

新视点英语

NEW INSIGHT ENGLISH

主编：葛正利

教师
用书

2

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INSIGHT

ENGLISH

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

新视点英语 三

NEW INSIGHT ENGLISH

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北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视点英语 = New Insight English: 教师用书. 2 / 葛正利主编; 董淑芹副主编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 6

ISBN 978-7-5600-6715-5

I. 新… II. ①葛… ②董… III. 英语课—专业学校—教学参考资料 IV. G633.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 090159 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

选题策划: 赵东岳 周 静

项目负责: 赵东岳

责任编辑: 付分钗 徐 静

封面设计: 高 鹏

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京密云红光印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 9

版 次: 2007 年 6 月第 1 版 2007 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-6715-5

定 价: 11.90 元

* * *

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前言

本套教材是根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》、并参照目前普通初级中学所推行的英语课程标准编写的,其起点与普通初中英语教学相衔接,是中等职业学校英语教学基础阶段用书。

本套教材充分考虑目前中等职业学校的英语教学现状、特点和需求等多方面因素,旨在使学生在初中所学英语的基础上,继续扩大英语知识面,提高听、说、读、写、译的综合技能,体现素质教育,注重培养学生实际使用英语的能力,为将来学习专业英语、参加对口升学考试和从事未来的工作打下基础。

在教材的编写过程中,我们广泛听取了中等职业学校英语教学一线教师的意见,在贯彻中等职业学校英语教学基本要求的前提下,吸取了此前众多中等职业学校英语教材的长处,降低了难度,增加了趣味性和实用性。每个单元的各个组成部分极具弹性,教师在教学实践中,可根据不同水平、不同专业学生的需要,进行灵活处理。在教材内容的设置上,注重语言的规范性和应用性,尽量减少生僻词汇,使之更加适用于中等职业学校学生。

全套教材共四册,每册十个单元,每个单元的教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活相关的话题展开。每个单元包含 Warm-up, Listening & Speaking, Reading, Grammar 和 Writing 五个模块。

教师用书的模块分别与《新视点英语》的模块相对应,每个模块包括教学目的、教学要求、教学建议、练习(或参考)答案等几部分,为教师教学提供了较为详细的指导和建议。另外,听力部分还提供了听力原文;阅读部分还提供了课文注释和参考译文,可供教师教学时参考。

本套教材的编写成员有:葛正利(河北化工医药职业技术学院)、周正达(石家庄市职业教育中心)、张忠良(河北农业工程学校)、董淑芹(邯郸市第二财经学校)、朱金玲(保定市职业教育中心)、陈洁(石家庄市职业教育中心)。

本书为教师用书第二册,由葛正利任主编,董淑芹任副主编。

在教材的编写过程中得到美籍教师 Chris Bentsen 和加拿大籍教师 Lee Riekman 的指导与帮助,在此深表谢意。

编者

2007年3月

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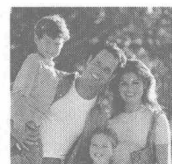


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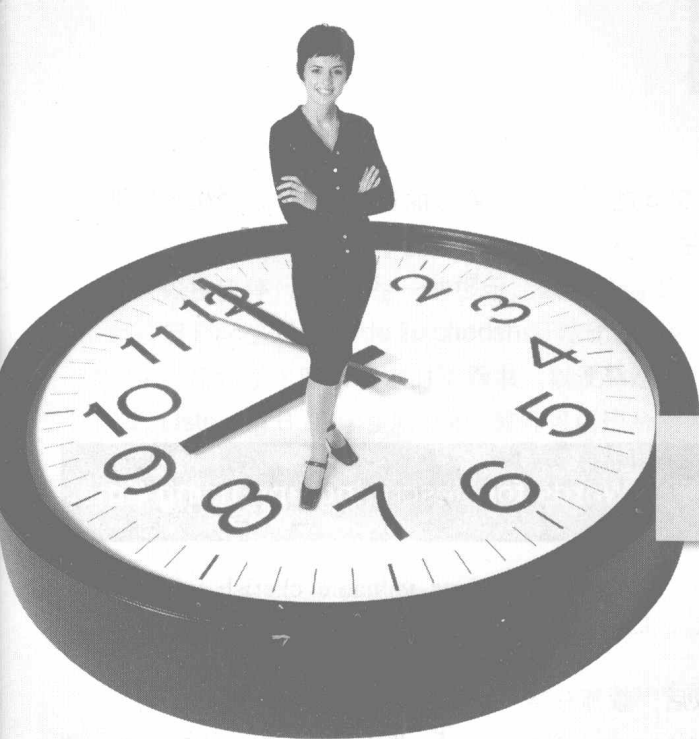
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Unit 1

Time



Warm-up

教学目的:

1. 通过学习 Warm-up A, 使学生复习一些表示时间及其珍贵性的词。
2. 通过回答 Warm-up B 的 5 个问题, 提高学生回答有关时间的问题的能力, 为学习 Listening & Speaking 和 Reading 打下基础。

教学要求:

1. Warm-up A: 要求学生能够将 10 个单词和短语准确填入相应的两个方格内, 并能准确地读出全部单词和短语。
2. Warm-up B: 要求学生完整地回答 1—4 题, 基本表达清楚第 5 题的答案。

教学建议:

1. Warm-up A: 在学生开始做 Warm-up 之前, 教师可以领读, 同时用英语做简单的解释, 这样既解释了生词, 又训练了学生的听力, 如: precious: very dear, of great value or price; cherish: treasure, hold dear; decade: a period of ten years; second: Here it doesn't mean the next to the first, it is one sixtieth of a minute.
2. Warm-up B: 前两个问题较简单, 教师直接提问, 学生回答即可。第 3 题的前半部分, 学生的答案应该是 No, 教师可根据参考答案引导学生回答 why not。教师可举例引出 killing time 的意思, 如: Sunday afternoon, I had nothing to do. I watched TV to kill

time. 让学生猜 killing time 的意思。第 5 题, 学生的答案可能各种各样。让学生大胆地说, 然后教师总结, 表扬回答得好的学生。

参考答案:

1. Warm-up A

Words for the length of time	Words for describing and using time
day, century, week, decade, second	money, precious, valuable, cherish, waste

2. Warm-up B: 学生讨论或回答问题以后, 教师总结, 以下答案供参考:

第 3 题: No. Doing physical exercises can keep you fit. If you are healthier, you will work and study more efficiently.

第 4 题: Killing time means doing something useless to pass the time. In fact, killing time is similar to wasting time.

第 5 题: I'll listen to the teacher carefully in class. I won't talk with others about useless matters. I won't play computer games any more. I'll carefully arrange my time.



Listening & Speaking

Listening

教学目的:

1. 让学生基本能听懂 Listening A 的 10 个句子, 熟悉人们对珍惜时间的一些表达方式, 为下一步学习课文打下基础。
2. 通过 Listening B 的对话, 使学生提高听懂有关珍惜时间会话的能力, 从而更加珍惜时间。

教学要求:

1. Listening A: 学生听两遍录音后应基本能听懂 10 个句子, 并把 10 个句子中所缺的单词正确地写出来。
2. Listening B: 学生听 2 遍录音后基本能听懂对话内容, 并正确完成选择填空。

教学建议:

1. Listening A: 由于学生刚度过寒假, 学生的听力水平可能会下降, 教师播放录音时, 可以按暂停, 或给学生一些提示。因为单词都是学生熟悉的, 所以, 不必把答案写在黑板上。但是学生对 **suicide** 和 **cherish** 可能比较生疏, 教师应提前解释。

建议学生听第一遍时不看书, 以便熟悉本书录音的语音、语调, 锻炼学生的听力。

2. Listening B: 在学生听之前, 教师可以把对话中的生词先解释一下, 如: **diamond** (钻石), **proverb** (谚语), **to some extent** (在某种程度上)。对话 2 和对话 4 本身并不难, 但是如果学生不认真考虑就容易选错答案, 教师可以在学生选答案时给予提示。

听力原文及参考答案:

A Listen to the following sentences and fill in the missing word in each sentence. (The key has been underlined.)

1. Time is more precious than money.
2. I sleep eight hours every day.
3. Do you have any way to find your lost time?
4. To kill time is a form of suicide.
5. I won't play computer games any more. It's a waste of time.
6. Saving time is saving life.
7. No time is better than the present.
8. Never leave today's work for tomorrow.
9. Old people cherish their time better than children do.
10. To work hard is the best way to save time.

B Complete each sentence with one of the three choices given below after you listen to each dialog.

1. W: What is the most precious thing in the world?

M: Gold, I think.

W: No. You are wrong.

M: Diamonds then?

W: No. Time is the most precious.

答案: C

2. W: How much time does it take you to do your homework every day?

M: About four hours.

W: Why does it take you so much time? Is it very difficult?

M: No, it's not difficult. But too many teachers assign us homework.

答案: B

3. W: What did you do last weekend?

M: I played computer games.

W: How many hours did you play them?

M: Two days, the whole weekend.

答案: A

4. W: What time did you get up this morning?

M: I got up at about nine o'clock.

W: Why did you get up so late?

M: I stayed up very late last night. I went to bed at two o'clock in the morning.

W: What were you doing?

M: I was preparing my lessons for the final examination.

答案: C

5. W: What does the proverb "No time is better than the present" mean?

M: It tells people to cherish time and to do what they need to do right away.

W: So is it the same as the proverb "Time is money"?

M: Eh, they are a little similar to each other to some extent.

答案: B

Speaking

教学目的:

在两个对话的学习过程中, 学生可以谈谈自己没有好好利用时间的种种表现并讨论合理安排时间的方法和措施。在提高学生英语口语表达能力的同时, 也使学生意识到时间的宝贵和合理利用时间的重要性。

教学要求:

1. 教师领读以后, 学生基本可以将两个对话正确朗读下来。
2. 通过学习两个对话, 学生能描述自己对时间的利用, 能针对各种浪费时间的现象提供一些建议, 并就给出的参考建议进行简单的阐述和说明。

教学建议:

1. 教师可以先问学生一些问题来引入对话的主题。如: How many hours do you sleep every day? How many hours do you enjoy yourself by listening to the music/chatting online/doing sports/watching TV...? How many hours do you study at school? How many hours do you really study at school?
2. 教师可以先慢读一遍两个对话, 然后让学生自己朗读, 最后教师再讲解、领读。重点解释以下内容: have been troubled by..., a mass of things undone, deal with, make use of, have (no) time to do 等。
3. 练习以学生为主。做练习 A 时, 两人一组, 分别描述自己的问题。之后全班其他同学补充, 并讨论, 提出一些切实可行的解决办法, 在全班范围内掀起一个讨论的小高潮。练习 B 要求全班同学集思广益, 尽可能多地提出合理化建议, 教师将学生的建议写在黑板上, 让同学们根据自己的情况选择适合自己的办法。



Reading

Comprehensive Reading

教学目的:

通过本课的学习, 使学生掌握相关的词汇、短语和句型, 同时使学生进一步了解时间的宝贵, 并在今后的学习、生活中更加珍惜时间。

教学要求:

使学生完全理解课文, 教师讲完课文以后, 学生应能在不看书的情况下听懂教师朗读的课文或课文录音。掌握下面的单词和短语:

Words	Useful expressions
<i>Nouns:</i> suicide, disposal, knowledge <i>Verbs:</i> spend, continue, deduct <i>Adjectives:</i> precious, brief, valuable	more...than..., sum total, a form of, at one's disposal, watch over, allow sb. to do sth., in all, slip away, make full use of, in fact

教学建议:

这部分是精讲材料, 应当精讲精练。建议: (1) 让学生课前预习单词, 上课提问, 然后简单讲解。(2) 讲解课文之前先让学生听录音, 这样既训练了学生的听力, 又能使学生熟悉课文。(3) 着重分析难句和含有本课要讲的单词和短语的句子。(4) 分析讲解以后, 由教师带头简述课文, 然后由学生试述。试述的方法有多种, 可以在黑板上写出主要句子提示, 根据提示复述课文。

以上所述是比较传统的教学方法, 教师可以根据学生的实际水平, 采取不同的处理方法。

课文注释:

1. In fact, time is more precious than money. 事实上, 时间比金钱更宝贵。

➤ more...than... (比……更……) 是比较级用法, more 代表形容词或副词的比较级, 句中 more precious 是 precious 的比较级。

e.g. Our room is bigger than yours. 我们的房间比你们的大。

This problem is more difficult than that one. 这个问题比那个问题更难。

Women are more patient with small children than men. 对待儿童女人比男人更有耐心。

➤ precious *adj.*

(1) 贵重的; 宝贵的

e.g. Gold is a kind of precious metals. 黄金是一种贵重金属。

(2) 珍贵的, 可爱的

e.g. Every child is precious to its parents. 每个小孩都是父母的宝贝。

2. However, when time is gone, it will never come back. 然而, 时间一去不复返。

➤ gone *adj.* 丢失的, 不存在的

e.g. When I came into the room, I found my book gone. 我走进屋时发现我的书不见了。

The days when people died of hunger are gone. 人们死于饥饿的日子一去不复返了。

3. To kill time is a form of suicide. 浪费时间是一种自杀。

➤ kill time 消磨时光; 浪费时间

e.g. You are always playing computer games. In fact, you are killing time. 你总是玩电脑游戏, 事实上, 你是在浪费时间。

> a form of 一种……; ……的一种形式

e.g. Dance is a form of art. 舞蹈是一种艺术。

In my opinion, the silence now is a form of dissatisfaction. 在我看来, 现在的沉默是不满的表现。

4. ...some in watching over the sickbeds of our nearest and dearest relatives... ……陪床
看护最亲近的人又花去几年……

> watch over 守卫或保护; 留心; 注视

e.g. Could you watch over my clothes while I have a swim? 我游泳时你看着点我的衣服, 好吗?

5. Now if all these years were to be deducted, we shall find about 20 or 30 years at our disposal for active work. 如果把这些年月扣除, 我们会发现, 可供我们自主支配的时间只有大约二三十年。

> deduct v. 扣除; 减除

e.g. deduct the tax from the paycheck 从薪金中扣除税款

6. ...for those are the periods when we can acquire knowledge and develop our capacities. 因为这个时期是我们能够获取知识并培养能力的时期。

> when 引导定语从句, 修饰前面的 periods。

> acquire knowledge 获取知识

> develop capacities 培养能力

> capacity n. 容纳力; (生产、体会、理解或学习的) 能力

e.g. The hall has a seating capacity of 500. 大堂能容纳 500 人。

He has a mind of great capacity. 他的理解力非常强。

7. If we allow these morning hours of life to slip away, we shall never be able to recoup the loss. 如果我们让人生早期宝贵的年华流失, 我们将永远也不能补偿这种损失。

> allow v.

(1) 允许; 许可 (allow sb./sth. to do sth. 允许某人 / 某事物做某事)

e.g. Please allow me to carry your bag. 请让我帮你拿包。

Time doesn't allow you to hesitate. 时间不允许你犹豫。

(2) 给, 让……得到; 同意给予

e.g. How much money does your father allow you for books? 你父亲给你多少钱买书?

We can allow 95 percent for cash payment. 付现款我们可以打九五折。

8. Wasting time means wasting our valuable life. 浪费时间等于浪费宝贵的生命。

> valuable adj. 有很大价值的; 贵重的; 很有用的

e.g. What he found is valuable to society. 他的发现对社会很有价值。

9. We should make full use of our time to fulfill what is useful to us, and remember what Ben Franklin said "Never leave that until tomorrow, which you can do today". 我们应该充分利用时间去完成对我们有益的事情。记住本·富兰克林说过的话：“今天的事情今天做，莫待明天去完成。”

➤ fulfill v. 履行，做

e.g. Visiting Disneyland has fulfilled a boyhood dream. 到迪斯尼乐园参观实现了童年的梦想。

参考译文：

时间的价值

正如一流行谚语所说：“时间就是金钱。”事实上，时间比金钱更宝贵。当金钱被消费后，还可以再挣回来，然而时间一去不复返。浪费时间是一种自杀。随着现代生活节奏的不断加快，由我们支配的时间相当有限。

我们的生命是我们度过的每一天每一小时的时间总和，它是一个总共大约七八十年的短暂时期。但是几乎有三分之一的时间在睡眠中度过，吃饭又花去几年，出去游玩又花去几年，自我消遣又花去几年，陪床看护最亲近的人又花去几年……，现在如果把这些年月扣除，那么我们会发现，可供我们自主支配的时间只有大约二三十年。

时间是宝贵的，而童年和青年时期比我们在世的其他时期更加宝贵，因为这个时期是我们能够获取知识并培养能力的时期。如果我们让人生早期宝贵的年华流失，我们将永远也不能补偿这种损失。

浪费时间等于浪费宝贵的生命。我们应该充分利用时光去完成有益的事情。记住本·富兰克林说过的话：“今天的事情今天做，莫待明天去完成。”

参考答案：

- I. 1. recoup 2. precious 3. relatives 4. acquire
5. sum total 6. limited 7. at his disposal 8. make use of
- II. 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. B
- III. 1. sum total 2. kill time 3. a form of water
4. Three-fifths of the students 5. at his disposal 6. much more precious
- IV. 1. The boss doesn't allow me to use the telephone.
2. He is so busy that he almost has no time at his disposal. (He is too busy to have time at his disposal.)
3. They spent some ten years on the experiment. (They spent some ten years doing the experiment.)

4. The children are still young. We parents should watch over them.

5. We should make full use of the old machines.

6. Mother's gift was not valuable, but it's very precious to me.

Reading for Enjoyment

教学目的:

通过学习 Reading for Enjoyment, 学生应该掌握相关的词汇、短语和句型, 提高阅读速度, 并能增加学习英语的兴趣, 扩大知识面, 增强时间观念。

教学要求:

Reading for Enjoyment 为理解性阅读材料, 要求学生提前预习新的单词和短语, 能在 4—5 分钟内快速阅读并理解课文, 能复述主要情节。如作为精讲, 学生应掌握下面的单词和短语:

Words	Useful expressions
precious, limited, brief, relative, existence	in all, make use of, at one's disposal, allow... to

教学建议:

A. 本课文章难易适中, 易于自学, 教育性强。建议教师提出下列问题:

1. Do you know the importance of time?

2. Can time be earned back?

3. How should you make use of time?

让学生带着问题读一遍课文, 然后把主要词语写在黑板上, 给学生提示, 把课文复述一遍并完成课后练习。

B. 对教学要求中的单词和短语及相关的语言点作必要的讲解。

课文注释:

1. One day, several physicists drove to Einstein's house. 一天, 几位物理学家驾车去爱因斯坦家。

➤ drive to 驱车去

e.g. Dad will drive to the airport. 爸爸将开车去机场。

2. But Einstein was writing scientific paper earnestly in his study. 但是, 爱因斯坦正在书房认真地写科学论文。

➤ study *n.* 学习; 书房

e.g. He will finish his studies next year. 明年他将完成学业。

In his study are a great number of books. 他的书房存有大量书籍。

3. The physicists were ashamed and withdrew from Einstein's study quietly. 物理学家们惭愧地从爱因斯坦的书房悄悄退了出来。

➤ ashamed *adj.* 羞愧的; 感到害臊的; 耻于……的; 不好意思……的

e.g. Are you ashamed for having lied? 你撒了谎感到害臊吗?

He is always ashamed to ask for help. 他总是耻于求人。

4. He spent all the time on natural mystic exploration. 他把时间都花在探索自然奥秘上了。

➤ spend... on sth./in doing sth. 把……花费在……

e.g. More and more students spend their time on the Internet. 越来越多的学生把时间花费在互联网上。

He spent about one-third of his salary in drinking. 他把 1/3 的薪水花在了喝酒上。

5. One day, Einstein in a broad-brimmed hat, wandered about slowly and aimlessly on a bridge in a fine rain. 一天, 爱因斯坦戴着宽边帽子, 在细雨中毫无目的地在桥上缓慢地踱步。

➤ wander about/around 漫步; 徘徊

e.g. He enjoys wandering about a strange town. 他喜欢逛陌生的小镇。

We wandered around for hours looking for the house. 我们为找那所房子转了半天。

➤ fine *adj.* 细小的; 纤细的

➤ in a fine rain 在细雨中

6. With a pen in his hand, he was thinking over deeply, and writing something on a slip of paper from time to time. 他手里拿着笔, 时而凝神思索, 时而在纸片上写些什么。

➤ think over/about 仔细考虑

e.g. I need think seriously about their offer. 我要好好考虑他们的提议。

➤ from time to time 有时; 间或

e.g. He wrote to me from time to time. 他偶尔给我写信。

7. Regarding the rain, he did not feel it at all. 他似乎根本没有感觉到细雨的存在。

➤ regarding *prep.* 关于

e.g. I wrote a letter regarding my daughter's school examinations. 我写了一封关于我女儿学校考试的信。

8. "Hi, Doctor!" a friend of his passing by asked curiously... "你好, 博士!" 一位路过的朋友好奇地问……

➤ passing by (经过) 在此处是现在分词短语作定语。