

新活力大学英语系列教材

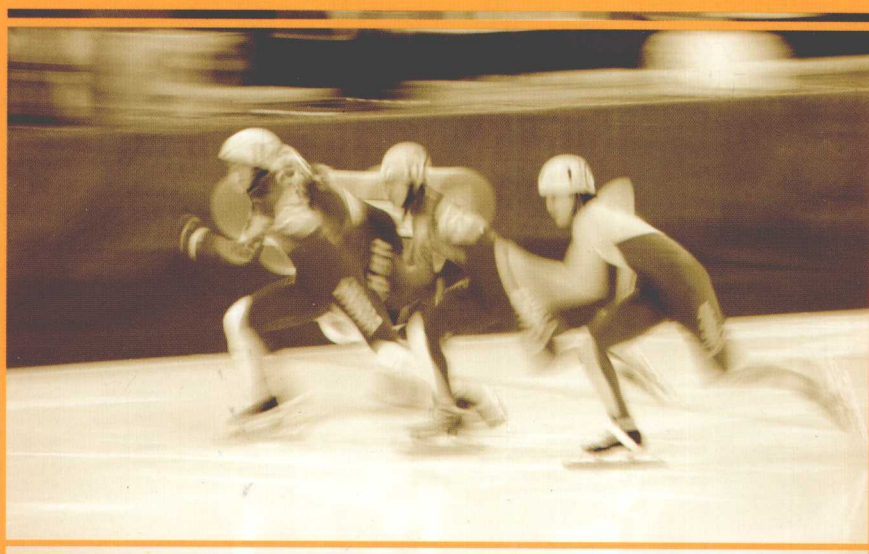
New Dynamic College English



新活力大学英语

——读写教师用书 (中册)

● 华中科技大学外语系 编著



华中科技大学出版社

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——读写

教师用书

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华中科技大学外语系编著

主 编：兰素萍 郭 燕

副主编：余春华 李相敏

编 者：彭启敏 卓 琦 朱 倩 冷 琦

饶元锡 王琴玲 郭 燕 杨 健

文灵玲 杨 烽

华中科技大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新活力大学英语——读写 教师用书(中册)/兰素萍 郭 燕 主编
武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2004 年 9 月
ISBN 7-5609-3260-6

I. 新…

II. ①兰… ②郭…

III. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料

IV. H31

新活力大学英语——读写 教师用书(中册)

兰素萍 郭 燕 主编

责任编辑:梅欣君(mxj. 8@163. com)

封面设计:刘 卉

责任校对:陈 骏

责任监印:张正林

出版发行:华中科技大学出版社

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557437

录 排:华中科技大学惠友文印中心

印 刷:华中科技大学印刷厂

开本:787×960 1/16

印张:7

字数:119 000

版次:2004 年 9 月第 1 版

印次:2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

定价:11.00 元

ISBN 7-5609-3260-6/H·523

(本书若有印装质量问题,请向出版社发行部调换)

内 容 提 要

本书主要是为《新活力大学英语——读写》学生用书（中册）的教学而编写的，旨在为教材补充教学素材和相关背景材料，同时，本教师用书也对教材中的课文及词汇作了一定的分析和解释，以便教师能更好、更全面地进行教学。书中还提供了练习答案和课文译文，以供参考。

前 言

本书是为《新活力大学英语——读写》编写的教师参考书 (Teacher's Book), 分上、中、下册出版。

每册的基本内容如下:

- I. Background Information
- II. Comprehension at Discourse Level
- III. Word Study
- IV. Key to the Exercises
- V. Translation of the Text

本书编写的目的是尽可能地为使用《新活力大学英语——读写》的教师提供各种教学素材、参考资料, 以满足教学的需要。然而, 由于编者的水平和经验有限, 书中难免存在错误和不足之处, 恳请同仁及使用本书的教师提出宝贵的意见, 欢迎批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 7 月

于喻家山麓

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Unit 1 Cross-Culture Communication

Part One In-Class Reading

I. Background Information

Today the global economy turns into one big market. While global business develops, there is no regional limit in the business world. For companies to develop in today's economic environment, they must expand overseas. Because of this reason, multinational corporations appear.

Multinational corporations are the giants in the business world. "As Union Nations' (U.N.) definition, multinational corporations (MNC) are companies that are based in one country (the parent or home country) and produces goods or provides services in one or more foreign countries (host countries). A multinational corporation directs manufacturing and marketing operations in several countries; those operations are coordinated by a parent company, usually based in the firm's home country"(Mondy, 522). Typical multinational corporations are big manufacturers. They are oligarchs in some business areas. Their subsidiary companies disperse in many countries. For example, Wal-Mart, IBM, Dell, General Motors, Ford, Pepsi and Coca-Cola, are truly typical multinational corporations. Multinational corporations are the outcome of the high development of capitalist economy. Their working region covers all business areas. After the largest profits is their goal.

Culture shock appears both in the outside of multinational corporations and also the inside of multinational corporations. Here are several reasons of culture shock appearing.

1. The difference in the understanding of the language.
2. The different ways of communication.
3. The different styles of management.
4. The differences in laws and policies.
5. The differences between nations.
6. The differences in styles of thinking.

Because of the several different reasons of culture shock, culture shock appears in different forms.

1. Obvious culture shock.
2. The conflict about the different views of evaluation.
3. The conflict in ministry of personnel.
4. The conflict in different running styles.

II . Comprehension at Discourse Level

This passage can be divided into three parts. Fill in the blanks to complete the structure of the passage.

1. What is culture shock?

Culture shock is almost like a disease: it has cause symptoms and a cure.

2. The five distinct phases of culture shock

- 1) Honeymoon phase: Everything usually goes fairly smoothly and the newcomers are excited about being in a new place where there are new sights and sounds, new smells and tastes.
- 2) Rejection phase: The newcomers begin to feel aggressive and start to complain about the host culture/country.
- 3) Regression phase: You may spend most this time speaking your own language, watching video from your home country, eating food from home and may only remember the good things about your home country.
- 4) Recovery phase: You become more comfortable with the language and you also feel more comfortable with the customs of the host country.
- 5) Reverse phase: You have become comfortable with the habits and customs of a new lifestyle and you may find that you are no longer completely comfortable in your home country.

3. How to reverse culture shock?

- 1) Be kind to yourself all the time when you are overseas, and when you get home.
- 2) Give yourself time to adjust.
- 3) Be your own best friend.

III . Word Study

1. **shock** *n.* an impact; a heavy blow

It was a great shock for him when his wife died.

The explosion ruined the twin towers and the shock broke windows of the neighboring building.

v. to cause unpleasant or angry surprise

The mayor was shocked when he heard that no one came to rescue the victims of the accident.

The news that a new round of bumping would come soon shocked all the people in the city.

2. **identify** v. to say, show or prove who or what sb. or sth. is

The markings are so blurred that it is difficult to identify.

The porters may be identified by their red caps.

to identify... with to associate with a person or group

That politician is too closely identified with the former government to become a minister in ours.

Never identify opinions with facts.

IV. Key to the Exercises

Reading Comprehension

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C

Vocabulary Practice

1. 一个有教养的年轻人

a cultured man

鲜花盛开的花园

a flowered garden

技术熟练的驾驶员

a skilled driver

有经验的医生

an experienced doctor

天才的画家

a talented painter

衷心的祝福

a heartfelt wish

满脸皱纹的老人

a wrinkled old man

激烈的争吵

a spirited quarrel

猛烈的攻击

a heated attack

留着胡须的中年人

a bearded mid-aged man

2. 1) D 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) C 6) B 7) A 8) A 9) A 10) C

Translation

1. 1) Over-population will lead to many problems such as food shortage and social instability.

- 2) Being confronted with the crisis in their life, they made a decision to make joint efforts to overcome these problems.
- 3) When he was clear that he couldn't return to his home country, he was determined to adjust to the new environment.
- 4) We haven't seen each other for so many years that I even couldn't identify you.
- 5) Most people were still in sound sleep when the earthquake occurred.
2. 1) 当我们进入一种陌生文化的时候，我们就好像是离开了水的鱼，原因之一就在于我们不完全了解这种文化中使用的人与人之间交往的暗示。
- 2) 该阶段被称为“敌意阶段”，因为正是在这个阶段，新来者开始排斥这个国家，喋喋不休地抱怨并且只注意到困扰他们的负面的事物。
- 3) 你离开祖国已久，逐渐适应了新生活方式的习惯和风俗，你发现在自己的祖国你再也不能感到如鱼得水了。

V. Translation of the Text

文化冲突：离开了水的鱼

卡尔维罗·奥博格是最早把文化冲击划分为五个截然不同的阶段的作家之一。他发现，当人们在陌生的国度或文化中旅游或者生活的时候，他们会经历同样的情感。他发现文化冲击几乎就像疾病一样，也有着致病的症状和治疗的方法。无论什么时候旅游到了国外，人们就像是“离开了水的鱼”。像鱼一样，他们一辈子畅游在自己的文化中。一条鱼是不会顾虑它自己生活在什么样的水域中的，同样，我们也不会太多地考虑到养育我们的文化，虽然我们的文化有助于塑造我们的身份。许多人际交往的暗示（如肢体语言、话语、面部表情、语调、习惯用语和俚语等）在不同的文化中也不尽相同。当我们进入一种陌生文化的时候，我们就好像是离开了水的鱼，原因之一就在于我们不完全了解这种文化中使用的人与人之间交往的暗示。心理学家们说文化冲击有五个截然不同的阶段。重要的是我们应当知道文化冲击发生在所有出国旅行的人身上，只是一些人的反应会比另外一些人强烈得多。

在刚刚出国的头几天，一切都会进展得非常顺利。在这个陌生的国度里，一切都是新的，新的景色，新的语言，新的气味，新的食物，陌生的新来者为之激动无比。他们也许会遇到一些问题，但他们把这些问题看成是崭新生活的一部分。他们会发现自己居住的旅馆或寄宿的家庭激动地迎接他们这些陌生的外国人。他们被热烈而隆重地带出去吃饭、看电影、旅游观光。刚刚结识的朋友们会把他们带到不同的场合，把他们介绍给不同的人们。这就是文化冲击的第一个阶段——蜜月期。

然而，蜜月期很快就结束了。新来者不得不处理交通的问题（公共汽车晚点），购物的问题（买不到自己喜欢的食物），以及交流的问题（“冷静点，老兄”到底是什么意思？）。人们似乎也开始不再关心你的问题。他们也许会提供帮助，但他们似乎真的不理解你为什么会对那些他们看来微不足道的问题如此忧虑。你甚至开始怀疑这个国家的人们并不喜欢外国人。这就可能导致文化冲击的第二个阶段——敌意阶段。新来者开始变得挑剔，并且开始抱怨这个国家及其文化。人们应当认识到这些情绪是真实存在的，并且可能变得非常严重。这个阶段在文化冲击这种疾病中举足轻重。该阶段被称为“敌意阶段”，因为正是在这个阶段，新来者开始排斥这个国家，喋喋不休地抱怨并且只注意到困扰他们的负面的事物。在此阶段，新来者要么变得更加坚强而驻留下来，要么变得更加脆弱而回国（物质上、精神上的回归或兼而有之）。

如果你不能成功地幸免这两个阶段的困扰，那么你就会进入第三个阶段：退步阶段。“退步”一词意味着倒退。在文化冲突的这一阶段，你用大量的时间讲自己的母语，观赏从祖国带来的影碟，吃家乡的菜肴。你会发现，自己无论是上学还是逛街都跟讲同样语言的学生在一起。同时，你也会用绝大多数的时间来抱怨这个国家及其文化。

也就是在退步阶段，你只会记得祖国一切美好的事物。你的祖国突然之间显得无比美好：你在那里经历过的所有问题都被忘记了，你甚至搞不清楚自己为什么会离开那里（我可要提醒你，你离开是为了学英语）。这个时候你惟一记得的就是在你的祖国一切事情对你来说都称心如意。当然，这一切都不是真的，不过是你遭受文化冲突这一“疾病”时所杜撰的幻想而已。

如果你成功地避免了第三个阶段的困扰（或者根本就没有经历过第三阶段），那么你就会进入文化冲击的第四个阶段，该阶段被称为“恢复阶段”或“最终放松阶段”。在这一阶段，无论是对这个国家的语言还是习俗，你都感到得心应手。你可以毫无忧虑地生活在这个国家，虽然你还不甚了解一些社交暗示，也不太明白人们所说的每一句话（尤其是一些习惯用语）。但是，你现在已经在 90% 的程度上适应了这种新文化，并且开始认识到没有哪一个国家会比另一个国家更好。因为完全适应了，你也就接受了这个国家的食物、饮料、习惯和风俗，你甚至发现你更喜欢这里的一些事物。你现在明白了，你可以按照不同的方式生活，事实上没有哪种方式比另外一种方式更好，它们只是各不相同而已。终于，你在这个陌生的地方如鱼得水了。

应当注意的是并非每个人都会经历文化冲击的所有阶段。还应当注意的是你可能会在不同的时期体验文化冲击的不同阶段。你也许会在“排斥阶段”之前体验到“退步阶段”。你甚至可能在星期一处于退步阶段，星期二处于放松阶段，星期三处于蜜月阶段，星期四却又处于排斥阶段。那星期五又会是什么样呢？

许久以后，当你回到自己的祖国时，意想不到的事情发生了——你发现自己进入了文化冲击的第五个阶段——当你回到祖国以后所遭遇的“倒转阶段”。你离开祖国已久，逐渐适应了新生活方式的习惯和风俗，你发现在自己的祖国你再也不能感到如鱼得水了。在你离家的这段日子里，许多事情都已发生了改变，就连你也需要花费一点时间来适应故土文化的暗示、符号和象征了。

倒转的文化冲突非常难以克服。在文化冲突的许多阶段，人们可能会被疾病击倒，也可能遭遇情感问题。请你切记，无论是身在异乡还是在国内，你随时都要善待自己，给自己一点时间来适应，做自己最好的朋友，这样你就会使自己变得更加坚强。如果你能够这样做，恭喜你，你就可以成为世界公民了。

Part Two After-Class Reading

Passage I

I. Background Information

Friday — the thirteenth has long been considered extremely unlucky because it has some bad associations which came from mythology, tales of the Bible, and the customs and habits. According to the Bible, the Lord God created the first man, Adam. Then he took a rib from Adam's body and out of it created the first woman, Eve. It was said that Adam was created on a Friday and it was on a Friday that Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit, and on a Friday they died.

Friday was also the common day in England for executing criminals, for which it was sometimes known as Hanging Day. From the old Norse myth people got the idea that 13 people sitting at a table to have a dinner was unlucky. And this superstition was confirmed by the last supper of Christ and his disciples. The Bible tells us that Christ sat down with his 12 disciples, which made up the number 13, at the last supper when Judas, one of the 12 disciples, sold his master for thirty pieces of silver. Christ was killed by nailing on the cross the following day on a Friday.

II. Word Study

couple *n.* two people united, as by marriage

The old couple are the most admired ones in the neighborhood.

Although they quarrel frequently, they insist that they are a happy couple.

The newly wedded couple fled to Hawaii for their honeymoon.

n. a few, several

I can't chat with you now because I have a couple of things to do.

I have been waiting here for a couple of hours.

III. Key to the Exercises

Reading Comprehension

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B

IV. Translation of the Text

数 字

一个英国年轻人在东京娶了一位日本女孩。他们决定在九月四日——九月份的第四天举行婚礼。他们的日本朋友感到非常震惊，因为日本人认为“九”和“四”两个数字都是不吉利的——日语中“四”和“死”读音相同；而“九”和古日语“伤痛”“黑暗”读音相同。

这对年轻夫妻就这个问题思考了很长时间。这个英国青年想在四日结婚，因为这一天是他母亲的生日。母亲不能亲自来日本参加他的婚礼，但是他仍然希望母亲能感到自己是儿子婚礼庆典的一部分。

日本女孩说她自己并不迷信，但是还有一个问题……九月四日恰好是星期五。

当然，“九”和“四”并不是在每个国家都是不吉利的数字，意大利人就认为“十七”才是不吉利的数字。

“七”是一个神秘的数字。许多人认为它是一个吉利的数字，但是在苏格兰有一首关于喜鹊的小诗说，如果看见七只喜鹊在一起是非常不吉利的。

“三”是一个幸运数字。当事情非常困难的时候，人们认为第三次一定能成功。我考驾驶执照失败了两次，第三次就通过了。因此 21（7 乘以 3）也是幸运数字。维多利亚女王总是在晴朗的日子里燃放 21 门礼炮来进行庆祝。但事实上，如果事情连续成功两次，第三次通常都会失败。

人们普遍认为的不吉利数字是 13。人们不愿意居住在号码为 13 的房子或公寓里，人们也不愿意在一个月的 13 号从事重要的事。巧合的是，如果把日本的不吉利数字九和四加在一起，结果也正好是 13。

一位英语老师给学生讲了一个关于不吉利的数字“13”的故事。他们教室的号码正好是 13，因此下课以后，学生们把教室号码改为“12A”。下午另一个老师要找 13 号教室，但是他不知道学生已经更改了教室号码。他在学校里晃悠了半个小时，

最后才有人告诉他, 12A 教室就是 13 号教室。

许多重要的商务会议也不会在一个月的 13 号召开, 尤其是如果这一天还是星期五。星期五总是不吉利的, 亚当和夏娃在星期五被逐出伊甸园, 耶稣死于星期五 (在他最后的晚餐上有 13 个人)。在欧洲, 人们在星期五处决罪犯。

对一些人来说, 命运恰恰与迷信背道而驰。我的哥哥生于 13 日, 在 13 日通过了考试, 在 13 日成婚, 在 13 日成了飞行员。13 对他来说一直是一个幸运的数字。相反, 他死于 7 日。

Passage II

I. Background Information

After the attacks of September 11 2001, members of the New York design community, as well as organizations, businesses, and ordinary citizens came together to find respectful and forward-looking solutions for rebuilding the former World Trade Center site. These groups are working tirelessly to raise the level of public discourse on any future development that will take place on that uniquely situated, 16-acre stretch of urban land.

Metropolis Editor in Chief, Susan S. Szenasy, is a founding member of one coalition, RDOT (Rebuild Downtown Our Town), with Beverly Willis, FAIA, director of the Architecture Research Institute, and Liz Abzug, president of Liz J. Abzug Consultant Services and Adjunct Professor of Urban Studies at Columbia University's Barnard College. RDOT represents, in large measure, the people, businesses, and designers who live and work downtown; this immediate connection to the contested neighborhood is what distinguishes RDOT from other coalitions.

II. Key to the Exercises

Reading Comprehension

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. C

III. Translation of the Text

曼哈顿的新思维方式

当马克·索科洛夫从他的新办公室凝视世界贸易中心曾经高高耸立的地方如今

满目疮痍时，他的心中充满了复杂的感情。他为那些在恐怖袭击中丧失的生命和目前国内外都还存在的恐怖主义的威胁深感悲哀。但是今天，在散发着新地毯和亮光闪闪的木椅子的芬芳的新办公室里，他也感到十分兴奋。

他说：“能感受到自己是纽约市区重建的一部分让我兴奋。”

两年前的清晨 8 点 47 分，当索科洛夫先生听到一声巨大的声响时，他正在位于世界贸易中心 38 层的办公室里浏览电子邮件。起初，他还以为是一部洗窗户的机器失控了。很快，一位同事跑过来告诉他说世贸大厦的一座楼着火了。他冷静地坐电梯从 38 楼下到楼底。随后他感到大楼摇晃起来，于是开始狂奔——跑出不到半英里远，大楼就开始坍塌了。

随后开始的两年的修复期改变了这位公司律师的生活，也改变了他成年以后一直在此工作的这座城市。从表面上看，索科洛夫和经历了那个灾难性的秋天早晨的自己没什么两样，他还是穿着自己标志性的黑色西服，在离自己原来公司大约 200 码的一间办公室里细心地处理着公司交易中的大小事务。

然而他的确是不一样了。他有了更加博大的爱心，与自己的家庭、信仰、周围的同事有着更紧密的联系，甚至对从以色列到印度尼西亚的遭受恐怖主义袭击的受害者们也有了更深的同情。他所经历的事情让他获得了重生。

同样，除了位于曼哈顿下区的那片废墟，纽约现在看上去在很多方面也和 2001 年 9 月 10 号没有什么不同。地铁中又挤满了表情严肃的人们，世贸中心旧址附近的餐厅又开始迎接来自世界各地的食客，房屋出租和房地产价格也恢复到了旺季时期的水平。

然而事实上纽约也不一样了。经济虽然在增长，华尔街也出现了复苏的迹象，但这却是在努力弥补“9·11”恐怖主义袭击导致的成千上万的失业以及随之而来的经济衰退。虽然有纽约市的商人市长迈克尔·布鲁伯格采取大胆而有争议的举措，纽约的金融形势仍然不稳定。

这个城市散发出更加广泛的群体意识。最近的停电事件显示，纽约人对突发事件表现得更加冷静，也更富有爱心。

然而，“9·11”恐怖主义袭击带来的创痛虽然逐渐淡出了人们的日常话题，人们内心深处仍然为可能出现的恐怖主义袭击深感忧虑。

纽约历史学会的主席肯尼斯·杰克逊说：“现在人们更加关心重大事件了，而不仅仅关注经济回报。”

Part Three Video Program

References

1. After the short raining season, the grass fakes to a beautiful blonde color, which offers

excellent grazing to animals.

2. In the early morning, you can collect dew drops from leaves that were carefully laid out the previous evening. Or a plume of grass can be a reservoir, and if you have the know-how, you may even get water from tree tubers.
3. They must be the most content people in the world: they have no crime, no punishment, no violence, no laws, no police, no judges, no rulers or bosses.
4. He dips his arrow in a brew that acts as a tranquillizer. So when he shoots an animal, it feels like a sting. Soon the animal feels drowsy and falls asleep.
5. A civilized man refuses to adapt himself to his environment. Instead, he adapts the environment to his need. But the more he tries to make his life easier, the more complicated he makes it.

Part Four Grammar

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. C