Level 3

Modern English

TEACHER'S MANUAL

秦傲松 主编

现代英语 (第二版) 第三级

教师教学用书

高等教育出版社

China
HEP

MODERN ENGLISH

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前　言

　　《现代英语》(*Modern English*)系国家教委批准，由中国高等教育出版社与英国麦克米伦出版公司合作编写出版的英语教材，主要供我国高等院校非英语专业的各科学生学习英语使用。这是我国首次与国外合作编写出版的大学教材，是英语国家的语言优势与国内大学英语教学经验的结合。这一中外文化交流项目为国内外语言界、教育界和新闻界所瞩目。

　　《现代英语》的编写，以现行的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导原则，从国内的英语教学情况出发，解放思想，在肯定和继承国内大学英语教学行之有效的经验的同时，积极借鉴和引进国外语言学和语言教学的新思想、新理论和新方法。它十分强调阅读的过程，注重培养学生运用语言的能力。在练习设计方面，更有利于激发学生的学习兴趣，更有利于学生阅读能力的培养，更有利于课堂教学从以教师为中心向以学生为中心转变。

　　考虑到国内大学英语教学使用《现代英语》的实际需要，我们特编写了这套《现代英语教师教学用书》。本书力求全面地反映教材编者先进的教学思想，并使之有效地融入大学英语的课堂教学实践。本书主要内容包括课堂指导、练习使用说明、语言难点、语篇分析和课文参考译文等。内容力求详尽，以适应教师在不同的教学环节中对课堂活动和教学素材的不同需求。

　　尽管编者作了很大努力，但由于时间仓促，加之水平有限，书中缺点与疏漏在所难免。我们热诚希望使用本书的教师及各方读者批评指正。

　　本级在编写过程中得到了各方面的支持和帮助。罗信群、邹长征、李五全、赵明瑜、程晏萍、罗润田、舒晓谷、贾莉、乔梦铎、卢世伟、辛柯等参加了本书的审稿工作，并提出了许多宝贵

意见，在此一并致谢。我们还特别感谢曹根望同志在我们编写全书过程中所给予的指导和帮助。

参加本书编写工作的有：秦傲松（第一、二单元）、李芳兰（第三、十、十二单元）、范杏丽（第四、六、九单元）、郎可夫（第七、八单元）、阙紫江（第五、十一单元），陈红利参加了第六、十单元的部分编写工作。郎可夫担任本书的副主编。

编　者

1994.1

使 用 说 明

本书是为配合《现代英语》第三级而编写的教师教学参考用书。

本书按《读与写》和《泛读》编排的单元顺序编写。《读与写》各单元均包括以下内容:

背景材料(Background Information): 该部分为教师备课提供必要的课文背景知识与材料,主要包括与课文有关的文化历史知识、 社会风情、科普知识、人物介绍、名词解释等。此部分内容有的可以在阅读前处理,用作开场白等,有的可以结合课文讲解使用。

阅读前活动(Before Reading): 这是课堂阅读教学的第一步。这部分除了教材提供的练习之外,还设计了一些有助于激励学生的阅读动机和进行预测的活动项目和练习题,供教师选择使用。

信息阅读(Information Reading): 这是课堂阅读教学的第二步,旨在使学生从阅读的初始就注重文章的大意,而不是拘泥于语言形式。为此, 除采用课文后编排的略读(Skimming)练习外,还根据情况增添了部分课堂活动和问答题,以训练学生快速获取文章大意、查找有关信息的阅读能力。

细读(Study Reading): 这是精读教学的重点。内容主要有:1. 根据课文的组织发展,分割课文并给出各部分的小标题或大意;2. 归纳各段(或相关段)的段落大意;3. 分析作者所采用的写作技巧;4. 讲解语言点。这些内容按上述顺序编排是为了体现"林 − 木 − 林"的阅读教学原则。除语言点外,每一步骤均以设问的方式引出,目的是为了使课文讲解与学生参与、操练结合起来。语言点包括难句释义、词语用法、句型操练以及例证等。在

语言点的选择上，尽量做到详细，使教师能根据学生不同的水平，有较大的选择余地。

语篇分析（**Discourse Analysis**）：这是细读教学中的一个重要环节。现代语言教学十分重视语篇分析，因为它对于提高学生的阅读能力和写作能力有着不容低估的作用。从阅读教学的步骤考虑，这部分内容可包括在细读中，但为了突出其地位和作用，本书将它单独立项。内容有：1. 文体分析；2. 流程图；3. 连接手段。

阅读后活动（**After Reading**）：这是对阅读过程的总结、巩固与提高。内容包括课文总结和对课文后练习的指导。显然，完成流程图为总结课文提供了主线，因此，教师可将语篇分析中的流程图放在总结课文时使用。

《泛读》部分的编写也是基于同样的思路，但不包含语篇分析和阅读后活动，简化细读过程，因此也就更加突出了信息阅读，以体现出精、泛读教学的区别。此外，考虑到各单元的第三篇（Section 3）一般用作快速阅读材料，故不附参考译文。

Contents

UNIT 1

A NATION OF PET-LOVERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Pet, an animal — most often a dog, cat, bird or fish — usually kept in the home to be played with, viewed, or studied. More unusual pets include snakes, monkeys, guinea pigs, and rabbits.

Most pets serve no utilitarian purpose but are kept because they call up affection or curiosity and often are given a special status as companions for members of the family. Cattle, horses, and other large domestic animals usually serve a more utilitarian purpose and are not ordinarily considered as pets.

The dog is thought to have been man's first pet. One legend has it that , when animals were created, a gulf opened up between Adam and the animals , and the dog leaped across the gulf to be by man's side. In the beginning it was simply a hunting ally, but by about 7 000 B.C. , in Egypt and northern and central Europe, it had become a domesticated friend as well, except at the beginning of the Middle Ages.

Dogs have always held our esteem. Even kings and queens have been associated with them. Henry III of France was seldom seen without his papillon.

Queen Victoria had a special fondness for Skye terriers. Among the highly placed dogs in American history, perhaps the most

famous was President Franklin Roosevelt's Scottish terrier Falla.

Keeping pets satisfies a deep, universal human need, and pets are found at every cultural level. Nevertheless pets cause physical problems and diseases, such as rabies, which people have to deal with seriously.

In many countries, societies have been formed that are expressly concerned with the welfare of animals, particularly those in captivity; part of their work may be to help enforce laws that establish minimum standards of care for pets.

BEFORE READING

1. Look at the pictures on page 1 and page 3 and try to say something about them.
2. Answer or discuss the following questions.
   (a) Has your family ever raised any animal? What? For what purpose?
   (b) In what ways do humans use animals?
      (Hint : food, tool and companion)
   (c) Do you think there is any difference between the ways in which animals are treated in different countries?
      (Hint : Yes . e.g. dog : food — in China
                          pet — in western countries
                    pig : food — in most countries
                          supernatural—in Moslem countries)
   (d) Why do you think people keep pets?
      (Hint : for companionship, to satisfy their desire to take care of sth)

INFORMATION READING

1. Skim the text and do Ex. 2 on pp 3 – 4.
2. Read the text again and get ready for Ex. 3 (a).
3. Scan the whole text and look for the following information.
   (a) Where are loved pets of all varieties buried in America?
   (b) How much money did the British public spend on pet foods last year?
   (c) What is said to be a major problem in many large cities?
   (d) What has made the British Government control the number of animals to enter the United Kingdom?
   (e) How many sheep belonging to English farmers are killed by pet dogs a year?
   (f) What are the writer's two suggestions for the control of pets?
   Suggested Answer :
   (a) Loved pets of all varieties are buried in quiet and well-kept areas where flowers and trees are planted.
   (b) Last year the British public spent two hundred million pounds on pet foods.
   (c) Getting rid of the mess that dogs leave on the streets is said to be a major problem in many large cities.
   (d) The threat of rabies has made the British Government limit the number of animals to enter the United Kingdom.
   (e) Hundreds of English farmers'sheep are killed by pet dogs a year.
   (f) The writer's two suggestions are :
   1. to make people think more carefully about what is im-

portant in life;

2. to make dog licences more expensive and use the money raised to do more important things.

STUDY READING

1. Let the students proceed with silent reading of the text again and attempt Ex. 3 (b) independently.
2. How many parts can we divide the text into according to its development?
   Suggested answer :
   The text can be divided into three parts :
   Part   1: Paras 1 — 2
               A shocking finding and its evidence
   Part   2: Paras 3 — 4
               Problems caused by pets
   Part   3: Paras 5 — 7
               The writer's attitude towards pets
3. What is the main idea of each paragraph?
   Suggested answer :
   Para   1: Americans pay more attention to pets than to children, but the English are even more generous towards their pets.

   Para   2: The English spend a great sum of money on pet foods which could be given to the starving and poor.

   Para   3: Pets cause physical problems, such as, mess left on streets and the threat of rabies.

   Para   4: Another problem — the carelessness of pet owners. Because of it, farmers' sheep are killed and children

attacked by stray dogs.

Para 5: Two suggestions are made, i. e. to introduce stricter penalties and to make dog licences more expensive.

Para 6: If necessary, animals can be used in medical experiments.

Para 7: We should love human-beings.

4. What kind of writing skills have been used by the author?

Suggested answer :

Para 1 : Contrast

After introducing the result of a recent survey in the United States, the author uses two contrasts as connections of meaning between two pairs of idea, i. e. "This is a shocking finding" and " it should not surprise anyone who..."; "the Americans are unique in..." and "the English are a little over generous in...". (It is often convenient to think of contrast as consisting one positive and one negative idea. In each of the present two pairs of idea, the former one is positive and the latter negative.)

Para 2 : Exemplification and description

The author first employs the cost on pet foods in Britain as an example to show the fact that the British are too generous to their pets. And then she describes her strong feeling towards such an unbalanced state by using two sentences containing double negative.

Paras 3 — 4 Explanation

In Para 3 and Para 4, the author explains respectively physical problems caused by pets and another problem — the carelessness of some pet owners. To make the explanation clear and convincing, in each paragraph some

examples are given, such as, the mess problem in
New York, the number of sheep killed, etc.

Paras   5 — 6 : Exemplification
The author lists some of her suggestions (two in Para 5,
one in Para 6 to show her attitude towards pets.

Para   7 : Point of view
The author gives her point of view in a question form. "A
nation of lovers of human-beings" in this question con-
trasts sharply with " a nation of animal-lovers " in the pre-
vious sentence.

LANGUAGE POINTS

L1   survey n.

1) A survey is a detailed study of something, for example, peo-
ple's behaviour or their opinions.

Examples :

— This chapter includes a brief survey of the more commonly
used drugs.

— Make a general survey of the situation before you make a
decision on the matter.

2) A survey is an examination of an area of land in order to
measure it and to make a map of it .

Examples :

— They took preliminary surveys and then started drilling.

— The team has started a survey of the east coast.

survey v.

1) If yor survey something you look carefully at the whole of
it.

Examples :

— She stepped back and surveyed her work.

— The house has been surveyed.

2) If you survey a group of people, you find out about their opinions or behaviour, usually by asking them detailed questions.

Examples :

— Among ten of the peasants who were surveyed, non-farm work provided one third of their income.

— The government is going to survey population growth in the southern provinces.

3) To survey an area of land means to make an examination of it in order to measure it and make a map of it.

Examples :

— We had the land surveyed from the helicopter.

— They are planning to survey that railway again.

L3 beauty shops.

Does it refer to places where women are given beauty treatment? No . Here it refers to doggy beauty shops.

L5 unique adj.

1) Something that is unique is the only one of this kind.

Examples :

— This stamp is unique; all others like it have been lost or destroyed.

— His unique concern was his own comfort.

2) Something that is unique is very unusual and special; used especially of something you admire.

Examples :

— I am in a rather unique position, as my job is different

from anyone else 's.

— Her talent is quite unique.

LL5 — 8　It is possible that the Americans are unique in ... of their pets.

Possibly, no other people love their pets so much as the Americans, but some information shows that the English do not fall far behind in this respect.

L10　They certainly cost as much.

There is no doubt that pet foods are not cheaper than human foods. Or pet foods surely cost as much as human foods.

L12　alone adv.;　adj.

1)　without others

Example :

— I was alone in the house.

2)　only

Examples :

— You can't live on bread alone.

— Time alone will show who was right.

L12　to say nothing of ...

It means not to mention or without even considering. You say it when you add something which gives even more strength to the point you are making.

Examples :

— Hundreds of people badly in jured, to say nothing of damage to the buildings.

— There is no time to do all the work, to say nothing of the cost.

LL12 — 16　It is difficult not to feell ... to a dog or cat home.

I can not help thinking that it is a mistake not to use the