



教育部师范教育司组织编写
高等师范英语专业教材

○ 总主编 张维友

Advanced Integrated Skills of English

高级综合英语教程 教师用书

3

(修订版)

□ 主编 张应林



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□ 编者 张应林 陈佑林 张维友 舒白梅



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修订版前言

《高级综合英语教程》(*Advanced Integrated Skills of English*)是为新世纪师范类高等学校英语专业高年级学生编写的综合英语教科书。《高级综合英语教程》共4册,第1册和第2册各含16个单元,第3册和第4册各含13个单元。每个单元由两篇课文组成,分成四大部分:语言技能训练、语言训练、拓展训练和教师技能训练。第一部分和第二部分都围绕课文1展开。“语言技能训练”着重培养学生综合使用语言的能力。该部分设有“读前”、“读中”和“读后”语言技能活动,以阅读为主线,带动口头表达和书面表达,以提高读、说、写的能力。第二部分为“语言训练”,注重对词汇、结构、语义、修辞、语篇、文体等进行分析和操练,以提高学生的语言敏感性和文化意识。拓展训练包括课文2和语言知识拓展。课文2是课文1的拓展阅读,是对课文1的主题、体裁和技能的延伸,目的是增加阅读量,扩大知识面,提高阅读理解能力。“拓展训练”设有语言知识及使用,旨在较为系统地总结和归纳中国学生英语学习中的重点和难点,进一步拓展未来英语教师应该掌握的语言知识和技能技巧。第3册和第4册适合于即将毕业的学生,内容的安排和练习的设计有所侧重,如加大了课文难度,增加了文学体裁文章,扩大了阅读量,以增强修辞和文学欣赏能力的培养。教师发展是本教材的重要特色,旨在系统全面介绍和操练英语教师应该掌握的主要教学技能技巧。

教材的编写遵循以交际活动带动教学的原则,突出以学生为主体的语言运用活动。教材的练习活动设计注意培养学生独立分析问题和解决问题的能力,注重篇章的整体教学。在教学方法上既保留了传统的被实践证明行之有效的语言训练形式,又引进了较为先进的体验性阅读和研究性阅读等活动,形式丰富多彩,相得益彰。

本教材是《综合英语教程》的修订版。《综合英语教程》自2001年出版以来,被众多高校采用,受到师生的好评。期间,我们注意不断收集意见,并进行了广泛调查研究,在此基础上对下述诸方面进行了修订:1. 更换部分课文,包括相应的活动练习,使得体裁和题材更加多样化,课文难易合适,长短相宜,增强了课文的趣味性和可读性;2. 对部分课文的先后顺序进行了调整,做到从易到难,循序渐进;3. 增添和更换了部分练习,增加了语篇知识和语篇分析分量;4. 将第1、2册的“教师小贴士”改为“教师技能训练”,并从第1、2册延伸到第3、4册,彰显了师范特色。

在编写过程中，我们始终坚持六大特点：一、注重理论与实际相结合，即在充分考虑中国国情、需求和学生特点的基础上尽可能地将当代应用语言学、心理语言学 and 外语教学理论融于教材之中。二、注重语言材料的新颖性和题材、体裁的多样性。三、注重课文内容的知识性和可读性。四、突出学生在教学中的主体作用，发挥学生的主观能动性。五、注重教材的灵活性，给教师使用教材留有余地，使教师能够根据不同层次和不同特点的学生来组织教学。六、着意师资培训，突出师范特色。

《高级综合英语教程》是针对我国高等师范院校英语专业编写的教材，也适用于非师范类高校的英语专业学生，对各类在职英语教师培训更是不可多得的教材，同时也可作为立志从事英语教学工作的各类学生的自学教材，还可以作为各级各类英语教师的教学参考书。

《高级综合英语教程》(1-4册)由华中师范大学外国语学院张维友教授主持编写，各册主编依次为张维友、舒白梅、张应林和陈佑林教授。在编写过程中，英国文化委员会提供了先进的编写条件和大量的图书资料，并先后派遣两位专家 Margaret Mathews 和 David Puddiford 参与了一定的编写工作；总主编和各册主编先后赴英国，在著名教学法专家、国际教材编写协会主席 Brian Tomlinson 教授的指导下进行选材和研讨，确保教材的系统性、实用性和科学性。高等教育出版社外语出版中心的编辑在这次编写中，给予了大力支持，在此我们致以衷心的感谢；同时也感谢华中师范大学外国语学院英语系的教师，基于多年的使用提出的宝贵意见，也感谢所有参与编写的教师和博士研究生。

由于编者的水平与经验所限，教材中难免有不足之处，希望使用本书的广大师生不吝赐教，以利今后修订完善。

编 者

2009年3月于武汉桂子山

Introduction

Advanced Integrated Skills of English is a course for the 3rd and 4th years English majors in colleges and universities in China, particularly for those who already hold a three-year diploma but are working further for a bachelor's degree or corresponding qualifications. The course attempts to achieve the following aims: (1) to develop students' skills in using the language by exposing them to modern language in real use; (2) to make the material serve as a basis for developing their awareness of the target language and culture, and (3) to acquaint students with some necessary teaching skills to enable them to communicate effectively in the language and teach the language efficiently in the future.

Characteristics

The syllabus for the course is a combination of cultural, communicative and semantic components. The books are intended to be innovative, yet some aspects of traditional teaching approach have been retained, so that teachers would not be faced with having to use books which are completely new. What is more important, the target learners of the intended level will find that they could learn more effectively with books containing certain traditional elements. In other words, the books are designed to represent a compromise between traditional material and material which accords more closely with current learning and teaching theories.

Knowledge versus skills

Some books in current use teach students about English, in particular about words and structures, but do not train students how to read, speak, and write in the sense that they will be able to use English effectively in academic and everyday situations. As a result, many students know a lot about English, but under real operating conditions they are unable to employ their knowledge in communication. This is most obviously true of the productive skills. Therefore, these books deal first and foremost with *skills*. For example, we have provided activities which we hope will train students to approach new reading materials in a natural way, using strategies which will maximize efficiency. More traditional language analysis exercises appear only later in the units, when students are already familiar and comfortable with the meaning of the texts.

Texts

Many Chinese students adopt a word-by-word approach to reading, and as a result,

they are often unable to comprehend the main idea and the purpose of the text. This is probably due to previous training — the effect of traditional reading materials and examinations which normally have a focus on words and sentences. One aim of this course is to change that approach. Exercises have been designed in such a way that students consider the *overall* meaning of the text, including the purpose of the writer, as well as specific details.

All the texts in these books are examples of real English use. They have all been written for purposes other than language teaching. The materials cover a broad range of language varieties in current use, including technical and scientific genres, news reports, academic discourse and so on with a broad spectrum of topics.

Skills interaction

Reading is the predominant skill focus, but tasks to develop speaking and writing skills have been included. These attempt to reflect real-life language use, where skills are often employed in an integrated fashion.

We have tried to ensure that tasks are performed in a variety of interaction formats, to avoid the situation where a teacher simply lectures to the class about language. Some tasks are intended to be done in pairs or in small groups, others individually or by the whole class together. Still other tasks are to be done first in one way, then in another, for example, whole class discussion of a task may be followed by small group work. There are several reasons for this approach.

In the first place, variety itself is important. Students are less likely to become bored or distracted if patterns change within each lesson. Secondly, where students interact with each other in small groups, speaking practice is maximized. Many teachers may feel unwilling to allow “free” practice, but if students are to acquire fluency, it is essential that they talk in English as much as possible. Furthermore, many students are more confident and willing to speak in front of smaller audiences. Thirdly, there are educational and social advantages in encouraging students to perform tasks cooperatively. We recommend that teachers move around the class during pair and group work in order to assist where necessary, and to monitor students’ performance on the task.

Structure

There are four volumes in this series. Each of the books deals with speaking, reading and writing with reading being the priority skill. Listening has been omitted as there is a separate listening course in most universities during years three and four. Each book has been designed to be used over one semester. Units may be omitted,

however, at the teacher's discretion. Each unit requires 6–8 fifty-minute periods. A unit contains four sections: *Skills Development*, *Language Development*, *Further Development and Teacher Development*, and two texts, with Text 1 being the major one and Text 2 supplementary. Tasks and activities related to Text 1 are all arranged in Skills Development and Language Development.

Skills Development aims to train students' reading, speaking and writing skills using the language material of Text 1. Reading is the skill the course prioritizes. The main body of the material comprises task-based reading activities organized into three stages: *pre-reading*, *reading* and *post-reading*. These include experiential and studied reading, general and close reading. The emphasis is on developing different strategies and skills, with which to read different texts for different purposes.

Language Development aims to teach students different language knowledge and provide language practice, including such areas of semantics, vocabulary, rhetoric, structure, discourse, style and so on. Such activities intend to enhance students' language proficiency and cultural awareness.

Further Development is knowledge-based, aiming to develop students' knowledge further on the basis of what has been learned before. It contains in each unit some important or usually-confusing language points in terms of vocabulary, grammar, rhetoric and discourse, etc. among Chinese students. Through the activities, students summarize or review what has been learned in a systematic way. In addition, it provides teaching-skill training in *Teacher Development*. By doing the activities, students are to learn one skill in each unit necessary for teachers.

Text 2 is intended for supplementary reading. Each text is related to Text 1 in the topic area, and followed with some activities mainly to help students read the text individually.

Methodology

In general, we recommend the following procedures for teaching this material.

Skills development activities

Pre-reading activities

Texts in these books are not to be pre-viewed before class. In providing pre-reading tasks we hope to change the way in which students approach an English text which they have never seen before. These activities have the following specific purposes: (1) to arouse interest in the topic of the text, so that reading is done actively; (2) to activate students' knowledge about the topic area, in order to make the text easier to understand; (3) to raise some of the relevant vocabulary in a natural way.

Many students (and teachers) have the expectation that all the words in a text should be understood, but this approach does not accord with current theories of reading. We have therefore not provided a pre-reading list. We advise teachers not to attempt to teach unknown vocabulary beforehand or to require students to learn every single word in the reading text later.

The pre-reading tasks are of various kinds, such as brainstorming, predicting the content of a text on the basis of the title, predicting words and/or phrases on the basis of the title or topic area, or discussion relevant to the topic. In general, there are no 'right' or preferred answers to pre-reading questions.

Reading activities

One of the main objectives of the books is to change the way students perceive and read English texts. The first time they read they should do it quickly (do not allow them too much time) and try to understand the general message and/or function of the text, without hesitating over specific details. Use of a dictionary at this stage should be discouraged. To this end the first reading task(s) focus(es) on the overall or global meaning. Then they move on to more detailed reading for more specific information and more accurate interpretation. Questions and tasks are provided in order to assist students in their interactive reading.

Post-reading activities

Communicative tasks to develop speaking and writing skills form an integral part of the body of the books. These are developed naturally out of the reading texts and are usually experiential in the sense that the students are asked to respond in spoken form.

Language development & further development activities

In addition to the strategies and skills section, the other main area of the books deals with language knowledge and awareness of the text. Their purpose is to use an analysis of the text or introduce additional material to develop students' language knowledge in order that they may facilitate greater accuracy and fluency in the communicative use of language, whether in oral communication or reading comprehension and writing.

We recommend that for the most part students do these activities outside class, and teachers simply supply the answer key. Sometimes, however, a task type might be unusual or difficult, and teachers may want to prepare students by discussing it in class first.

Time planning

It is designed that 6-8 fifty-minute periods are spent on each unit. In all circumstances, we suggest four hours for reading activities, the rest 2-4 hours for language development or further development activities. Make sure to leave at least 30 minutes for Teacher Development.

Underlying Assumptions

We have tried to introduce five changes into this course:

1. Change from answers to questions: instead of providing ready made answers to students, we try to make them find answers by referring to the text, or encourage them to raise questions. We believe that answers block, while questions create. Real developmental learning comes from questioning.

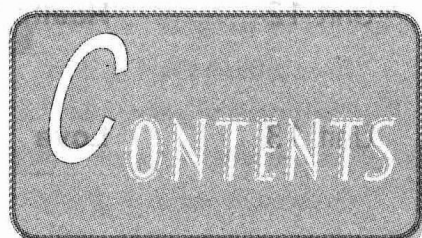
2. Change from explanation to exploration: explanation provides answers and is often teacher-centered, while exploration is a process of questioning and is learning-based and student-centered.

3. Change from knowledge to skill: knowledge involves answers and explanation and is necessary in language teaching, but not sufficient. What matters is not what one knows, but what one can do. "Knowing" a language is important for students; the ability to use it is life-enhancing.

4. Change from sentence to text: naturally occurring language is never merely a sequence of sentences. What is more important for our students is the coherence and cohesion of a text. If we concentrate on the sentence as the basic unit of language, we could not probably hope to develop our students' language awareness, thus unable to develop their communicative competence.

5. Change from product to process: traditional textbooks in China follow a formula of: **text reading** → **comprehension questions** → **formal exercises**. All the students do is reading, checking comprehension and learning language points by heart. The emphasis is on product. Now we try to shift our emphasis to process, a process of questioning, exploration, actively doing tasks with the language and exchanging ideas and opinions. It is a process of active learning which will foster independence of learning.

In a word, the aim of this course is to teach rather than to test students' language abilities. So the process by which students arrive at their answers is often more important than the answers themselves. For this reason, passages which students find easy are just as useful to them as passages which they find more difficult.



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UNIT

1

Politics

1. Background to Text 1

Public speech: the transmission of a message from one person addressing to a large audience who are physically present. Public speech is a highly defined situation which involves much prior planning and attention to the dynamics of the situation. The public speaker must try to ensure that the message the audiences hear matches as closely as possible the message he or she intends. He or she does that by paying attention to the contents, the organization and the delivery of the speech.

I Have a Dream: On August 28, 1963, about 200 000 people assembled in Washington, D.C. to show their support for freedom and justice for all Americans, regardless of color. The huge civil rights demonstration, known as the “March on Washington” culminated at the Lincoln Memorial. At that demonstration Martin Luther King delivered this famous speech.

2. Detailed study of Text 1

1. **Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. (L.1)**

One hundred years ago, ... This is an allusion to Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address which begins with “Four score and seven years ago”.

- 1) **symbolic shadow:** the shadow of the statue of Abraham Lincoln
- 2) **emancipation n.:** the act of making free socially, politically, and in law

2. **This momentous decree came ... who had been seared ... (L.2)**

- 1) **momentous adj.:** very significant; of great importance
- 2) **decree n.:** official decision
- 3) **sear v.:** burn with a powerful heat

3. **It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity. (L.4)**

The Emancipation Proclamation gave us fresh hope to get rid of our long miserable

condition of being held against our will.

4. **... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. (L.7)**

... under the yoke of racial discrimination and segregation we black people are still living a miserable life.

5. **One hundred years later, ... in the midst of a vast ocean ... (L.8)**

in the midst of: surrounded by; among; in the middle of, e.g.

The subsidy was cut off while they were in the midst of the research.

6. **In a sense we have come to our nation's Capital to cash a check. (L.14)**

In a sense we have come to Washington, D.C. to demand that America should honor its promise.

7. **... they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. (L.16)**

1) **promissory note:** a written and signed promise to pay a stated amount of money to a particular person when demanded or at a given time

2) **fall heir to:** inherit, e.g. *fall heir to one's father's temper*

8. **... the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (L.18)**

These words are mentioned in the Declaration of Independence.

unalienable adj.: that cannot be taken away

9. **... insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. (L.21)**

insofar as ... is / are concerned: as far as ... is / are concerned

10. **... a bad check; ... marked "insufficient funds". (L.22)**

1) **a bad check:** a check that cannot be cashed. It is figuratively used to mean "an empty promise".

2) **"insufficient funds":** a check marked with these words by a bank indicates that the money in one's account is inadequate for the amount one wishes to draw. Here it is also used figuratively.

11. **... a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom ... (L.26)**

upon demand: when asked for; upon request; when payment is demanded

12. **This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. (L. 28)**

This is no time to talk about calming down extravagantly or take the tranquilizing drug to accept the policy of advancing toward our goal by gradual and often slow stages.

cool off: become calmer or less excited

13. **Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands ... (L.33)**

quicksand n.: a bed of loose sand mixed with water forming a soft, shifting mass that

yields easily to pressure and tends to suck down any object resting on its surface

- 14. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality; ... (L.36)**

In the appalling condition we black people will continue to express our discontent lawfully until the bright day comes with freedom and equality.

- 15. ... that the Negro needed to blow off steam ... (L.39)**

blow / let off steam: get rid off one's energy, anger, or strong emotions with physical activity or by behaving in a nosy or violent way, e.g.

Bill had to take his foreman's rough criticism all day and he would blow off steam at home by scolding the children.

- 16. ... will have a rude awakening if the nation ... (L.40)**

a rude awakening: something shocking or unpleasant that happens unexpectedly, e.g. *Asian investors have had a rude awakening with the BCCI scandal.*

- 17. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. (L.50)**

Again and again we must be dignified enough to fight against violence with non-violent protest.

- 18. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. (L.72)**

You have been undergoing unimaginable hardships and all kinds of sufferings for a long time.

veteran n.: someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time

- 19. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. (L.79)**

the American dream: It is generally believed that there is no specific meaning of the term because different people may have different interpretations of *the American dream* in different periods in history. However, the basic conceptualization of *the American dream* is the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

- 20. ... this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ... (L.81)**

live out: carry out; practice

- 21. ..., whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification (L.94)**

..., whose governor is talking quite a lot about interposition and nullification.

- 1) **be dripping with:** contain a lot of, e.g.

His voice is dripping with sarcasm.

- 2) **nullification n.:** having no force in law

- 22. I have a dream that one day ..., and all flesh shall see it together. (L.100)**

Here Dr. King quotes the Biblical prophet Isaiah, who says: "Every valley shall be

exalted ... and all flesh sees it together ...”

23. **With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. (L.106)**

With this faith we will be able to transform our disordered country into a beautiful and harmonious country in which people are brothers and sisters.

24. **..., to stand up for freedom together, ... (L.109)**

stand up for: support; defend, e.g.

They stood up for what they believed to be right.

25. **..., Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, ... (L.132)**

1) **Gentile n.:** a person who is not Jewish

2) **Protestant n.:** a Christian who belongs to the branch of the Christian church which was separated from the Catholic church in the sixteenth century

3) **Catholic n.:** a member of the Catholic church which is the branch of the Christian church that accepts the Pope as its leader and that is based in the Vatican in Rome

3. Answers to Text 1

Skills Development

Pre-reading

1. He is Martin Luther King.
2. & 3. These questions are asked to activate students' knowledge about America's history. They may have a free discussion. They may consult the notes to the text on page 6 if necessary.
4. There is no definite answer.

Reading

1. In general Martin Luther King wants to tell his audience that he has a dream that one day all men in the United States shall be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.
2. Para.1: The signing of the Emancipation Proclamation gave hope to Negro slaves one hundred years ago.
Para.2: Racial discrimination and racial segregation still exist one hundred years later.
Para.3: America gave the black people a promissory note.
Para.4: Now the black people demand real freedom, justice and democracy.

3.
 - 1) Abraham Lincoln.
 - 2) Because he wants to remind his audience of Abraham Lincoln who began his famous Gettysburg Address with "Four score and seven years ago".
 - 3) "To cash a check" means to demand that America should honor its promise in this context. It is used figuratively.
 - 4) 'Because it is only an empty promise.
4. King issues a warning to the nation not to overlook the urgency of the moment and not to underestimate the determination of the black people.
King also issues a warning to the black people not to be guilty of wrongful deeds and not to seek to satisfy their thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred.
5.
 - 1) the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality
 - 2) (It has been done already.)
 - 3) the Negro's basic mobility is from a small ghetto to a larger one
 - 4) a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote
6. Para.8: suffering
Para.9: slums; ghettos; changed
Para.10: a dream rooted in the American dream
Para.11: all men are created equal
Para.12: sit down; brotherhood
Para.13: transformed; oasis
Para.14: not judged; the color; skin
Para.15: dream
Para.16: join hands; walk together
Para.17: dream
Para.18: flesh; see; together
7. There is no definite answer.
8. Let freedom ring from all over the United States.

Post-reading

1. This activity is to dramatize the delivery of a public speech.
2.
 - 1) King's basic dream is that all men are created equal and that freedom rings everywhere in the U.S.
 - 2) We should get rid of racial discrimination and racial segregation totally.