

## Unit 1 Animal Education

### 第一单元 动物教育

#### 名师点拨

#### 【内容简介】

这是一篇关于动物如何经过培训、学习服务于人类的科普文章。有些动物可为人干活，如狗可以学会为盲人领路、守门、寻人等；马可以保护畜群、代步、耕地等，鸽子可以学会送信等。另一些动物可以供人娱乐，如老虎、狮子等可在马戏团表演或者上镜头供人欣赏。

#### 【语篇结构】

Animals can learn to perform many useful and entertaining jobs. (Para. 1)

Animals can learn to perform useful jobs. (Paras. 2-9)

Animals can learn to perform entertaining jobs. (Paras. 10-12)

Dogs (Paras. 2-7), horses (Para. 8), pigeons (Para. 9), in circuses (Paras. 10-11), in movies (Para. 12)

### 答 疑 解 难

1. Animals perform many useful and entertaining jobs. 动物可以帮人干许多活, 还可以供人娱乐。

此句是本段的主题句 (topic sentence), 总领下文。同时, 它与本段末尾一句的观点共同构成是全文的主题: Animals can learn to perform useful and entertaining jobs.

主题句可总领一段、多段, 乃至全文, 反映其中心思想。它通常出现在段首, 但也有出现在段尾的时候。阅读中是否能迅速、准确地抓住主题句很重要, 同学们要坚持锻炼这方面的能力。

2. Dogs are particularly valuable in guarding the blind, protecting property, finding lost people, and hunting criminals. 狗在为盲人领路、守护财产、寻人和追捕罪犯时尤为有用。

Property n. 所有物; 财产;

common property 公共财产

近义词汇: belongings, possession

This car is my property. 这车是我的财产。

房产; 地产; 房地产;

道具;

所有权;

属性; 性质;

Many plants have medicinal properties.

许多植物具有药性。

3. Pigeons have long been used to carry messages. 鸽子很早就被用来送信了。注意此处 use 是作及物动词用在被动语态中。区别于下列词组:

be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

4. Wild animals from the jungles, forests and seas are very popular performers in circuses and moving pictures. 来自丛林、森林和海里的野生动物是马戏团和电影中非常受欢迎的表演者。

5. People realize that, although animals may not have the same intelligence as human beings, they are smart enough to learn certain things. 人们认识到虽然动物可能不具有与人类相等的智力, 但他们足以聪明去学习一些东西。

smart 的同义词或近义词有: clever, bright, intelligent, etc.

6. It should not take too long for him to learn commands. 它不需太长时间就可以学会听命令。

注意固定词组 it takes + 时间 + for sb. to do sth. 的意思, “某人花多长时间做某事”。此处某人也可以直接放在动词后面, it takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.。

7. Simple orders, such as “sit”, “lie down”, “stay there”, and “come here”, can even be taught by a child. 简单的命令, 比如“蹲着”, “躺下”, “呆在那里”, 和“到这里来”等, 孩子就可以教。

注意 order 的一词多义:

n. 次序, 顺序, 正常(工作)状态, 秩序, 会议规则, 命令, 订购, 定单

vt. 命令, 订购, 定制

8. Training a dog to be a watchdog often produces unexpected results. 把一只狗训练成守门狗时常产生一些意外。

注意 produce 的一词多义:

n. 产物, 农产品

vt. 提出, 出示, 生产, 制造, 结(果实), 引起, 招致, 创作

9. Some dogs quickly learn the difference between unwanted people and friends. 一些狗能很快知道不受欢迎的人和朋友们之间的不同。

unwanted, 讨厌的, 不受欢迎的。此外有“无人需要的; 不需要的, 多余的”。

10. This is because their masters welcome friends and invite them into their houses.

这是因为他们的主人欢迎朋友们才邀请他们进屋坐。

注意 welcome 的一词多性:

n. 欢迎

vt. 欢迎

int. 欢迎

adj. 受欢迎的

11. However, some dogs will always attack the postman who comes to deliver letters.

不过, 一些狗总是会攻击前来送信的邮递员。

12. One explanation for this behavior is that, although the postman comes to the house often, he never enters the house.

这种行为可解释为是那邮差从不进屋, 尽管他常来。

与 behavior 近义或相关的词汇有: action, act, conduct, manner

13. Therefore, the dog thinks the postman is someone who is not wanted, but keeps coming back anyway.

因此, 狗以为邮递员是一个不受欢迎的人, 但邮递员总是再来。

与 therefore 近义的词/词组引出结果或归纳, 对理解上下文的逻辑结构很重要, 如:

as a result

thus

so

consequently

14. Masters of dogs who attack postman can easily show the dog that the postman is a friend and that the dog does not need to treat him as an unwanted person.

攻击邮差的狗的主人能容易地示意狗他是朋友，而不是不受欢迎的人。

need 在此作行为动词。

treat...as 把……视为

15. A dog is quite ready to do what his master wishes. And a dog is always happy when he is praised for understanding correctly.

狗总是随时准备听从主人的吩咐，得到夸奖时就会很高兴。

be ready to do sth 随时准备做……

wish 在此作动词。

be praised for 为……受到表扬

16. Dogs can be taught to obey commands when the sound of a word is connected with a certain act. 只要一个字的聲音与某种的行为联系起来狗就能学会服从命令。

be connected with 与……联系起来

17. Two important factors in teaching a dog to obey commands are: using the same word each time for the same act, and teaching only one act at a time.

教狗服从命令有两个重要的因素：一是每次用相同字表示相同的行为，二是一次只教一种行为。

18. Dogs can learn not only to sit, lie down, and stay in place when their masters go away, but also to jump, carry, and fetch.

狗不仅能学会蹲，趴下，主人离开后乖乖呆着不动，而且还

能学会跳跃,拿东西和取东西。not only...but also... 不但...而且,句中 but also 后面相同的谓语部分被省略了。

19. A stick can be thrown far away, and the dog enjoys running after it, searching for it until he finds it. 把一根棍子投向远处,狗就喜欢去追,去找,直到找到为止。

enjoy doing sth 喜欢做……

run after 跟踪,追捕,追求

注意 search for, find 的区别。

20. To teach a dog this skill, the master makes a simple trail by walking some distance in a straight line. 要教会狗这一本领,主人只要径直前行一段距离,让狗跟踪就可以了。

walk 在此作及物动词。再如:

在……上走;沿……走: to walk the road 在大路上走

遛(动物): walking the dog 遛狗

陪着(某人)走: I walked her home. 我送她回家。

使一步一步地移动:

Walk the heavy trunk to the other end of the room. 把那个重箱子移到屋子的另一头儿。

21. Then, later, he learns to follow more irregular lines. Eventually, he can learn to follow an odor instead of looking for an object.

稍后,狗能学会跟踪更不规则的路线。最终,他能学会跟踪气味,而不只是找东西。

注意 irregular 的构成: 否定前缀 + 形容词。类似构成有:

legal      illegal

active      inactive

important      unimportant

fair      unfair

instead of 是介词词组。

22. Dogs are extremely useful as companions for blind people.

狗是盲人非常有用的伙伴。

此句是本段的主题句。

companion (源自拉丁语 com- = con- 共同 + panis 面包)  
共同分享面包的人, 引申出 → n 伴侣; 同伴: a travelling companion 旅伴

He was my only Chinese companion during my stay in Australia.

他是我在澳大利亚期间的惟一的中国伙伴。

受雇服侍他人(或病人);

种类、颜色、大小等相配的东西;

Here's the glove for my left hand but where's the companion?

这里是我左手的手套可是右手的在哪里呢?

23. When a dog has been properly trained, he will always lead his blind master in the right direction and keep him out of danger.

只要经过适当训练, 狗能领着它的盲眼主人走正确的路线, 使他不至于有危险。

keep sb out of 使某人脱离……

Horses are also able to learn many things. 马也能学习许多东西。

此句是本段的主题句。

24. Horses that are used for guard or police duty must learn never to be frightened of noises, traffic, and other disturbances.

那些用作保卫或警务的马必须学会永不害怕噪音、交通和其他干扰。

disturbance 的构成: disturb 打扰, 扰乱 + -ance 名词后缀 n  
干扰; 打扰; 骚动; 动乱:

There has been a disturbance in the street; sb. has been hurt.  
街上发生了一阵骚乱, 有的人被打伤了。

n. 干扰因素; 引起干扰的事物

25. Racing horses are able to run much faster than other horses, but they are also quite high strung. Therefore, it is necessary for those people who train them to be very patient and understanding.

赛马能比其他马跑得快的多, 但是它们容易冲动。因此, 那些训练它们的人应非常有耐心, 善于理解它们。

high/ highly strung 非常敏感; 易激动; 感情脆弱的

strung 是 string 的过去分词, “给乐器装弦”, 由弦绷得紧引申出上义。另外:

strung up 非常兴奋; 极度紧张; 过分焦急

26. Pigeons have a natural instinct to return home, even if they are very far away and the trip is hard or dangerous. 鸽子有一种回家的本能, 即使它们飞很远且行程艰难或危险。

此句是本段的主题句。

Instinct, in - + stinct 源自古英语 stigan 刺。原义是给予刺激以促使其行动。本能:

Birds learn to fly by instinct.

鸟学飞出自本能。

直觉:

We sometimes act on instinct.

我们有时凭直觉而行动。

Trust your instincts and do what you think is right. (喻)

相信你的直觉, 按你自己认为对的去办。

其形容词形式: instinctive

27. Men utilize this homing instinct to send messages on small pieces of paper which are fastened to the pigeons backs or legs. 人类



利用鸽子这一回家的本能传送消息，通常这些写在小片纸上的消息被固定在鸽子的背或腿部。

utilize 利用，也作 utilise. 近义词汇有：employ, use

Fasten: fast (形容词) + en (动词后缀)

再如：

hard + en      harden

soft + en      soften

loose + en      loosen

动词后缀还有 -ify, -fy:

pure + ify      purify

28. In war time, pigeons have been known to fly as fast as 75 miles an hour and to cover distances of 500 to 600 miles.

据称，鸽子在战争时期飞过 75 英里/小时，飞越长达 500 到 600 英里的距离。

29. If all goes well, their flying career lasts four years. 如果一切顺利，它们的飞行生涯可持续四年。

注意 last 的多义词性：

adj. 最后的，临终的，末尾的，最近的，结论性的

vi. 持续，支持，维持

vt. 使维持，植（鞋）

adv. 最后，后来

n. 最后，末尾，临终，鞋楦头

30. Animals can learn to do many things that, while not necessarily useful, are very amusing to watch. 动物还能学会一些未必有用的但非常消遣的东西。

此句是本段及其后两段的主题句，构成全文的第二部分，起承上 (useful) 启下 (amusing) 的作用。

31. In circuses, animals are taught to do tricks that are most

compatible to their physical and temperamental make-up.

在马戏团, 动物被教会玩一些与它们的身體和性情构成相称的花样。

be compatible to 与……相称

32. After many weeks of living in the same cage, the two animals became accustomed to each other. 一起在同一笼子里住了好几个星期后, 两种动物对彼此都习惯了。

become/be accustomed to (prep.) (变得) 习惯于……

33. Both animals are so interested in the act (as well as the praise and food they received after the act) that they forgot they were natural enemies.

两种动物对这种动作是如此感兴趣 (还有完成动作后得到的赞美和食物), 以至于它们忘记了它们原是天敌。

34. The moving pictures and television can use trained animals too.

电影和电视也能应用训练过的动物。此句是本段的主题句。

35. All you have to do is to make a trail in front of the camera by dragging something that smells good to the animals over the ground. 你要做的只是在往照相机前方一路洒些动物们爱闻的食物, 让它们来找。

### 词汇记忆技巧

1. 字根 “stinct-; sting-” 表 “棍, 刺, 刺激” 之意

sting n. 刺, 刺痛, 针刺; v. 刺, 刺痛, 刺激 (stinger, stinging, stingy)

stimulate vt. 刺激, 激励; v. 刺激, 激励 (trimulation, stimulant, simulative, stimulus)

stitch v. 缝, 缝合; n. 一针, 针脚, 缝针

instinct n. 本能; 直觉, 天性 (instinctive)

instigate v. 鼓动; (instigation, instigator)

extinct a. 熄灭的, 灭绝的, 耗尽的; vt. <古>使熄灭;  
(extinction, extinctive)

extinguish vt. 熄灭, 消灭, 压制, 使黯然失色, 偿清;  
(extinguisher 灭火器)

distinct adj. 清楚的, 明显的, 截然不同的, 独特的;  
(distinction, distinctly, indistinct)

distinctive adj. 与众不同的, 有特色的

distinguish v. 区别, 辨别; (distinguished, distinguish-  
able, distinguishing)

2. 字根 “part” 表 “分开, 部分” 之意

part n. 部分, 局部, 零件, 角色

vt. 分开, 分离, 分配; vi. 分开, 断裂, 分手

adv. 部分地, 有几分; adj. 部分的, 局部的 (partly)

partake vt. 分担, 共享; vi. 共享, 参与, 带有

partial adj. 部分的, 局部的, 偏袒的, 偏爱的;

n. 泛音 (partially, partiality)

partialize vt. 使偏向一方, 使偏心; vi. 偏向一方, 偏袒

participate vi. 参与, 参加, 分享, 分担; (participant, par-  
ticipation)

particle n. 粒子, 点, 极小量, 微粒, 质点, 小品词, 语气

parti-colored adj. 杂色的, 斑驳的

particular n. 细节, 详细; adj. 特殊的, 特别的, 独特  
的, 详细的, 精确的, 挑剔的; (particularly, particularity)

particularize v. 详细说明, 列举, 大书特书

**常考内容及命题形式****【应考题例】**

## 1. Questions on the Text

- 1) What can animals do according to the text?
- 2) What are the two important factors to remember when one wants to teach a dog to obey commands?
- 3) How does a dog tell the difference between unwanted people and friends?
- 4) How fast and how long have pigeons been known to fly in war time?
- 5) How can skunks and foxes be filmed according to the text?

## 2. Translation

Translate Paragraph 1 into Chinese.

## 3. Reading Comprehension

1) In order to teach a dog to come when he is called, the trainer must use a long rope. One end of the rope should be tied to the dog's collar. Then, he should be allowed to go away on his own. His name should be called along with the word "come". The rope should be jerked (猛拉) at the same time. The command should be repeated several times while the rope is being jerked. The lesson should be repeated until he obeys the command.

2) When the dog has learned to come when called, the lesson should be taught without the rope. If he does not come when he is called, the rope must be used again. This lesson should be repeated with and without the rope until he learns to come without it.

3) Another lesson is teaching the dog to walk on the left side of his trainer. A leash is needed for this lesson. The leash is held in the right hand.

4) The next step in this lesson is to say "heel". If the dog runs forward or lags behind, the leash should be jerked and the command should be repeated. Short, quick jerks are more effective than a continuous pull.

5) When the dog has learned to walk on the correct side, the lesson should be tried without the leash in an enclosed area. If the dog leaves, the leash should be put back on. The lesson should be repeated with and without the leash.

6) With the dog at heel position, he can learn how to sit. At the same time, his leash should be pulled back and his hips should be pushed down. This lesson can be repeated with the leash, and later without it, until he will sit on command.

7) The command "down" means lie down. In the sitting position, the dog is given the command. The leash should then be pulled down. At the same time his shoulders should be pushed gently. If he will not lie down this way, his front legs can be pulled forward until he lies down.

8) Dogs can be taught to stay in one place. The command "stay" is given while the dog is held in position. The trainer should then back away from him. If he moves, he should be put back in place. The lesson should be repeated until he will stay even when the trainer is out of his sight.

Answer the questions by choosing the best alternative (a, b, c or d) under each.

(1) Training a dog to "heel" requires pulling the leash in \_\_\_\_

- 
- a. short, quick jerks                      b. long, continuous pulls  
c. strong, rapid tugs                      d. long, slow jerks
- (2) The author recommends using \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. an enclosed area      b. a whip      c. a chain      d. a stick
- (3) A dog should learn to "stay" even when his trainer \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. offers food                      b. is out of sight  
c. is in danger                      d. is eating
- (4) In this article the author shows how \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. to train a dog                      b. to discipline a dog  
c. to groom a dog                      d. to play with a dog
- (5) The command "down" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. sit down      b. roll over      c. lie down      d. stand up

### 【参考答案】

1.

1) Animals can be used to work for people and to amuse people according to the text.

2) The first one is to use the same word each time for the same act, the second is to teach only one act at a time.

3) It learns the difference as it notices its master always welcomes friends and invites them into his house.

4) They have been known to fly as fast as 75 miles an hour and cover a distance of 500 to 600 miles.

5) It can be done when a trail of food smelling good to them is made in front of the camera.

2. Please refer to the notes.

3. a c b a c

## Unit 2 Bargains

## 第二单元 廉价货物

## 名师点拨

## 【内容简介】

这是一篇关于廉价货的评论文章。本文作者认为商家以削价作为手段促销是一种不光彩的行为，是令穷人更穷的商业伎俩。其依据是商家称之为“便宜货”或“廉价货”的商品其实仍超出商品合理价格许多，降价幅度微乎其微，完全是为了招徕顾客。另一方面，被“便宜货”或“廉价货”吸引的顾客总是不绝如缕，结果是他们买回一大堆不需要的东西或没地方放的东西。

## 【语篇结构】

Traditional definitions of bargains and a more recent one:  
a bargain is a dirty trick to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people. (Para.1)

The reduction of the price for bargains is a mean offer to attract customers rather than a favorable offer. (Paras.2-3)

Innocent people rush to buy bargains, believing they are mak-

ing money on them. (Paras. 4-6)

To offer bargains is a commercial trick to make the poor poorer. It should be limited by the law so people's living standard can be improved. (para. 7)

### 答疑解惑

1. Bargains 便宜货。此标题一语道出文章的主题，同学们在阅读中应着重注意关于这个话题文章涉及了哪些方面，是怎样展开的。

请注意学习 bargain 作名词的多义：

交易，合同交易；协议：

A bargain is a bargain. 达成的协议决不可撕毁。

He made a bargain with his wife, "You take care of the children and I'll cook."

他跟妻子讲条件，“你看好孩子，我做饭。”

廉价买到的东西：

This jacket is a real bargain at such a low price.

这件夹克衫这么便宜，真划得来。

It's a real bargain. (非正式) 便宜。

2. It is something offered at a low and advantageous price. It is an opportunity to buy something at a lower price than it is really worth.

它是指以低价、优惠价出售的东西。也是一个以低于商品实际价值购物的机会。

3. A more recent definition is : a bargain is a dirty trick to extort money from the pockets of silly and innocent people.

对 bargain 的最新定义是：它是一种从愚蠢而天真的人们的



口袋里榨取钱财的肮脏圈套。

请注意学习 trick 作名词的多义：

戏法；把戏；花样：

I can do magic tricks. 我会玩魔术。

窍门；诀窍：

to learn the tricks of the trade 学这行生意的诀窍

圈套；诡计：

He got the money from me by a trick. 他用诡计骗走了我的钱。

恶作剧：

The children played a trick on their teacher.

孩子们捉弄了他们的老师。

4. The cost of producing a new—for example—toothpaste would make 80p the decent price for it, so we will market it at £1.20. 例如，以生产一种新型牙膏的成本计，每支 80 便士应是恰当的价格了，可卖出时的价格会是每支 1.20 英镑。

请学习，复习下列关于耗费的词汇：

cost 成本，费用

expenditure, outgoings 开支，支出

fixed costs 固定成本

overhead costs 营业间接成本

overheads 杂项开支，间接成本

operating costs 生产费用，营业成本

operating expenses 营业费用

running expenses 日常费用，经营费用

miscellaneous costs 杂项费用

overhead expenses 间接费用，管理费用

upkeep costs, maintenance costs 维修费用，养护费用