

新世纪大学英语系列教材

总主编 秦秀白

综合教程

ZOOMING IN:
AN INTEGRATED ENGLISH COURSE

教师手册

Teacher's Manual

1

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(按拼音排序)

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2004年1月,教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,将大学英语的教学目标确定为“培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力,使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”,提出了分层次(即“一般要求”、“较高要求”和“更高要求”)和分类指导的教学要求。与此同时,教育部在全国180所院校开展多媒体网络教学的试点,推广具有个性化学习特征的多媒体网络教学系统,并于2005年2月颁布了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,2007年7月又下发了修订后的《大学英语课程教学要求》。这些举措进一步推动了我国高校大学英语教学全方位的改革和教学质量的全面提升。新世纪的教学改革呼唤新的教材不断诞生。这既是时代的召唤,也是历史的必然。

正是在这样的时代背景下,上海外语教育出版社于2004年初组织全国数十所高校启动了“新世纪大学英语系列教材”建设项目。项目开始之初,外教社以书面问卷、个别访谈和集体座谈等形式在全国数十所高校中进行了广泛的调查研究,并请专家对编写方案进行了多次论证。在上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长的直接领导和筹划下,经过三年多的努力,我们编写了这套“新世纪大学英语系列教材”,力图为新世纪形势下的我国大学英语教材建设作出新的尝试和努力。

在编写过程中,我们力求体现以下一些编写理念和特色:

(一)坚持人本主义教育观。在确立“新世纪大学英语系列教材”的指导思想时,我们强调教学过程的人的因素,强调“以学生为中心”,重视开发学习者的自我潜能,注重“情感”和“态度”在学习活动中的作用和力量,力图使学生成为“自我实现者”。与此同时,我们认为,教师必须在课堂内外发挥指导作用,指导学生学会学习。

(二)尊重外语教学的普遍规律和在国内学习英语的客观条件,充分考虑“人”、“语言”和“社会”之间存在的互为依存、互动互促、密不可分的关系,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景之中,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,从而不再感到英语是身外之物,实现英语综合运用能力和学习者人格、素质的同步提升。

(三)立足国情,博采众长,充分吸收我国外语教学长期积累下来的宝贵经验和行之有效的教学方法,全面而辩证地审视国外盛行的教学理念,汲取其精髓和内涵,兼收并蓄地注入我们的教学理念中,确保教材具有更好的系统性、科学性、完整性、针对性和实用性。

(四)全面落实《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的教学原则、教学内容和所倡导的教学方法,确保“分层次教学”和“分类指导”的落实,让不同地区、不同群体、不同层次乃至不同时期的学习者各尽其能、各取所需地选用学习资源。为此,系列教材的主干教程共分8册,旨在实现“一般要求”(1-4册)、“较高要求”(3-6册)和“更高要求”(5-8册)的学习目标。不同类别的学校可根据各自的情况从中选择各自的教学起点。

(五)为了体现人本主义的教育观并贯彻“个性化学习”、“自主式学习”、“合作学习”等先进学习理念,“新世纪大学英语系列教材”在课堂教学活动和课后学习活动的设计和安排等方面为教师和学生都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，实现《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的教学模式的改变，即从“以教师为中心、单纯传授语言知识与技能的教学模式”向“以学生为中心、既传授一般的语言知识与技能，更注重培养语言运用能力和自主学习能力的教学模式”的转变。

(六)在教学内容的安排上，本系列教材讲求科学性和系统性；在培养学生英语综合运用能力方面，本系列教材注重听说训练，强调听、说、读、写、译等诸方面技能协调而全面的发展；在练习设计上，本系列教材突出实用性、新颖性和可操作性。

(七)为适应我国新形势下我国高校英语教育的需求，“新世纪大学英语系列教材”增加了诸如“经贸类”和“文化类”的选修课教程。这些用英文撰写的选修课教程旨在拓宽学生的相关专业知识，进一步提高学生的英语思维能力和听、说、读、写、译诸方面的语言应用技能。

“新世纪大学英语系列教材”由《综合教程》、《阅读教程》、《视听说教程》、《写作教程》、《快速阅读》和选修课系列教程等部分组成。除《快速阅读》外，各教程均配有教师手册。《综合教程》和《视听说教程》还配有学习光盘和电子教案；《快速阅读》配有学习光盘。各教程虽自成体系，但理念相通、联系密切、相得益彰，为学生和教师提供了比较完整的、多元的、立体化的英语教学平台。

“新世纪大学英语系列教材”各教程及主编如下：

教材名称	主编
综合教程	秦秀白 华南理工大学
阅读教程	黄源深 上海对外贸易学院
视听说教程	杨惠中 上海交通大学
写作教程	刘海平 南京大学
快速阅读	束定芳 上海外国语大学
经贸类选修课教程	黄震华 对外经济贸易大学
文化类选修课教程	石坚 四川大学

新世纪呼唤新教材，新教材体现新理念。和外语界的众多前辈一样，我们在特定的历史条件下做了一件我们认为有意义的工作。我们培育的这棵新苗需要更多园丁的抚育和护理。我们期待着她的成长、壮大、开花、结果。

秦秀白

《综合教程》(*Zooming In: An Integrated English Course*)是“新世纪大学英语系列教材”中的主干教程,是根据教育部高等教育司颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》编写的。本教程共分四册,供大学英语教学基础阶段使用,旨在培养和提高学生的“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”、“译”诸方面的基本技能,协同《视听说教程》、《阅读教程》、《快速阅读》和《写作教程》全面实现《课程要求》规定的“一般要求”的教学目标。

在编写过程中,我们力求突出以下一些特色:

1. 立足国情,博采众长,充分吸收中国人长期积累的学习英语的有效方法,认真借鉴国外的教学理论和经验;全面落实《大学英语课程教学要求》提出的教学原则、教学内容和所倡导的教学方法。
2. 坚持人本主义教育观,重视开发学习者的“自我潜能”,注重“情感”和“态度”在学习活动中的作用,鼓励学生开展课堂内外的自主学习活动,帮助学生成为“自我实现者”。
3. 英语综合运用能力的培养应该建立在语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和跨文化交际意识等诸方面的整体发展基础上;交际能力的习得应该与学习者的人格发展有机地结合起来。为此,我们从选材到教学环节的设计都坚持“聚焦于学习者”(zooming in on the learner)和“聚焦于文本”(zooming in on the text)的理念,力图使学生做到“学有所思”、“思有所得”、“得有所用”,通过全身心的体验轻松而快乐地学习和掌握英语。
4. 在课堂教学活动和课后学习活动的设计和安排等方面,力求为教师和学生提供较为开阔的自主空间,让教师和学生都能根据各自的情况和已有的教学条件选择适合自己需要的教学模式和学习风格。

《综合教程》(学生用书)各册均配有“学习光盘”(Learner's CD)、“教师手册”(Teacher's Manual)和“电子教案”(Electronic Teaching Portfolio)。

鉴于教育部颁发的《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》(2003)仍处于实验和推广阶段,我们在确定第一册的起点时,既参照了该新课程标准,也参照了原《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲(实验修改版)》(2000)。

本教程的编写工作从一开始就得到了黄源深教授(上海对外贸易学院)、杨惠中教授(上海交通大学)、刘海平教授(南京大学)、石坚教授(四川大学)、黄震华教授(对外经济贸易大学)、束定芳教授(上海外国语大学)和郭杰克教授(华南理工大学)等多位英语教育界资深专家的关心与指导。英籍专家Anthony Ward先生对教程的文字做了精心的润饰。上海外语教育出版社庄智象社长、孙玉副总编、策划室主任谢宇、责任编辑梁泉胜等同志为教程的出版做了大量而细致的工作。在此,我们对他们表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者的水平和经验有限,教材中的不足之处在所难免,恳切希望广大师生和读者不吝赐教,以便我们进一步修订和完善。

编者

I. General Guidelines

1. *Zooming In: An Integrated English Course*, compiled in strict accordance with the *College English Curriculum Requirements*, is a new set of college English textbooks targeting at non-English majors. It aims to help learners attain the "Basic Requirements" in coordination with its companion course books such as *Learning to Read: An English Reading Course*, *Learning to Speak: An English Video Course*, *Reading Faster*, and *Writing as Communication*. For details about the Basic Requirements, please refer to *College English Curriculum Requirements*.
2. Each of the four books consists of 8 theme-based units. Each unit is expected to be covered in 4–5 class periods (about 200 to 250 minutes). The *Learner's CD* is an integrated part of the *Student's Book*. Students are expected to make full use of it and work towards becoming autonomous learners. Close attention should be paid to its additional components that are not included in the *Student's Book*.
3. Classroom teaching focuses on Text A. A thorough analysis of the text is recommended. Students are expected to read Text B and finish all the tasks on their own with the help of the *Learner's CD*.
4. Classroom activities should be well integrated with students' individualized and autonomous learning, and group work should be fully emphasized. For this purpose, it is strongly suggested that 1) online supervision and conferencing or face-to-face tutorials be arranged with students on a regular basis; and 2) students be assigned into study groups at the beginning of the semester so that they may organize group study on their own before or after class.
5. Evaluation is a key component in College English teaching. It is suggested that both formative assessment and summative assessment be carried out in accordance with the *College English Curriculum Requirements*. The two practice tests provided in each of the four books may serve as a guide for teachers to administer their own tests in accordance with the requirements of CET 4.
6. Teachers are encouraged to make use of the *Electronic Teaching Portfolio* and other resources available to suit their particular needs in the process of teaching.

II. Teaching Suggestions

Get Started

1. This section serves as a warm-up to activate students' existing knowledge and to encourage them to share their personal experiences or opinions on the theme of the unit. The following steps may be taken:
 - 1) Choose a group member to lead the discussion.
 - 2) Ask all group members to take notes on what others say.
 - 3) Ask one or two students to report their discussion to the whole class.
2. The theme-related quotes in each unit are meant to give students some insights into the theme under discussion. The following steps may be followed:

- 1) Go through the quotes in class, ask students to interpret the meaning of the quotes and then state if they accept the ideas expressed in the quotes.
- 2) A brief introduction about the quoted celebrities may be given if necessary.
- 3) Ask students which quote they like best and why.
3. Recommended time allotment: 15–20 minutes.

Listen and Respond

1. Go over the new words and phrases listed in the box to check if most of them are new to students. For students at a higher proficiency level, the list of new words and phrases may be skipped.
2. Go over the questions in Task One before playing the recording, and make sure that students know what information to look for in order to answer the questions.
3. Play the recording for a second time so that students can start Task Two. Students should be reminded that, for Task Two, they need to focus on specific details.
4. Recommended time allotment: 20–30 minutes.

Read and Explore

Text A

1. Since Text A is designed for what has been traditionally known as “intensive reading”, the teacher should play a leading role in organizing classroom activities. Priority should be given to text explanation with the aim of helping students reach a shared understanding of the text. At the same time, by focusing on both the **Content Questions** and the **Extended Questions**, the teacher should help students navigate through the process of intensive reading, so that the latter may learn, bit by bit, how to read effectively and critically.
2. Learning to ask questions on the content of the text is an effective reading skill which will lead students on the right track towards becoming independent learners. Students are, therefore, encouraged to devise questions and ask one another for answers. The **Content Questions** and the **Extended Questions** given in the *Teacher’s Manual* may serve as a guide for the question-answer activity, but teachers should feel free to design more questions as they see fit.
3. It is strongly suggested that such tasks and activities as **Discovering the Main Ideas** and **Reading Between the Lines** be incorporated into text explanation.
4. Underlining good usage (i.e. collocations) while reading is another useful skill. Teachers should help students acquire the ability to pick out useful language points while reading.
5. Oral activities such as **Voicing Your Views** are recommended for learners at all levels. All the questions therein should be tackled by students at a higher proficiency level, whereas the teacher may select just one or two questions for discussion for learners at a lower proficiency level.
6. Recommended time allotment: 90–100 minutes.

Text B

1. Students are requested to study Text B on their own before class with the help of the *Learner’s CD*. Students should be reminded to make use of Appendix III: Glossary.
2. Classroom activities focus on both reading comprehension and language points. The teacher’s role in class is to check and guide. For this purpose, it is suggested that such activities as **Checking Your**

- Vocabulary** and **Checking Your Comprehension** be conducted in class by means of negotiation with students or group discussions among students.
3. Students should be reminded of the importance of the **Word Detective** section, which contains all the “active words” that are to be mastered on their own. It is suggested that emphasis be placed on training students’ ability to determine the meaning of vocabulary items from the context, which is one of the most important aspects of successful reading.
 4. Recommended time allotment: 40–50 minutes.

Optional Classroom Activities

1. Optional Classroom Activities work best for students at a higher proficiency level. However, this does not mean that students at a lower proficiency level should be denied this in-class opportunity to develop their practical skills. In fact, some of the optional classroom activities are designed for students at all levels. Teachers and students are encouraged to take up this section in the light of their specific circumstances.
2. Specific suggestions for teaching are listed on the relevant pages in the *Teacher’s Manual*.

Enhance Your Language Awareness

1. The section **Enhance Your Language Awareness** is designed for three purposes: 1) to help students consolidate the knowledge of focal language points as well as skills they have acquired both through negotiation with the teacher in class and through their autonomous learning; 2) to check and evaluate the efficiency of students’ work by asking them to perform comprehensive tasks related to the focal language points in the unit; and 3) to help teachers obtain feedback of their teaching so as to improve or adjust their teaching strategies.
2. This section includes 1) **Words in Action**, which consists of **Working with Words and Expressions** and **Increasing Your Word Power**; 2) **Grammar Review**; 3) **Cloze**; 4) **Translation**; and 5) **Theme-Related Writing**. Reference answers and sample essays for the writing tasks are all provided in the *Teacher’s Manual*. Teachers should see to it that students complete all the learning tasks conscientiously either in class or outside class.
3. In the *Teacher’s Manual* specific suggestions for teaching are given where necessary.
4. Recommended time allotment: 30–40 minutes.

Enjoy English

1. This section may be considered as the “dessert”. It aims to liven up the learning and teaching atmosphere.
2. Note that the *Learner’s CD* contains some theme-related video clips and English songs for students to enjoy.
3. Recommended time allotment: 5–10 minutes.

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Unit One

Learning a Language

Get Started



Answers for reference

1. Answers may vary. However, the teacher may draw students' attention to the fact that English is becoming an international language and that there is a growing need for us to communicate in English with people from other countries.
2. Answers could vary from "6 to 10 years," depending on where the students are from. Generally speaking, students growing up in cities start learning English 3–5 years earlier than those in the countryside. Those who don't enjoy learning English or are not motivated may find English very difficult to learn.
3. Possible answers may be French, German, Japanese, Spanish, etc. One may find different reasons. Some students choose to study one specific foreign language out of their love for the literature in that language; some may like to listen to music, or watch movies in that language; some want to be able to read research papers published in that language; and many others may simply want to be able to speak the target language when traveling in that country.
4. Possible useful ways may include: reading and listening as much as one can; talking to native speakers whenever possible; visiting the English Corner on campus; watching English movies; surfing the Internet, etc. Other effective ways of learning English may include: paying special attention to useful expressions and trying to use them whenever and wherever possible; learning good passages by heart; memorizing lists of words to develop vocabulary; working on a grammar book systematically to achieve accuracy and doing more writing practice.

Listen and Respond



Listen and Respond

You will listen to what a student from Argentina (阿根廷) says about learning foreign languages. The words and phrases in the box may be of some help to you.



Script

Hello, I'm Alberto. I'm a student of English, French, Portuguese and Italian. I would also love to learn Chinese and German in the near future. My mother tongue is Spanish and I have a degree in Political Science. I love to learn new languages, because I think it broadens my mind. Even though I still have some difficulty with verb tenses, I'm confident that with time and practice I'll cope with them.

I believe learning a new language besides your mother tongue can be useful, especially in a world where distances are shortened and people from different countries communicate with each other more frequently.

Learning a new language can be a good experience, but only if you keep in mind that nothing is obtained without some effort. In my opinion, the best way to learn a language is to read a lot. It doesn't matter what you read, but that you do it. Even if you don't understand everything, your reading comprehension skill will improve remarkably. Also, if possible, watch a lot of television in that language, or listen to CDs. Maybe at first you won't understand a word, but later you'd catch on to the rhythm of the language.

Good dictionaries are necessary, and books regarding vocabulary can be a plus. The Internet is also a useful tool.

The language you choose to learn might seem a little difficult at first, or even totally strange, but you'll get accustomed to it. Remember that the learning process is long, and that it never ends. However, it is also highly enjoyable.

(黑正体表示“一般要求”的词汇; ★表示“较高要求”的词汇; ▲表示“更高要求”的词汇; 白正体表示超纲词汇)

Portuguese /ˈpɔ:tjuːɡi:z/ *n. & a.* 葡萄牙语(的); 葡萄牙人(的)

mother tongue /ˈmʌðə(r) ˈtʌŋ/ 母语

Spanish /ˈspæniʃ/ *n. & a.* 西班牙语(的)

broaden /ˈbrɔ:dn/ *vt.* 放宽, 变宽; 扩大

confident /ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ *a.* 确信的, 自信的; 有信心的

cope /kəʊp/ *v.* deal successfully with a difficult situation (成功地)应付, 对付

communicate /kəˈmju:nikeɪt/ *v.* 交流意见(或感情、消息等); 沟通

frequently /ˈfri:kwəntli/ *ad.* 常常地, 频繁地

obtain /əbˈteɪn/ *v.* rather *fml* become the owner of, esp. by means of effort or planning; get [[较正式]](尤指通过努力或计划)获得, 得到; 买到

remarkably /rɪˈmɑ:kəbəli/ *ad.* 显著地, 引人注目地

catch on (to sth.) begin to understand (sth.) (开始)明白, 了解(某事)

rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ *n.* 节奏; 韵律

regarding /rɪˈɡɑ:dɪŋ/ *prep. fml* [[正式]](尤用于商业书信中)关于, 有关

plus /plʌs/ *n.* 受欢迎的或有利的附加物, 有利条件

accustomed /əˈkʌstəmd/ *a.* in the habit of; used to 习惯于…的

get accustomed to become in the habit of; become used to 习惯于…的

process /ˈprəʊses/ *n.* 步骤, 程序

enjoyable /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/ *a.* (事情、经历等)使人快乐的, 有乐趣的

TASK ONE

Focusing on the Main Ideas

Answer the following questions according to the information contained in the listening passage.

1. What does Alberto mainly talk about in this monologue (独白)?
2. Is he very interested in language learning? Why?
3. Does he think it is very useful to do a lot of reading when learning a language? Why?

TASK TWO

Zooming In on the Details

Listen to the recording again and fill in each of the blanks according to what you have heard.

1. Alberto has started learning _____, _____, Portuguese and _____, and he would also love to learn _____ and _____ in the near future.
2. He loves to learn new languages, because he thinks it broadens _____.
3. According to Alberto, learning a new language besides one's _____ can be useful, especially in a world where distances _____ and people from different countries communicate with each other _____.
4. He recommends (推荐) three good ways of language learning. They are:
 - a. _____;
 - b. watch a lot of television in that language; and
 - c. _____.
5. He also mentions three other things that are helpful for learning a language. They are:
 - a. _____;
 - b. vocabulary books; and
 - c. _____.
6. Finally Alberto says learning a language might seem a little _____, or even strange, but one will get used to it. Though the learning process is long and it _____, it is also _____.

Student's Book
Unit 1 3

TASK ONE

Focusing on the Main Ideas



1. In this monologue Alberto tells us that he likes to learn new languages and why he likes to do so. He also shares with us some ways which he thinks are helpful in learning a new language.
2. Yes, he is. He is very interested in language learning because he thinks it helps broaden his mind.
3. Yes, he does. He thinks that as long as one keeps on reading, one's reading comprehension skill will improve remarkably.

TASK TWO

Zooming In on the Details



1. English
French
Italian
Chinese
German
2. his mind
3. mother tongue
are shortened
more frequently
4. read a lot
listen to CDs
5. good dictionaries
the Internet
6. difficult at first
never ends
highly enjoyable



Read and Explore

TEXT A

Para. 1

Focusing on the content

Content questions (Para. 1)

Q: What do advertisements for English learning always claim?

A: They always claim that it is easy to learn English; it doesn't take much time; it doesn't take much effort.

Q: Why do those advertisements also refer to famous writers like William Shakespeare or Charles Dickens?

A: Both William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens were great writers and are considered as great masters of the English language. The advertisers intend to use the two British writers to encourage students to join them in learning English so that they will be able to enjoy works by these great writers in the original.

Q: What is the writer's response to such advertisements?

A: It's impossible to learn English well in a short time; Many people must believe these ads.

TEXT A

As English is becoming an international language and thus a useful tool for people in the world to communicate with one another, more and more people are learning English. And they naturally hope that they can become competent users of this language within the shortest possible time. But are there easier, quicker ways to master English? Read the following essay and see what a language teacher has to say.

A Language Teacher's Personal Opinion

Will Pidcroft

- 1 Every day I see advertisements in the newspapers and on the buses claiming that it is easy to learn English. According to these advertisements, with very little effort on the student's part, he will be able to speak the language fluently in three months or even ten days. *There is often a reference to William Shakespeare or Charles Dickens to encourage*

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personal /'pɜːsnəl/ *a.* [no comp.] concerning, belonging to, or for the use of a particular person; private [无比较级] 个人的; 私人的
advertisement /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/ *n.* 广告
claim /kleɪm/ *v.* declare to be true; state, esp. in the face of opposition; maintain (尤指面对反对意见) 断言; 声称; 主张
n. a statement that sth. is true or real, esp. one that other people may disagree with

according to as stated or shown by 根据...所说 (或所示)

on one's part of or by sb. 在某人方面; 就某人而言

fluently *ad.*

fluent /'fluːənt/ *a.* [(in)] [常与in连用] (说话、写作及演奏乐器等) 熟练的, 流畅的

reference /'refərəns/ *n.* [C; U] 谈到, 提及



课文参考译文

一名语言教师的个人看法

威尔·皮德克罗夫特

1 我每天都会报纸上、公共汽车上看到各种广告, 声称轻轻松松就能学好英语。这些广告号称, 学生不必费什么力气, 要说一口流利的英语只需短短3个月, 甚至10天就行。广告还常常提到威廉·莎士比亚和查尔斯·狄更斯等英语文学大师的名号来增强吸引力。每当看到诸如此类的广告时, 我真是哭笑不得: 如果学英语真像这些广告所说的那么轻松, 我恐怕得另谋出路了, 因为不需要那么多合格的英语教师了。但是肯定有许多人相信这些可笑的噱头, 不然的话这些广告也不可能出现。