说一点有趣的事却要费好大劲儿。我们都听人说过这样的话：“我喜欢笑话，但我不怎么会讲笑话，也总是记不住。”有些人比别人更具有幽默感，就像有些人更具有音乐、数学之类的才能一样。一个真正风趣的人在任何场合都有笑话可讲，而且一个笑话会从他记忆里引出一连串的笑话。一个缺乏幽默感的人不可能成为一群人中最受欢迎的人。一个真正具有幽默感的人不仅受人喜爱，而且在任何聚会上也往往是人们注意的焦点，这么说有一定的道理。

4 甚至有些动物也具有幽默感。我岳母从前经常来我们家，并住上很长一段时间。她通常不喜欢狗，但却很喜欢布利茨恩——我们养过的一条拉布拉多母猎犬。而且，这种喜欢是相互的，布利茨恩也很喜欢我岳母。布利茨恩即使在很小的时候就常常戏弄外祖母。当外祖母坐在起居室里她最喜欢的那张舒适的椅子上时，布利茨恩就故意把她卧室里的一只拖鞋叼到起居室。它在外祖母刚好够不着的地方蹦来跳去，一直

逗到外祖母忍不住站起来去拿那只拖鞋。外祖母从椅子上一起来，布利茨恩就会迅速地跳上椅子，它那闪亮的棕色眼睛里掠过一丝拉布拉多犬式的微笑，无疑是在说：“啊哈，你又上我的当了。”

5 笑话或幽默故事通常由三部分构成，这三部分很容易辨认。第一部分是铺垫（即背景），接下来是主干部分（即故事情节），随后便是画龙点睛的结尾语（即一个出人意料或令人惊讶的结尾）。如果结尾语含有一定的幽默成分的话，这个笑话便会很有趣。通常笑话都有这三部分，而且每部分都必须交代清楚。如果讲故事或说笑话的人使用观众都熟悉的手势和语言的话，则有助于增强效果。

6 我们可以对幽默这种娱乐形式进行分析，从而找出究竟是什么使一个有趣的故事或笑话令人捧腹。举例来说，以下是几种最常见的幽默形式，有非常显而易见的，也有较为微妙含蓄的。

7 “滑稽剧”是最明显的幽默形式。其语言简单、直截了当，常常以取笑他人之乐。滑稽剧这种形式过去是、现在仍然是单人表演的喜剧演员和小丑的惯用技巧。它为不同年龄、不同文化背景的人们所喜爱。几乎本世纪的每个讲英语的喜剧演员都曾以这样或那样的方式讲述过下面这则笑话。一位男士问另一位男士：“昨晚我看到的那位和你在一起的女士是谁？”那位男士回答道：“那可不是什么女士，那是我妻子。”这则笑话的幽默之处在于第二位男士说他的妻子不是一位女士，也就是说她不是一个高雅的女人。这则笑话并没有因为经常被人讲而变得不再那么好笑。由于这是一则经典笑话，观众事先都知道要说什么，而且大家因为对这则笑话很熟悉而更加喜欢它。

8 中国的“相声”是一种特殊的滑稽剧。说相声时，两名中国喜剧演员幽默地谈论诸如官僚主义、家庭问题或其他一些个人话题。相声哪儿都能听到，无论是在乡村的小舞台上，在北京最大的剧院里，还是在广播和电视上。在中国，它显然是一种家喻户晓的传统的幽默形式。

9 文字游戏不像滑稽剧那样浅显，它因语言的误用或误解而可笑。我特别喜欢的一个例子是三位年长的绅士在英国乘火车旅行的故事。当火车慢慢停下来时，第一位绅士问道：“这是温布利(Wembley)吗？”“不，”第二位绅士说，“是星期四(Thursday)。”“我也是，”第三位绅士说道，“让我们下车喝杯啤酒吧。”我们知道上了年纪的人往往耳背，因此会把Wembley听成Wednesday，把Thursday听成thirsty，这样一来就为第三位老人的妙语做好了巧妙的铺垫。

10 著名的中国漫画家和幽默家丁聪便是一位文字游戏大师。在他的一幅幽默漫画中，一位老师说：“你为什么一字不改地抄别人的作业？”那位年轻的学生回答道：“我没有一字不改地抄。我把作业上的名字改成自己的名字了。”在丁聪的另一幅经典漫画中，一位父亲生气地问道：“告诉我，1加2等于几？”儿子说：“我不知道。”这位不耐烦的父亲接着说道：“比方说，你、你妈妈和我，我们加起来一共是几个，你这个傻瓜？”儿子得意地回答道：“是三个傻瓜。”这些故事无论是漫画还是笑话，是由演滑稽剧的喜剧演员说，还是搭档的相声演员讲，都为各地的人们所喜爱。人们喜爱这些有趣的故事，因为它们贴近现实生活，而且其中那些出人意外的妙语也十分有趣。

11 双关语是一种更微妙的文字游戏。它使用的技巧是利用发音相似的词或同一个词的不同意义来制造幽默的效果。有些批评家认为双关语是最低级的幽默，但我不同意这种观点。与其他形式的幽默相比，双关语需要更微妙、更精深的语言技巧。然而，简单的双关语甚至连很小的孩子也会用。例如，“谜语”或脑筋急转弯问题常在铺垫部分、故事情节中，以及更多地在结尾语中使用双关语。双关语是我最早懂得的幽默形式。记得大约在五岁时，我听到过下面这个谜语。一个人问道：“什么东西整个儿是黑的、白的和红的？”另外一个人通常猜不出来，于是问道：“我猜不着。是什么呀？”出谜语的人答道：“是报纸。”如果你知道在英语中red（红色）和read（读）的读音一样，但意思显然不同，答案就很明显了。

12 DOUBLE ENTENDRES（法语中的“一语双关”）是双关语的特殊形式，其词汇或短语有双重意义。两个意义往往差异很大，一个比较恰当，另一个往往比较粗俗，但也并不总是这样。我喜欢那个关于一位中学教师和校长因看见学生在校操场上接吻而感到担心的故事，故事并不过火。那位教师对学生们

说：“我和校长已经决定停止在学校操场上接吻的做法。”听到笑声，她意识到自己没有把意思表达清楚，于是她补充说：“我的意思是不能在我们的鼻子底下发生接吻这样的事了。”当然，这个解释并没有纠正她的第一句话，反而使这个笑话的双重含义变得更加好笑。

13 一些专业的幽默作家认为现在的幽默大多缺乏智慧，不够巧妙。他们不喜欢在幽默中被人们滥用的有色情意味或粗俗的语言，而且他们觉得大多数幽默作家缺乏创造性。的确，现在有些幽默令人震惊，但我认为这不是幽默的过错。幽默现在仍然存在，并且将来还会继续存在下去，原因很简单——因为每天都有有趣的事情发生。一些有幽默感的人看到、听到这些有趣的事情后会把它们编成妙趣横生、令人开心的笑话和故事。

Exercises

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1 Paragraphs

Topics

- Paras. 1-3 Humor is universal, but people's sense of humor varies.
- Para. 4 Even animals have a sense of humor. The writer's dog is a good example.
- Para. 5 The typical three parts of a joke: 1) the setup, 2) the body, 3) the punch line.
- Paras. 6-12 Different forms of humor: 1) slapstick, 2) Chinese cross-talk, 3) a play on words, 4) puns, and double entendres.
- Para. 13 Humor will persist even though some professional humorists think today's humor is not very intelligent or sophisticated.

2 1 B 2 D 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 A 7 A 8 D 9 B 10 B

3 Sample

I think there are several factors that lead to the different responses, such as one's personality, knowledge of the world, cultural background, etc. Some people are more sensitive to humor. They like to laugh, and they enjoy jokes. They are more imaginative. After hearing a joke, they will use their imagination to make the joke more laughable. Others may not understand the joke well, perhaps because they don't have the right knowledge, or because of their limited cultural background, etc. Another barrier, I think, is the language. Sometimes when a foreign teacher tells a joke, his students cannot understand it because of some difficult words. And people from different cultures may perceive humor differently.

4 Joke 1

One day a visitor from the city came to a small rural area to drive around on the country roads, see how the farms looked, and perhaps see how farmers earned a living. (SETUP) The city man saw a farmer in his yard, holding a pig up in his hands, and lifting it so that the pig could eat apples from an apple tree. The city man said to the farmer, "I see that your pig likes apples, but

isn't that quite a waste of time?"(BODY)

The farmer replied, "What's time to a pig?" (PUNCH LINE)

Joke 2

One absent-minded professor approached the edge of a wide river, and far across on the other side he saw another absent-minded professor. (SETUP) The first man called out loudly, "Hello! How do I get to the other side of the river?"(BODY)

The second man on the far side of the river shouted back, "Hello! You are already on the other side of the river." (PUNCH LINE)

5 Sample

- I agree with it because people enjoy laughter. Humorous people know that laughter is the best medicine. In fact, this kind of insult is not insulting in its real sense because when people are trying to make others laugh the focus is on the fun they can enjoy, not on insulting them. People often need self-mockery to survive, to let out anger, and to get out of difficult or embarrassing situations. Life should be filled with laughter. How boring the world would be if everybody was serious and humorless.
- I don't agree with it. Dignity is the most important thing. I wouldn't allow anyone to insult me even if they intend to make me laugh. As a matter of fact, they wouldn't be able to make me laugh if they are insulting me. When people are getting together, friendliness and harmony are the priorities. I enjoy jokes, but I think some jokes go too far because they hurt people.

Vocabulary

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 A entertaining | B entertainment | C entertained | D entertainer | |
| | 2 A recognizable | B recognized | C recognition | | |
| | 3 A tempting | B temptation | C tempt | | |
| | 4 A reasoned | B reasoning | C reasonable | D reason | |
| | 5 A analyzed | B analytical | C analyst | D analysis | |
| | 6 A valuable | B valuation | C valued / values | D value | |
| | 7 A humorist | B humor | C humorous | D humorless | |
| | 8 A understandable | B understanding | C understand | D misunderstood | |
| 2 | 1 a sense of responsibility | 2 a sense of safety / security | 3 a sense of inferiority | | |
| | 4 a sense of superiority | 5 a sense of rhythm | 6 a sense of justice | | |
| | 7 a sense of shame | 8 a sense of helplessness | 9 a sense of direction | | |
| | 10 a sense of urgency | | | | |
| 3 | 1 mischief | 2 sense | 3 end | 4 successful | 5 contacted |
| | 6 individually | 7 response | 8 answer | 9 directly | 10 followed |

Translation

- 1 Lively behavior is normal for a four-year-old child.
- 2 Fast cars appeal to John, but he can't afford one.
- 3 Dave required a lot of time to study the diverse arguments.