

- \_\_\_ 2. The last two mice ran away immediately after they squeezed out of the hole.  
 \_\_\_ 3. One of the last two mice was too old to run fast.  
 \_\_\_ 4. Everyone who witnessed what happened was speechless until meal time.  
 \_\_\_ 5. A Rome official said the relationship between the two mice was mother and son.  
 \_\_\_ 6. A smart Israeli thought the relationship between the two mice was husband and wife.  
 \_\_\_ 7. A Chinese said the relationship between the two mice was emperor and minister.  
 \_\_\_ 8. The two mice were captured and sent to a royal zoo.
9. What question did a pure-minded Samaritan ask?

10. In fact, true love is not established on benefit, friendship and loyalty or blood relationship. Instead, it is based on \_\_\_\_\_.

❖ *New Words to Learn before Listening to the Passage Again* ❖

1. Israel [ 'izreɪəl ]	n.	以色列; 以色列人	8. countenance [ 'kauntənəns ]	n.	面容, 表情
2. barn [ bɑːn ]	n.	谷仓; 畜棚; 车库	9. humility [ hjuː 'mɪləti ]	n.	谦卑, 谦逊
3. exit [ 'ekzɪt ]	n.	出口, 通道; 退场	10. Samaritan [ sə 'mæɪrɪtn ]	n.	撒马利亚人; 乐善好施者
4. endeavor [ ɪn 'devə ]	n.	努力; 尽力	11. stupefied [ 'stjuː pɪfaɪd ]	a.	目瞪口呆的; 呆若木鸡的
5. arrogance [ 'ærəɡəns ]	n.	自大; 傲慢态度			
6. superciliously [ suː pə 'sɪliəsli ]	ad.	傲慢地			
7. Israeli [ ɪz 'reɪli ]	n.	以色列人			

⇒ *Audio Script for Further Understanding*



The following story took place long ago in **Israel**<sup>1</sup>. One day when government officials were rebuilding a **barn**<sup>2</sup>, they found a mouse hole in a corner and used smoke to force the mice inside the hole to come out. A while later they indeed saw mice running out, one after another. Then, everyone thought that all the mice had escaped. But just as they were about to start to clean up, they saw two mice squeezing out at the **exit**<sup>3</sup> of the hole. After some **endeavor**<sup>4</sup>, the mice finally got out. The strange thing was that after they came out of the hole, they did not run away immediately. Instead, one chased after the other near the exit of the hole. It seemed that one was trying to bite the tail of the other. Everyone was puzzled, so they stepped closer to take a look. They realized that one of the mice was blind and could not see anything, and the other one was trying to allow the blind mouse to bite on his tail so he could pull the blind one with him to escape.

After witnessing what happened, everyone was speechless and lost in thought. During meal time, the group of people sat down in a circle and started to chat about what happened to the two mice. One serious Rome official said: "I think the relationship between those two mice was that of emperor and minister." The others thought for a while and said: "That was why!" Thus the Rome official showed his **arrogance**<sup>5</sup> **superciliously**<sup>6</sup>. A smart **Israeli**<sup>7</sup> said: "I think the relationship between those two mice was husband and wife." Again the others thought for a while, and all felt it made sense; so they expressed assent. Therefore, the Israeli's **countenance**<sup>8</sup> showed self-satisfaction. A Chinese, who was accustomed to the firm tradition of loyalty to parents, said: "I think the relationship between those two mice was that of mother and son." Once again the others thought for a while, and felt this was more reasonable. So they expressed assent yet another time. Therefore, the face of the Chinese conveyed professional **humility**<sup>9</sup>.

At that moment, one pure-minded **Samaritan**<sup>10</sup> who was squatting on the ground resting his chin in his palms, bewilderedly looked at other people, and asked: “Why did those two mice have to have a certain relationship?” Suddenly, the atmosphere froze. **Stupefied**<sup>11</sup>, the group looked back at the Samaritan and remained speechless. The Rome official, the Israeli and the Chinese who had spoken earlier all lowered their heads in shame, and did not dare to respond.

In fact, true love is not established on benefit, friendship and loyalty or blood relationship. Instead, it is based on no relationship. (453 Words)



### III. Information Related to the Text (IRT)

#### 1 Franklin Stove

A Franklin stove, named after its inventor, Benjamin Franklin, is a metal-lined fireplace. It was made in 1742 and has baffles (挡板) in the rear to improve the airflow, providing more heat and less smoke than an ordinary open fireplace. It is also known as a circulating stove. Although in current usage the term “stove” implies a closed firebox, the front of a Franklin stove is open to the room.



While Benjamin Franklin is often credited with its invention, some historians believe the circulating stove was actually invented 70 years prior to Franklin’s experimentation with stoves. The metallurgy (冶金术) at the time, however, required that it be made of cast iron (铸铁), which cracked when fired. This caused smoke to pass through the cracks and into the room; as a result, the original inventors did not patent or sell their device. Franklin designed a similar stove with more advanced metallurgy and was successful in making it work — at some point in 1742, according to his own account.

In Franklin’s original design the opening to the flue (behind the baffles) was in the floor of the stove, requiring the hot exhaust gases to flow downward before going up the chimney. However, others soon improved the design and Franklin himself made a much improved version sometime in the 1770s, with better fume extraction and a provision for the use of coal.

Franklin placed the design in the public domain (领域), as he did with all of his other inventions, and refused offers by others to obtain patents for him. He clearly indicated in his Autobiography his preference in such matters: “As we enjoy great advantages from the inventions of others, we should be glad of an opportunity to serve others by any invention of ours; and this we should do freely and generously.”

Tales of the origins of the stove mention Franklin’s desire to attain a greater degree of domestic comfort, open fireplaces having then too many inconveniences. At the time, Philadelphia, where Franklin lived, was the biggest city in British North America and wood was becoming scarce and costly, given the ever rising demand and the high cost of transporting it. His stove was described by his contemporaries as giving off twice the amount of heat as a normal fireplace for a third of the wood consumed. The stove became very popular and gradually replaced open fireplaces. To this day, most American fireplaces are box-shaped, similar to the Franklin stove. The exception is the Rumford fireplace, developed by Benjamin Thompson. (436 words)