Lesson One
1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had one child. They called him Leroy. But everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia.

2. An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books that gives information on all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically.

3. Leroy Brown’s head was like an encyclopedia. It was filled with facts he had learned from books. He was like a complete library walking around in sneakers.

4. But what was more important was that the boy could think. He was full of ideas. No wonder people were always stopping him on the street to ask him questions. But his father asked him more questions than anyone else. Mr. Brown was the chief of police of Idaville.

5. The town had four banks, three movie theaters, the usual number of gas stations, churches, schools, stores, and comfortable houses on shady streets. And it had the average number of crimes for a community of its size.

6. Idaville, however, only looked like the usual American town. It was, really, most unusual.

7. For nearly a whole year, no criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law. This was partly because the town’s policemen were clever and brave. But mostly it was because Chief Brown was Encyclopedia’s father. His hardest cases were solved by his 10-year-old son during dinner in their red brick house on Rover Avenue. Of course, nobody knew a boy was the mastermind behind the town’s police force, and you wouldn’t guess it by looking at Encyclopedia. He looked like almost any fifth-grade boy and acted like one, too—except that he never talked about himself. Mr. Brown never said a word about the advice his son gave him. Who would believe that this fifth-grade boy was his best detective?

8. One evening at dinner, Mr. Brown said, “Natty Nat has struck again. He has held up another store—and right here in our town.”


10. “The Men’s Shop, owned by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Jones,” answered Mr. Brown.
“Are you sure the robber was Natty Nat?” asked Encyclopedia.

“Mr. Dillon himself said it was Natty Nat,” replied Mr. Brown. “I wrote down everything he told me about the holdup. I’ll read it to you.”

Encyclopedia closed his eyes as he always did when he was getting ready to think hard.

_I was alone in the store. I did not know anyone had come in. Suddenly a man’s voice told me to raise my hands. I looked up then. I was face to face with the man the newspapers call Natty Nat. He had on a gray coat with a belt in the back, just as the newspapers said. He told me to turn and face the wall. Since he had a gun, I did as he said. When I turned around again, he was gone—with all the money._

When his father finished, Encyclopedia asked only one question: “Did the newspapers ever print a picture of Natty Nat?”

“No,” answered the father. “He never stands still long enough for a picture to be taken. He’s never been caught. In fact, nobody even knows his real name. But every policeman in the state knows he always wears that gray coat with the belt in the back.”

Suddenly Encyclopedia opened his eyes. “The case is solved!”

“There’s nothing to solve,” objected his father. “There is no mystery. Mr. Dillon was robbed by the same man who has been robbing other stores in the state.”

“Not quite,” said Encyclopedia. “There was no holdup, and Mr. Dillon wasn’t robbed. He lied from beginning to end.”

“Why should he lie?” demanded his father.

“I guess he spent the money, but he didn’t want his partner to know the money was missing. So he made up the whole story.”

“Leroy,” said his mother, “why are you so sure?”

“It’s simple, Mom.” said Encyclopedia. “Mr. Dillon said he knew it was Natty Nat because the man was wearing the gray coat with a belt in the back, just as the newspapers said.”

“That could be true,” Chief Brown said.

“That couldn’t be true,” said Encyclopedia. “Mr. Dillon never saw the back of the man. He said so himself. Remember?”

“Why, I believe you are right, son!” cried Chief Brown. “So he stole money from his own store and his partner. And he nearly got away with it!”
He rushed out of the dining room.

“Leroy,” said Mrs. Brown, “did you get this idea from a TV program?”

“No,” said Encyclopedia. “I got it from a book I read about a great detective and his methods of observation.”

“Well,” said his mother proudly, “this proves how important it is to listen carefully and watch closely, to train your memory. Perhaps you will be a detective when you grow up.”

“Mom,” said Encyclopedia, “can I have another piece of pie?” Mrs. Brown sighed. She had taught English in the Idaville High School before her marriage. “You may have another piece,” she said.

### Notes to the Text

1. **About the author**
   Donald J. Sobol is a freelance American writer. The first *Encyclopedia Brown* book appeared in 1963, and in 1976 he received the Edgar Allan Poe Award for the *Encyclopedia Brown* series, which were then read by millions of young readers. A native in New York, he now lives with his wife in Florida.

2. **They called him Leroy. (para. 1)**
   句中 him 是动词 called 的宾语, Leroy 是宾语的补语, 说明宾语的情况（状况或身份）。
   又如:
   ```
   But everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia.  
   但是在伊达维勒, 别人都叫他“百科全书”。
   ```
   ```
   We elected Wang Ning our monitor.  
   我们选了王宁当班长。
   ```
   注意: 句型 V + N/Pron. + N（及物动词 + 名词 / 代词 + 名词）中的两个名词 / 代词或名词短语也可能是直接宾语与间接宾语的关系。如:
   ```
   Grandpa gave me his old computer.  
   爷爷把他的旧电脑给了我。
   ```
   ```
   He lent me his bike for a day.  
   他把自行车借给我用一天。
   ```

3. **But everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia. (para. 1)**
   Idaville 是文中小镇的名字，可能是作者编造的。 “-ville” 源自古法语，意思相当于village，即村庄。Encyclopedia 在这里用来显现男孩知道的东西很多，就像一部百科全书一样。这样的手法在英语中称为 metaphor（比喻）。

4. **An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books that gives information on all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically. (para. 2)** 百科全书是一本或一套书，里面按字母排序、提供各类学科的信息资料。
   注意此句中几个定语的层次关系。限定性定语从句 that gives information on all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically 紧跟在中心词。
branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically 修饰句子的表语 a book or a set of books。介词短语 on all branches of knowledge 修饰定语从句中的主语 information，而过去分词短语 arranged alphabetically 修饰 information on all branches of knowledge。

5. He was like a complete library walking around in sneakers. (para. 3) 他就像是穿着运动鞋走来走去的一座活图书馆。

6. But what was more important was that the boy could think. (para. 4) 此句的主语和表语都是名词从句，分别由 what 和 that 引导。

7. No wonder people were always stopping him on the street to ask him questions. (para. 4) 人们经常在大街上拦住他问这问那也就不足为奇了。此句首省略了 It was，并且 wonder 后面省略了 that。It’s/It was no/small/little wonder + that 从句用来表示人们对某种现象习以为常，不觉奇怪。It’s/It was 和 that 常常省略。又如：（It’s）no wonder (that) the boy speaks such good English.

8. movie theater (para. 5) 美式英语中的“电影院”，相当于英式英语中的 cinema。

9. Idaville, however, only looked like the usual American town. It was, really, most unusual. (para. 6) 不过，伊达维勒只是看起来是个普通的美国城镇。实际上，它可真是不一般。上文指出伊达维勒所拥有的设施与犯罪率规模相匹配，这点与美国的一般城镇相似。这两个句子在文中起承上启下的作用。下文指出伊达维勒的与众不同之处，引出本文中主人公的作用。

10. For nearly a whole year, no criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law. (para. 7) 在近一年的时间里，没有一个罪犯漏网或是逃脱法律的制裁。

11. ... and you wouldn’t guess it by looking at Encyclopedia. (para. 7) ……你看“百科全书”的外表也绝对猜不出来（他有那么大的能耐）。上句中的 it 指的是 His hardest cases were solved by his 10-year-old son during dinner（警察局长最棘手的案子都是他十岁的儿子在饭桌上破解的）。情态动词 wouldn’t 表示过去不会想到或预料到某件事情会发生。又如：Who would believe that this fifth-grade boy was his best detective? (para. 7) 谁又会相信，这个五年级的小学生会是他最好的侦探呢？

12. He looked like almost any fifth-grade boy and acted like one, too—except that he never talked about himself. (para. 7) 他看起来几乎和别的五年级男生一样，举止也没什么不同——唯一一点不同的是，他从来不谈论自己。介词 except 后可以跟由 that 引出的名词从句，又如：Nanjing is a wonderful city except that it can be very hot in summer。南京除了夏天有时很热之外真是个很棒的城市。
13. **Natty Nat has struck again. He has held up another store—and right here in our town.** (para. 8)

struck 的意思是“突然出击”，是 strike 的过去式。hold up 的意思是“抢劫”（英语中这种动词加上某个介词或副词所构成的固定短语叫“短语动词”。它们十分有用，需要特别加以注意）。right here 的意思是“就在这里”，right 在这里用作副词，起强调语气的作用。注意：英语中很多词都有不止一个意思，在学习时要注意。

14. **“The Men's Shop, owned by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Jones,” answered Mr. Brown.** (para. 10)

过去分词短语 owned by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Jones 在句中作定语，修饰 The men’s shop，是定语从句 that is owned by Mr. Jones 的缩略形式。又如：

A book (that was) published last month 上个月出版的书
A man (who is) respected by his people 受其人民尊敬的人

15. **… told me about the holdup.** (para. 12)

在英语中，两个或两个以上的词可以组合成一个新词，如上句中的 holdup 就是 hold 和 up 组合而成。这被称为复合词（compound word）。

16. **He had on a gray coat with a belt in the back, just as the newspapers said.** (para. 14) 就像报上说的，他身穿一件背后有腰带的灰色外套。

17. **Since he had a gun, I did as he said.** (para. 14) 他手里有枪，我只好按他说的去做。

此处，连词 as 引出的是状语从句，用来说明主句动词所表示行为的方式。

18. **“… But every policeman in the state knows he always wears that gray coat with the belt in the back.”** (para. 16)

从上下文看，“state”在这里指美国的州。

19. **He never stands still long enough for a picture to be taken.** (para. 16) 他从来没有站着不动，让人有足够的时间把他拍下来。

副词短语 long enough for a picture to be taken 在句中作状语，修饰 stand still。for 名词或代词与动词不定式连用，后面的名词或代词表明动词不定式所表示的行为的施动者。注意下面两个句子的区别：

I’ve brought a book to read on the train.
我带了一本书在火车上读。（我读）

I’ve brought a book for you to read on the train.
我给你带来了一本书在火车上读。（你读）

The poem is difficult to understand.
这首诗难懂。（泛指）

The poem is difficult for a ten-year-old to understand.
这首诗对十岁的孩子来说可不好懂。（对十岁的孩子而言）

The pool isn’t large enough for 20 people to swim in.（对20个人而言）

这个游泳池不够大，20个人在里面没法游。
课文句中的 to be taken 是动词不定式的被动结构，for a picture to be taken 的主动结构是 for anyone to take a picture of him (the robber).

20. “There’s nothing to solve,” objected his father. (para. 18)
动词不定式 to solve 在句中作定语，修饰 nothing。to solve 与 nothing 是动宾关系，又如：
I have a composition to write. 我有篇作文要写。
We have a lot of washing to do. 我们有很多东西要洗。
He has a large family to support. 他有一大家子要供养。
There is nothing to worry about. 没什么可担忧的。
There is much to do before the meeting. 开会前有很多事要做。

21. “Why should he lie?” demanded his father. (para. 20)
“他为什么要撒谎？”父亲追问道。
“That could be true,” Chief Brown said. (para. 24)
“That couldn’t be true,” said Encyclopedia. (para. 25)
注意句中情态动词所表达的含义。Why should 可用于表示惊讶，could 可用于表示可能，couldn’t 可用于表示不可能。

22. “That could be true,” Chief Brown said. (para. 24)“那可能是真的，”布朗局长说。
Could 在这里表示有可能但不确定。

23. “I got it from a book I read about a great detective and his methods of observation.” (para. 29)
小男孩说的很可能是柯南·道尔 (Conan Doyle) 写的关于大侦探夏洛克·福尔摩斯 (Sherlock Holmes) 的故事。

Pre-class Work
Listen to the recording of the text and do the exercise below. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. People in Idaville call Leroy Encyclopedia because they think the boy is a bookworm. ( )
2. Leroy Brown can think and is full of ideas because he has a father who is like a complete library walking around in sneakers. ( )
3. Leroy’s father, the police chief of Idaville, knows why people are always stopping his son on the street to ask him questions. ( )
4. Idaville is an unusual town although it looks like any other average town in the United States. ( )

5. People in Idaville all know why for nearly a whole year no criminal has escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law. ( )

6. Mr. Brown is very proud of his son. He is always telling people that his son is really the mastermind of the town’s police force. ( )

7. Leroy is just like any other fifth-grade schoolboy. But unlike other boys that age, he never talks about himself. ( )

8. Encyclopedia knew immediately that Mr. Dillon was lying when he said that the man was Natty Nat. ( )

9. Leroy wasn’t quite sure that Mr. Dillon was lying until he knew that the newspaper had never printed a picture of Natty Nat. ( )

10. Leroy did not know why Mr. Dillon should steal money from his own shop. ( )

Pre-class Work

Read the text again. Learn the new words and phrases listed below.

Glossary

a set of 一套，一组，一副
alphabetically 以字母为序地
arrange 安排
arrest 逮捕, 拘捕
avenue 林荫大道
average 普通的
belt 皮带, 腰带
brick 砖头
case 案件
chief 首领, 负责人
~ of police 警察局长
closely 仔细地
community / k2'mjuːniti / n.
crime / klaɪm / n.
criminal / 'krɪmɪnl / n.

a.
demand / dɪ'mænd / v. & n.
detective / dɪ'tektɪv / n.
enyclopedia / ˌɛn.sɪkˈloʊ.dʒi / n.

escape / ɪˈskɛp / v.
fifth-grade / ˈfɪfθ-greɪd / n.
hold up / ˈhɔld ʌp / n.
information / ˌɪnfərˈmeɪʃn / n.
knowledge / ˈnɒlɪdʒ / n.
mastermind / ˈmæstərnɪnd / n.

missing / ˈmɪsnɪŋ / a.
mom / mɔm / n.
mostly / ˈmʌsəlɪ / adv.
movie theater

mystery / ˈmɪstri / n.
object / ˈɔbjekt / v.
observation / ˌəb zaɪz əˈbɛrəʃn / n.
own / ʌwn / v.

a.
partly / ˈpɑːtli / adv.
partner / ˈpɑːtnər / n.
pie / paɪ / n.
pint / ˈpaɪnt / n.
police / ˈpɒləs / n.
program / ˈprəʊɡræm / n.
prove / pruːv / v.
rob / rɔb / v.
robber / ˈrɒbər / n.
rush / rʌʃ / v.

n.
shady / ˈʃeɪdi / a.
sigh / ʃaɪ / v. & n.
size / saɪz / n.
a group of people who live in an area 居民；社区

罪，罪行

犯罪的

to ask to be informed of in a very firm way 强烈要求(回答)

侦探

百科全书

to get away from danger or an unpleasant situation 逃脱

(小学) 五年级

抢劫

抢劫

信息

知识

a very clever person, especially one who plans and directs a project 出谋划策者

not in its usual place; not to be found 不见了的，失踪的

(AmE, infml) 妈妈

usually; most of the time; in most situations 通常，主要地

a building where people pay to see a movie (BrE: cinema) 电影院

something that is not fully understood or explained 谜团

the ability to watch carefully 观察；观察力

拥有

自己的

部分地

合伙人

馅饼

品脱（液体及容量单位）

警察

（电视）节目

证明

抢劫

强盗，抢劫犯

to get somewhere or to do something in a hurry 奔，冲；匆忙做

赶紧

成荫的，多荫的

叹气

大小，尺寸
1. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles where necessary.**

1) _______ encyclopedia is _______ book or _______ set of books that gives _______ information on all _______ branches of _______ knowledge arranged alphabetically.

2) Leroy Brown’s head was like _______ encyclopedia. It was filled with _______ facts he had learned from _______ books.

3) He was like _______ complete library walking around in _______ sneakers.

4) No wonder _______ people were always stopping him on _______ street to ask him _______ questions.

5) _______ town had _______ four banks, _______ three movie theaters, _______ usual number of _______ gas stations, _______ churches, _______ schools, _______ stores, and _______ comfortable houses on _______ shady streets. And it had _______ average number of _______ crimes for _______ community of its size.

6) Of course, nobody knew _______ boy was _______ mastermind behind _______ town’s police force.

7) Mr. Brown never said _______ word about _______ advice his son gave him.

8) He had on _______ gray coat with _______ belt in _______ back, just as _______ newspapers said. He told me to turn and face _______ wall.

9) But every policeman in _______ state knows he always wears _______ gray coat with _______ belt in _______ back.
10) I got it from _______ book I read about _______ great detective and his methods of _______ observation.

2. **Study the following sentence patterns through the examples provided.**

1) An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books that gives information on all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically.
   
   More examples:
   
   (1) A book store is a place that sells books.
   (2) A booking office is a place that sells tickets.
   (3) A library is a place that keeps and lends books.
   (4) A men’s store is a place that sells things used by men.

2) He was like a complete library walking around in sneakers.
   
   More examples:
   
   (1) He was like a mad bull rushing into a china shop.
   (2) He was like a man walking alone in complete darkness.
   (3) She was like a swan living among ducks.

3) But what was more important was that the boy could think.
   
   More examples:
   
   (1) What he saw was unbelievable.
   (2) What I heard is a different story.
   (3) Who is going to replace him is still unknown.

4) No wonder people were always stopping him on the street to ask him questions.
   
   More examples:
   
   (1) We don’t think hard enough. That’s why we are always running into difficulties.
   (2) The man is always making trouble in this area.
   (3) He is always talking about his publications. It’s sad.

5) Since he had a gun, I did as he said.
   
   More examples:
   
   (1) Since many people can’t attend the meeting, let’s put it off.
   (2) Since you like the book so much, keep it.
   (3) Since you have been there so many times, tell us about it.
   (4) Since you are not hungry, don’t force yourself to eat.
   (5) We must be honest to each other since we are good friends.
6) …who has been robbing other stores in the state.

More examples:
(1) — How long have you been waiting for me here?
     — Oh, I’ve just arrived.
(2) — What are you going to do this Sunday?
     — I’ve been thinking. Perhaps we can go to the movie theater.
(3) — What would you say is the biggest social problem today?
     — I think the problem that has been troubling us these years is the big gap between the rich and the poor.

7) That couldn’t be true.

More examples:
(1) — He said he had forgotten who told him the secret.
     — That could be true.
(2) — It is still a mystery what people saw in the lake.
     — Could it be a fish?
     — No, it couldn’t be. The lake has been searched through and through, and nothing that size has been found.
(3) — Three of our chickens suddenly died today.
     — Let’s report this immediately. It could be bird flu.

8) …this proves how important it is to listen carefully and watch closely.

More examples:
(1) I think it’s important to read at least one grammar book if we want to improve our English.
(2) Is it necessary to spend so much time on the stocks? We have enough money.
(3) It isn’t easy to solve this problem. It is too complicated.

3. Study the following phrases and expressions with the help of dictionaries.

   1) a set of
   2) be filled with
   3) walk in sneakers
   4) be full of
   5) more than
   6) get away with
   7) hold up
   8) look up
   9) face to face with
   10) have on a gray coat
   11) in fact
   12) from beginning to end
   13) make up the whole story
   14) grow up
   15) a piece of

4. Learn to use the key word of this lesson “look”.

look v.
1) 看
(1) He looked hard, but saw nothing.
(2) Look before you leap. (看清了再跳；三思而后行)
(3) Let me look at your tongue.
(4) She looked up (down, out, round, back, ahead etc).
2) 看起来（系动词）
(1) You look tired.
(2) She still looks young.
(3) It looks like rain. (天好像要下雨。)

短语动词
- look after 照顾，关心
- look back 回顾，追忆
- look down on / upon 看不起，蔑视
- look for 寻找
- look into 深入调查
- look on 旁观
- look out 朝外看；小心，当心
- look over 浏览；察看
- look round / around 观光，察看
- look through 浏览，审核
- look to 指望，照看
- look up 查找；(形势) 好转

5. Study the following v.+n. collocations and translate them into Chinese.
1) give information 2) escape arrest
3) break a law 4) solve the case
5) give advice 6) raise hands
7) face the wall 8) print/take a picture
9) wear that gray coat 10) rob that store

6. Translate the following sentences into Chinese and pay special attention to the words in blue.
1) He likes fish very much.
2) Like you said, I was like a fish out of water.
3) Railroads are owned by the state in our country.
4) In the Unites States, the state government also has the right to tax its own people.
5) Just as the saying goes: Still water runs deep.
6) I don’t think he is **right** about the **race** problem in our country. **Still**, he has the **right** to express his views.

7) Their economy is almost standing **still**. It has been in this **state** **since** three years ago.

8) You can’t run in the **race** today **since** you have a fever.

7. **Tell the part of speech of the following words. Study how they are formed.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>information</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>observation</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robber</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sneakers</td>
<td>noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unusual</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shady</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>American</td>
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<td>missing</td>
<td>adjective</td>
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<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carefully</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proudly</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holdup</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>policeman</td>
<td>noun</td>
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<tr>
<td>mastermind</td>
<td>noun</td>
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1. **Learn to ask questions about the text, following the example below.**

1) Turn the following sentences into general questions and then give brief answers.

For example,

Leroy was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

— Was Leroy the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Brown?
— Yes, he was.

(1) Mr. Brown was the chief of police of Idaville.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.

(2) Encyclopedia was Mr. Brown’s son.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.

(3) He was called that because his head was filled with facts.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.

(4) An encyclopedia gives information on all branches of knowledge.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.

(5) Idaville looked like the usual American town.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.

(6) Idaville had the average number of crimes for a community of its size.

Q: ________________________________________________?
A: ________________________________________________.
(7) No criminal had escaped arrest or got away with breaking a law.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

(8) That was because the town’s policemen were clever and brave.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

(9) Nobody knew a boy was the mastermind behind the town’s police force.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

(10) Mr. Brown never said a word about the advice his son gave him.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

(11) Natty Nat has struck again. He has held up another store.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

(12) I am sure the robber was Natty Nat.
Q: ____________________________________________.
A: ____________________________________________.

(13) Mr. Brown wrote down everything Mr. Dillon told him about the holdup.
Q: ____________________________________________?
A: ____________________________________________.

2) Complete the following disjunctive questions and then give brief answers. For example,
— The newspapers never printed Natty Nat’s picture, did they?
— No, they didn’t.

(1) — Natty Nat had never been caught, _________?
— ____________________________________________.

(2) — The store was owned by Mr. Dillon, _________?
— ____________________________________________.

(3) — Natty Nat always had on a gray coat with a belt in the back, _________?
— ____________________________________________.

(4) — The case was finally solved by Leroy, _________?
— ____________________________________________.

(5) — There was no holdup this time, _________?
— ____________________________________________.

(6) — He lied from beginning to end, _________?
— ____________________________________________.
3) Complete the special questions with the help of the answers given. For example,
— How many children did Mr. and Mrs. Brown have?
— Mr. and Mrs. Brown had only one child.

(1) — What ____________________________?
— They called him Leroy.

(2) — What ____________________________?
— Everyone else in Idaville called him Encyclopedia.

(3) — Why ____________________________?
— Because Leroy was like a complete library walking around in sneakers.

(4) — Why ____________________________?
— They were always stopping the boy to ask him questions.

(5) — Who ____________________________?
— His father asked him more questions than anyone else.

(6) — What ____________________________?
— Mr. Brown was the chief of police in Idaville.

(7) — What ____________________________?
— The town looked like the usual American town.

(8) — How many ____________________________?
— There were four banks in the town.

(9) — Why ____________________________?
— No criminal had escaped arrest in the past year because the town’s policemen were clever and brave, but most importantly because Chief Brown was Leroy’s father.

(10) — Who ____________________________?
— His 10-year-old son Leroy was his best detective.

2. Make up a dialog based on the text, following the example below.

A: What do you think of the story?
B: Well, interesting, but a bit childish, don’t you think?
A: Well, it is about a child, but I wouldn’t say it’s childish. I think it has an important point.
B: What’s that? I must have missed it.
A: I think it’s about how important it is to be able to observe and think.
B: You’re right. In the story, Mr. Dillon was obviously lying, but Mr. Brown didn’t see it because he wasn’t thinking.
A: People are usually too lazy. We make a lot of mistakes in our life, and most of the time, it’s because we aren’t thinking.
3. **Prepare two short talks that include the points in the following questions.**

1) What do you know about Idaville?
   (1) Where is the town Idaville?
   (2) Is it a big town? How do you know? Do people know each other in the town?
   What do you think is the size of the community?
   (3) Is it a particularly rich or poor town? How do you know?
   (4) Is there anything unusual about this town? If the answer is yes, then what is it?
   (5) Why is it that no criminals in the town have escaped arrest for almost a whole year?
   (6) How good is the police force of the town? Who is the chief? What is the secret of his success?

2) How did Leroy, the boy, solve the mystery about the holdup of Mr. Dillon’s store?
   (1) What did Mr. Dillon say had happened when he reported the case?
   (2) Who came into the store that day according to Mr. Dillon? Did anybody else see what happened?
   (3) What did the man tell Mr. Dillon to do according to Mr. Dillon? Did Mr. Dillon say he knew the man? Who was it? How did Mr. Dillon describe the man?
   (4) Why did Mr. Dillon say he did do as he was told when Natty Nat ordered him to turn round to face the wall? Why?
   (5) What did Mr. Dillon say he found when he turned round again?
   (6) What questions did Leroy ask his father? Were they important? How did Leroy decide that Mr. Dillon was lying, and there was no holdup?
   (7) Who stole the money? Why did he steal his own money?

4. **Complete the sentences after the following patterns.**

1) An encyclopedia is a book… **that gives information**…
   (1) A dictionary is a book that ____________________________.
   (2) A cook book is a book that ____________________________.
   (3) A gas station is a place that ____________________________.
   (4) A movie theater is a place that ____________________________.

2) He was **like** a complete library **walking around in sneakers.**
   (1) He was like a boy of 15 _____________________________.
   (2) She was like an angel _____________________________.
   (3) He was like a little child _____________________________.

3) **What was more important** was that the boy could think.
   (1) What is clear is that _____________________________.
   (2) What is known to all is that _____________________________.
   (3) What he said was _____________________________.
   (4) What she told me was _____________________________.

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4) No wonder people were always stopping him on the street to ask him questions. (always 用在进行式中通常表示对该动作的一种强烈的情感，如赞许与欣赏或批评与厌恶)
(1) You __________________ all the time. You should have some rest.
(2) She always __________________. People all like her.
(3) I never believe the ads. They always __________________.
(4) I don’t like him. He always __________________.
5) Since he had a gun, I did as he said. (since 作“既然”解)
(1) Since you have been there so many times, __________________.
(2) Since you are not hungry, __________________.
(3) Since __________________, why is it some people are still unhappy?
(4) Since __________________, why don’t you talk to the teacher?
6) … who has been robbing other stores in the state. （完成进行式的用法）
(1) — Have you been teaching long?
   — Yes, __________________ since 1959.
(2) — I have been wondering why I get tired so easily.
   — I think you __________________.
(3) — Have you been out today?
   — No, I __________________.
(4) — You should do some jogging. It will do you good.
   — Actually, I __________________ regularly since I was 19.
7) That couldn’t be true. (can/could 表示“可能”)
(1) — The two young men did not look very much alike. They couldn’t be brothers.
   — Sometimes, brothers ______ look very different.
(2) — We haven’t seen Adam for days. He must be sick.
   — He ______ be sick. He’s strong as a horse.
(3) — It ______ be my dog that killed your cat.
   — How can you be so sure?
   — My dog died three months ago.
8) … this proves how important it is to listen carefully and watch closely. （it作形式主语的用法）
(1) It is unwise to __________________. We should do one thing at a time.
(2) It is impossible to __________________. It takes time.
(3) It is cruel to __________________.
(4) It was terribly unfair to __________________.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate adverbs or prepositions.
   1) Many of these rivers are now filled ______ dirty things.
2) To walk ______ new sneakers does not mean you are taking a new road.
3) I have always been full ______ energy.
4) He decided to pocket all the money and he thought he could get away ______ it.
5) When he turned round, he found himself face to face ______ a wolf.
6) In the 1930s, the city was a very unsafe place. My father was held ______ twice just within the first week.
7) The man had sunglasses ______. He was ______ fact blind as I discovered later.
8) From beginning ______ end, he remained conscious when the doctor was operating ______ him.
9) She knew that she would be late ______ school again. She would have to make ______ another story.
10) The man was standing ______ the window, ______ a gun in his hand, and an ugly smile ______ his face.
11) I told my father that I would like to be a policeman just ______ him when I grew ______.

6. Learn to use the key word “look” through the following exercises.

1) Translate the following sentences into English.
   1) She already 60 plus, but she looks at least ten years younger.
   2) You look at the sky, it seems like it’s going to snow.
   3) Looking back, that was the happiest days of my life.
   4) He looked around, found no one present.
   5) Be careful! You didn’t even look where you were walking?
   6) Leave it here, I’ll look through it this evening.
   7) She was financially difficult, for she had to take care of the old parents.
   8) You should look at the future, it will be alright.
   9) He looks like he wants to say something.
   10) When the police officer looked again, he saw a fingerprint.

2) Use appropriate phrasal verbs of “look” to complete the following sentences.
   1) The story goes that Liu Bei paid three visits to Zhuge Liang. He was now sure that this was the man he had been looking ______.
   2) It was a Chinese army commander who looked ______ that little Japanese girl and brought her up.
   3) Don’t look ______ that small country. Their economy has been looking ______ in the last few years.
   4) When I look ______ those days, I can not understand how we could have been so stupid.
(5) That young newspaper reporter was determined to look ______ the case, and the result was shocking.

(6) When you are not certain about a word, look it ______ in the dictionary. You’ve got to develop the habit of using the dictionary.

(7) The driver suddenly shouted, “Look ______!” But I misunderstood. I thought he wanted me to look ______ the window.

(8) He quickly looked ______ the list and found that his name was not there.

(9) Tomorrow is Sunday. Would you like to look ______ the city?

(10) He would never look ______ when his friends need help.

7. Choose the appropriate word below to complete the sentences.

say speak talk tell
say to speak with talk to tell to

1) This Canadian ______ our language beautifully.

2) I’d like to ______ something if I may, Mr. Chairman.

3) Did you ______ at the meeting?

4) I know he was not ______ the truth.

5) When you have problems, you should ______ to your friends.

6) You got a minute, Tom? I’ve got something very important to ______ you.

7) I can’t put up with him. He ______ all the time.

8) Goodbye, it was nice ______ to you.

9) Don’t worry. Just ______ what you want.

10) I must have ______ something that made her very angry. She does not even ______ to me now.

11) It’s hard to ______ the difference between the two. They look quite alike.

12) Did you ______ Professor Wang is going to ______ us about the situation in Iraq?

8. Study the differences between the simple present tense and the simple past tense and do the exercises.

1) Explain the uses of the simple present tense and the simple past tense in the following sentences from the text.

(1) An encyclopedia is a book or a set of books that gives information on all branches of knowledge arranged alphabetically. Leroy Brown’s head was like an encyclopedia. (paras. 2 & 3)

(2) “Are you sure the robber was Natty Nat?” asked Encyclopedia. (para.11)

(3) “No,” answered the father. “He never stands still long enough for a picture to be taken… In fact nobody even knows his real name. But every policeman in the state knows he always wears that gray coat with the belt in the back.” (para.15)
(4) I guess he spent the money, but he didn’t want his partner to know the money was missing. So he made up the whole story.

2) Complete the sentences with the right choice.

(1) Li Ming ______ to see his high school teachers twice a year in his vacations.
   a) goes  
   b) went

(2) The stranger said, “I ______ your next-door neighbor in Dalian. ______ you remember?
   a) am / didn’t  
   b) was / don’t

(3) It is true that she ______ math, but not now.
   a) dislike  
   b) disliked

(4) How can we forget about what our grandparents ______ during that war?
   a) suffered  
   b) suffer

(5) The old man ______ he had never seen the stranger before.
   a) says  
   b) said

(6) He realized that it was wrong ______.
   a) to lie about his age  
   b) that he lied about his age.

(7) Is it true ______?
   a) that Wang Ning is going to quit  
   b) for Wang Ning to quit

(8) ______ I want to say to you all at the moment is “Thank you” from the bottom of my heart.
   a) That  
   b) What

(9) ______ is good to stop all study activities once in a while.
   a) This  
   b) It

(10) I like to listen. I have learned a great deal from listening carefully. Most people never ______.
    a) listen  
    b) listened

9. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs in the brackets.

During my second month of nursing school, our professor ______ (give) us a pop quiz. I ______ (be) a conscientious student and had gone through the questions without difficulty, until I ______ (read) the last one: “What ______ (be) the first name of the woman who ______ (clean) the school?” Surely, this ______ (be) some kind of joke.

I had seen the cleaning woman several times. She ______ (be) tall, dark-haired and in her fifties, but how would I know her name? I ______ (hand) in my paper, leaving the last question blank.

Just before class ______ (end), one student ______ (ask) if the last question would count toward our quiz grade. “Absolutely,” ______ (say) the professor. “In your careers, you will meet many people. All ______ (be) significant. They ______ (deserve) your attention and care,
even if all you 14 (do) is smile and say ‘hello’.” I’ve never forgotten that lesson. I also 15 (learn) her name was Dorothy.

1. ________ 2. ________ 3. ________ 4. ________ 5. ________
6. ________ 7. ________ 8. ________ 9. ________ 10. ________

10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) 血浓于水。
2) 了解一个人的表里很难。
3) 我们大学里多数学生住校；读中学时，我们多数人住家里。
4) 当侦探不过是他童年的梦想，他现在想当律师。
5) 他每个周末都要去看他爷爷和奶奶，不过上周没去。
6) 那时对父母大声嚷嚷是子女绝对不该做的事情 (no-no)。
7) 你没去听金教授的报告太遗憾了，他讲得很有意思。
8) 一位名人曾经说过，教育的秘密就是尊重学生。
9) 我现在最想做的事是好好睡一觉。
10) “对不起，打扰你了。你知道木兰在哪儿吗？”“抱歉，不知道。她几分钟前离开的，可能是去了阅览室。她一般都在那儿学习。”

Memorable Quotes

You cannot teach people anything. You can only help them discover it within themselves.

—Galileo Galilei

He who has a why to live for can bear almost any how.

—Friedrich Nietzsche
A long time ago, there was a huge apple tree. A little boy loved to come and play around it every day. He climbed to the tree top, ate the apples, took a nap in the shade... He loved the tree and the tree loved to play with him.

Time went by... The little boy grew up and he no longer played around the tree every day. One day, the boy came back to the tree and he looked sad. “Come and play with me,” the tree asked the boy. “I am no longer a kid, I don’t play around trees any more,” the boy replied. “I want toys. I need money to buy them.” “Sorry, but I don’t have money... but you can pick all my apples and sell them. Then you will have money.” The boy was so excited. He grabbed all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy never came back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.

One day, the boy returned and the tree was so excited. “Come and play with me,” the tree said. “I don’t have time to play. I have to work for my family. We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?” “Sorry, but I don’t have a house. But you can chop off my branches to build your house.” So the boy cut all the branches off the tree and left happily. The tree was glad to see him happy but the boy never came back. The tree was again lonely and sad.

One hot summer day, the boy returned and the tree was delighted. “Come and play with me!” the tree said. “I am sad and getting old. I want to go sailing to relax. Can you give me a boat?” “Use my trunk to build your boat. You can sail far away and be happy.” So the boy cut the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and never showed up for a long time.

Finally, the boy returned after many years. “Sorry, my boy. But I don’t have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you...” the tree said.

“I don’t have teeth to bite,” the boy replied.

“No more trunk for you to climb on.”

“I am too old for that now,” the boy said.

“I really can’t give you anything... The only thing left is my dying roots,” the tree said with tears.

“I don’t need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years.” The boy replied.

“Good! Old tree roots are the best place to rest. Come, sit down with me and rest.” The boy sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears...

This is everyone’s story. The tree is our parent. When we are young, we love to play with Mom and Dad. When we grow up, we leave them, and only come to them when we need something or when we are in trouble. No matter what, parents will always be there
and give everything they can to make us happy. We may think that the boy is cruel to the tree but that’s how all of us are treating our parents.

Be honest with ourselves and both our actions and our words will show the truth.