

普通高等教育"十五"国家级规划教材

/ew Practical English

新编实用英语教师参考书

Teacher's Manuals
教育部《新編实用英语》教材编写 编

高等教育出版社



Practical English

Teacher's Manual 4

新编实用英语

教师参考书4

New Practical English Teacher's Manual 4

新编实用英语教师参考书4

教育部《新编实用英语》教材编写组 编

高等教育出版社

内容提要

《新编实用英语》系列教材是由教育部高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》组织编写的。本套教材贯彻了"学一点、会一点、用一点","听、说、读、写、译并重"和"边学边用、学用结合"的原则;注重听说技能训练,注重对实用文体阅读能力的培养,引导学生将应用语言基本功的能力与实际涉外交际能力相结合。

本套教材还注重"教、学、考"相互照应。学完第二册可参加"高等学校英语应用能力考试"的 B 级考试,学完第四册可参加 A 级考试。

本书为《教师参考书》第四册,内容包括"教材和教法使用说明"和10个单元的"文化背景知识介绍"、"课文难点注释"、"重点词汇学习",以及"听力材料"、"参考译文"和"练习答案"等。

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《新编实用英语——教师参考书4》

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根据《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》编写的《实用英语》(1995年出版)为高等专科英语教学改革起到了导向与规范作用,取得了开拓性的成果。它既重视语言基本技能的训练,又在很大程度上体现了培养实际应用英语能力的目标。1999年,根据国家对高等专科教育、高等职业教育和成人高等教育实行"三教统筹"的精神,编写组对《实用英语》进行了局部的修订,使之更加符合"三教"的要求。加入WTO之后,中国与世界经济进一步接轨,国家对高职高专的英语教学提出了更加重视实用能力培养的要求。因此,高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会(以下简称"课委会")决定重编《实用英语》,以适应新形势对高职高专英语教学改革的紧迫需要。

《新编实用英语》(New Practical English)是由课委会组织全国各地有丰富教学经验的教师编写的。它既坚持了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)的正确方向,保持和突出了《实用英语》的优点,又反映了全面更新教学内容的需求。所谓全面更新是指在坚持培养实用性人才和坚持"以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度"的前提下,进一步更新观念、更新内容、更新体系、更新要求。这主要体现在如下几个方面:

- 1. 严格按照《基本要求》编写。《基本要求》中的《交际范围表》所规定的交际主题是我们选材的依据和出发点,而且读、译、听、说、写各项技能的培养与训练都围绕同一交际话题展开。
- 2. 进一步克服忽视听说技能训练的弱点,加大听说技能、特别是实用交际能力的训练,把培养一定的实用口语交际能力作为本教程的重要任务。
 - 3. 加强对应用文等实用文体阅读能力的培养,满足在一线工作的业务人员实际的涉外交际需要。
- 4. 将英语应用能力的训练具体体现于实用英语能力的培养之中。应用能力既指应用语言基本功的能力,更指把这些基本功运用到实际涉外交际中的能力。后者也可称作"实用能力"。"应用能力"是"实用能力"的基础,"实用能力"则是"应用能力"的具体体现。
 - 5. 认真贯彻"学一点、会一点、用一点","听、说、读、写、译并重"和"边学边用、学用结合"的原则。
- 6. "教、学、考"相互照应。《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》所规定的项目和要求都在教材中得到反映和训练。学完《新编实用英语》第二册可以参加"高等学校英语应用能力考试"的B级考试,学完第四册可参加A级考试。

《新编实用英语》由《综合教程》、《学学・练练・考考》、《教师参考书》以及配套的多媒体学习课件、电子教案、网络课程等组成。

为了帮助广大教师充分贯彻教材的编写意图,深入了解、掌握本书各个环节,用好本套教材,我们编写了这套教师参考书。本书提供的"教材和教法使用说明"适用于全书各个单元;各单元按主教材的"Talking Face to Face"、"Being All Ears"、"Maintaining a Sharp Eye"和"Trying Your Hand" 4个部分进行编写,提供了"文化背景知识介绍"、"课文难点注释"、"重点词汇学习",以及"参考译文"和"练习答案"。

《新编实用英语》由课委会主任委员、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授和课委会顾问、高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会主任委员、上海交通大学刘鸿章教授担任总主编,负责全书的总体设计、编写和书稿的审订,并聘请美国普渡大学 Margie Berns 教授作语言顾问。

《新编实用英语 —— 教师参考书》第四册由广东公安高等专科学校向前进、王雨梅任主编,湖北师范学院向波阳任副主编、徐伟成(广东公安高等专科学校)、李桂芳(湖北师范学院)、李辉睦(佛山科学技术学院)等参加了编写,美国普渡大学 Margie Berns 审阅了全书。

由于本书遵循的是崭新的编写思路,书中会有不当和疏漏之处,望广大使用者批评指正,以期本教程能为高职高专英语教学做出新的贡献。

编 者 2003年12月

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教材和教法使用说明

《新编实用英语》是以教育部 2000 年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据编写的高职高专英语教材。它遵循高职高专旨在培养应用性人才的目标和"以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度"的教学方向,进一步更新观念、更新体系、更新要求、更新内容,以崭新的思路进行编写。使用本教材的教师一定要掌握其宏观主旨,恰如其分地贯彻教材的编写意图,充分发扬其长处,使教材能更好地培养学生实际使用英语完成涉外交际任务的能力。

在设计上,与前三册相比,第四册有三个突出的特点:

- 1. 它是根据职业技术学院开设本科以及部分高职高专学生参加本科自学考试的需要设计的,既与前三册构成一个完整的体系,又与本科英语教学大纲衔接。因此,也可以说第四册具有"专升本"的职能。
- 2. 充分考虑到学生报考大学英语四级考试的需要。在坚持培养实用能力的大方向的同时,还训练学生努力达到大学英语四级的水平与要求,结业时能参加大学英语四级考试。因此,第四册的内容不仅难度上参照了大学英语四级要求,在听说读写等语言技能的训练上也与大学英语四级要求接轨。
- 3. 同时还充分考虑到保障学生在校期间英语学习不断线以及部分未能通过"高等学校英语应用能力考试"A级学生的需要,因此,第四册是前三册的补充和延续。

《新编实用英语》第四册共10个单元。每个单元都围绕同一交际主题,由会话 (Talking Face to Face)、听力(Being All Ears)、阅读 (Maintaining a Sharp Eye)和写作 (Trying Your Hand)四大部分组成,外加一个趣味阅读部分(Having Some Fun)。这一编排完全打破了传统的以阅读文章为中心的教材体系,以最能激发学生学习主动性的"交际对话"这一技能为切入点,逐步扩展深化,使多种语言技能在共同的话题下,通过多种交际环境和练习形式反复循环、巩固、加强和深化,最终达到掌握的目的。为了帮助教师深入了解与掌握本书各个环节的编写意图,从而更好地使用本教材,下面就各部分作具体说明。

Talking Face to Face

本书的编写原则是"先说后听",而不是"先听后说";先听说,后读写。以说的训练为其他语言技能训练提供准备,把听的训练作为提供词语和句式的手段。这里的"对话训练"是全单元训练的切入点,故教学中应力求一开始就把学生学习英语进行实际口头交际的积极性调动起来。这一部分的编排如下:

Introduction

对话部分的交际话题是通过本部分开头提供的应用文或有关信息展开的。如Unit 1的雅思成绩通知单就是本单元主题 English Studies and Tests 的引子,因此先引导学生看懂通知单,而后围绕英语学习和考试进行口语训练,这样就会立即把学生带入实际的交际环境中,使学生在亲身参与交际的过程中感到学习所需语言词语和句型的实际作用。此部分也可与Applied Writing结合起来进行教学,使学生能够看懂应用文样例,了解其结构的特点和格式,并能模拟套写简单的应用文。但是,应用文的读与写还是要归结到说的训练上来。

Follow the Samples

这里提供的对话样例是紧扣本课交际话题编写的,其目的是为学生学习该话题的口头交际提供 模仿的样本,故教师应引导学生首先学习样例,达到能流利朗读和熟记常用词语和句式的程度,为 下一步模拟套用做好准备。

Act Out

此项的编排目的是为学生提供模仿套用所学对话样例的小语言环境。在学习若干个短小精练、生动有趣、针对性强、主题突出的小对话之后分别设定了一个相关的交际"任务"。教师可引导学生根据上文样例及 Workbook 中的 Data Bank 所提供的相关语言材料进行口头交际的模仿套用练习,取得边学边用的效果。

Put in Use

此项训练含2项练习,要求在课上口头完成。其编排意图如下:

- 1. 填充信息: 即根据交际情景和中文提示,口头完成所提供的对话,重点是训练学生掌握会话 所用语句的能力。
- 2. 口头翻译: 此项练习要求学生根据上下文和交际情景需要,将所提供的汉语口头译成英语,训练学生快速口译的能力。

Being All Ears

本部分是在"说"的训练基础上,围绕同一话题进行听力训练,通过听的内容,使听说训练的范围进一步扩大。这既符合"循序渐进"、"逐步放开"的教学原则,也符合"领会式技能"(Receptive Skills)领先和促进"表达式技能"(Productive Skill)的客观规律。因此,这部分训练既是对前面"对话"训练的发展和提高,又是对后面"阅读"训练的承接与铺垫。

在具体的编排中,我们改变了单一的被动接收型听力练习方式,在训练听力的同时,兼顾现实交际过程中所需要的听力理解技能,将"听——解码"、"听——判断"、"听——回应"、"听——阅读"等项技能融合为主动创造型综合训练;从一开始就培养学生为实际交际而训练综合理解语言内容的能力,而不只是着眼于局部孤立的语音和词语的分辨。现就各项练习的构思和使用方法具体说明如下:

Listen and Decode

此项练习要求学生在听完一男一女之间的简短对话后,从四个选项中选出最佳答案,重点训练学生听懂对话内容并根据所听内容迅速作出反应的能力。

Listen and Judge

此项练习使用正误选择的练习形式训练与检验学生对所听会话的理解程度,通过判断正误的形式训练学生抓大意和抓细节的能力。

Listen and Echo

此项练习就所听内容进行简短回答, 引导学生注意内容细节。这是听与说两项技能的结合, 把

"听"作为获取信息的渠道,为表达提供口头交际的背景与话题,以体现双向交际功能。也就是说,要求学生不仅要听懂,还要能进行简短的问答交流。

Listen and Read

此项练习是听与读两项技能的结合,是本书的一个独特编排,其意图是通过'听懂'与后面要学习的阅读文章相仿的短文,为进入阅读训练作准备。因此听力材料不再是对话,而是短文,难度与阅读文章接近。这在一定程度上超出了学生的实际听力水平,因此我们为该短文配置了生词表,要求学生在听之前先将词汇表浏览一下,并粗略地将抽取了部分词语的短文读一遍,然后再边听边填入空缺的信息。所空缺的部分多为学生熟悉的词语,不会造成很大的理解困难。由此可见,这是一种"以听带读"的练习,也可以说是后面阅读教学的引子,是一种变相的阅读预习练习。

SECTION III Maintaining a Sharp Eye

因受课外缺乏英语语言环境的限制,中国的英语教学一贯特别重视课文教学,将其视为教学的核心部分。本书虽然打破了以课文为中心的教学体系,遵循"以话题为核心"(topic-based)的编写原则,但对课文教学依然给予足够的注意,因为它是培养阅读能力的主要园地和手段。不过我们在注意培养阅读能力的同时,始终不把"看懂"作为教学目标,而是坚持在阅读教学中努力培养学生使用英语的能力,也即坚持"看懂——学会"的原则。因此,我们编排阅读训练时努力贯彻以下原则:

- 1. 选文紧扣本单元的交际主话题, 使课文教学成为本单元教学的一个有机组成部分, 充分体现培养英语实用能力的目标。
- 2. 选文短小精悍, 生动活泼, 既有利于与前面的听说部分有机地衔接, 更符合阅读教学的基本原则, 即便于学生预习, 便于课上操练, 便于学生模拟使用, 最终达到"读懂——记住——掌握——使用"的目的。
- 3. 练习突出重点, 在理解的基础上突出词语和句式的运用, 使学生能在阅读训练中重点掌握这些词语和句式。为此, 要求在教学中对句式的模拟练习(Read and Simulate)应给予特别的重视。

每单元有2篇阅读文章, Passage 1直接扣住交际话题, 是课堂教学的重点, 要求学生课前必须预习。Passage 2则围绕话题有所展开, 内容涉及的范围更为广泛一些, 以扩大阅读面。这篇短文既可由学生在课前预习, 也可由学生在课上阅读, 因此其生词标注在课文的右方, 使学生把精力放在理解内容上, 而不是把时间花在查阅词典上。在练习编排上, Passage 1与 Passage 2 的区别仅在于后者未编排 Read and Simulate 的练习, 而是在理解的基础上进行汉译英综合练习。请注意, 这只是训练方式上的差异, 并非对两篇文章的要求有实质的不同。

现就本部分练习项目具体说明如下:

Read and Think

此项练习是训练与检验学生对阅读文章的理解程度的,也为后面的表达练习进行铺垫。与听力训练不同,阅读训练有文字材料作依据,故练习均有一定难度。Passage 1 的练习形式为多项选择题和简答题两项;Passage 2 的练习形式为判断正误题,少数单元加有多项选择题,目的是训练与检验学生对文章总体和细节的理解。教学中也可用口头问答方式对阅读理解内容进行训练与检验。

Read and Complete

此部分的各项练习都是用来复习巩固课文中的重点词语的,属 Usage Type 的练习。通过在新的语境下使用这些重点词语,有利于学生加深理解和提高应用这些词语的能力。

Read and Translate

汉译英是检验学生是否学会了正确使用课文中学过的重点词语和句式的重要手段,也是提高写作能力的必要基础,因此教学中要予以高度重视。教师还可根据本班学生的实际情况作些补充练习。 汉译英既可作为课上的口头练习,也可作为课后的书面练习,或将二者结合起来。

Read and Simulate

此项练习也是本书的特色之一。它指导学生选取和模拟套用课文中的重点句式。善于辨认和选择有用的句式是一项十分重要的能力,它可以帮助学生学会从繁长的文章中归纳出常用句式并进行模拟套用,达到重点记忆和掌握这些句式的目的。教师在教学中要高度重视此项训练,把它作为通过课文教学学习语言的重要手段之一。此项练习最好在课上由教师指导完成,特别注意需要模拟的斜体部分,引导学生在完成给出的汉译英句子时恰当使用。

Read and Judge

此项练习是针对 Passage 2 的阅读理解练习,教学中还可以以口头问答的方式进行。

Trying Your Hand

这是本书的写作部分, 分为应用文写作和功能写作两节。

1. 应用文写作:在训练学生学会写《基本要求》中的"交际范围表"所规定的应用文的同时,还考虑到学生日后工作实际的需要略有扩充。训练方式主要通过典型实例来指导学生模拟套写有关的应用文。教学中教师可就所教应用文的格式、句型和词语进行简要的归纳,并指导学生使用Workbook中的 Data Bank来模拟套写。这里要特别强调的是"模拟套写"而不是"自由创作",因为应用文具有程式化的特点,只宜于套写而不能随意创作。另外,写作部分的应用文与对话部分所涉及的应用文基本是一致的,教学中可以对照使用。

第四册学习的应用文都有一定的难度,而要培养学生模拟套写这些应用文的能力,首先必须培养学生读懂这些应用文并认识理解其结构特点,因此本节在训练套写应用文之前,都选配了典型的应用文给学生先学习理解,而后在老师的引导下根据其格式和结构特点学习模拟套写。

2. 功能写作: 第四册的功能写作重点训练学生写作中涉及到的一些常用功能,如描写形状、尺寸、用途等。此外,考虑到学生参加专升本和大学英语四级考试的需要,本部分专门设计有短文写作(Composition Writing),包括写提纲、写主题句、写三段式作文、根据图表及文字说明写作文等形式。在本节开头部分,用英语简要地介绍了功能写作和短文写作的特点和注意事项,提供了样例,并据此规定了该项写作内容的范围。教学中可根据学生的实际水平作适当的调整,但应以训练写作能力为主,切不可侧重理论讲解。



Having Some Fun

这是一项调节学习气氛的教学内容,所提供的幽默短文或简短笑话语言简单易懂,并有一定的 教益。通过学习这些活泼有趣的短小材料,学生可以体验与欣赏英语语言和西方文化的魅力并提高 学习英语的兴趣。



ENGLISH TESTS AND STUDIES

Talking Face to Face

Introduction

国际英语考试系统(学术类)成绩通知单(具体内容略)

注:国际英语考试系统在我国被音译为"雅思考试",英文全称为: International English Language Testing System。

Put in Use

- 1 Complete the conversation by filling in the blanks based on the hints given in Chinese.
 - Key: 1. Congratulations on
 - 2. What other exams are you going to take
 - 3. Have you registered for the test already
 - 4. Not yet
 - 5. you'd better enter for it now
 - 6. Thank you
- 2 Complete the conversation by translating the Chinese into English.
 - Key: 1. For what
 - 2. Have you ever been to the United States
 - 3. In fact, I've never been to that country
 - 4. I listened a lot to recordings and the radio
 - 5. Why did you choose American accent rather than British
 - 6. My first foreign teacher happened to be an American
 - 7. Do you often come to this English Corner
 - 8. I enjoy talking to people from different schools, especially those from different countries
 - 9. I cannot agree more / quite agree
 - 10. and guess what



Listen and Decode

1 Listen to the 10 short conversations and do the multiple choice exercises below.

- Kev: 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4 d
- 5. d

- 6. a
- 7 a
- 8 h
- 9. c
- 10. b

Scripts: -

- 1. M: What do you think of the writing part of today's English test?
 - W: Nobody could have ever imagined that sort of writing.
 - O: What did the woman think of the writing part of the test?
- 2. M: Now that we've passed the written test, do you plan to enter for the oral test?
 - W: Plan to? I've already been preparing for it, just like you.
 - Q: What do we know about the two speakers?
- 3. M: Listening comprehension has always been a horror for me; but certainly not for you, I guess.
 - W: As a matter of fact, I feel most comfortable with it.
 - O: What did the man say about his listening comprehension?
- 4. M: I hear you got a very high score in the TOEFL test. Your English must be excellent.
 - W: Well, if you spent as much time as I did, your English would be much better than mine.
 - Q: What do we know about the woman's English study?
- 5. M: Is it still possible to register for the PRETCO test today? They say it has closed already.
 - W: If you come half an hour later, it won't be available.
 - O: What do we know about the registration for the PRETCO test?
- 6. W: I really can't help marveling at your spoken English. Is there any secret?
 - M: For me, the best way to improve spoken English is to practice as often as possible.
 - Q: What did the woman say about the man's spoken English?
- 7. W: The poster you created for the English Corner attracted a lot of students.
 - M: I was afraid its style was so new nobody would care to look at it.
 - Q: What's the possible reason for the poster to draw much attention?
- 8. W: What do you think is the most important language skill for us: listening, speaking, reading or writing?

Unit 1 English Studies and Tests

- M: It's really hard to say. But I think a good command of spoken English is essential.
- Q: Which language skill does the man think is most necessary?
- 9. W: It's eight years now since I started learning English at middle school.
 - M: But I began two years earlier than you did, from the fourth year at primary school.
 - O: How long has the man been studying English?
- 10. W: I enjoy attending the English classes because we get lots of chances to practice.
 - M: So do I. I'm particularly fond of pair work. We can talk to different partners in English.
 - O: Why do the two speakers enjoy their English lessons?

Listen and Judge

2 Listen to Dialogue 1 and decide whether the statements are true or false. Write T / F accordingly.

Key: 1. T

2. F

3. F

4. F

5. T

Script:

Smith: Hi, Zhang Fan, what's the hurry?

Zhang: Good morning, Mr. Smith. I'm going to the Classroom Building to take a test at 9:00.

Smith: A test on Saturday? What is it?

Zhang: It's called PRETCO, short for Practical English Test for Colleges.

Smith: Oh, I see. I've heard of it. But there's still nearly half an hour before the test begins.

Zhang: I know, but I must find my seat according to the registration number. And what's more,

I need some time to get into the right state of mind.

Smith: Aha, that's the point. But take it easy. Since your English is good, you don't have to

Zhang: To tell you the truth, I've been feeling nervous since yesterday.

Smith: Oh, really? But most people have the same feeling before a test. You know, Zhang, anxiety does more harm than good.

Zhang: Thanks, Mr. Smith, for your encouragement. I feel much better now. Bye!

Smith: Bye! And good luck!

Listen and Echo

3 Listen to Dialogue 2 and give short answers to the following questions.

Key: 1. listening comprehension

2. is wrong

3. vocabulary and grammar

4. the messages of the passage

5. Radio, English videos and TV



Script:

Wang: Mr. Black, could you please give me some advice on how to improve listening

comprehension?

Black: This is a problem for most Chinese students. In fact, many students have asked me the

same question.

Wang: Why is it so difficult to understand English through listening?

Black: A good question. I think that has a lot to do with the way you listen.

Wang: Can you be more specific?

Black: You see, when Chinese students listen to English, they usually pay too much attention

to grammar and vocabulary.

Wang: You are right. But how can I make improvement?

Black: You should concentrate more on the messages you are listening to. You can even ignore

some words or phrases you don't understand, or try to guess their meanings through

the context.

Wang: I see. But I find it rather boring listening to the tapes.

Black: You can also listen to radios and watch English videos. They are usually more interesting

than the listening exercises in textbooks.

Wang: That's a good idea. Thanks.

Listen and Read

Listen to the following passage carefully and fill in the blanks based on what you have heard.

Key: 1. where you are going

3. you're going to

5. some everyday vocabulary

7. we all share

2. it would be wise

4. change over time

6. have no trouble understanding

8. wherever you go

Script: -

British English or American English?

As an American, naturally I speak American English. As to which one is better to learn, British English or American English, that all depends on where you are going or which particular culture you're interested in. If you're going to America, it would be wise to learn American English. If it's England you're going to, then study the English of its mother country.

As to which language is better, the question is a silly one. Naturally, England is the country of origin of the English language, but all languages change over time. The English today do not speak like Shakespeare. Despite the differences in pronunciation, some spelling, and some everyday vocabulary, English speakers, for the most part, have no trouble understanding each other. No matter what type of English you study, if you master the grammar, pronunciation, and the vocabulary we all share, it should not be a problem to be understood by English speakers wherever you go.

Adaintaining a Sharp Eye

Passage One

Same Language, Different Meanings



Information Related to the Reading Passage

English Language

English is a Germanic language of the Indo-European family. It is the second most spoken language in the world. Mandarin (Chinese) is spoken by more people, but English is by far the most widespread of the world's languages.

It is estimated that there are nearly 400 million native speakers and 400 million who use English as a second language and a further 100 million use it as a foreign language. It is the language of science, aviation, computing, diplomacy, and tourism. English plays a part in the cultural, political or economic life of many countries. Today, English is the native or official language of not only England and the United States but also Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Kenya, South Africa, Trinidad, Jamaica and more — lands on every continent of this planet. It is listed as the official or co-official language of over 45 countries and is spoken extensively in other countries where it has no official status.

This compares to 27 for French, 20 for Spanish and 17 for Arabic. This spectacular domination is without parallel in history. Although speakers of French, Spanish and Arabic may disagree, English is well on its way to becoming the unofficial international language of the world. Half of all business deals are conducted in English. Two thirds of all scientific papers are written in English. Over 70% of all post/mail is written and addressed in English. Most international tourism and aviation is conducted in English.

English has without a doubt become the global language.

Language Points

1 Explanation of Difficult Sentences

1. (Para. 1) A language belongs to a group of people and a word or saying means what the speech community has made it mean.

Analysis: This is a compound complex sentence introduced by and and what. And here means "so", expressing the result. The speech community here refers to "the people who speak the language in a certain area". ... and a word or saying means what the speech community has made it mean is equal to "the meaning of a word or saying is determined by the people who speak it".

Translation: 语言归属于讲这一语言的人,而词语或话语的意义则是讲这种语言的人们所赋予的。

2. (Para. 1) Sometimes the British words and phrases can stay so unfamiliar that they cause funny coincidences like these from my own life:

Analysis: In this sentence, "so ... that" introduces an adverbial clause of result. Besides, "so ... that" can