

1

Suspense

Part One

PREPARATION

1 What Happened?

Directions: Read the scenario below and work in pairs to find out what happened to the man. You may ask your teacher yes/no questions if necessary.

There is a dead man in the middle of a desert with no clothes on. Between the man's fingers there is a matchstick. What happened?

2 Who Ate the Cake?

Directions: Read the following story carefully and then work in groups to figure out who ate the cake and give the reasons for your answer.

On Friday afternoon, Mother bought a chocolate cake for dessert that evening. At three o'clock she went home and left the cake on the kitchen table, before leaving again to finish her errands. All of her children would be home from school by four o'clock and her husband would be home at five. At five thirty, when she returned, a large slice of the cake was missing. Everyone was at home.

There were no knives, forks or plates in the sink. Whoever had eaten the cake had cleaned up afterwards. Mother quickly wrapped the cake in opaque wrapping and hid it in the refrigerator.

During dinner, Mother watched her children and her husband to see if they seemed unusually full. Albert, the older son, always ate a lot for dinner. He had two servings of everything. He was too busy eating to talk. Beatrice, the older daughter, seldom ate much. Tonight was no exception. She told everyone about what she was



reading at school. Charles, the younger son, seemed more interested in feeding the dog under the table than eating. This, however, was not unusual, though it was forbidden. Debbie, the younger daughter, hardly talked at all during dinner. This was unusual. She didn't meet anyone's eyes when she did speak. Edward, the father, asked each of the children about their day. Only Debbie was reluctant to talk. Fido, the dog, stayed close to Charles instead of going to the others to beg for food. This was unusual.

After dinner, Mother said, "There were exactly six servings of dessert and one of you has eaten your share already. Whoever did it will not get any tonight. If none of you will admit it, then we'll all go without tonight."

"Oh Mom," said Albert, "that's not fair."

"How do we know that you didn't eat it and forget?" asked Edward, smiling at his wife.

"How are you going to find out?" asked Beatrice.

"It's simple," said Mother. "I will ask you."

"Well, I didn't," said Debbie, "so you don't have to ask me."

"I was playing baseball with John until five," said Albert. Conveniently, John lives next door.

"I was working at the supermarket this afternoon," said Beatrice. "I got home just before you did."

"I was at the library after school. When I came home, Debbie was here and I didn't see any dessert on the kitchen table except for fruit," said Charles quickly.

"I was in my room from the time I got home from school until Dad came home. I didn't even hear Charles come in," said Debbie, still not looking in anyone's eyes.

"I think I know who had his share of the dessert," said Mother.

Who ate the cake?

3 What's in the Letter?

Directions: Read the following story and guess what the girl wrote in her 100th letter. Exchange your answer with your neighbors.

One young man met a very beautiful girl and fell in love with her immediately. He wrote



her a letter expressing his love for her, and the following day he got a reply from the girl. However, there was nothing in it. He wrote her a second, a third, a fourth... and a 99th letter, but the same thing happened again and again. He then wrote the 100th, and the reply came again the following day. Since he had received so many disappointing replies before, he threw the 100th in his garbage can. Heartbroken, he left the city

and went to another place, where he married a girl he did not really love. Ten years later, he met the girl he was crazy about ten years before, and the girl was also married. The two talked about the letters and replies they wrote to each other. They were so regretful about what they did ten years before that they really wanted to kill themselves.

What do you think is in the 100th reply from the girl?

Part Two

READING-CENTERED ACTIVITIES

In-Class Reading

Pre-Reading

Guess What the Story Is About

STEP ONE

In the story you are going to read, there are a powerful king, a beautiful princess, a handsome young man and a ferocious beast. Make an imaginary story about the characters before reading. Then tell your story to your group members.

STEP TWO

Each group votes on the best story or makes a new one by combining elements of the stories told by the group members. Then a spokesperson from each group tells their story to the rest of the class.



Passage Reading

The Lady or the Tiger?

1 Long ago there lived a semi-barbaric king who had a great imagination. One of his ideas was to build a big arena as an agent¹ of justice where crime was punished or virtue rewarded. When a subject² was accused of a crime of sufficient importance to interest the king, public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of an accused person would be decided in the king's arena. 5

2 When all the people had assembled in the galleries, and the king, surrounded by his court³, sat high up on his throne on one side of the arena, he gave a signal, a door beneath him opened, and the accused subject stepped out into the arena. Directly opposite him on the other side were two doors, exactly alike and side by side. It was the duty and the privilege of the person on trial to walk directly to these doors and open one of them. He could open either door he pleased. He was subject to no guidance or influence, only chance. If he opened one, there came out of it a cruel and hungry tiger, which immediately sprang upon him and tore him to pieces as punishment for his guilt. But, if he opened the other door, there came forth a lady, the most suitable to his age and station⁴ that the king could select from among his fair⁵ subjects; and to this lady he was immediately married as a reward for his innocence. It didn't matter that he might possess a wife and family or that his affections might be engaged upon a lady of his own selection. The wedding took place immediately in the arena. Bells rang, people shouted glad hurrahs, and the innocent man led his bride home. 10 15 20

3 This was the king's method of administering justice. Its fairness was obvious. The accused person was instantly punished if he found himself guilty and, if innocent, he was rewarded on the spot. The institution⁶ was a very popular one. The element of uncertainty lent an interest to the occasion which it could not otherwise have attained.⁷ 25

4 The king had a beautiful and willful daughter. She was the apple of his eye⁸ and he loved her above all humanity. Among his courtiers was a young man of a low station whom the princess loved because he was very handsome and brave. This love affair moved along happily for many months, until one day the king happened to find out about it. He immediately had the youth imprisoned and appointed a day for a trial in the arena. Never before had such a case occurred; never before had a subject dared to love the daughter of a king. 30

5 The tiger-cages of the kingdom were searched for the most savage beasts, from which the fiercest one could be selected for the arena. Young and beautiful maidens were carefully surveyed in order that the young man might have a suitable bride if fate did not determine for him a different destiny. Of course, 35

everybody knew that the deed with which the accused was charged had been done. He loved the princess and did not deny it, but the king would take pleasure in watching the events which would determine whether or not the young man had done wrong in allowing himself to love the princess.

40

6 The day of the trial arrived. From far and near the people gathered and crowded the galleries of the arena. The king and his court entered and sat in their places opposite the twin doors. All was ready. The signal was given. A door beneath the royal party opened and the lover of the princess walked into the arena. Tall and handsome, he was greeted by a hum of admiration. Half the audience had not known that so grand a youth had lived

45

7 As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king, but he did not think at all of that royal personage. His eyes were fixed upon the princess, who sat to the right of her father. From the very moment that the decree had gone forth that her lover should decide his fate in the arena, she had thought of nothing else.⁹ Possessed of more power and determination than anyone connected with a previous case, she found out the secret of the doors. She knew behind which door stood the tiger cage with its open front and behind which door waited the lady. She had used both gold and determination to find out the secret.

50

8 The princess also knew who the lady was. It was one of the most beautiful of the ladies of the court, and the princess hated her. Often the princess had seen, or imagined that she had seen, this fair creature glancing with admiration at her lover, and sometimes the princess thought that these glances were returned. Now and then she had seen them talking together.

55

9 When her lover looked at her, and his eyes met hers, he knew that she knew behind which door crouched the tiger and behind which stood the lady. He had expected her to know it as he understood her nature and

60

determination. Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question: "Which?"¹⁰

It was as plain to her as if he had shouted it¹¹ from where he stood. There was not an instant to be lost. The question was asked in a flash; it must be answered in another. She raised her hand and made a slight, quick movement toward the right. No one but her lover saw her. Every eye was fixed on the man in the arena. He turned, and with a firm and rapid step he walked across the empty space. Every breath was held and every eye remained fixed on that man. Without the slightest hesitation,

65



70

75

he went to the door on the right and opened it.

10 Now, the point of the story is this: Did the tiger come out of the door, or did the lady? The more we think about this question, the harder it is to answer. It involves a study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion out of which it is difficult to find our way.¹² The soul of the princess beat with a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy.¹³ She had lost him, but who should have him? How often, in her waking hours and in her dreams, had she thought of her lover opening the door on the other side of which waited the cruel fangs of the tiger! But how much oftener had she seen him at the other door and she could see his delight as he opened the door of the lady! Her soul had burned with agony as she imagined him rushing to meet that woman with her sparkling eyes of triumph. She further imagined the glad shouts of the crowd as the two handsome people were married and walked away showered¹⁴ with flowers. Her one despairing shriek was lost in the noise. 80

11 Would it not be better for him to die at once? And yet, that awful tiger, those shrieks, that blood! Her decision had been indicated in an instant, but it had been made after days and nights of anguished thought. She had known she would be asked, she had decided what she would answer, and, without the slightest hesitation, she had moved her hand to the right. 90

12 The question of her decision is not to be lightly considered, and it is not for me to presume to set myself up¹⁵ as the one person able to answer it. And so I leave it with all of you: Which came out of the opened door—the lady, or the tiger? 95

(1,319 words)

Time taken: minutes

New Words

★ **administer** /əd'mɪnɪstə(r)/ *v.*

1) make sure that something is done according to the rules 施行, 执行

e.g. I) It was the captain's job to administer punishment on the ship.

II) It takes a lot of time to prepare, administer, and grade the tests.

2) manage and organize the affairs of a company, an organization or a country, etc. 管理 (公司、组织、机构等); 治理 (国家)

e.g. I) Our office administers the affairs of society.

II) The country was administered by the British until very recently.

▲ **anguished** /'æŋgwɪʃt/ *adj.* suffering or showing great physical or emotional pain 感到极度痛苦的, 表现出极度痛苦的

e.g. I) Anguished victims of the earthquake lived in tents temporarily.

II) The anguished screams for help were

注: 根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》参考词汇表, 无标记词为一般要求词汇; ★为较高要求词汇; ▲为更高要求词汇; #为大纲外词汇。

answered by the police.

#**barbaric** /bɑ:'bærɪk/ *adj.* very cruel and violent 残暴的, 野蛮的

e.g. I) She found the idea of killing animals for pleasure barbaric.

II) People were shocked by the barbaric treatment of civilians in the concentration camps.

bride /braɪd/ *n.* a woman about to be married, just married, or recently married 新娘

e.g. I) A car arrived to take the bride and groom to the reception.

II) Everyone turned around as the bride entered the church.

#**courtier** /'kɔ:tjə(r)/ *n.* (in former times) a noble who attended at the court of a king or other rulers (昔日的) 侍臣

e.g. I) The journalists swarmed around the President like a group of medieval courtiers.

II) As an important courtier Raleigh was knighted in 1585 and was given vast estates in Ireland.

▲**crouch** /kraʊtʃ/ *v.* lower the body closer to the ground by bending the knees 蹲下, 蹲伏

e.g. I) He crouched in the shadows near the doorway.

II) Paula crouched down and held her hands out to the fire.

★**decree** /dɪ'kri:/ *n.*

1) an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country 命令, 法令

e.g. I) The Emperor issued the decree repealing martial law (取消军事管制).

II) In 1637 the Emperor issued a decree ordering all foreigners to leave the country.

2) a judgment in a court of law (法庭的) 判决

e.g. I) Glasgow Sheriff Court awarded a decree

in my favour.

II) The Court finds and determines that this Consent Decree (双方同意的判决) represents a just, fair, adequate and equitable resolution.

despairing /dɪ'speərɪŋ/ *adj.* feeling very unhappy and having no hope that things will be improving 绝望的

e.g. I) The despairing bank official will give up her job in London rather than continue her daily battle with British Rail.

II) My father, despairing of my shallow character and shallower intellect, was eager to find me a role in which I could be of significant service to my country.

★**destiny** /'destɪni/ *n.* what must happen and cannot be changed or controlled; fate 命运, 天命

e.g. I) The destiny of man is not separated from the destiny of the world.

II) The government wants to give people more control over their own destinies.

▲**devious** /'di:vɪəs/ *adj.*

1) (*formal*) deviating from the straight or direct course; roundabout 迂回的, 曲折的

e.g. I) We finally got to the village restaurant after going through several devious paths.

II) There is the direct route or the devious route which leads up highways and byways before getting there.

2) not direct and not completely honest 不率直的, 不坦诚的, 不光明正大的

e.g. I) Their method of collecting money was devious, but not illegal.

II) In the film, he plays a devious defense lawyer named Richard Adler.

fang /fæŋ/ *n.* one of the long pointed teeth that some animals have, for example snakes, dogs, and tigers (蛇、狗、老虎等动物的) 尖牙

e.g. I) The dog growled and bared its fangs.
 II) The cobra sank its venomous (有毒腺的) fang into his hand.

★**hum** /hʌm/ *n.* a low continuous sound 连续而低沉的声音

e.g. I) There was a low hum of conversation.
 II) Our house is on a main road, so we can hear the constant hum of traffic.

humanity /hju:'mænəti/ *n.*

1) people in general 人, 人类

e.g. I) We want a clean healthy environment for all humanity.

II) The Nobel committee said Gordimer's writing had benefited humanity.

2) kindness, respect, and sympathy towards others 人道, 仁慈

e.g. I) The judge was praised for his courage and humanity.

II) They recognised the need to treat animals with humanity, dignity and respect.

#**hurrah** /hʊ'ra:/ (*also* **hurray/hooray**)

n. & *interj.* a shout of joy or approval (表示高兴或赞许的呼喊声) 好, 好哇

e.g. I) "It's Katie's party on Saturday."
 "Hurrah!"

II) There was a loud hurrah as the runners came into view.

#**imprison** /ɪm'prɪzən/ *v.* put someone in prison or keep them somewhere and prevent them from leaving 监禁, 关押

e.g. I) The government imprisoned all opposition leaders.

II) If convicted, she will be imprisoned for at least six years.

innocence /ɪ'nɒsəns/ *n.*

1) the state of not being guilty of a crime 清白, 无罪, 无辜

e.g. I) He protested his innocence loudly as they dragged him off to prison.

II) I proved my innocence by showing I was at home when the robbery happened.

2) lack of experience of life or knowledge of the bad things in the world 天真, 幼稚, 无知

e.g. I) Youngsters are losing their childhood innocence too quickly.

II) That may be a gesture that could come only from the innocence of youth.

▲**maiden** /meɪdn/ *n.* (*literary*) a young girl or a woman who is not married 少女, 未婚女子

e.g. I) Maidens were summoned to the royal court.

II) In the story, the prince woos and wins the beautiful maiden.

adj. of or about the first of its type 首次的, 初次

e.g. I) In 1912, the *Titanic* sank on her maiden voyage.

II) Two jets crashed on their maiden flights last year.

#**maze** /meɪz/ *n.* a system of twisting and turning paths designed to confuse people or animals as they move through it 迷宫

e.g. I) I was led through a maze of corridors.

II) Psychologists test the ability of rats to go through a maze.

#**personage** /'pɜ:sənɪdʒ/ *n.* (*formal*) a famous or important person 名人, 要人

e.g. I) I am not used to meeting such elevated personages as bishops and lords.

II) Forms of address and titles for important personages can be found in reference books.

★**presume** /prɪ'zju:m/ *v.*

1) (*formal*) dare to do something which one has no right to do 冒昧 (做), 擅自 (做)

e.g. I) He said he would not presume to say anything on that point.

II) I wouldn't presume to tell you how to do your job, but shouldn't this piece go there?

2) suppose something is true; assume 推测, 假定

e.g. I) I presumed that my friend would be at home when I called but she wasn't.

II) John didn't say when he'd return, but I presume he'll be back for dinner.

princess /'prɪnsɪs/ *n.*

1) a close female relation of a king and queen, especially a daughter 公主; 国王或女王的女性近亲

e.g. I) The princess is said to have changed her mind for the sake of her father.

II) You and Barbie can play out the story of Princess Anneliese and Erika in "The Princess and the Pauper".

2) the wife of a prince 王妃, 亲王夫人

e.g. I) The Crown Prince and Princess will visit Japan till July 14.

II) The situation of children infected with HIV was often highlighted by Princess Diana.

royal /'rɔɪəl/ *adj.* relating to or belonging to a king or queen 国王的, 女王的, 王室的

e.g. I) There were reports that the royal palace had on that day been surrounded by armed troops.

II) Every member of the Royal Family enjoys star status; they are used to being the centre of attention.

#shriek /'ʃri:k/ *n.* a loud high sound made because one is frightened, excited, angry, etc. (因害怕、激动、生气而发出的) 尖叫声

e.g. I) She let out a terrified shriek and leapt out of the way.

II) Almost before he started speaking they all burst into shrieks of laughter.

▲ **suspense** /sə'spens/ *n.* pleasant excitement as to a decision or outcome; mental uncertainty; anxiety 悬念, 不确定; 担心

e.g. I) I try to add an element of suspense and mystery to my novels.

II) For suspense to work, the question has to be important enough for it to stick in the reader's mind.

★ **throne** /θrəʊn/ *n.*

1) a special chair used by a king or queen at important ceremonies 御座, 宝座

e.g. I) The carnival (狂欢节) queen sat on a magnificent gold and white throne.

II) He fell silent as he approached the short flight of the wooden steps that led to the ancient throne.

2) the position and power of being a king or queen 王位, 王权

e.g. I) Queen Elizabeth II succeeded to the throne in 1952.

II) When Charles I came to the throne, Calvert resigned, but he did not lose favor.

willful /'wɪlfʊl/ (*BrE wilful*) *adj.* showing a strong unreasonable determination to do what one wants, not caring what other people think 任性的, 固执的

e.g. I) Billy is a very willful little boy who's constantly being punished for not doing as he's told.

II) Sometimes kids who are described as difficult or willful just need a little extra love and attention.

● Phrases and Expressions

far and near everywhere 到处, 各处

e.g. I) People came from far and near to see her house.

II) They searched far and near for the missing child.

in a flash very quickly and suddenly 一瞬间, 立刻, 马上

e.g. I) In a flash the elder sister realized the truth.

II) The weekend seemed to be over in a flash.

move along progress 进展

e.g. I) He is moving along quite well with his math skills.

II) Research tends to move along at a slow but orderly pace.

on trial being judged in a court of law 受审

e.g. I) Brady was on trial for assault.

II) A man was due to go on trial at Liverpool Crown Court later today accused of murdering his wife.

side by side

1) next to each other 并排地, 并肩地

e.g. I) The two bottles stood side by side on the table.

II) The students stood side by side for the class photo.

2) closely together 一起

e.g. I) We have worked together side by side for many years.

II) We have been using two systems, side by side, for two years.

take pleasure in enjoy 以……为乐, 喜欢

e.g. I) I take pleasure in cooking a good meal.

II) They take pleasure in their children's accomplishments.

Notes



1. Here “agent” means “a means by which something is done or caused; instrument” (手段).
2. A “subject” here refers to “someone who lives in the territory and enjoys the protection of a sovereign power or state” (臣民).
3. The word “court” here refers to “the royal people and the people who work for them or advise them” (皇室成员及其侍臣、朝臣).
4. Here “station” means “someone’s position in life; social rank” (地位, 身份).
5. The word “fair” here means “beautiful or pretty”, which is usually limited to the female gender.
6. Here “institution” means “a significant practice in a society or culture” (制度, 习俗).
7. “The element of uncertainty lent an interest to the occasion which it could not otherwise have attained.”

In this sentence “which” introduces an attributive clause, modifying “interest”; “it” refers to “the occasion” in the main clause.

该句可译为：其中的不确定因素给这个场合增添了趣味性。

8. Here the expression “the apple of someone’s eye” is an idiom, meaning “someone’s most loved person”.

e.g. I) She’s the apple of her father’s eye.

II) His two-year-old daughter is the apple of his eye.

9. “From the very moment that the decree had gone forth that her lover should decide his fate in the arena, she had thought of nothing else.”

In the sentence, “that her lover should decide his fate in the arena” is the appositive clause (同位语从句) of the word “decree”.

该句可译为: 自从要在竞技场上决定她情人命运的命令发出的那一刻起, 她的心里再也没想过别的事。

10. “Then it was that his quick and anxious glance asked the question: ‘Which?’”

In this sentence “Then it was that...” is the emphatic form of “It was then that...”. The word “then” in its initial position not only draws the reader’s attention to what’s going to happen but also works as a good connector.

该句可译为: 此时他那迅速而焦急的一瞥就是在问这样一个问题: “哪扇门?”

11. Here the word “it” refers to “the question” in the previous sentence.

该句可译为: 这个(用目光表示的)问题对她来说是再明白不过了, 就像他从他站着的地方向她大声发问一样明白无误。

12. “It involves a study of the human heart which leads us through devious mazes of passion out of which it is difficult to find our way.”

In this sentence there are two attributive clauses introduced by “which” and “out of which”. The “out of which” clause modifies “mazes”, being part of the “which” clause, and the “which” clause modifies “study”.

该句可译为: 它涉及到对人们内心世界的研究, 这种研究必然要经历一个个迂回曲折的激情迷宫, 从中我们很难找到出路。

13. “The soul of the princess beat with a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy.”

In this sentence the word “soul” is actually the synonym of “heart” in the previous sentence, meaning “the innermost feelings and emotions”, and that’s why the verb “beat” is used after “soul”. The expression “white heat” means “the very high temperature at which metal looks white”. The sentence is a metaphor, meaning “she is burning because of despair and jealousy”.

该句可译为: 绝望和嫉妒交织在一起, 像火一样煎熬着公主的心。

14. The word “shower” here is used as a verb meaning “drop a lot of small things onto somebody”.

e.g. In most Asian cultures, newlyweds are showered with rice so they will be blessed with many children, prosperity and abundance.

该句可译为: 她还想象到, 一对佳人成婚, 在花雨中走出竞技场时, 人群中爆发出阵阵

欢呼声。

15. Here the expression “set up” means “claim” or “pretend”.

e.g. I) He set himself up to be a graduate of a medical school, but he was not.

II) David set himself up as a doctor, but nobody thought he was qualified.

该句可译为：她究竟作出了什么样的决定，对这个问题的考虑是不能轻率的，我也不会想当然地把自己当作是唯一能够回答这个问题的人。

Post-Reading

Reading Comprehension

1. Understanding Emotions

A story has a plot (what happens) as well as characters involved in the plot. In suspense stories the reader is especially interested in finding out what finally happens to one or more characters. In “The Lady or the Tiger?”, readers are not told what finally happens to the lover of the princess but are asked to decide for themselves.

The three major characters in “The Lady or the Tiger?” show a range of emotions throughout the story. Emotions can strongly affect a person’s actions; thus a consideration of the emotions displayed in this story can help readers decide on how the story might end.

STEP ONE

The following different emotions are felt by one or more of the three characters. Some of the emotions are stated about the person, while others are implied. Put a check mark in the chart for the emotions that you believe each character felt.

	The King	The King’s Daughter	The Young Man
anger			
anguish			
despair			
fear			
happiness			
jealousy			
love			
pleasure			
trust			

 STEP TWO

Of the emotions you have checked above, which one do you think would be the most important in determining the outcome of the story? Discuss it in your group and be prepared to give your reasons for your answer.

2. Understanding Specific Information

Directions: Choose the sentence that best expresses the meaning of the sentence from the story or the meaning of the word or phrase in the sentence.

- 1) When a subject was accused of a crime of sufficient importance to interest the king, public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of an accused person would be decided in the king's arena. (*para. 1*)
 - A. The king was involved in the trials for all crimes.
 - B. The king was involved in the trials for no crimes.
 - C. The king was involved in the trials for important crimes.
 - D. The king was involved in the trials for unimportant crimes.
- 2) It didn't matter that he might possess a wife and family or that his affections might be engaged upon a lady of his own selection. (*para. 2*)
 - A. Even if he was already married or was in love with someone else, he had to marry the lady the king had chosen for him.
 - B. If he was already married or was in love with someone else, he didn't have to marry the lady the king had chosen for him.
 - C. He could select the woman he would marry.
 - D. If he loved someone else, he could marry her.
- 3) She was the apple of his eye and he loved her above all humanity. (*para. 4*)
 - A. The king loved other people more than he loved his daughter.
 - B. The king loved apples more than his daughter and other people.
 - C. The king loved all humanity.
 - D. The king loved his daughter more than anyone else.
- 4) Among his courtiers was a young man of a low station whom the princess loved because he was very handsome and brave. (*para. 4*)
 - A. The princess loved the young man because he was common, handsome, and brave.
 - B. The princess loved the young man because he was one of the king's courtiers.
 - C. The princess loved the young man because he was royal, handsome, and brave.
 - D. The princess loved the young man because he was handsome and brave.
- 5) Of course, everyone knew that the deed with which the accused was charged had been done. (*para. 5*)
 - A. "The deed" means searching for a tiger.
 - B. "The deed" means acting fiercely.
 - C. "The deed" means loving the princess.
 - D. "The deed" means surveying young and beautiful maidens.

- 6) What a terrible thing for him to be there! (*para. 6*)
- A. The audience sympathized with the young man.
 - B. The audience thought the young man had done a terrible thing.
 - C. The audience thought it terrible for the king to be there.
 - D. The audience thought it terrible for the tiger to be there.
- 7) As the youth advanced into the arena, he turned, as the custom was, to bow to the king, but he did not think at all of that royal personage. (*para. 7*)
- A. "Personage" refers to the princess.
 - B. "Personage" refers to the tiger.
 - C. "Personage" refers to the king.
 - D. "Personage" refers to the youth himself.
- 8) She had used both gold and determination to find out the secret. (*para. 7*)
- A. The princess was told to find out the secret.
 - B. The princess tried very hard to find out the secret.
 - C. The princess did nothing to find out the secret.
 - D. The princess spent all her wealth to find out the secret.
- 9) Often the princess had seen, or had imagined that she had seen, this fair creature glancing with admiration at her lover, and sometimes the princess thought that these glances were returned. (*para. 8*)
- A. The princess thought that the young man and the young lady admired each other.
 - B. The princess thought that the young man did not like the young lady.
 - C. The princess thought that the young lady had looked at the young man but he hadn't seen her.
 - D. The princess thought that the young man and the young lady had seen each other but did not like each other.
- 10) It was as plain to her as if he had shouted it from where he stood. (*para. 9*)
- A. The princess did not understand what he wanted.
 - B. The young man shouted to the princess.
 - C. The princess did not look at the young man.
 - D. The princess understood the look the young man gave her.
- 11) The soul of the princess beat with a white heat beneath the combined fires of despair and jealousy. (*para. 10*)
- A. The princess was hot and sweating all over.
 - B. The princess beat the people around her.
 - C. The princess was extremely sad and jealous.
 - D. The princess's face turned white.
- 12) Her one despairing shriek was lost in the noise. (*para. 10*)
- A. The lady was too desperate to shriek.
 - B. The audience heard the princess shriek.
 - C. The princess shrieked but no one heard her.
 - D. The princess shrieked for her lover's survival.

3. Predicting the Outcome of the Story

Directions: *Work in groups to discuss the question at the end of the story.*

Which came out of the opened door—the lady, or the tiger?

Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** *“Semi-” is a prefix, meaning “half”, “partly, not completely”, “next to” or “happening, appearing, etc. twice in the stated period”. Fill in each of the blanks in the following sentences with one of the words listed below and tell the meaning of the prefix “semi-”. Change the form if necessary.*

semi-automatic semi-circle semi-final semi-detached semi-retired
 semi-professional semi-tropical semi-annual semi-conscious semi-literate

- 1) They stood in a _____ round the teacher’s chair and answered questions.
- 2) The lady we visited the other day lived in a _____ country house, which she liked very much.
- 3) The two winners of the _____ will play against each other for the championship.
- 4) I met an old friend of mine at the _____ conference held in Birmingham.
- 5) She is _____; she still works two days a week.
- 6) In my parents’ time, even a _____ washing machine was a luxury.
- 7) I played _____ soccer for Walsall.
- 8) When he was taken to the hospital, he was _____.
- 9) _____ regions are cooler than equatorial regions.
- 10) There live a large number of _____ people in that village.

2. **Directions:** *Fill in each of the following blanks with one word from each group. Change the form if necessary. Some words may be used more than once.*

1) *accuse convict charge*

- A. A jury has the power to _____ or acquit.
- B. Her assistant was _____ of theft and fraud (欺诈) by the police.
- C. The policeman took him to the police station, where he was _____ with murder.
- D. In 1977 he was _____ of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

2) *willful hopeful wishful*

- A. There was a queue of people _____ of obtaining the few seats available.
- B. The present crisis is the result of years of _____ neglect by the council.
- C. A jury found the airline guilty of _____ misconduct because its lax (不严格的) security allowed a suitcase bomb onto the plane.
- D. Mike and I were talking about the sort of house that we’d like to buy—it’s just _____ thinking really, since we were penniless then.

3) custom habit tradition

- A. "My great-great-grandfather began brewing (酿酒) in 1795 and there has been a family _____ of brewing ever since," he said.
- B. It's all right to borrow money occasionally, but don't let it become a _____.
- C. In my country, it's the _____ for women to get married in white.
- D. It is a British _____ to drink tea at four o'clock each afternoon.

4) admiration appreciation affection

- A. Children rarely show any _____ of what their parents do for them.
- B. She had developed quite an _____ for this place.
- C. She shows little _____ of good music.
- D. She gazed in _____ at his broad, muscular shoulders.

5) glance glimpse glare

- A. I never even _____ at the political page of a daily newspaper.
- B. I caught a _____ of the driver of the getaway car, but I doubt I would recognize her if I saw her again.
- C. The rabbit was caught in the _____ of the car's headlights.
- D. He could tell at a _____ that something was wrong.

6) reward award prize

- A. My mother used to give me chocolate as a(n) _____ when I was good.
- B. For his dedication the Mayor _____ him a medal of merit.
- C. She started singing to the baby and was _____ with a smile.
- D. At school, I received several _____ for chemistry and physics.

3. **Directions:** Fill in each of the following blanks with a phrase from the box below. Some of them can be used twice. Explain the meaning of the phrase in each sentence.

up and down now and then far and near here and there
 ups and downs day and night on and off

- 1) I was still working _____ as a waitress to support myself.
- 2) She meets her old boyfriend for a drink _____.
- 3) There are a few books _____, but apart from that the room is quite bare.
- 4) Like most married couples we've had our _____, but life's like that.
- 5) When the terrible fire happened, volunteers came from _____ to help put it out.
- 6) I still see her for lunch _____, but not as often as I used to.
- 7) He continued to jump _____ like a boy at a football game.
- 8) The noise is absolutely dreadful—you can hear the traffic _____.
- 9) These factories were working continuously _____ throughout the year.
- 10) Because it rained _____ all day, we cancelled the picnic.

After-Class Reading

PASSAGE I

The Tell-Tale Heart¹

1 True! I am nervous, very nervous. But am I mad? Observe how calmly I can tell you the whole story.

2 It is impossible to say how the idea first entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night. I loved the old man. He had never wronged me. For his gold I had no desire. I think it was his eye. One of his eyes resembled that of a vulture—a pale blue eye with a film over it. Whenever it looked at me, my blood ran cold. So gradually I made up my mind to take the life of the old man and thus rid myself of the eye forever. 5

3 I was never kinder to the old man than during the week before I killed him. And every night, about midnight, I turned the latch of his door and opened it—oh so gently! And then when I had made an opening sufficient for my head, I put in a dark lantern, all closed, so that no light shone out, and then I thrust in my head. And then when my head was well in the room, I undid the lantern cautiously just so much that a single ray fell on the vulture eye. I did this for seven nights, but I found that the eye was always closed. And so it was impossible to do the work, for it was not the old man who vexed me, but his Evil Eye². And every morning, when day broke, I went boldly into his room and spoke courageously to him, calling him by name³ and asking him how he had spent the night. 15

4 Upon the eighth night I was more than usually cautious in opening the door. I had my head in and was about to open the lantern when my thumb slipped upon the tin fastening, and the old man sprang up in bed, crying out, “Who’s there?” 20

5 I kept quite still and said nothing. For a whole hour I did not move a muscle. In the meantime I did not hear him lie down. He was still sitting up in bed listening. Presently I heard a slight groan and I knew it was the groan of terror. It was not a groan of pain or grief—oh no!—it was the low sound that arose from the bottom of the soul. I knew what the old man felt, and pitied him, though I chuckled in my heart. I knew that he had been lying awake and his fears had been growing upon him⁴. He had been trying to imagine them without cause, but could not⁵. He had been saying to himself, “It is nothing but the wind in the chimney; it is only a mouse crossing the floor.” He had been trying to comfort himself with these suppositions 30

but had found it all in vain. ALL IN VAIN, because Death was approaching him.

6 When I had waited a long time, very patiently, without hearing him lie down, I resolved to open the lantern a tiny bit. So, I opened it until a single dim ray, like the thread of a spider, fell upon the vulture eye. It was open, wide open⁶, and I grew furious as I gazed upon it. I saw it perfectly, a dull blue with a hideous veil over it that chilled the very marrow of my bones. But I could see nothing else of the old man's face or person, for I had directed the ray, as if by instinct, on the eye. 35

7 Then there came to my ears a low, dull, quick sound, such as a watch makes when wrapped in cotton⁷. I knew THAT sound well too. It was the beating of the old man's heart. It increased my fury, as the beating of a drum stimulates the soldier into courage. But even yet⁸ I kept still. I scarcely breathed. Meanwhile, the noise of the heart increased. It grew quicker and louder with every instant. The old man's terror must have been extreme. But the beating grew louder, louder! And now a new fear seized me. The sound would be heard by a neighbor! With a loud yell I threw open the door and leaped into the room. He shrieked once, once only. I dragged him to the floor and pulled the heavy bed covers over him. For many minutes the heart beat on, but finally it stopped. The old man was dead. I removed the bed covers and examined the corpse. Yes, he was dead. I placed my hand upon the heart and held it there many minutes. He was dead. His eye would trouble me no more. 45

8 I took wise precautions for the hiding of the body. First of all, I cut off the head of the corpse, and then the arms and legs. I then took up three planks from the flooring, placed the pieces of the body there, and replaced the boards⁹. There was no blood, for I had been careful. No one could detect anything wrong. 50

9 When I had finished, it was four o'clock, still dark as midnight. There came a knocking on the door. I went down to open it with a light heart for I knew I had nothing to fear. Three men entered, introducing themselves as policemen. A shriek had been heard by a neighbor during the night. The police were told and had come to search the house. 55

10 I smiled, for I had nothing to fear. I told them that the shriek was my own, in a dream. The old man, I said, was in the country. I took my visitors all over the house and told them to search well. Finally I took them to the old man's room and showed them his treasures, undisturbed. In my confident enthusiasm, I brought chairs into the room and invited them to rest. I placed my own seat upon the very spot beneath which the body lay. I was at ease. They sat, and while I answered cheerily, they talked of familiar things. But before long, I felt myself getting pale and wished them gone. But still they sat and chatted. I heard a ringing in my ears. As it became louder, I talked more freely to get rid of the feeling. 65

11 Now I heard a low, dull sound, much like that of a watch wrapped in cotton. I gasped for breath, but the officers didn't hear it. I talked more quickly. I arose and argued about unimportant things, in a high key¹⁰ and using many gestures. But the 70



noise steadily increased. Why would they not go? I paced the floor¹¹, but the noise steadily increased. I swung the chair upon which I had been sitting 75 and scraped it on the boards, but the noise arose over all. It grew louder, louder, LOUDER! And still the men chatted pleasantly and smiled. They 80

heard! They suspected! They KNEW! They were really laughing at my horror. This I thought and this I think.¹² But anything was better than this agony. I felt I must scream or die.

12 “Villains!” I shrieked. “Don’t pretend any longer. I admit the deed! Tear up¹³ the boards! Here, here! It is the beating of his hideous heart!”

(1,208 words)

New Words

boldly /'bɔ:ldli/ *adv.* in a fearless manner; with confidence 果敢地, 冒险地, 无畏地

e.g. I) You can and must act boldly and confidently.

II) He knocked boldly on the door, and there was a rustling and creaking in the house.

calmly /'kɑ:mlɪ/ *adv.* in a calm manner, with self-possession, especially in times of stress 镇静地, 沉着地

e.g. I) “We were on very bad terms,” the girl said calmly.

II) Don’t let your resentment build up any more—explain the financial situation to him clearly and calmly.

cautiously /'kɔ:ʃəsli/ *adv.* in a state of being very careful to avoid danger or risks 十分小心地, 谨慎地

e.g. I) I walked cautiously past the barking dog.

II) These suggestions were cautiously welcomed by the committee.

cheerily /'tʃiəri/ *adv.* cheerfully 欢快地, 令人愉快地; 活泼地

e.g. I) “Good morning, Katie,” he greeted me cheerily.

II) Beth lay on the sofa, talking cheerily with her old friend Louise.

chill /tʃɪl/ *v.*

1) make someone feel cold or extremely frightened or worried 使人感到冷; 使不寒而栗

e.g. I) They looked across at me, chilled by what Mark had said.

II) It was a thought that chilled me to the core/bone/marrow.

2) (cause to) become cold, especially without freezing (使) 变冷, (使) 冷却

e.g. I) The longer this salad chills, the better the flavor.

II) Chill the fruit juice well, pour it into bottles, and store it in a cooler box with plenty of ice cubes before setting out for

your picnic.

n. a slightly unpleasant degree of coldness; a sudden feeling of anxiety that makes you physically cold for a second or two 寒气; 心悸
e.g. I) The strange sound sent a chill down my spine.

II) Wrapped tightly against the chill of a winter afternoon, the Huffmans enjoyed a typical family day out at Lake Red Rock.

▲ **chuckle** /'tʃʌkl/ *v.* laugh quietly 暗笑, 咯咯地轻声笑

e.g. I) He does not laugh out loud; he only chuckles.

II) I could hear him chuckling to himself as he read his book.

n. a quiet laughter 轻笑声

e.g. I) He gave a chuckle in response to her question.

II) Then he added softly, with a chuckle, "Look, what the cat dragged in."

★ **corpse** /kɔ:ps/ *n.* the dead body of a person 尸体

e.g. I) The corpse was found by children playing in the woods.

II) Every place that could be searched had been searched, but we found no corpses.

courageously /kə'reɪdʒəsli/ *adv.* in a fearless manner; bravely 勇敢地, 有胆量地

e.g. I) Women serve courageously in the military and deserve our support.

II) Even though most of us will never be called upon to save someone's life, we are constantly being given opportunities to act courageously.

detect /dɪ'tekt/ *v.* notice or discover something, especially something that is not easy to see, hear, etc. 发现, 发觉, 察觉

e.g. I) Many forms of cancer can be cured if detected early.

II) Marlowe detected a faint smell of perfume as he entered the room.

dim /dɪm/ *adj.*

1) (of a light) not bright (光) 暗淡的, 昏暗的, 不明亮的

e.g. I) The reading light over her seat is dim.

II) I was led through a dim hallway to his office.

2) not easy to see; indistinct 隐约的, 蒙眬的

e.g. I) He saw the dim outline of the taxi driver's head inside the cab.

II) We could see only a dim outline of a ship in the distance.

★ **fastening** /'fɑ:sənɪŋ/ *n.* something that holds things shut, especially doors and windows (门、窗等的) 扣拴物, 拴系物

e.g. I) There was a clicking of the iron fastening.

II) In the year 1815, Dr. Pellet proposed to coat iron bolts with zinc, as a cheaper and stronger fastening than those of copper.

★ **flooring** /'flɔ:rɪŋ/ *n.* material used for making floors 铺室内地面的材料

e.g. I) Using the same flooring for both rooms will give a spacious effect.

II) When you choose your bathroom flooring, make sure that surfaces are non-slip.

★ **furious** /'fjʊəriəs/ *adj.*

1) extremely angry 狂怒的, 暴怒的

e.g. I) I was furious and told them to get out of my house.

II) He was furious with himself for not realizing it sooner.

2) using a lot of effort or strength 强烈的, 激烈的

e.g. I) There is a furious struggle between the two presidential candidates.

II) The nuclear power industry was embroiled (卷入) in a furious behind-the-scenes battle.

★ **groan** /grəʊn/ *n.* a long low sound that a

person makes, especially when they are in pain or unhappy 呻吟, 哼哼声

e.g. I) She heard faint groans coming from the next room.

II) With a loud groan, she settled herself down onto the overstuffed couch.

v. make a long low sound, for example because one is in pain or unhappy 呻吟; 抱怨

e.g. I) Slowly, he opened his eyes. As he did so, he began to groan with pain.

II) They were all moaning and groaning about the amount of work they had.

★**haunt** /hɔ:nt/ *v.*

1) (especially of something strange or sad) be always in the thoughts of (someone) (怪念头、伤心事等) 萦绕在……心头, 缠扰

e.g. I) Memories of the war still haunt her.

II) The images of these hopeless, hungry people haunted her, filling her with outrage.

2) (of a spirit of a dead person) visit a place, or appear there often (鬼魂等) 经常出没于……

e.g. I) The ghost of the murdered prince still haunts the castle.

II) The pub is said to be haunted by the ghost of a former landlord.

▲**lantern** /'læntən/ *n.* a light inside a transparent container with a handle for carrying it 灯笼, 提灯

e.g. I) The children were carrying colored paper lanterns.

II) He was about to retreat to his bed when a movement beneath the lantern of the tower caught his eye.

#**latch** /lætʃ/ *n.* a simple fastening for a door, gate, window, etc. worked by dropping a bar into a U-shaped space (门窗的) 闩

e.g. I) You left the latch off the gate and the dog

escaped.

II) Put childproof latches on cabinet doors and drawers.

marrow /'mæɹəʊ/ *n.* the soft fatty substance in the hollow center of bones 骨髓

e.g. I) The marrow donor is her 14-month-old sister.

II) On May 29, a bone marrow test confirmed the worst.

▲ **plank** /plæŋk/ *n.*

1) a long narrow, usually, heavy piece of wooden board, especially used for making structures to walk on 厚木板 (条)

e.g. I) The floor of the cabin is made of wooden planks.

II) Bigger and better homes were made from planks of wood after a saw mill was built.

2) any of the main principles of a political party's stated set of aims 政纲条目, 政策要点

e.g. I) Educational reform was one of the main planks of their election campaign.

II) Cracking down on illegal immigration was one of the state Republicans' major campaign planks.

precaution /prɪ'kɔ:ʃən/ *n.* an action done to avoid possible danger, discomfort, etc. 预防措施

e.g. I) Fire precautions were neglected.

II) The traffic barriers were put there as a safety precaution.

presently /'prezəntli/ *adv.*

1) in a short time; soon 不久, 一会儿

e.g. I) The Prince of Wales will be here presently.

II) I'll do it presently, after I've finished reading the paper.

2) at present; now 现在, 目前

e.g. I) This performance, presently on tour, will be very entertaining.

II) The industry is presently faced with regulations on technical standards, health and safety.

scarcely /'skeəslɪ/ *adv.*

1) almost not 几乎不, 简直不

e.g. I) I was scarcely able to move my arm after the accident.

II) It was a very young man who had said this, scarcely more than a boy.

2) certainly not 决不

e.g. I) There could scarcely be a less promising environment for children.

II) I'd scarcely have done it if I didn't think it was absolutely necessary.

3) only; just 刚刚, 才

e.g. I) There were scarcely a hundred people present.

II) He had scarcely left the airplane when the reporters started to interview him.

scrape /skreɪp/ *v.* (cause to) rub roughly against a surface (使)刮, (使)擦

e.g. I) She scraped the mud off her boots.

II) The sound is that of knives and forks scraping against china.

n. a mark on a surface caused by rubbing against something rough 擦痕, 擦伤

e.g. I) I came away from the accident with only cuts and scrapes.

II) The girl got a scrape on her knee when she fell on the sidewalk.

supposition /sʌpə'zɪʃən/ *n.* something one believes is true although one cannot prove it 假定, 猜想

e.g. I) The report will be based on fact, not supposition.

II) My supposition was that the committee

would work well together.

thrust /θrʌst/ *v.*

1) push forcefully and suddenly 猛推, 猛塞, 把……插入

e.g. I) She thrust a letter into my hand.

II) He thrust me roughly towards the door.

2) make a sudden movement forward with a knife or sword (用刀、剑等)刺、戳

e.g. I) He thrust the knife deep into the animal's chest.

II) He skipped aside as his opponent thrust at him.

undisturbed /ʌndɪ'stɜ:bd/ *adj.* not interrupted or moved 未受干扰的; 未被移动过的

e.g. I) I need to find somewhere I can work undisturbed.

II) The body had lain there undisturbed for centuries.

undo /ʌn'du:/ *v.* (**undid, undone**)

1) open something that is tied, fastened or wrapped 打开, 解开, 松开

e.g. I) I undid the package carefully.

II) The screws can be undone by hand.

2) try to remove the bad effects of something that has been done 消除……的坏影响; 使恢复原状

e.g. I) We cannot undo the damage of a lifetime in only 30 days.

II) If a medicine is taken again too soon, it may undo all the good that has been done.

vain /veɪn/ *adj.*

1) without result; unsuccessful 徒劳的, 无效的, 不成功的

e.g. I) She closed her eyes tightly in a vain attempt to hold back the tears.

II) The doctors are giving him more powerful drugs in the vain hope that he might recover.

2) too proud of one's own looks, abilities, or

position; conceited 自负的, 自视过高的
e.g. I) He is always looking at himself in the mirror; he's so vain!

II) Other delegates would see him as a vain boy too fond of the sound of his own voice.

veil /veil/ *n.*

1) a piece of thin soft material worn over the face by women 面纱, 面罩

e.g. I) She wore a veil made of light silk to the wedding.

II) After the ceremony, the bride lifted up her veil to kiss her husband.

2) something that covers or hides something else 遮盖物, 掩饰物

e.g. I) Their work is carried out behind a veil of secrecy.

II) Everything was wrapped in a veil of pearl-gray evening light.

v. cover or hide 遮盖, 掩饰

e.g. I) Veiled in shadow, he managed to slip unnoticed through the gateway.

II) In some societies, women are expected to be veiled when they go out in public.

#vex /veks/ *v.* cause difficulty to someone, or cause someone to feel angry, annoyed or upset 折磨, 使恼火, 使苦恼

e.g. I) I've been vexed by this problem for weeks.

II) The issue looks likely to continue to vex the government.

▲villain /'vɪlən/ *n.*

1) a bad person who harms other people or breaks the law 恶棍, 流氓, 坏蛋

e.g. I) He is either a hero or a villain, depending on your point of view.

II) The world's worst villains now have access to chemical weapons.

2) the main bad character in a film, play, or story 反派演员, 反派角色, 反面人物

e.g. I) He often plays the part of the villain.

II) He's just like the villain out of a James Bond movie.

#vulture /'vʌltʃə(r)/ *n.*

1) a large ugly bird with an almost featherless head and neck, which feeds on dead animals 秃鹫

e.g. I) The vulture flies high overhead circling and looking for food.

II) The decline of the vulture is due to the success of livestock farming and loss of habitat.

2) a person who takes advantage of another's misfortune 乘人之危的人, 趁火打劫的人

e.g. I) That vulture would sell out his best friend.

II) The company had to be closed, and the vultures tried to buy its equipment for nothing.

Phrases and Expressions

in vain without success 白费地, 徒劳无益地

e.g. I) He stopped at the door, waiting in vain

for her to acknowledge his presence.

II) All my attempts to lose weight have been in vain, because I still weigh the same.



Notes

1. The author of this passage, Edgar Allen Poe (1809—1849), was an American romantic writer who greatly influenced writers of the Western world, particularly in France and England. Many critics credit him with inventing the short story in its present form. Certainly he invented the detective story with his long story “The Murders in the Rue Morgue” (莫格街凶杀案). Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, confessed that if he had not read “The Murders in the Rue Morgue” and been fascinated by its main character, M. Dupin, there could have been no Sherlock Holmes. “The Tell-Tale Heart” is considered one of Poe’s best psychological stories, a tale of death and conscience. Here the title itself refers both to the heart of the old man and to the conscience of the narrator after he killed the old man and imagined he still heard the beating of the old man’s heart; thus he confessed his crime to the police because he thought they could hear the beating heart too.
2. Here the “Evil Eye” stands for the power, which some people believe exists, possessed by some evil individuals who can harm people by merely looking at them. The concept of the “Evil Eye” has been widely held for many centuries by superstitious people of both Europe and the Americas. In the past, not otherwise being able to explain why bad things happened to people and to other living things, many believed that certain evil individuals could cause illness or death by merely staring at a person, animal or plant.
3. In the phrase “calling him by name” (直呼其名), “by” means “according to”. Here by calling him by name the narrator wanted to pretend to be friendly toward the old man.
4. Here “his fears had been growing upon him” means “he has been becoming more and more fearful”.
5. Here “but could not” means “but could not take his fears as groundless”.
6. The expression “wide open” means “open to the full extent”. Here “wide” is an adverb.
e.g. I) She left the door wide open.
II) It was 3 a.m. and we were still wide awake, unable to sleep.
7. In the sentence the word “such” is a pronoun referring to “sound” and the word “as” introduces a relative clause modifying “such”. So “such as a watch makes when wrapped in cotton” means “such a sound as a watch makes when (it is) wrapped in cotton”.
8. In the sentence “even yet” means “even so” (即便如此).
该句可译为：然而，即便如此，我依然一动不动。
9. In the sentence, “the boards” refers to “the three planks” and “replaced” means “put back”.

10. In the phrase “in a high key” the word “key” refers to “the tone or pitch of a voice” (调, 声调).
e.g. Because she had perfect pitch, she can sing a song in any key that is requested of her.
11. The phrase “pace the floor/room” means “keep walking up and down the room because you are anxious or impatient”.
e.g. As they waited, Kravis paced the room nervously.
12. “This I thought and this I think.”
 In the sentence, “this” refers to the previous sentence “They were really laughing at my horror.”
 So the whole sentence means “At that time I thought they were really laughing at my horror and now I still think so.”
13. Here “tear” means “remove”, and “up” indicates the upward direction of the movement.

Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions or statements.
- 1) In Paragraph 2, “the idea” is mentioned. What is “the idea”?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Stealing the old man’s gold. | B. Frightening the old man. |
| C. Killing the old man. | D. Loving the old man. |
- 2) The thing about the old man that the narrator disliked the most was _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A. his unkindness | B. his age |
| C. his money | D. his vulture-like eye |
- 3) The narrator did not kill the old man until the eighth night because _____.
- | |
|--|
| A. until then the eye was always closed when he entered the room |
| B. he wanted to frighten the old man first |
| C. he didn’t have the courage to do it |
| D. he hadn’t decided whether to kill him or not |
- 4) When the old man groaned it was because _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| A. he had become ill | B. he was afraid of mice |
| C. he was grieving | D. he was very frightened |
- 5) Why did the narrator kill the old man when hearing the beating of his heart?
- | |
|---|
| A. The loud beating was unnatural. |
| B. He was afraid the neighbors would hear the loud beating. |
| C. The loud beating made the narrator angry. |
| D. The loud beating made the narrator nervous. |
- 6) The narrator hid the body _____.
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. under the bed | B. under the floor |
| C. under the pillows | D. under covers |

- 7) Why did the policemen knock at the door?
 - A. They were passing by and heard the old man shriek.
 - B. They heard the loud beating of the old man's heart.
 - C. They saw the light from the lantern.
 - D. The neighbors heard the shriek and told the police.
- 8) When the narrator took the police through the house, he felt _____.
 - A. frightened
 - B. angry
 - C. confident
 - D. nervous
- 9) The narrator thought that the police laughed at _____.
 - A. the dead man
 - B. the sound of the beating heart
 - C. his fear
 - D. the jokes they were telling
- 10) Why was there the loud beating of the heart towards the end of the story?
 - A. The narrator's conscience was bothering him and he was imagining that he heard it.
 - B. The narrator had failed to kill the old man so the heart was still really beating.
 - C. The old man's ghost was in the room and causing the heart to beat.
 - D. The presence of the police disturbed the narrator.
- 11) We can infer from the story that _____.
 - A. the narrator was completely sane
 - B. the narrator was insane
 - C. the old man deserved to be killed because of his hideous eye
 - D. a murdered person can in some way point out his murderer
- 12) Which of the following things did the narrator NOT mention about the old man's eye?
 - A. It was blue.
 - B. It had supernatural power.
 - C. It looked like a vulture's eye.
 - D. It had a film over it.

2. **Directions:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate forms of the words given in the box.

For example:

He quickly undid the screws that held the lid on.

bold	calm	cheer	courage	fury
caution	disturb	do	important	present

- 1) Rosie _____ her necklace and put it on the bedside table.
- 2) He was very _____ about committing himself to anything.
- 3) We conquer fear when we _____ face and deal with the dangers that terrify us.
- 4) I am _____ that it has taken so long to uncover what really happened.
- 5) The doctor will be here _____.
- 6) "Hello there!" yelled the bus driver _____ to the boy climbing aboard.
- 7) If money is so _____, why don't you just give all yours away and work for free?

- 8) The discovery suggests that forests of ancient, slow-growing trees have gone _____ by agricultural and industrial activity for centuries.
- 9) Amazon strides _____ into the unknown world of e-book publishing.
- 10) Swarmed by dozens of reporters and cameras in a hotel ballroom, the 40-year-old left-hander sat at a table and _____ answered questions for 45 minutes.

Key to Passage I

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 10) calmly | 9) boldly | 8) undisturbed | 7) unimportant | 6) cheerily |
| 5) presently | 4) furious | 3) courageously | 2) cautious | 1) undid |
| 12) B | 11) A | 10) C | 9) D | 8) B |
| 7) A | 6) B | 5) D | 4) C | 3) A |
| 2) D | 1) C | | | |

PASSAGE II

Cleaning Up

- 1 As Matt Rogers parked his pickup truck¹ in front of a well-kept home, he resigned himself to another half-hour that he would not enjoy. He was here to clean Howard Martin's swimming pool, and he knew that the 72-year-old retiree would be waiting for him.
- 2 Six months ago, shortly after selling his mortgage company² and then retiring, Mr. Martin had had a huge in-ground pool installed in his back yard. Now, once a week while Matt cleaned and tended the pool, he had to endure the heavy-set³ man's nonstop bragging about his past successes in the business world. 5
- 3 Since Matt himself was deeply in debt, he found this very irritating. Not that Matt didn't earn good money; he did. He just didn't make enough. What he earned didn't cover the costs of the expensive restaurants and nights spent in bars that had become a habit with him, as well as the expensive clothes that he liked to wear on the evenings when he went out. In fact, Matt was amazed at how rapidly the balance⁴ on his unpaid credit cards was rising. Now he owed so much money that he was in a constant state of anxiety over where he'd get the funds to repay his debts.⁵ At the moment he had absolutely no idea of what he would do. 10
- 4 Matt climbed out of the truck, adjusted his Atlanta Braves⁶ baseball cap, and then walked to the back yard of the Martin home. He found Mr. Martin sitting on a lounge chair⁷ on the luxurious patio that surrounded the pool. "Good morning, 15

Matt,” the old man said. 20

5 “Morning, Mr. Martin.” Matt stepped over to the storage bin, opened it, and took out the pool cleaning equipment. He hoped that he could begin working before Mr. Martin started to talk to him.

6 “I was just thinking about the good old days,” Mr. Martin said. “You know, Matt, the business world can be a cutthroat place, but no one ever outfoxed me.” 25

This was an introduction to another one of his endless, boring stories. Matt concentrated on skimming some leaves from the surface of the pool while Mr. Martin told how he had outsmarted a business rival. When he had finished the story, he said, “I see you’re wearing a Braves’ cap, Matt. Are you a baseball fan?”

7 Matt nodded. “So am I,” Mr. Martin said. “Did you ever collect baseball cards?” 30

8 “I had a big collection of cards, but my mother threw it out when I left home,” Matt replied.

9 “Well, when I was a kid, I collected baseball cards too, but I had the good sense to save them. I hadn’t given them much thought until I found the old album up in the attic last week. One of these days I’m going to get it appraised and sell it as I think it’s worth quite a bit of money.⁹ Want to take a look at it?¹⁰” 35

10 “Sure,” Matt said. For once, he was actually interested in something that Mr. Martin had to say.

11 Matt accompanied Mr. Martin into the house. Mrs. Martin, a slender, white-haired lady, was sitting in the living room reading a magazine. Matt had never seen her outside on the patio. Mr. Martin had once told him that she had almost drowned when she was a small girl and since then had never gotten over her fear of water; for this reason she didn’t ever go near the swimming pool. 40

12 Matt followed Mr. Martin up a flight of stairs to his office. He glanced out through the window and down at the crystal blue depths¹¹ of the swimming pool below, while Mr. Martin took a thick album from a closet. He carefully handed it to Matt. Matt spent the next few minutes looking at the album. There were baseball cards dating back to the 1930s that Matt recognized as rare and extremely valuable. When he gave the album back to Martin, Matt knew that the album was worth a great deal of money, far more than he would make in a year of cleaning swimming pools. How he wished it were his! 50

13 Two weeks later, Matt received a phone call from Mrs. Martin. She sadly told him that her husband had died suddenly of a heart attack and that his pool-cleaning services wouldn’t be needed until she gave him further notice. Then she hung up before Matt could say a word to her. 55

14 Matt wouldn’t miss Mr. Martin, but he would miss the money he had been paid for doing the job. Then it occurred to him that Mrs. Martin probably knew nothing as yet¹² about the baseball card collection in her husband’s office. If Matt could

steal the collection, Mrs. Martin would never know about it, and he would have enough money to pay off his bills. But he would have to act fast! 60

15 So at two o'clock the next morning, Matt parked his pickup truck one street away from Mrs. Martin's house and then walked around the block to the widow's home. It was a cloudy, moonless night, one that Matt thought was just the perfect night for robbery. The house was dark and quiet. Surely the grieving widow would be in bed asleep by now.

16 Matt crept up to the side of the house, pulled on a pair of gloves, and tried the windows there. He found that one was loose and used a screwdriver to pry it open. He silently crawled through the window, and once he was in the kitchen he paused to listen carefully. All was quiet. 65

17 He headed towards the large, imposing staircase. Stealthily, he mounted¹³ the steps to the second floor. Then he found the office and entered it. He pulled a small flashlight from his pocket. Matt was delighted to discover that the album was still in the closet. As he lifted it from the shelf, the heavy album slipped from his fingers and fell to the floor. 70

18 Matt quickly retrieved the album, but a moment later he heard footsteps from the hallway. "Is someone up there?" Mrs. Martin called out. "I've got a gun." 75

19 Matt felt a rush of panic¹⁴. What should he do? Then he remembered that the deep end of the swimming pool was almost directly under the office window. He yanked open the window and dropped the album straight down so that it would fall on the patio. Then he climbed onto the windowsill, preparing to leap outward toward the pool. It would be easy to swim to the patio, grab the album, and then 80 run back to his truck.

20 Matt drew in a deep breath and jumped.



21 A short time later, beneath the glare of the patio lights, two policemen stood beside Mrs. Martin. Dressed in 85 a robe, she clutched the baseball album to her chest. All three peered down at the young man sprawled at the bottom of the swimming pool, moaning from the pain of his two shattered ankles. 90

22 "That's our pool cleaner," Mrs. Martin said. "He must have broken into the house to steal Howard's baseball card collection. He would have gotten away with it too, if I weren't so terrified of water that I had the pool drained the day after Howard passed away."

(1,206 words)

● Proper Names

Howard /'haʊəd/ **Martin** /'mɑ:tin/ (男子名) 霍华德·马丁

Matt /mæt/ **Rogers** /'rɒdʒəz/ (男子名) 马特·罗杰斯

● New Words

★ **appraise** /ə'preɪz/ *v.* (*formal*) judge the worth, quality, or condition of; evaluate 评定, 鉴定, 评价

e.g. I) This prompted many employers to appraise their selection and recruitment policies.

II) She asked the jeweler to appraise the antique gold ring she inherited from her grandmother.

▲ **attic** /'ætik/ *n.* a space or room just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things 阁楼, 顶楼

e.g. I) I was wiping down the attic stairs when I heard the scream.

II) In fact, an unventilated (不通风的) attic can reach 150 degrees in the heat of summer.

▲ **bin** /bɪn/ *n.*

1) a container for storing something, especially of a large amount 大储藏箱

e.g. I) That store keeps nails and screws in bins.

II) Laura took a large plain loaf from the bread bin, and began slicing it.

2) a container for putting waste in 垃圾箱

e.g. I) I got so excited that I bumped into this litter bin and fell over.

II) The supermarket has installed recycling bins for old newspapers, bottles and cans.

closet /'klɒzɪt/ *n.* (*AmE*) a cupboard built into the wall of a room from the floor to the ceiling 壁橱

e.g. I) I have a closet full of clothes that don't fit.

II) She threw me in a closet and tied me up.

★ **clutch** /klʌtʃ/ *v.*

1) hold tightly 抓紧, 紧握

e.g. I) She clutched her pocketbook as she walked.

II) The boy's mother was sitting in front of the desk, clutching a handkerchief.

2) (~ at) seek to grasp and hold 试图抓住

e.g. I) He clutched desperately at the branch as he fell.

II) The man in the water clutched at a rope to save himself.

n. an apparatus, especially in a car, which allows working parts of machinery to be connected or disconnected smoothly (汽车、机器等的) 离合器

e.g. I) He started his car and let out the clutch too quickly.

II) The car needs a new clutch. Better have it now than later.

collection /kə'leɪʃən/ *n.*

1) a set of things of the same type that have been collected 收藏品, 收集的东西

e.g. I) The Oak House contains a fine collection of 16th and 17th century oak furniture.

II) He made the mistake of leaving his valuable record collection with a former sweetheart.

2) the act or process of collecting 收取, 收集

e.g. I) There are three collections a day from the post office on the corner.

II) They are able to make both deliveries

and collections in the same call.

crawl /krɔ:l/ *v.*

1) move forward on one's hands and knees, with one's body close to the ground 爬行, 匍匐行进

e.g. I) Our baby is just starting to crawl.

II) She suddenly got down and crawled along behind the wall so that Carl wouldn't see her.

2) move forward very slowly 缓慢 (或费力) 地行进

e.g. I) The lorry crawled noisily up the hill.

II) The country's economy is crawling out of the mess it was in.

crystal /'krɪstəl/ *n.*

1) (a shaped piece of) a natural mineral that is either transparent, looking like ice, or is only slightly colored 水晶

e.g. I) Crystals make unique gifts for any occasion.

II) This exquisite example of natural crystal comes from the mountains of southern Brazil.

2) colorless glass of very high quality 水晶玻璃

e.g. I) The best glasses for drinking wine are made from crystal.

II) Crystal glass is gloriously radiant and casts a spell of mystery and artistry.

#cutthroat /'kʌtθrəʊt/ *adj.* very fierce, cruel, or unprincipled 残酷的, 无情的; 不道德的

e.g. I) He did not enjoy working in the cutthroat world of journalism.

II) Cutthroat competition led to a lot of bankruptcies and mergers.

drain /dreɪn/ *v.*

1) make the water or liquid in something flow away 慢慢排光, 使慢慢流干

e.g. I) The swimming pool is drained and cleaned every winter.

II) After the pasta is cooked, drain it and serve immediately.

2) flow away 逐渐流出, 排光

e.g. I) I watched the bath water drain away.

II) Rainwater causes flooding when it can't drain away.

endure /ɪn'djʊə(r)/ *v.*

1) be in a difficult or painful situation for a long time without complaining 忍受, 忍耐

e.g. I) He can't endure being apart from me.

II) It seemed impossible that anyone could endure such pain.

2) remain alive or continue to exist for a long time 持续, 持久, 坚持下去

e.g. I) Their friendship endured over many years.

II) Scott's popularity endured well beyond his death in 1832.

#flashlight /'flæʃlaɪt/ *n.* (*AmE*) an electric torch 手电筒

e.g. I) He reaches for the flashlight and beams it on.

II) They will need the flashlights again to find their way to Evansville.

***glare** /gleə(r)/ *n.*

1) a bright unpleasant light which hurts eyes 刺眼的强光

e.g. I) The heat and glare of the furnace is immense.

II) You can put a filter in front of your computer screen to reduce glare.

2) a long angry look 怒视, 瞪眼

e.g. I) She gave him a hostile glare.

II) His eyes looked up at her in a glare of hate.

hallway /'hɔ:lweɪ/ *n.* (*AmE*) a long narrow passage inside a building with doors along it leading to rooms 门厅, 过道

e.g. I) They took off their shoes in the front hallway.

II) Security guards are posted in the hallway outside the president's office.

imposing /ɪm'pəʊzɪŋ/ *adj.* large and impressive 壮观的, 给人深刻印象的

e.g. I) Her weekends are spent in an imposing mansion by the sea.

II) The imposing white lighthouse shines a beacon for homecoming boats.

install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ *v.*

1) fix equipment or furniture into position so that it can be used 安装, 设置

e.g. I) We've installed new anti-virus software.

II) They've installed the new computer network at last.

2) put someone in an important job or position, especially with a ceremony 正式任命, 使正式就职

e.g. I) He was installed as President last May.

II) Churchill was installed as Chancellor of the university.

***irritating** /'ɪrɪteɪɪŋ/ *adj.* annoying 令人气恼的

e.g. I) She has an irritating habit of interrupting everything you say.

II) Nothing is more irritating than people who do not keep to the point and talk for too long.

moonless /mu:nlɪs/ *adj.* (of a night, or the night sky) dark, because the moon is not able to be seen 没有月光的

e.g. I) It was a dark, moonless night.

II) It made me think of looking up at the stars on a moonless night.

nonstop /'nɒn'stɒp/ *adj.* without any stops or pauses 不停的, 不断的; 直达的

e.g. I) Fans of all ages pour into concert halls to enjoy four hours of nonstop music by Vietnam's most popular vocalists.

II) American Airlines is planning its longest nonstop flight, from Chicago to Delhi, India, after agreeing with pilots on longhaul routes.

outfox /'aʊt'fɒks/ *v.* gain an advantage over someone by using intelligence 以计谋胜过, 智胜

e.g. I) Here are 30 questions to help you outfox the competition.

II) There is no greater thrill than to bluff(欺骗) an enemy, trap him and outfox him.

outsmart /'aʊt'smɑ:t/ *v.* act more cleverly or skillfully than someone else 智胜, 比……更精明

e.g. I) I teach them never to let anyone outsmart them; I teach them to better themselves.

II) She outsmarted her competitors by offering customers a better product for less money.

#patio /'pætiəʊ/ *n.* an open space with a stone floor next to a house, used for sitting on or eating on in fine weather 露台, 平台

e.g. I) In summer Jim and I have breakfast out on the patio.

II) Our patio is made of large flat stones from Tennessee.

▲pry /praɪ/ *v.* loosen or open something with force 撬, 撬起, 撬动

e.g. I) We used an iron bar to pry open the box.

II) He pried off the top of a paint can with a screwdriver.

resign /rɪ'zaɪn/ *v.* officially announce that one has decided to leave their job or an organization 辞职, 放弃(工作、职位)

e.g. I) She resigned from the government last week.

II) I wanted to resign, but my boss persuaded me to stay.

retiree /rɪˌtaɪə'ri:/ *n.* a person who has retired from work 退休者

e.g. I) Most retirees are rather happy with their relaxed schedules.

II) The neighborhood is a mixture of young couples, retirees and single professionals.

▲ **robe** /rəʊb/ *n.*

1) a loose-fitting piece of clothing which is worn before or after a bath or on top of clothing that is worn in bed 浴袍, 睡袍, 罩袍

e.g. I) Ruth put on a robe and went down to the kitchen.

II) She was wearing a short robe over her bathing suit.

2) a long, loose-fitting piece of clothing worn on very formal occasions 长袍, 礼服, 法衣

e.g. I) Judges wear black robes when they are in court.

II) Many faculty members wear robes on academic occasions.

screwdriver /'skruːdraɪvə(r)/ *n.* a tool with a narrow blade that is specially shaped at the end, used for turning screws 螺丝刀, 螺丝起子

e.g. I) Every mechanic needs a good set of screwdrivers.

II) Do you by any chance have a screwdriver I can use?

skim /skɪm/ *v.*

1) remove a substance that is floating on the surface of a liquid 从液体表面撇去 (漂浮物)

e.g. I) As the grey scum (浮渣) rises, skim it off.

II) After simmering the meat, skim the fat from the surface.

2) read something quickly to find the main facts or ideas in it 浏览, 略读

e.g. I) Julie skimmed the sports page.

II) Jack opened the paper and skimmed the headlines.

slender /'slendə(r)/ *adj.*

1) delicately or gracefully thin in the body 苗条的, 修长的

e.g. I) She is very slender, so she can wear her teenaged daughter's clothes.

II) Twenty security guards had to surround the slender 26-year-old star to prevent her being trampled.

2) slight, small and hardly enough 微薄的, 不足的

e.g. I) They won the election, but only with a very slender majority.

II) The chances of settling this dispute through talks seem increasingly slender.

★ **sprawl** /sprɔːl/ *v.* stretch one's body out wide or awkwardly while lying or sitting 伸开四肢躺 (或坐)

e.g. I) Don't sprawl on your chair—sit up straight!

II) The runners sprawled in the grass after the race ended.

★ **staircase** /'steɪkeɪs/ *n.* a set of stairs with its supports and side parts for holding on to 楼梯

e.g. I) The staircase was lined with paintings of his ancestors.

II) There was a large hall with a big staircase winding up from it.

stealthily /'stelθɪli/ *adv.* quietly and secretly 悄悄地, 鬼鬼祟祟地, 偷偷地

e.g. I) Slowly and stealthily, someone was creeping up the stairs.

II) The child took a piece of cake and stealthily left the kitchen.

★ **terrified** /'terɪfaɪd/ *adj.* very much afraid; badly frightened 很害怕的, 极度惊恐的, 恐惧的

e.g. I) Sid is terrified of heights.

II) We were terrified that the bridge would collapse.

unpaid /ˌʌn'peɪd/ *adj.* which has not been paid
未支付的, 未缴纳的

e.g. I) The cardholder is liable for any unpaid debts.

II) Nearly half of them have to rely on unpaid help from friends or family members.

window sill /'wɪndəʊsɪl/ *n.* a flat shelf at the base of a window, on the inside or outside 窗台

e.g. I) We put flower boxes on the windowsills

in summer.

II) He paused by the windowsill on the way to his desk.

yank /jæŋk/ *v. (informal)* pull suddenly with force 用力猛拉

e.g. I) One of the men grabbed Tom's hair and yanked his head back.

II) In the past, if you had a problem with your teeth, the dentist would just yank them out.

Phrases and Expressions

hang up put down the telephone to end a conversation 挂断电话

e.g. I) It's a bad line; hang up and I'll call you back.

II) She was angry yesterday and hung up on me.

pass away die 去世

e.g. I) She's terribly upset because her father passed away last week.

II) Her husband sent a letter to us shortly before he passed away.

pay off pay (a debt) in full 还清 (债务)

e.g. I) It would take him the rest of his life to pay off the loan.

II) He lost \$65,000 in poker games and was forced to pay off his debt.

pull on put on (clothing) by pulling 穿上 (衣服)

e.g. I) Help me to pull on these boots. They are very tight.

II) He pulled on a heavy sweater over his shirt and went outside.

resign oneself to make oneself accept something that is bad but cannot be changed 使自己听任、顺从或安于 (无法避免的不愉快的事)

e.g. I) Josh resigned himself to the long walk home.

II) He has resigned himself to the fact that he will lose his job.

Notes

1. A "pickup truck", also "pickup", is a light van having an open body with low sides (轻型货车, 小卡车).
2. A "mortgage company" (抵押贷款公司) is a company or business which loans money to individuals or other businesses using their houses or other assets as security.
3. A "heavy-set man" is a man having a large solid body.
4. In the sentence the word "balance" means "the amount of money that someone owes after paying part of the cost of something" (欠款).
e.g. You pay the deposit now and the balance in 12 months.



该句可译为：马特对信用卡上欠款总额增加得如此迅速感到吃惊。

5. “Now he owed so much money that he was in a constant state of anxiety over where he’d get the funds to repay his debts.”

In the sentence, “where” introduces an object clause of “over”, and “over” with its object clause modifies the word “anxiety”.

该句可译为：现在他欠了这么多的钱，他无时无刻不为此忧心忡忡，不知道到哪里能弄到钱来还债。

6. “Atlanta Braves” (亚特兰大勇士队) is one of the U.S. National League baseball teams located in Atlanta, Georgia.
7. A “lounge chair” (躺椅, 安乐椅) is an outdoor chair that adjusts or extends, allowing a person to lie back or down.
8. “Baseball cards” are collectable cards, each with the photograph of a professional baseball player on one side and a short biographical description of the same player on the reverse side. As a baseball player becomes a “star” performer, the value of his card increases greatly. Also, entire sets of cards (i.e. from the same team or year) become more valuable if the set is kept intact.
9. “One of these days I’m going to get it appraised and sell it as I think it’s worth quite a bit of money.”
- In the sentence “it” refers to “the old album”, and “to get it appraised” means “to find someone to appraise it”.
10. “Want to take a look at it?” means “Do you want to take a look at it?”.
11. In “the crystal blue depths of the swimming pool”, the plural form “depths” is used because the swimming pool has different depths.
12. Here “as yet” means “up to the present or a specified time” (迄今为止, 到某时为止).
- e.g.* The extract (摘要) is taken from an as yet unpublished novel.
13. The word “mount” here means “go up; climb”.
- e.g.* The old lady mounted the stairs with difficulty.

14. In the phrase “a rush of panic” the word “rush” means “a sudden strong feeling”. So the whole phrase means “a sudden strong feeling of panic” (突然而来的一阵惊慌).

Comprehension and Vocabulary

1. **Directions:** Answer the following questions using the information you get from the passage. Use as few words as possible.

1) What was Matt’s job at the Martins’ home?

New College English 5

- 2) What did Matt think about Mr. Martin?

- 3) How could Matt have kept himself from getting into debt?

- 4) What did Matt and Mr. Martin have in common?

- 5) Why wouldn't Mrs. Martin go near the swimming pool?

- 6) How did Matt know that the baseball card collection was valuable?

- 7) How did Matt try to ensure success of his robbery?

- 8) Why did Mrs. Martin wake up?

- 9) What did Matt do to escape?

- 10) Why wasn't he successful?

2. **Directions:** Fill in each of the following blanks with one of the words given in the box. Each word can be used twice, but with different meanings. Explain the meaning of the word you choose. Change the form if necessary.

resign tend balance mount retrieve

- 1) He throws a stick and his dog _____ it.
- 2) When he couldn't find a job with his college degree, he _____ himself to going to graduate school.
- 3) The cowboy _____ his horse and rode away.
- 4) You can create harmony and _____ in a picture using related and similar colors, or selecting the contrast of opposites.
- 5) A problem for manufacturers is that lighter cars _____ to be noisy.
- 6) The children's work has been _____ on cards and put on the walls of the classroom.
- 7) He _____ his post because he had been offered a better job.
- 8) The suit (诉讼) states Jackson has paid only 200,000 dollars to the shop, but refuses to pay the _____.
- 9) The program allows you to _____ items quickly by searching under a keyword.
- 10) The nurse carefully _____ the patient's cuts and bruises.

Key to Passage II

1. ● 1) Cleaning the swimming pool.
2) Boring and boastful.
3) By cutting down expenses on expensive food and clothes.
4) They were both baseball fans.
5) It scared her because she had almost drowned when she was a small girl.
6) Because the collection included baseball cards dating back to the 1930s.
7) He did the robbery on a perfect night, cloudy and moonless, parked his truck one block away and moved all the way to Mr. Martin's office as carefully and quietly as possible.
8) The album fell to the floor and made a loud noise.
9) He jumped down to the swimming pool.
10) The swimming pool had been drained and his ankles shattered when he jumped into it.
2. ● 1) retrieves (bring something back) 2) resigned (accept something reluctantly)
3) mounted (climb on) 4) balance (the state of being proportional)
5) tend (exhibit an inclination or tendency)
6) mounted (attach something firmly in a particular place or position)
7) resigned (give up a job or position) 8) balance (the money left unpaid)
9) retrieve (find and get back data or information that has been stored in the memory of a computer)
10) tended (care for)

Part Three

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

1 Enriching Your Word Power

Directions: Read the sentences in each group carefully and choose A, B or C if the underlined word is used in the same way as in the sample sentence. Refer to the Explanations to the Underlined Words at the end of this exercise when necessary.

- 1) Public notice was given that on an appointed day the fate of an accused person would be decided in the king's arena.
- A. This is the first time that a woman has been appointed to the post.
B. She went back on deck at the appointed time and within a minute the man appeared.
C. A subcommittee should be appointed to assist the chairperson.

- 2) This was the king's method of administering justice.
- A. Oxygen was being administered to Mr. Ryan through a mask.
 - B. It is impossible to punish the king since the authority to administer punishment belongs to him.
 - C. The Navajo administer their own territory within the United States.
- 3) It is impossible to say how the idea first entered my brain; but once conceived, it haunted me day and night.
- A. The images of these hopeless, hungry people haunted her, filling her with outrage.
 - B. They say the prison is haunted by the ghosts of the men who died there.
 - C. The committee may find their past errors returning to haunt them.
- 4) I undid the lantern cautiously just so much that a single ray fell on the vulture eye.
- A. I wish it were possible to undo what I've done.
 - B. She undid the ribbon and let her hair fall over her shoulders.
 - C. *Macbeth* tells the story of a Scottish general who becomes king but is undone by his own ambition.
- 5) I resolved to open the lantern a tiny bit.
- A. Barnet was desperate for money to resolve his financial problems.
 - B. After the divorce she resolved never to marry again.
 - C. The Senate resolved to accept the President's proposals.
- 6) I scarcely breathed. Meanwhile, the noise of the heart increased.
- A. There was scarcely any traffic at that time of night.
 - B. We had scarcely driven a mile when the car broke down.
 - C. I can scarcely refuse to help after all he's done for me.
- 7) He resigned himself to another half-hour that he would not enjoy.
- A. You must resign yourselves to waiting a bit longer.
 - B. Nixon was the first U.S. President to resign before the end of his term of office.
 - C. He made it clear that he was not resigning from active politics.
- 8) Matt concentrated on skimming some leaves from the surface of the pool.
- A. Would you skim through the report and check for spelling mistakes?
 - B. Rough seas today prevented specially equipped ships from skimming oil off the water's surface.
 - C. We stood on the bridge watching swallows skimming the water.
- 9) I had a big collection of cards, but my mother threw it out when I left home.
- A. On the shelf was his mother's collection of crystal vases.
 - B. We'll be taking up a collection at the end of tonight's service.
 - C. Garbage collections are made every Tuesday morning.
- 10) I had the pool drained the day after Howard passed away.
- A. Working with children all day really drains you.
 - B. Huge imports were draining the country's currency reserves.
 - C. A week later, the pond was drained and the fish were inspected.

● Explanations to the Underlined Words

- 1) A. choose someone for a position or a job
B. arrange or decide a time or place for something to happen
C. choose someone to do something
- 2) A. give someone a medicine or medical treatment
B. be responsible for making certain that something is done according to the rules
C. be responsible for managing a company, organization, or institution
- 3) A. make someone feel worried and upset for a long time
B. If the soul of a dead person haunts a place, it appears there often.
C. cause problems for someone over a long period of time
- 4) A. try to remove the bad effects of something one has done
B. open something that is tied, fastened or wrapped
C. If a person is undone by something, that thing causes his failure.
- 5) A. find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty
B. make a firm decision to do something
C. make a formal decision, usually after a discussion and a vote at a meeting
- 6) A. almost not or almost none
B. only; just
C. certainly not
- 7) A. make yourself accept something that is bad but cannot be changed
B. officially announce that one has decided to leave their job or an organization
C. give up deliberately
- 8) A. read something quickly and not very carefully
B. remove something from the surface of a liquid, especially floating fat, solids, or oil
C. move along quickly over a surface
- 9) A. interesting or valuable objects that someone collects
B. the money that is collected
C. the process of collecting things for a particular purpose, or an instance of this
- 10) A. make someone feel very tired and without any energy
B. use too much of something, especially money, so that there is not enough left
C. make the water or liquid in something flow away

2 Can You Solve This?

Directions: Read the following event and the clues carefully and solve the case. Exchange ideas with each other in your group by giving reasons for your solution.

The Event

John Van Pelt was found dead at his desk in the study one night. He had been hit on the head with a blunt object. He had been sitting at a desk with his back to the door, and he had been writing a letter. He was found by his wife when she went in to bring him his bedtime hot milk at 11:15 p.m., but his watch, which had been smashed in the struggle, had stopped at 11:05 p.m. The suspects are the people who were in the house at the time. They include the following: Mrs. Van Pelt (the dead man's wife); Derek Van Pelt (the dead man's brother); Mr. and Mrs. Arlington (old friends of the Van Pelts), and Jennifer (the maid).

The Police had the following clues to work with and quickly solved the case. Can you do the same?

The Clues

- 1) A brass candlestick was missing from the room.
- 2) The window was open.
- 3) A cigarette was found next to the body.
- 4) Everybody smoked except Mr. Van Pelt and Jennifer.
- 5) A piece of blue material was found on the window.
- 6) Mrs. Van Pelt, Mrs. Arlington and Derek were all wearing blue.
- 7) The brass candlestick (badly dented) was found in the lawn outside the study window.
- 8) A note found in Mrs. Van Pelt's purse said, "John, meet me in the garden at 11:00, Elizabeth."
- 9) Everyone was playing cards until 11:00 p.m. except Jennifer, who was washing dishes in the kitchen between 10:30 and 11:00.
- 10) Mrs. Van Pelt's name was not Elizabeth.
- 11) At 11:00 Mr. Van Pelt got up and said he had a letter to write.
- 12) Mrs. Arlington went outside at 11:00, saying she was hot and needed fresh air.
- 13) In Mr. Van Pelt's safe was a will. The will gave \$25,000 to Derek.
- 14) The maid heard footsteps in the hall and the study door opening at just after 11:00.
- 15) Derek had gambling debts of \$20,000.
- 16) At about 11:05, the maid heard the front door opening and footsteps in the hall. It was Mrs. Arlington coming in from the garden. She went straight into the living room.
- 17) Derek and Mr. Arlington started to watch TV after the card game was finished at 11:00.
- 18) John Van Pelt had been writing a letter. It began like this: "Dear Jane, I don't know how to tell you this, but I would like to have a divorce. Elizabeth and I..."
- 19) At about 11:10, the maid heard the front door opening again. It was Mrs. Van Pelt, who came

into the kitchen and heated milk for herself and her husband.
20) Mrs. Van Pelt's name was Jane.

3 The “Evil Eye” in China

Directions: In Edgar Allen Poe's story “The Tell-Tale Heart”, the superstitious concept of “Evil Eye” is mentioned. Discuss in groups the following question.

Do you know any superstitious concepts in China? If yes, what are they?

Example:

Breaking objects during festivals, such as Chinese New Year's Eve, New Year's Day, etc., is believed to bring bad luck.

4 Building Up Your Word Power

Directions: Work in groups to come up with words and phrases that frequently appear in suspense stories. Write the words on the blackboard and the group that gets the most wins. Then make sentences with these words and phrases, trying to use as many of them as possible in each sentence.

Example:

- 1) The position of the **body** led the **police** to **suspect murder**.
- 2) The announcement **shocked** the nation, and many people hoped the **murderers** would be brought to **justice**.

5 Story Time

Directions: In this unit you have read three suspense stories. Now tell your group members any suspense story you have read, heard or experienced. Choose the most exciting one of your group and present it to the class.

Part Four

WRITING

1 From Reading to Writing

Directions: Choose one of the following writing tasks related to this unit to write a composition.

- 1) Now you've read three suspense stories from this unit. Use your imagination to compose a

- suspense story. You may work on your own or may invite one or two classmates to work with you. When you have finished the story, read it in class and hopefully the rest of the class will enjoy it.
- 2) Police always have to write a brief but clear report of a crime. Write a report that the two policemen could have written about the crime committed in the story "Cleaning Up".
 - 3) If Matt had been a good person, after he heard of Mr. Martin's death he would have written a letter of condolence to Mrs. Martin. Write the letter to her in the way he should have done.

Features of Condolence Letters:

- A) Social letters of condolence are always handwritten.
- B) They need not be long.
- C) They should be sent very promptly.
- D) The writer or sender should address the nearest relative, whether or not you are acquainted: the spouse of the deceased, or the parents, or a sister, or a brother of the person who has died.
- E) Most people feel that it is better to avoid the words "die", "death" and "kill" in such letters. Sometimes a short personal anecdote that you remember about the deceased individual may also be included, as long as it is appropriate.

Sample

To the mother of a friend you might write:

	<i>4213 Elm Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201</i>
<i>Dear Mrs. Riley,</i>	
<i>It has been several years since I last saw Larry, but it was with a real sense of loss that I heard the news. We were very close at college, as he may have told you, and have always kept in touch even though we lived at such a distance from each other.</i>	
<i>I hope that when I am in Seattle again I may call on you and, if possible, be of some service.</i>	
<i>Most sincerely, Mark Burnside</i>	

2 Practical Writing

1) Knowing About Writing

Notes and Emails

英文便条是一种简单的书信，内容简短，大多是临时性的留言、要求等，具有用途广泛、形式简单、文字要求不严格等特点。当有急事需告诉对方而又不能面谈时就可以写便

条，如留言条、请假条等。便条的语言可以是正式的，也可以是非正式的，通常上下级之间和同事之间的便条语言较为正式，例如：

范文一

Dear Bob,
<i>I understand that you're on duty tomorrow night from 5 till midnight. I wonder if it would be possible for you to do my duty next Thursday if I work your duty tomorrow. A friend is visiting next Thursday and I'd be most grateful if a swap could be arranged.</i>
<i>Peter Carl</i>

而家人之间和朋友之间的便条语言较随意。电话留言也是常见便条之一，例如：

范文二

Betty,
<i>Cathy called and said she'd bring the books over around 9 this evening. Said no need to call back.</i>
<i>Tony</i>

从上面的例子可以看出，便条语言最明显的特征是言简意赅，在不影响意思表达的基础上可以使用不完整的句子，如在 Note 2 中用 Said no need to call back 来代替 She said there's no need to call back。便条不需遵守普通书信的格式，除了要告之的事情外，通常只需便条读者的名字和便条作者的署名即可。便条不具地址，不通过邮局邮寄。

当前人们普遍采用的电子邮件经常都是便条性质的。电子邮件虽然快捷方便，但缺乏人们在面对面交谈时具备的即时信息交换和信息补充等优点，所以为了让收件人对邮件内容一目了然，建议：

- 给出邮件主题
- 避免在邮件开始部分使用代词
- 必要时简单提及上一封邮件的内容

范文三

From:	"Harvey Morris" <hm@yahoo.com>
To:	"Ying Shen" <yshen@yahoo.com.cn>
Subject:	Info required
Date:	Thu, 3 Nov 2005 11:52:59 -0300

Dear Ying,
I hope you are doing well.

I am working on the symposium report and would like to have from you, if you have them, the following documents:

- 1) Word version of the symposium program and
- 2) Participant list of the symposium.

Thanks!
Harvey

范文四

Date:	Mon, 26 Sep 2005 19:30:21 +0800 (CST)
From:	Coni Shear <conish@yahoo.com>
Subject:	Left behind items
To:	“Ying Shen” <yshen@yahoo.com.cn>
Hello, Ying, Once again I would like to thank you for a wonderful symposium. We had a wonderful time. The purpose of this email is to question something I left behind. I left my cell phone and its charger in Rm. 712. I called from the airport and spoke with my roommate. I am not exactly sure that these things would be given to you to be mailed to me. I am writing to ensure that this is done. My address is: Coni Shear, 1018 Princeton St. Alexandria, LA 71301, USA. Thank you, Coni	

总之，便条和电子邮件是英文应用文的一种形式。其特点是内容简短，跟正规书信相比，语言比较口语化，常出现省略现象，但又表达准确，真所谓“Brevity is the soul of wit”。在电子邮件的语言中，常用一些缩略语，如：

- BTW: by the way
- ASAP: as soon as possible
- CU: see you (good-bye)
- FAQs: frequently asked questions
- HTH: hope this helps
- TIA: thanks in advance

2) Writing Practice

Directions: Use what you have learned from *Knowing About Writing* above to write a short note or an email according to the following descriptions.

- A. You want your friend to have dinner with you along with your other friends. But his flight is delayed, so you have to leave a message at the reception of the hotel. Your message has to include: i) the name of the restaurant; ii) how to get there, in addition to the necessary beginning and ending of a short note.
- B. You have just visited China and want to share the pictures you took with your friends. Write an email to them. Your email has to include the information about: i) your trip to China; ii) your website where they can see the pictures.