

《新时代英语》

下

前言

外语学习者必须掌握的四项基本技能——听、说、读、写，这套《新时代英语》教材通过全面、系统训练学生的听说读写，最大限度发挥学生的潜力，提高英语的全面表达能力。结合话题内容，配有丰富插图，便于学生直观理解课文内容。根据中国人学习英语的特点特别增加了词汇表、译文、课文注释、课后练习和语法知识点讲解等。

本教材的重要特点：

- 1、整本教材完全按照一个由浅入深的顺序来编写的。
 - a 从最初的简单对话、单词造句到最后的长篇课文，我们对教材整个内容都进行了精心组织。
 - b 从最简单的单词训练到最后的复杂长句，到各种各样的英语时态、句型，对于英语知识的讲解安排也同样遵循了这样一个循序渐进的特点。
- 2、教材严格按照教学计划编写
我们的每一课文都是相对完整的，包括课文、译文、注释、难点讲解、课后练习独立成课，方便老师教学安排。
整本教材特别强调学习要注重听和说的训练，让学生全面发展，通过学习这套教材而迅速掌握英语，提高英语的运用水平。

希望我们精心编写、制作的这套教材，能在英语的学习路程中给予您帮助。

关于《新时代英语》

目标

- ∂ 为初学者提供一套入门类教材，由浅入深。
- 全面提高学习者听、说、读、写的表达能力。
- ÷ 一套编排合理、科学的自学教材。

服务对象

本书适用于：

- ∂ 社会的英语初学者
- 中、高等院校的英语初、中级教材
- ÷ 英语培训学校培训使用
- ≠ 有一定英语基础，长期未接触英语，重新学习者使用。

教材内容

全套分上、下两册。

磁带共4盒、其中每册2盒，CD4张，每册2张。

内容编排

共110课，上册60课、下册50课。

o 循序渐进的内容

由表示颜色、天气、季节、数字的生活常用表达，到 50 个不同层面、有趣多彩的故事；

• 时态：

一般现在时、现在进行时、一般过去时、过去完成时、一般将来时、现在完成时等

÷ 词性：

名词 单、复数用法。

形容词 比较级、最高级。

副词 知道副词后缀-ly,-ily,知道副词做状语的用法。

代词 所有格代词、人称代词、反身代词、不定代词的用法。

瞬间动词 掌握瞬间动词的表达方式。

动名词、系动词 等等

≠ 句型结构

被动语态、倒装句、状语从句、虚拟语气、非谓语动词、动词不定式

祈使句、定语从句

题材选择

“Wedding Party”、“Heaven and Hell - The Real Difference”……，课文选材不仅语言纯正，表达地道，而且内容贴近现实生活，富含哲理，具有可读性。在提高读者的阅读水平的同时，还可以作为口语课讨论的素材、话题。

录音

来自美语播音员的朗读，发音标准、清晰；

朗读速度适中，适合初中级学习者；

作为口语的模仿录音；

也可以当听力素材。

课后练习

summary writing: 一种针对中国学习者设计的循序渐进的写作题型，在每课的学习之后加强理解，提高写作能力；

翻译: 英译汉或汉译英，考察本课句型掌握情况，锻炼学生在英、汉表达方式之间的迅速转换，让学生适应外语的不同于汉语的表达方法。另外也可训练学生的写作能力。

填空练习: 主要是要学生辨析英语中容易混淆的词或词组，通过在不同的运用环境中选择不同的词语，最终达到辨析的目的。

选择练习: 对所学习的知识点的巩固练习，加强记忆，并能自己运用。

句子改写练习: 训练你的精练表达，学会单句和从句的转换，锻炼学生的句子转换能力；学会英语连词的运用，学会用句子的状语，定语。

教材使用说明

时间安排

每学时 50 分钟

上册: 1 学时/课, 另外加 15 课机动学时, 分配在重点课文中。共 75 学时

下册：2 学时/课，课文、语言知识点各 1 学时。另加 5 课机动学时间，共 105 学时。
上下两册共 180 学时（教师也可根据自己的实际情况自己安排学时）

讲课步骤

❖ 第一学时：熟悉课文、口语训练

① 熟悉课文

a、老师介绍(以下册的第一课为例)

听录音前，要求老师用英语简要介绍文章的主题，时间以 2 分钟左右为宜。老师可以这样说：“Today we’ ll listen to something about wedding party... ..” 让学生对将听到的录音有一个大概的认识。

b、听录音前的提问

问题由老师自定，也可参照每课的 Summary writing 中的问题来问，让学生专心听录音，并积极去思考。

c、播放录音

d、自由畅谈，对该课主题进行讨论

采取个人发言的方式，如老师问：“Did everybody enjoy the wedding party? Why?” 学生回答后，老师可以引导学生：“你们是否同意他的答案，可以说说自己的意见！”做到一个互动、活跃的课堂气氛。

e、精读课文

在句子之间做停顿，给学生思考时间，老师用英语后发学生听明白录音。

• 口语训练

a、复述课文

在熟读课文的基础上，口述整个课文的大概意思，鼓励学生用自己的语言进行复述。

b、课堂讨论

❖ 第二学时：语言知识点

根据学生的接受程度、知识点的难易进行调整。以老师讲解为主，充分调动学生的自学能力。做到备课充分，时间安排合理，以保证课程的正常顺利进行。

陡聪爸 兜 ā

① 将上两课的知识简单罗列出来，让学生加深印象。需要注意：

a、避免过于详细讲解，占据了过多的课堂时间；

b、重要的知识不能错漏。

• 新知识讲解

÷ 知识点后的习题练习。课堂上学生独立完成，老师讲解。

❖ 第三学时：课外练习

① summary writing 学生独立完成，老师批改。

• multiple choice questions 学生独立完成，核对答案，特别难点在下堂课的语言知识点加入讲解。

÷ composition 根据课文写作文，要求从 50 个单词逐渐过渡到 300 个单词，由老师批改。

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...as...as ...			

Lesson 1. Wedding^② Party 结婚典礼

First listen and then answer the question

听录音，然后回答以下的问题。

What did the strange man do at the wedding party?

Henry and Mary had just got married^①, and everybody was enjoying^② their wedding party. There was plenty^③ to eat and drink, and everybody was getting very merry^④. When a very thin and young man came into the room, he looked at Mary sadly and accusingly^⑤, walked slowly towards to her, kissed her lovingly^⑥ and said, 'Why did you do it?'

Then he walked to the door and disappeared^⑦.

Nobody had ever seen the young man before --- not even Mary.

🔔 参考译文

亨利和玛丽刚刚举行了婚礼。此时，人们正在享受他们婚礼的快乐。婚宴上，食物、饮料充足，大家都非常开心。这时，一个清瘦的年轻人走进了房间，他难过而责备地看着玛丽，慢慢向她走来，深情的吻了她，问道：“你为什么要这么做？”

随后他离开房间，消失了。

其实，谁都不曾见过这个年轻人——就连玛丽也没见过。

New words 词汇

1. marry: (vi. & vt.) 结婚，嫁，娶
2. wedding: n. 婚礼，结婚典礼
3. enjoy: vt. 享受……的乐趣，欣赏
4. plenty: n. 丰富，大量

- 5. merry: adj. 愉快的, 欢乐的
- 6. accusingly: (accuse) adv. 责难地
- 7. lovingly: adv. 亲切地, 钟爱地
- 8. disappear: vi. 不见, 消失

📖 Notes on the text 课文注释

- somebody marries somebody.
get / be married to 表示“娶, 嫁”
John is going to marry Jane. (约翰打算娶简。)
Jane is going to get married to John. (简打算同约翰结婚。)
- plenty of 许多, 大量; 修饰可数或不可数名词
There are plenty of eggs (milk). 有很多鸡蛋(牛奶)。
I have had plenty. 我吃饱了。
 - accuse somebody (of something) 控告某人 (犯某项罪)
the accused (刑事案件中) 被告。
accusing为动词的现在分词作形容词, 意为“责难的, 问罪的”; accusingly副词
He pointed accusingly at me. 他问罪似的指着我。
 - loving为动词的现在分词作形容词, 意为“亲爱的, 钟情的”; lovingly为副词
a loving friend 亲爱的朋友。
lovely: adj. 指人 (物) “可爱的, 有趣的”
What lovely weather! 多好的天气!
She is very lovely. 她很可爱。
 - enjoy 喜爱, 欣赏; 及物动词
enjoy one's dinner.
enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事 I enjoyed talking with you.
enjoy oneself: 玩得愉快 I enjoyed myself at the party.

Summary writing摘要写作

Answer these questions in not more than 55 words.

回答下列问题, 将答案组成一个段落, 不超过55个单词。

1. Where did the story happen?
2. Did everybody enjoy the wedding party? Why?
3. What was the young man's attitude towards Mary?
4. What did the young man look like?
5. Who knew the young man at that party?
6. What did the young man say to Mary?

Key structures关键句型

简单句: 由单一的独立分句构成。

分句按功能分成五种类型:

- 主语 (S)
动词 (V) 构成谓语
宾语 (O)____直接宾语
____间接宾语
补语 (C)____主语补语
____宾语补语
状语 (A)____与主语有关的状语
____与宾语有关的状语

表1注:

无修饰语的存在句, 如:

There is no need for apologies.
There must have been some misunderstanding.
动词由于可多重归类，所以: She called him her favorite waiter;**和**I found her an entertaining partner,**可以理解为SVOC型，也可理解为SVOO型。**

表1 分句的主要类型

类型	Subject					
主语	Verb					
动词	Object					
宾语	Complement					
补语	Adverbial					
状语						
SV	The sun	不及物 is shining				
SVO	That lecture	单宾及物 bored	直接宾语	me		
SVC	Your dinner	系动词 seems			主语补语	ready
SVA	My office	系动词 is				
与主语有关的状态	in the next building					
SVOO			间接宾语 (to) my parent			
	I	双宾及物 must send	直接宾语			
			an anniversary card			
	SVOC	Most students have found	复杂及物 her	直接宾语	宾语补语 reasonable	
helpful		SVOA	You	复杂及物	直接宾语	与宾语
有关的状态		can put	the dish		on the table	

Exercises练习

-  Translate 翻译
1. 今天我儿子已准备了午饭。

2. 他教他们化学。

3. 蜂鸣器是游戏结束的信号。

4. 我们发现他们很快乐。

5. 我们的车不在车库里。

-  Simple statements analysis. Please tell me when / where / who / what they do , use 博 ‘to mark these four parts.
- 简单句分析，指出句中时间/地点/人物/事件的部分，用下划线标出。
- 1.Everybody was enjoying his / her wedding party that night.

2. A very thin, very young man came into the room.

3. I enjoyed the film last night.

4. He often goes swimming in the summer.

5. My sister was always staying up during the night.

Special difficulties难点

▶ “he looked at Mary sadly and accusingly, walked slowly towards to her, kissed her lovingly” 中sadly, accusingly, slowly和lovingly都是副词作状语，起说明、补充的作用。其中 accusingly和lovingly又是现在分词作形容词，再变副词的形式。见课文注释3， 4项。同时，过去分词也可作形容词。如：
▶ satisfy vt.使……满意 棗satisfied adj.感到满意的

Exercises练习

☞ Transform the following adjectives into the corresponding adverbials.

把下列的形容词转换为副词。

simple____ whole____ happy____ dry____ sly____ spry____
Clockwise____ northward____ sideways____ reasonable____ true____

☞ Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs.

用动词的正确形式填空。

1. He was deeply ____ by the movie. (move)
2. He caressed the little dog _____. (love)
3. Don't try to make her clear, she is deeply _____. (drink)
4. She is ____ very well. (dress)
5. I feel very ____ after two-hour walking. (exhaust)

☞ Choose right adverbials to fill in the blanks.

选择正确的副词天填空。

1. I followed ____ behind him. (close, closely)
2. She was ____ praised. (high, highly)
3. He went on studying ____ into the night. (deep, deeply)

Multiple choice questions多项选择题

Comprehension理解

1. When the wedding party was going on, a young man came in and ____
A. drank heavily and ate lots of food.
B. talked happily with the guests.
C. kissed the bride and said something to her.
D. said nothing and went out.
2. The young man said 'Why did you do it?' because ____
A. he was drunk.
B. he has known the young bride for a long time.
C. he was the new husband's brother.
D. nobody knew why he did this.
3. The young couple loved each other very much. So they decided to ____ married in this winter.
A. make B. go C. get D. have
4. The bride, Mary, is very ____
A. lovely B. lovingly C. love D. loved
5. There are many ____ people at the wedding party.
A. happily B. happier C. happy D. happening

Structure句型

1. The young man _____ her for a long time.
A. know B. have known C. knowing D. knew
2. "I wish you a _____ Christmas." She said ____
A. merry merrily B. merrily merry C. merrier merry D. merrier merrily
3. They were very happy _____ that party.
A. of B. for C. in D. at
4. The strange young man kissed Marry _____ the face.
A. on B. for C. in D. at
5. He _____ the door, _____ into the room, and _____ the bride.
A. open got faced B. opened went faced
C. opens gets face D. opened go faced

Vocabulary词汇

6. Henry agreed to _____ Jane.

- A marry with B marry to
C marry D got married to
7. Everybody likes the _____ cat.
A lovably B lonely
C loving D lovely
8. A very thin, very young man came _____ the room.
A into B of C for D close
9. There are _____ fruits in the market.
A much B a number C a great deal D plenty of
10. I enjoy _____ stamps.
A to collect B collecting C having collected D to have collected

Sentence structure 句子结构

Join these sentences, and then check your answer against the text.

连接下列句子，然后对照课文的倒数第2行，核对你的答案

Then he walked to the door.

He disappeared.

Lesson 2. Computer^① User 电脑爱好者

First listen and then answer the question

听录音，然后回答以下的问题。

What happened to the woman?

I was waiting in the elevator's corner. A woman got on. She pushed the "2" and then the "4". The elevator ascended, stopping at both floors but she didn't get off. "You missed your floor," I commented. "I'm going to the twenty-fourth floor," she said.

"But you pushed '2' and '4'." "Oh, no!" she wailed, "I've been on the computer too long".

🔔 参考译文

我站在电梯里的一角等着。这时，一个女人走了进来，她按完“2”键，又按了“4”键。电梯开始上升，先后在这两层停下，但她都没有出去。“你坐过了！”我提醒她：“我想去24层。”她说。

“但你按的是2和4啊。”“哦，不！”她大叫起来，“都因为我在电脑前面坐的时间太久了！”

New words 词汇

1. computer: n. 电脑，计算机。
2. elevator: n. 电梯
3. corner: n. 角落
4. push: vt. 推动
5. ascend: v. 上升；登上
6. wail: vi. (大而通常尖声地) 哭，哭泣，叫

📖 Notes on the text 课文注释

miss: 错过 miss one's aims 没达到目的

- comment: vi. 发表意见或议论 comment on/upon
get on 登上，骑上 He got on his bike.
get off 离开 I got off the bus.

Summary writing 摘要写作

Answer these questions in not more than 55 words.

回答下列问题，将答案组成一个段落，不超过55个单词。

1. How many people are there in the elevator?
2. Why did the woman push “2” and “4” at the same time?
3. Which floor does the woman really wanted to go that day?
4. Why was I surprised at what the woman doing?
5. Try to make a guess what job does the woman do?

Key structures 关键句型

一般过去时:

►表示过去已发生的动作，可以是一次动作，也可是习惯动作；一般以动词原形加-ed表示，动词be的一般过去时有两种形式： was, were.例:

Shanghai was once the “Paradise for Adventure”.

I usually sleep indoors, but I slept outdoors last summer.

Did the postman bring any letter?

I didn't put it on the wrong shelf.

They used to sow wheat by hand.

Exercises 练习

☞ Pay attention to the italic parts of the following sentences.

注意句子中的斜体部分。

A woman got on.

She pushed the “2” and then the “4”.

The elevator ascended, stopping at both floors but she didn't get off.

“You missed your floor,” I commented.

“But you pushed “2” and “4”.” “Oh, no!” she wailed.

☞ Write the past tense of the verbs:

写出动词的过去式。

plough____ pad____ occur____ try____ picnic____
reconcile____ allot____ propel____ occupy____ traffic____

☞ Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of verbs.

用动词的正确形式填空。

1. Henry VIII ____ on the 28th of June 1491, and ____ on the 28th of January, 1547. (bear, die)
2. Once or twice a week we go to a theatre or to the pictures. We ____ to the pictures last night. (go)
3. He ____ a lot ten years ago. (smoke)
4. We ____ to school together when we ____ boys and so we ____ each other every day. (go, be, see)
5. Tom used to ____ every day, but now he can't afford it. (eat out)

Special difficulties 难点

► get on sth. 登上，骑上

He got on his horse/a bus.

► get off (esp. a public vehicle) 离开

They got off the bus and walked away.

注: get into/out of a car

- ▶ get off 出发; get sb. off 使某人免于受罚
- ▶ get on 进步, 进展; get on with sb. 与某人相处

Exercises练习

☞ Choose the right verbal phrases: get on (with), get off 选择适当的动词短语。

1. His youth and inexperience ____ him ____.
2. The new manager is easy to ____.
3. We ____ immediately after breakfast.
4. How's Tom ____ at school?
5. The child ____ a beautiful car.

Multiple choice questions多项选择题

Comprehension理解

1. “__ I help you?” I asked the woman in the elevator. “Yes, of course you ____.”
A. Can, could C. Should, will
B. Could, can D. Would, will
2. “You missed your floor.” I said.
The woman replied that she ____ to go to the 24th floor.
A. thought C. thinks
B. has thought D. had thought

Structure句型

1. I feel as if my head ____ on fire.
A. were C. is
B. had been D. has been
2. Mr. Smith stepped into his office, ____ down and ____ to fill in the forms.
A. sitting+beginning C. sitting+egan
B. sat+egan D. sat+beginning
3. The teacher sat near the stove, ____ a book in his hand.
A. held C. holding
B. to hold D. having held
4. I ____ my hairs while the telephone ____
A. washed...rang C. was washing...rang
B. washed...was ringing D. was washing...was ringing
5. Lucy ____ to Beijing once.
A. went C. has been
B. has gone D. had been

Vocabulary词汇

6. Martin went to the telephone ____ the corner of the room.
A. on C. round
B. at D. in
7. We watched the mists ____ from the valley.
A. raising C. to raise
B. ascending D. to ascend
8. She arrived too late and ____ the train.
A. has missed C. has caught
B. missed D. caught
9. He commented ____ the issues in details.
A. at C. on
B. to D. in
10. An ambulance ran through the streets with sirens ____.
A. weeping C. sobbing

B.wailing

D.crying

Sentence structure 句子结构

Join these sentences, and then check your answer against the text.

改写下面的句子，然后对照课文第2行，核对你的答案。

The elevator ascended.

It stopped at both floors.

But the woman didn't get off.

The elevator ascended, _____.

Lesson 3. Cat And Mouse 猫和老鼠

First listen and then answer the question

听录音，然后回答以下的问题。

What did the woman want a cod's head for?

"Doctor, doctor!" said a panic-stricken ①woman, "my husband was asleep ② with his mouth open, and he swallowed ③ a mouse! What shall I do?"

"Quite simple," said the doctor calmly. "You just tie a lump ④ of cheese ⑤ to a piece of string ⑥ and lower ⑦ it into your husband's mouth. As soon as the mouse takes a bite ⑧ — haul ⑨ it out"

"Oh, I see. Thank you. I'll go round to the fishmonger straight away and get a cod ⑩'s head"

"What do you want a cod's head for?"

"Oh, I forgot to tell you, I've got to get the cat out first!"

🔔 参考译文

"医生！医生！"一个惊慌失措的女人说，"我丈夫刚才张着嘴睡觉，结果他咽下了一只老鼠。这该怎么办？"

"很简单。"医生平静地说，"你只需用一根绳子绑上一块干酪，然后放进你丈夫嘴里，一旦老鼠咬住，赶紧用力把它拽出来。"

"哦，我明白了。谢谢您，医生，我现在马上去鱼贩那里，买一块鳕鱼头。"

"你买鳕鱼头干什么？"

"哦，忘了告诉您，我得先把那只去捉老鼠的猫弄出来。"

New words 词汇

1. panic-stricken: adj. 惊慌失措的
2. asleep: adj. 睡着的
3. swallow: vt & vi. 吞，咽下
4. lump: n. 块
5. cheese: n. 乳酪，干酪
6. string: n. 细绳，线。A piece of string.
7. lower: vt. & vi. 降低，放下
8. bite n. 咬，一口
9. haul: vt. & vi. 用力拖，拉
10. cod: n. 鳕鱼
11. fishmonger: n. 鱼贩

📖 Notes on the text 课文注释

- My husband was asleep with his mouth open.
我丈夫刚才张着嘴睡觉。
这里with his mouth open是修饰性状语。

- As soon as the mouse takes a bite **拽** it out, 此句意思是：只要老鼠一咬住，就使劲把它拽出来。
这里的“as soon as”是“一……就……”的意思。
Open the window as soon as you get home.
Close the door as soon as you leave.
We will go to the battlefield as soon as we get the order.

Summary writing摘要写作

Answer these questions in not more than 55 words.

回答下列问题，将答案组成一个段落，不超过55个单词。

- What does the woman come here for?
- Why does the doctor want the woman buy a cheese?
- Why does the woman want to buy a cod's head first?
- How many animals are there in the husband's mouth according to the woman's explanation?
- What does the woman look like and what is the doctor's reaction?

Key structures关键句型

直接引语：

- 原封不动地引用某人的话，把它放在引号里。带有直接引语的分句叫引述分句，引述分句的主动词叫引述动词。
- 在带有直接引语的句子中，引述分句可位于句首、句中或句尾。
He said, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
"I have only one thing," he said, "which weighs upon my mind at this supreme moment."
"I am Miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends," she said.
- 引述分句可以采取正常词序；当引述分句位于句中或句尾时，词序往往可以倒装。
He, certainly, certainly! answered Mr. Baker, with a sigh of relief.

Pay attention to the following sentences.

注意以下句型。

"Doctor, doctor!" said the panic woman, "my husband was asleep with his mouth open, and he's swallowed a mouse!"
"Quite simple" said the doctor calmly. "You just tie a lump of cheese to a piece of string and lower it into your husband's mouth. As soon as the mouse takes a bite—haul it out."

Read the following example sentences and attend to the italic verbs.

读下列的例句，注意斜体的动词。

"Smart fellow" *observed* (说道) Holmes as we walked away.
"You will excuse this mask." *continued* our strange visitor.
"What shall we do now?" *whispered* Sir Henry.
"The hound!" *cried* Holmes.
"True perhaps," *replied* the man of law, "but surely the defendant is not sufficiently versed in chemistry. (精通化学)"

总结：象say, ask, answer, inquire, question等表示说话的动词都可作引导动词。

Special difficulties难点

- A piece of string 一根绳
- a lump of cheese 一块乳酪

其中a piece of, a lump of 称为单位词；单位词是表示事物个体性的词语，可以与可数、不可数名词连

用；当与不可数名词搭配时，便使这些名词表示的事物具有个体性。如：
a bar of chocolate; ten grains of salt; a cup of tea; an item of expenditure etc.

Exercises练习

☞ Translate the Chinese phrases into English with the appropriate nouns in the bracket.

选择括号内的名词把短语翻译成英文。

一撮土；一项业务；一段台阶；一群鸟；一群大象；一打鸡蛋；一匙油；一瓶香水；一块石头；

一片面包；一首音乐

(item, slice; flight; herd; spoon; handful; piece; block; bottle; dozen; flock)

Multiple choice questions多项选择题

Comprehension理解

1. There ____ a mouse and something else in the man's mouth.
A. has B. is C. have D. are
2. There ____ a lot of fish in the fishmonger's house.
A. has B. are C. is D. have

Structure句型

1. What did you recoil ____?
A. with B. to C. from D. into
2. She added a ____ of sugar to the coffee.
A. block B. lump C. pieces D. spoons
3. Tie the mad dog ____ the street railings.
A. with B. at C. in D. to
4. He forgot ____ the assignment, so the advisor blamed him.
A. to fulfill B. having fulfilled C. fulfilling D. have fulfilled
5. He came into the classroom, ____ a book in his hand.
A. of B. and C. with D. but

Vocabulary词汇

6. My husband fell ____ sound.
A. sleep B. asleep C. sleepy D. sleeping
7. He took a slight bite from the apple and ____ it.
A. ate B. digested C. devoured D. swallowed
8. They ____ the door open.
A. hauled B. dragged C. pushed D. propelled
9. The article of clothes is sewed with silk ____.
A. rope B. thread C. string D. cord

Sentence structure句子结构

Rewrite these sentence, then check your answer against the text.

改写下列句子，然后对照课文，核对你的答案

No sooner does the mouse take a bite than you will haul it out. (用as soon as替换)

Lesson 4. Heaven and Hell - The Real Difference 天堂和地狱真正的区别

First listen and then answer the question

听录音，然后回答以下的问题。

What was the difference between the heaven and the hell?

A man spoke with the Lord^① about heaven and hell.

The Lord said to the man, "Come, I will show you hell."

They entered a room. A group of people sat around a huge pot of stew^②. Everyone was famished^③, desperate^④ and starving. Each held a spoon, that could reach the pot, but each spoon had a handle so much longer than their arms. So it could not be used to get the stew into their own mouths. Their suffering was terrible.

"Come, now I will show you heaven," the Lord said after a while.

They entered another room, identical^⑤ to the first with a pot of stew, the group of people, the same long-handled spoons. But there everyone was happy and well nourished^⑥.

"I don't understand," said the man. "Why are they happy here while they were miserable^⑦ in the other room, and everything was the same?"

The Lord smiled, "Ah, it is very simple," he said. "Here they have learned to feed^⑧ each other."

🔔 参考译文

某人向天主询问地狱和天堂的情况。

天主说：“来，我领你去看地狱。”

他们走进一间房里，一群人围坐在一大锅菜肴周围。然而，每个人却都忍受饥饿，一脸痛苦绝望的表情。他们每人手里都有一把可以够到锅的勺子，只是每把勺子的柄比他们的胳膊还要长出很多，所以没法将菜肴送到嘴里。因而，这儿境况很惨。

看了一会，天主说，“来，现在我再带你去天堂看看。”

他们走进另一间房，这里面的布置和第一间房完全一样：同样是一锅炖菜，一群人，一样的长柄勺子；只是这儿每个人都很开心，吃得很好。

“我不明白，”这人问道，“为什么这儿的人都很幸福，而另一间房的人却那么悲惨；两间房里的东西完全一样啊？”

天主笑道，“啊，这很简单。因为这里的人都学会了用长柄勺去喂别人，所以大家都能吃饱呀。”

New words 词汇

- 1.heaven: n. 天堂
- 2.hell: n. 地狱
- 3.lord: n. 主，上帝
- 4.stew: n. 炖肉，炖菜
- 5.famish: vt. 使挨饿 (usu. passive)
- 6.desperate: adj. 孤注一掷的
- 7.identical: adj. 同一的，同样的 identical to
- 8.well-nourished: adj. 营养好的
- 9.miserable: adj. 痛苦的，悲惨的
- 10.feed: vt. 喂养

📖 Notes on the text 课文注释

spoke with the Lord about heaven and hell.

 speak (talk) with somebody about something 和某人谈论……

- Feed each other: 互相喂(食物)。each other表示“相互，彼此”。
- so much longer 远长于，much 修饰形容词比较级。

Key structures 关键句型