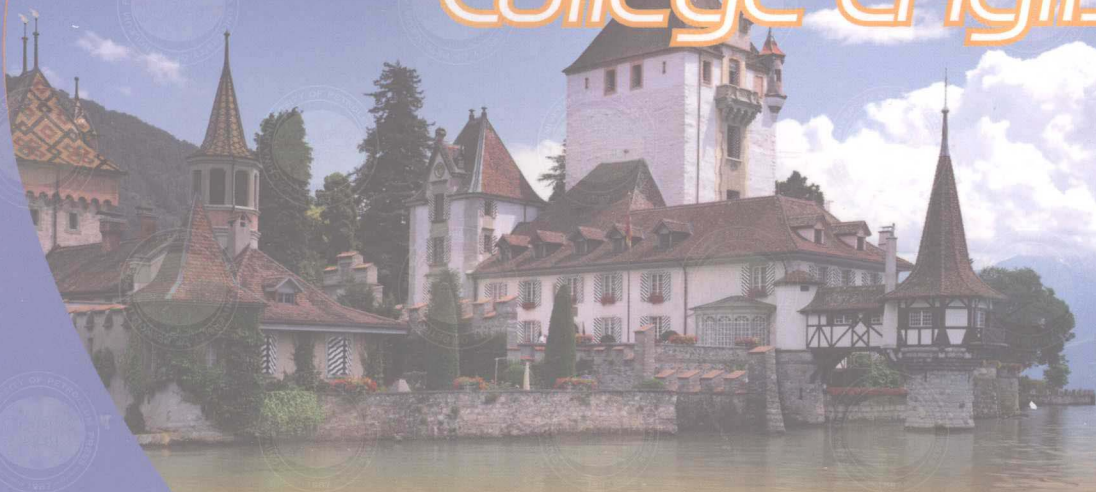




普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

山东省高职高专统编通用英语教材

New Times College English



○ 总主编 臧金兰 栾述文 柳青军

新时代 大学英语

1

教师用书

第二版

主编 臧金兰 马茂祥



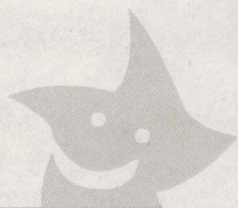
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Preface

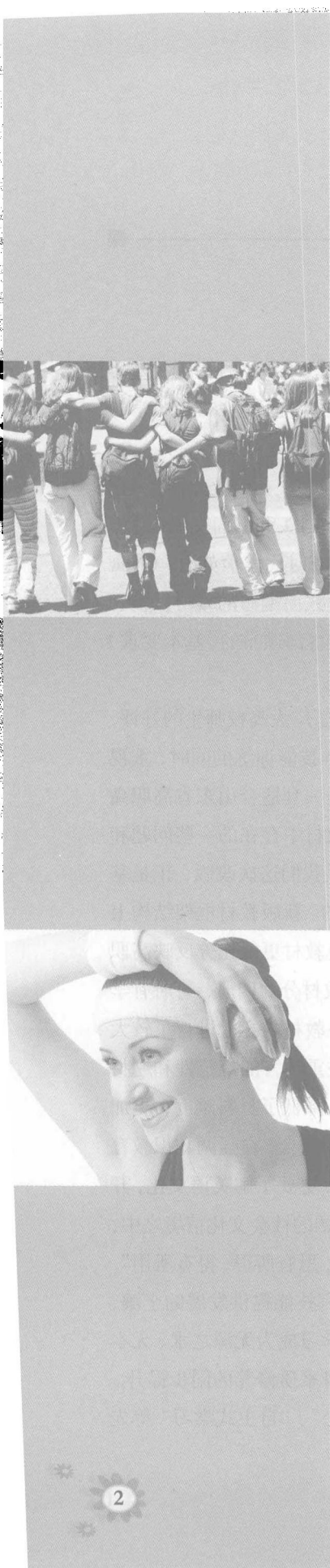
前言

教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)指出,高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程经过180~220学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。《新时代大学英语》(New Times College English)是一套按照主题教学模式而编写的教材。整套教材的听力、词汇和阅读等项目均依据国家教育部颁布的《基本要求》的各项规定及量化指标编写。

在过去几年的使用过程中,该套教材得到了广大高校师生的好评,认为本套教材在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时,重视了培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力,是一套适合山东省高职高专教学实际情况的好教材。与此同时,针对教材中存在的一些问题和不足,使用者们也提出了一些建设性的意见。我们这次改版,正是基于这些反馈意见以及更广泛深入的调研展开的。新版教材框架结构上变化并不大,而是吸取了英语教学的经验,使教材更能充分反映高职高专学生学习英语的特殊规律和要求。新版教材分为四册,每册有学生用书、教师用书和学习指导与同步测试。在教材内容上进行了较大调整。紧跟时代步伐,贴近大学生的生活,注重语言的规范性和题材的广泛性。增强了知识性、趣味性和实用性,降低了材料难度,更加注意结构主义的知识观和交际主义的交际观的融合,在强调知识教育的同时,又突出文化教育,不仅学习语言知识,更要了解英语文化,开拓学习者的跨文化交际视野,让学生置身于广阔的社会文化情境之中,养成用英语进行思维的习惯,做到“学有所思,思有所得,得有所用”,从而使学生既掌握语言的基本技能,又为语言技能提供发展的土壤,两者的有机结合可以很大程度上避免使语言学习成为无源之水、无本之木,促进了学习者英语综合运用能力和自身素质修养的同步提升。

本次改版我们充分贯彻了“以学生为中心”、“自主式学习”等先





进的教学理念，强调在语言学习过程中情感和态度的重要性，注重开发学习者的自我潜能，在教学环节设计上注意充分调动学习者主动参与的积极性。《新时代大学英语》在课堂教学活动和课下练习活动的设计和安排等方面为教师和学生提供了较为广阔的空间，教师和学生都可以根据各自的情况和面对的教学条件选择恰当的教材起点、教学模式和学习模式。

学生用书第一册包括读写和听说两部分，分别有 10 个单元。

读写部分 每个单元有一个主题，含同一主题的课文两篇（正副课文各一篇）。每单元由 Part I Learn to Communicate; Part II Text; Part III Grammar; Part IV Fast Reading; Part V After-class Reading 和相关练习组成。分别介绍如下：

Part I Learn to Communicate 给出了与单元主题相关的几个话题，通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动，了解本单元主题知识，激发学习兴趣，导入课文的学习。

Part II Text 由课文、词表、注释和练习四部分组成。练习主要包括课文理解、词汇、结构等几方面。

Part III Grammar 分 10 个专题，主要讲述重难点的语法知识，并附有一定数量的练习，巩固所学到的知识。

Part IV Fast Reading 为限时阅读，是提高学生快速阅读能力的有效手段。

Part V After-class Reading 由课后阅读文章、词表和练习组成，进一步扩大词汇量和知识面，加深对主题语言的理解和把握。

通过各部分多种形式的练习，大力盘活中学所学习的词汇、语法，消化并提升，使之成为语言交际的实际技能。

听说部分 每单元围绕一个主题，旨在培养和提高学生的口头语言交际能力，主要包括下面几个部分：

Part A Listen and Repeat

Part B Listen, Repeat and Write

Part C Understand the statements

Part D Listen and Write

Part E Conversational Practice

Fun Time English Song, Movie


教师用书每单元由 6 部分组成：（1）Background Information（背景

信息); (2) Brief Introduction (课文概要); (3) Text Structure Analysis (课文结构分析); (4) Language Points (语言点讲解); (5) Key to Exercises (练习答案); (6) Chinese Version (课文译文)。书后附有 Script and Key (听力原文和答案) 及与听力主题相关的注释。教师用书是与学生用书相应配套的教学指导用书, 从目前教学实际出发, 为教师提供了丰富翔实的教学资源, 最大程度减轻了教师的备课工作量, 具有较强的实用性。

为方便教学和学习者自学使用, 教材学习光盘与课本相配套。光盘界面设计亲切美观, 条理清晰, 其内容包含了学生用书和教师用书所有相关项目, 提供了发音规范、语速适中的单词和课文录音, 而且对《基本要求》中的大多数核心词汇进行了更为详细的讲解。光盘中还提供了若干英语原版电影的片断和英文歌曲, 使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中感受纯正地道的英语。新版教材还专为教师制作了 PowerPoint 格式课件。电子教案的制作凝聚了几十位一线具有丰富教学经验的教师的智慧, 图文并茂, 内容丰富, 为使用本教材的一线教师提供了强有力的教学支撑, 同时也大大拓展了教师授课的视野、开阔了思路。多媒体学习光盘运用先进的科学技术, 将英语的听、说、读、写、译等各项综合技能有机地融合为一体, 实现人机互动, 为本教材搭建了一个比较完整的、多元的、立体化的英语学习平台, 从而更好地达到个性化、自主式学习的目的。

本教材是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上, 根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和高职高专英语的实际情况编写的。读写部分第一册起点为 1 600 词, 课文长度一般在 450 词左右, 第二册的起点为 2 000 词, 课文长度一般在 550 词左右, 第三册的起点为 2 500 词, 课文长度一般在 650 词左右。第四册的难度略有提高。通过四册课文的学习及各项综合练习, 词汇量可达到 4 000 词左右, 基本上涵盖了《基本要求》上的所有词汇。

本教材选材新颖, 课文绝大多数选自近几年出版的英美报刊书籍。题材多样, 涉及到人文、地理、社科、自然科学等方方面面, 所选文章具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和科学性。内容丰富、体系完整, 注重听、说、读、写、译等诸方面技能全面协调的发展, 循序渐进, 从易到难, 具有明显的梯度变化, 练习形式活泼多样, 突出实用性和可操作性, 能激发学生的学习兴趣, 体现新课程理念, 力求通过教材的



学习不仅使学生学到语言知识和技能,同时激发他们的心智,开阔视野,培养独立思考的精神、分析批判的能力、实事求是的态度和理性思维的习惯。

本套教材由多所高校几十位多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。全套书由臧金兰、栾述文、柳青军三位教授担纲总主编,并且分别担任第一、二、三册的主编。本册书由臧金兰、马茂祥主编,杨金蕊、张传强、冯潇任副主编,参加编写的还有栾述文、柳青军、隋志娟、刘艳芹、刘素媛、汤蒙、刘晓青、徐小雁、赵丽、潘荔霞等。臧金兰、马茂祥对本书内容进行了审阅、修改、统编和定稿。全书承蒙美籍专家Franz Hegmann博士审阅。

本教材是普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材,主要供高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程使用。本教材同时是山东省教育厅统编教材,是山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的配套教材。在本教材编写过程中得到了山东省教育厅的关心和大力支持,得到了同行专家的指导和帮助,对此我们深表谢忱。我们还要特别感谢本教材原版的参与者,感谢他们辛勤的付出,铸就良好的基础。同时,我们在编写过程中参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关网站的资料,在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2008年2月

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Unit 1 *College Life*

I Background Information

1 Education in the United States

The national system of formal education in the United States took shape in the 19th century. It differed from educational systems of other Western countries in three fundamental respects. First, Americans were more inclined to regard education as a solution to various social problems. Second, because they had this confidence in the power of education, Americans provided more years of schooling for a larger percentage of the population than other countries. Third, educational institutions were primarily run by local authorities rather than by federal ones.

Education in the United States is usually divided into four levels. These are early childhood, elementary, secondary, and higher education. School attendance is required in every state of the country, and in most states students must attend school until the age of 16.

The first level is early childhood education. Its main purpose is to prepare children for school.

The second level is elementary education. Education at this level is divided into six or eight grades, and children learn Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, Social Studies and Science. They also have Art, Music and Physical Education.

The third level is secondary education. It is for junior and senior high school students. Some students take courses to prepare themselves for college. Other students take technical or vocational courses that prepare them for jobs after they graduate from high school.

Higher education continues after high school. There are many kinds of institutions of higher education. Technical institutes offer two-year programs in electronics, engineering, business and other subjects. After two years at a junior college, students receive an associate degree and then they can continue at a four-year college.

2 Colleges and Universities

Colleges and universities are degree granting institutions of higher education. In the original sense of the word, a college was a group of students who gathered to share academic and residential facilities. Each college was a component part of a corporate body called a university. Today, especially in the United States, a college may be affiliated to a university or be independent. American undergraduates traditionally have been required to take general survey courses before they specialize in major areas of concentration; the undergraduate program generally is four years, and each year is split into two or three semesters. In contrast, European students begin their higher education with specialized studies because their general education is completed in secondary schools. In general, European universities have no prescribed courses, attendance requirements, or course grades. Students may attend lectures, but do their work directly with tutors who prepare them for examinations. Programs may be completed in two to six years.

3 Degrees

Students who pass the regular program of courses receive a bachelor's degree in arts, science, commerce, engineering, education, or any of several other fields. Bachelor's degrees in law and theology are granted to those possessing a bachelor's degree from a college. Graduates may continue their course of study for at least one more year for a master's degree. A master's thesis or project may be required for a degree. The university offers doctoral degrees and special certificates. Students may continue working for at least two years beyond the master's level toward the degree of doctor of philosophy, doctor of science, or other types of doctorate. In graduate school, seminars give advanced students opportunities to do research work and then to submit their findings for evaluation and criticism. The doctoral degree is conferred on the basis of courses, seminars, a dissertation, and written and oral examinations.

4 Topic-related Words and Expressions

lecturer(讲师): somebody who works as a teacher at a university or college and whose position is higher than that of an assistant and lower than that of a professor

associate professor(副教授): university teacher, member of a college or university faculty ranking typically above an assistant professor and below a professor

tenured professor(终身教授): a professor in the university whose position is permanent

vocational education(职业教育): instruction in skills necessary for persons who are preparing to enter the labor force or who need training

compulsory education(义务教育, 强制性教育): a course in the university which is required by regulations

visiting scholar(访问学者): person invited to teach in a college or university other than his own, often in another country, for a certain period, such as a term or year

correspondence university(函授大学): a university or college offering correspondence courses

Ivy League(常春藤联合会): an association of eight universities and colleges in the northeast United States, comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale

MBA(工商管理硕士): Master of Business Administration

MPA(公共管理硕士): Master of Public Administration

GRE(美国研究生入学考试): graduate record examination, standardized test required by most institutions of higher education in the United States for admission

TOEFL(托福考试): Test of English as a Foreign Language, a test of English for speakers of other languages that is an entrance requirement for study at a US university

IELTS(雅思考试): International English Language Testing System. There are two modules of the IELTS Test—academic (to study at an English-speaking university) and general (to immigrate to an English-speaking country).

academic degrees: bachelor(学士); **master**(硕士); **doctor**(博士)

college students: freshman(大学一年级学生); **sophomore**(大学二年级学生); **junior**(大学三年级学生); **senior**(大学四年级学生)

II Brief Introduction

Many freshmen are understandably worried as well as excited to study in a college or university. They will have to face many problems themselves: how to study efficiently and effectively; how to learn to deal with other people; how to live with roommates; how to get along with classmates, etc. The author of the text offers some advice that can help them succeed on campus.

III Text Structure Analysis

The text can be divided into two parts:

Part One (Para. 1~3): The author presents the problem he is going to solve: how to help the students become successful in a college or university.

Part Two (Para. 4 ~ 11): The author offers some advice on how to become successful in a college or university.

IV Language Points

- ★ 1. You're about to become a college freshman. (Para. 1, L. 1~2) 你将成为大一新生了。

freshman *n.* a first-year student in a college or university 大学一年级学生

词汇扩展:

sophomore *n.* 大学二年级学生, junior *n.* 大学三年级学生, senior *n.* 大学四年级学生

- ★ 2. Most students enter college expecting to leave with a bachelor's degree, but only half ever do. (Para. 2, L. 1~2) 大部分学生上大学都期望离校时获得学士学位,但仅有一半的学生能实现这一愿望。

bachelor *n.* 学士;未婚男子,独身汉

本科生毕业达到一定标准拿的学位为学士学位(Bachelor's degree),研究生毕业的学位是硕士学位(Master's degree),博士生毕业拿的学位为博士学位(Doctoral degree)。

- ★ 3. The others drop out. (Para. 2, L. 2) 其他的人中途退学。

drop out: to stop going (to school) before finishing the course of instruction; to stop doing something 辍学;放弃

Peter was coming with us to the theatre, but had to *drop out* at the last minute. 彼得原打算和我们一块去剧院看戏,但在最后一刻不得不放弃。

He *dropped out* of school when he was 16. 他16岁就辍学了。

- ★ 4. "Half of a college education has to come from the student," advises Fred Hangadon, former dean of admissions at Stanford University. (Para. 3, L. 1~2) “大学教育有一半要靠学生自己,”斯坦福大学前招生部主任弗雷德·翰戈顿告诫说。

admission *n.* entering or being allowed to enter a building, society, school, etc. 进入或获准进入某建筑物、社团、学校等

Admission to British universities depends on examination results.

英国大学入学以考试成绩为凭。

How does one gain *admission to* the Buckingham Palace?

怎样才能获准进入白金汉宫?

admit *v.*

- 1) to recognize or acknowledge sth. as true, often reluctantly 承认,供认,招认
(常为不情愿地)

The government *admitted* that nowadays, inflation was a serious issue in the social life. 政府承认通货膨胀是当今社会生活中的一大问题。

2) to allow sb. /sth. to enter 许可某人/某物进入

No one but ticket-holders was *admitted*. 只有持票者方可入内。

- ★ 5. College counselors, faculty advisers and one very successful student offer the following tips on how to get the most out of your college education. (Para. 4) 一些高校辅导员、指导教师及一名极为成功的学生, 对关于如何充分利用高校教育提出了以下建议。

Meaning: Those people offer some suggestions on how to get the most benefit from college education.

get sth. out of sth.: to benefit from; to enjoy something or think that something is useful 从……中受益, 利用

It was an interesting course but I'm not sure I *got* much *out of* it.

这门课很有意思, 但我不确定自己是否从中获益很多。

We should try to *get* the most *out of* the mutual benefit policy to promote our economic development. 我们应该尽力充分利用互惠政策来促进经济发展。

- ★ 6. The most successful students are those actively involved in their education, interacting with classmates and faculty and participating in activities. (Para. 5, L. 1~3) 最成功的学生是那些积极参与所受教育的学生, 他们与同学和教师交流, 参与各项活动。

Meaning: Those students are active in their studies... they communicate with their classmates and teachers; they take part in various activities; and they become the most successful ones.

be involved in: to take part in; cause (sb. or sth.) to be caught or mixed up (in trouble, etc.); to get (sb. or sth.) into a complicated or difficult condition 参与, 投入; 使陷入麻烦或困境

A good teacher tries to *involve* children *in* activities where they interact with each other. 好的老师努力让学生参与到互动活动中来。

They *are* deeply *involved in* debt. 他们现在债台高筑。

interact with: to communicate with; to react to 交流; 交往

Jackie's teacher says that she *interacts* well *with* the other children.

杰姬老师说杰姬和其他孩子交往得很好。

participate in: to take part in or become involved in (an activity) 参加

She never *participates in* any of our discussions, does she?

她从来不参加我们的任何讨论, 是不是?

- ★ 7. You become part of the college community, developing support groups that you can turn to for help. (Para. 5, L. 3~4) 你成为学校集体的一分子, 培养你可以寻求帮助的团体。

turn to: to get help from (someone) 求助于(某人); 翻到

You can always *turn to* me for help if you need it.

你需要帮助的时候总可以来找我。

Paul *turned to* drink to try to forget his problems at work.

保罗借酒浇愁,想忘掉工作中的问题。

Turn to page 655 for more information on this subject.

翻到第 655 页就可以知道有关这一论题的更多情况。

- ★ 8. In the first term, focus on adjusting to the academic demand. (Para. 5, L. 4~5)

在第一学期,着重于适应大学学习的要求。

adjust (to): *v.* to change (something) slightly to make it fit, work better, or be more suitable 调整……以适应……

Adjust the angle of your monitor so you can easily read it.

调整显示器的角度你就会读得舒服些。

You need time to *adjust to* a new situation. 你需要时间来适应新环境。

synonym: adapt

- ★ 9. rational (Para. 6, L. 1) *a.* having or exercising the ability to reason; of sound

mind, sane; consistent with or based on reason; logical 理智的;合理的

rational behavior 理智的行为

a *rational* suggestion 合理的建议

- ★ 10. priority (Para. 7, L. 2) *n.* precedence, especially established by order of importance

or urgency; something afforded or deserving prior attention 领先,优先;优先考虑的事

You must give this matter *priority*. 你必须优先处理此事。

- ★ 11. The newness of the situation and the range of decisions you'll face could leave you confused. (Para. 7, L. 2~3) 新的环境和将面对的诸多抉择会令你不知所措。

leave: to allow or cause (something) to stay in a particular place, position, or state 使……处于某种状态,常用于结构:leave sth. /sb. + 形容词或分词。

Her rudeness *left* us all *speechless*. 她的粗鲁让我们哑口无言。

He *left* the engine *running*. 他让马达转着。

Don't *leave* your homework *unfinished* tonight because you have no time to do it at all. 今晚不要完不成作业,因为明天你根本没时间来做作业。

range

n. group or series of similar things; selection or variety 成套或成系列的东西;种类

The drug is effective against a *range* of bacteria.

这种药品能有效对抗一系列的细菌。

v. to vary or extend between specified limits 在特定范围内变动或延伸

~ between A and B / from A to B 在 A 和 B 之间变化或变动

The conversation had *ranged* over a variety of topics, from sport to current affairs. 对话涉及很多领域,从体育运动到当今时事。

- ★ 12. essence (Para. 9, L. 6) *n.* the intrinsic or indispensable properties that serve to characterize or identify something; the most important ingredient; the