



高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材

新起点

Starting Anew:

大学英语读写教程

CEC Reading and Writing

总主编 张隆胜 辛 凌

教师用书

Teacher's Book



主编 刘晓华 刘 霞



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前 言

近年来,随着英语教学的不断深入和变革,大学英语教材百花齐放,百家争鸣。《新起点大学英语读写教程》(*Starting Anew: CEC Reading and Writing*)正是在这种不断变革的背景下,解读教育部最新版《大学英语课程教学要求》,秉承优秀英语教材的特色,针对各类高等院校特殊专业(音、体、美等)和普通本科院校、独立学院、高职高专的实际需求,适时推出的英语类公共必修课程教材。

2007年7月教育部高等教育司颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,明确指出大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,使他们在今后的学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际;提出“分类指导、因材施教,以适应个性化教学的实际需要”的原则,并把大学英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求;提出采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式,改进课堂教学。

作为高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材,《新起点大学英语读写教程》结合大学英语教学的客观现实和实际需求,诠释《大学英语课程教学要求》原则,把主要读者定位于各类高校学生,特别是音、体、美专业以及各类独立学院、高职高专的学生。本教材分为四册,通过本教材的学习可达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求。

《新起点大学英语读写教程》立足于非重点大学或特殊专业的大学英语教学,充分考虑了目标群体的整体英语基础和需求,是为这些学生量身定做的。本教材通过精心筹划和设计,较好地体现了大学英语教学理念;在兼顾学生听、说能力的同时,着重培养读、写、译等英语综合运用能力;单元主题注重读者的兴趣,同时强调材料

的实用性、启迪性和文化性；教学内容设计形式多样，有丰富的语言训练材料，有轻松的语言知识介绍，也有英语文化能力意识的培养；注重建构主义理论，强调以学生为中心，体现学习过程中学生的兴趣、参与、自主和个性化等的因素对英语学习的积极影响。教材及配套材料亦重视充分利用计算机、多媒体等教学手段来提高读者的各项英语技能。

本教材有如下特点：

1. 教材以人为本，注重多元发展

本教材编写过程中始终把读者的需求放在首位，不论是单元选题、英语技能训练，还是英语语言知识扩展、英语文化能力的提高等等，均充分考虑到读者的兴趣、能力、个性、认知水平、自主学习等因素，体现以学生为中心模式的英语学习。此外，此教材在注重学生英语语言能力发展的同时，通过精心设计的板块和内容，力求让读者掌握英语的学习方法和策略，在英语文化素养等方面得到相应提高，体现语言学习与学习策略、文化摄取等并重的特点。

2. 选材合理适用，内容翔实鲜活

本教材单元主题丰富多彩，融入了大量的校园和社会生活中的热点话题。材料选择上力图把趣味性、品位性、时代性、启迪性和实用性集于一体。材料内容基本来源于英文报刊杂志和外文网站，原汁原味，且体裁多样。这些材料能促使英语教学更真实可靠、接近生活，贴切自然。

3. 编排结构合理，整体循序渐进

每单元的五个板块围绕单元主题，由浅入深，科学合理。本教材不仅针对阅读材料提供了英语基础知识和基本技能的训练，而且还系统地建立了以自主学习为主的英语词汇、语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧和英语文化知识等方面的学习平台，让读者通过系统的、有指导的学习，提高综合英语素质。此外，整套四册教材前后连贯，相互呼应，形成科学的整体。

4. 练习题材多样，笔头口头并进

本教材注重实用性英语教学，注重练习的多样性、趣味性和科学性。不仅提供了大量的以巩固和理解为主的笔头练习，而且注重以逻辑思维为主的口头表达技能的训练，如主题讨论、文化沙龙中的口头表达等。本教材注重产出性语言技能的培养，强化笔头和口头的输出练习，使读者能有意识地走出诸如高分低能、哑巴英语等困境，为英语语言技能的提高和运用夯实基础。

5. 读者对象定位精准，目标针对性强

本教材按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中分层教学的要求，在阅读材料的选择和语言技能训练设计上严格把关，使之与学习对象的英语基础和学习能力相符。《新起点大学英语读写教程》第一册起点词汇为1800个单词，主要适用于各类高校新生，特别是音、体、美专业，以及各类独立学院、高职高专等大学英语教学使

用。通过四册的系统学习，使读者能从大学英语教学的一般要求向较高要求迈进。

6. 教学整体明确，教学资源丰富

本教材为读写教程，与《新起点大学英语听说教程》同属系列教材。两套教材单元主题一致，在听、说、读、写、译等英语综合能力的习得过程中相互依存，互为有机整体。之外，本教材还配备了《新起点大学英语读写教程教师用书》和多媒体课件，为课堂教学提供了更多的资源支持。

本套教材板块结构如下：

《新起点大学英语读写教程》共四册教材，它们相互独立、相互联系并互成体系。每册教材包括8个单元，本册单元板块如下：

◆ 第一板块：Speaking for Activation

此部分为口语活动。主要通过歌曲和诗歌来帮助学生巩固和掌握基本语音知识；或进行与主题相关的填空、讨论等活动；并通过对主题英语谚语的学习和讨论，导入本单元主题。

◆ 第二板块：Reading for Exploration

此部分为单元主课文。通过与课文相关的热身讨论和课文学习，以及相应的课文理解和主题讨论等，培养学生阅读技巧，提高阅读的语言技能。

◆ 第三板块：Practising for Consolidation

此部分为课文语言点相关练习。通过对课文语言点（词汇、句型、搭配等）的综合训练，帮助读者更好地认知和巩固语言基础知识，培养英语综合应用能力。

◆ 第四板块：Learning for Enhancement

此部分包括英语构词法知识、语法知识和写作知识的介绍和相应练习。通过系统的知识学习，强调语言学习输出训练，使读者的自主学习能力和产出性语言技能都得以提高。

◆ 第五板块：Expanding for Development

此部分包括阅读技巧知识、扩展阅读课文和文化沙龙。通过单元阅读微技能训练和课文阅读训练，进一步培养和扩展学生的阅读能力；同时通过专题英语文化的介绍和训练，培养学生的英语文化意识和英语综合能力。

外籍专家对本教材的文字进行了仔细审读和精心润饰。在此，我们对所有促成此教材面世的相关人士表示诚挚的感谢。

尽管本书编者在编写过程中付出了大量努力，但是一本教材不可能解决所有问题，难免存在疏漏之处，因此请广大读者不吝赐教，以便我们在以后的修订中臻完善。

编者

2012年7月

使用说明

本书为《新起点大学英语读写教程(3)》(以下简称《教程》)(*Starting Anew: CEC Reading and Writing Book III*)的教学参考用书。本书除了提供《教程》的背景知识介绍、课堂活动和练习参考答案之外,还从词法、句法和语篇上对课文做了多层次、全方位的详解,并对如何有效地使用《教程》、更好地组织教学,按照编者的意图提出了教学方法、教学安排的设想和方案。

本书使用的构思及设想:

本书分为六大板块,这六大板块既与《教程》内容相呼应,又体现了编者的教学理念和教学设计。

1. 第一板块: Useful Information。这一部分不仅提供了丰富翔实的背景知识介绍,同时还设计了生动有趣的教学活动,是对《教程》内容的有效延伸和扩展。

2. 第二板块: Reference for Speaking。该部分对与主题相关的填空、讨论等活动提供了详解,同时通过对与主题相关谚语的解释和讨论来导入本单元主题。

3. 第三板块: Reference for Reading。这一部分为教学的重点,不仅对《教程》的思考题提供翔实的参考答案,同时对课文讲解过程中的难点、要点进行详细的解释和说明。此板块中最有特色的是对课文的“话语篇章分析”,通过分析帮助学生在语篇水平上更深入地了解课文,从而让语言学习更系统、

高效,并有助于提高学生的阅读、写作能力。

4. 第四板块: Reference for Consolidation。该部分为课文语言点综合训练的参考答案和课文参考译文。

5. 第五板块: Reference for Enhancement。该部分为英语构词词缀练习、语法操练和写作训练的参与答案。

6. 第六板块: Reference for Development。该部分为扩展阅读中难点分析、练习参考答案和参考译文以及文化沙龙中 Case Study 的参考答案。

除了上述六大板块以外,我们还为教学参考用书配备了相应的教学光盘。光盘内容包括《教程》内课文、课文生词、阅读材料、阅读材料生词与短语的音频文件;同时还包括课文篇章分析、课文语言点讲解等的 Word 文档文字资料。

我们竭诚希望这本教学参考用书具有参考价值、方便实用,但编写中难免出现疏漏之处,其实际效果与我们的主观愿望以及读者的期望或许还有相当距离,因此,恳请广大读者不吝赐教,以便我们在修订时进一步完善。

编者

2012年7月



CONTENTS

Unit 1 Transportation

Useful Information	002
Reference for Speaking	004
Reference for Reading	006
Reference for Consolidation	014
Reference for Enhancement	018
Reference for Development	019

Unit 2 Financial Crisis

Useful Information	026
Reference for Speaking	027
Reference for Reading	029
Reference for Consolidation	035
Reference for Enhancement	038
Reference for Development	039

Unit 3 Dreams

Useful Information	044
Reference for Speaking	046
Reference for Reading	048
Reference for Consolidation	057
Reference for Enhancement	060

Reference for Development	061
---------------------------------	-----

Unit 4 Love and Marriage

Useful Information	067
Reference for Speaking	068
Reference for Reading	069
Reference for Consolidation	074
Reference for Enhancement	077
Reference for Development	078

Unit 5 Attitude

Useful Information	084
Reference for Speaking	087
Reference for Reading	088
Reference for Consolidation	099
Reference for Enhancement	102
Reference for Development	102

Unit 6 Emotions

Useful Information	108
Reference for Speaking	109
Reference for Reading	111
Reference for Consolidation	118
Reference for Enhancement	121
Reference for Development	122

Unit 7 Music

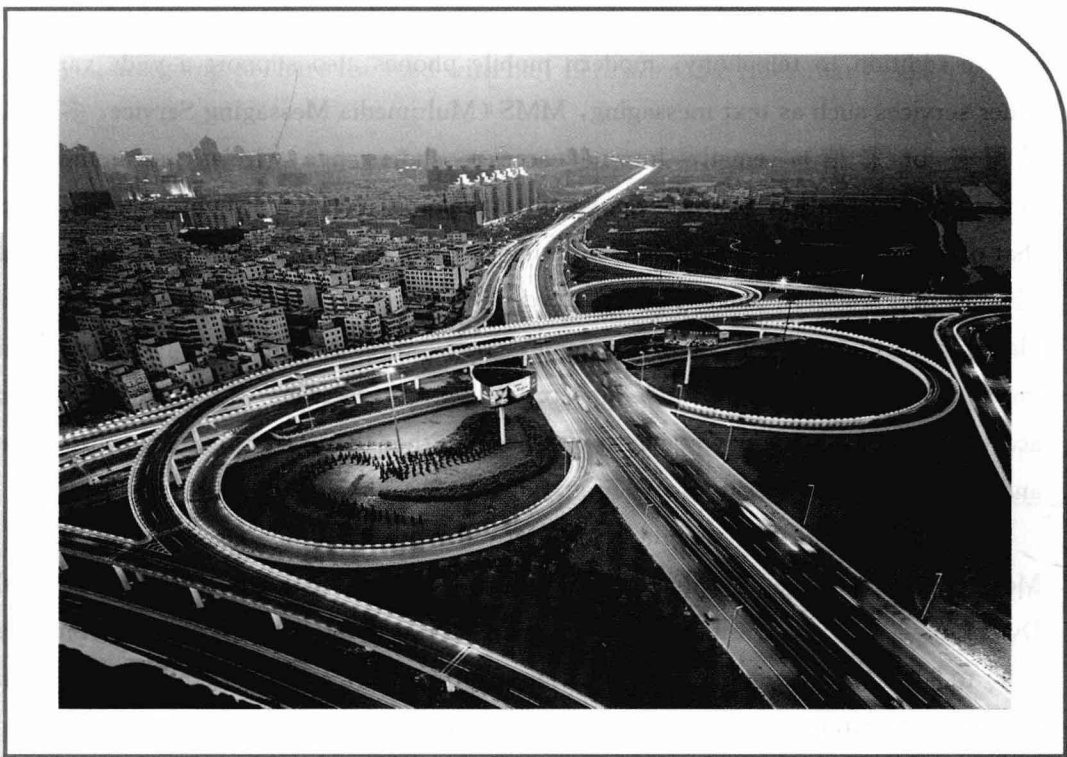
Useful Information	127
Reference for Speaking	127
Reference for Reading	129
Reference for Consolidation	137
Reference for Enhancement	140
Reference for Development	141

Unit 8 Fashion

Useful Information	147
Reference for Speaking	150
Reference for Reading	151
Reference for Consolidation	163
Reference for Enhancement	166
Reference for Development	166

Unit 1

Transportation



Useful Information



I. Cell Phone

A cell phone (also known as a cellular phone, mobile phone and a hand phone) is a device which can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile network operator. The calls are to and from the public telephone network which includes other mobiles and fixed-line phones across the world. By contrast, a cordless telephone is used only within the short range of a single, private base station.

In addition to telephony, modern mobile phones also support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging, MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service, 多媒体短信服务 or 彩信), email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (infrared, Bluetooth), business applications, gaming and photography. Mobile phones that offer these and more general computing capabilities are referred to as smart phones (智能手机). Modern smart phones serve to combine the functions of portable media players, low-end compact digital cameras, pocket video cameras, and GPS navigation units. They typically also include high-resolution touch screens, web browsers that can access and properly display standard web pages rather than just mobile-optimized sites, and high-speed data access via Wi-Fi and mobile broadband.

The first hand-held mobile phone was demonstrated by Dr Martin Cooper of Motorola in 1973, using a handset weighing 2.5 lbs (about 1 kg). In 1983, the DynaTAC 8000x was the first to be commercially available. In the twenty years from 1990 to 2010, worldwide mobile phone subscriptions grew from 12.4 million to over 4.6 billion, penetrating the developing economies and reaching the bottom of the economic pyramid.

II. Distracted Driving

Distracted driving is driving while doing other activities that take the driver's attention away from the road and traffic; these activities can increase the chance of a motor vehicle crash.

There are three main types of distraction:

- Visual—taking your eyes off the road;
- Manual—taking your hands off the wheel;
- Cognitive—taking your mind off what you are doing.

Distracted driving activities include things like using a cell phone, texting, and eating. Using in-vehicle technologies (such as navigation systems) can also be sources of distraction. While any of these distractions can endanger the driver and others, texting while driving is especially dangerous because it combines all three types of distraction.

III. Six Rules for Driving

If you are going to share the road with me, here are some rules that I expect you to know:

1. Don't tailgate me.

If you tailgate me, I'll slow down. Unless you try to pass me, in which case, I might speed up. And if we're in a no-passing zone, I'll slow down more.

2. Use your signals.

It's a shame that you spent \$35K on that Mercedes and the signals don't even work. You should take it back for a refund. If you are about to make a turn or switch lanes, use your freaking turn signal. That's what they're for: to warn the other drivers on the road that you're about to do something stupid that they should pay attention to.

3. Don't use your signals.

If the car in front of you is about to turn, don't use your signals to warn the cars behind you. That's just dumb. If you aren't the one making a turn, leave your signal off. If your brake lights work, then we already know that we need to slow down. And by the way, you forgot to turn your signal off five minutes ago, and it's driving us nuts.

4. Slow down.

Have you ever sat down with a calculator and tried to figure out just how much time you save by speeding? I have. Unless you are travelling very far, very fast, it's not likely to save you more than a couple of minutes. Which is worth more to you: the three minutes you saved by trying to zoom past everybody or the \$2,500 in body work on your car when you slam into the yahoo who turned in front of you without signaling?

5. Merge.

Just do it. If the other drivers value their cars, they'll make room for you. Quit sitting at the end of the merge lane waiting for a big opening. Maybe you should turn your signal on, so people will understand that you want to change lanes, eh? You're making the rest of us late for work, and we're going to have to speed to make up the difference.

6. Slower Traffic Keep Right.

Have you ever seen those signs that say "Slower Traffic Keep Right"? Well, just because you don't see one right this minute doesn't make it any less true. If you aren't in the process of passing somebody right now, get out of the way. But use your signal first.

If everyone will just keep these things in mind, I'm sure we'll all be a lot happier.

Reference for Speaking

I. Appreciation of Poems and Lyrics

1. Listen to the song entitled "Traveling Light" by Joel Hanson & Sara Groves and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1) weight | 2) stones | 3) trouble | 4) misery |
| 5) breaking | 6) loneliest | 7) chains | 8) leading |

2. Work in pairs to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of private cars. You may use the words and phrases in the following box.

With the fantastic spur both in industry and in economy in China, the number of people who own private cars is on the rise. Some people have bought cars of their own, and others are planning to buy cars. There have been two quite different views on this phenomenon.

Some claim that there are many advantages brought about by cars. First, the automobile industry provides jobs for countless workers and great support for other industries. Second, if conditions permit, owning a car can make us work more efficiently. Finally, life will become more convenient and comfortable. A private car allows one to travel freely and with a car there is no need to wait for the bus in the cold days or under the burning sun.

However, some people strongly object to the increase of private cars, especially in cities. They claim that the appearance of too many private cars will give rise to a series of problems. In the first place, as more and more cars are produced and driven in the street, a large volume of poisonous gas will be given off, polluting the atmosphere and causing actual harm to the health of people. Additionally, private cars contribute to traffic jams so greatly that the advantages gained in comfort and freedom are often cancelled out by the frustration caused by traffic jams. Another problem is the increasing number of car accidents that have killed and will kill a lot of people in a fraction of a second.

In my opinion, although private cars have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of our society, they also bring us numerous troubles such as more serious environmental pollution, more traffic accidents and more energy consumption. Traffic accidents kill thousands and thousands of people each year. Jams waste our precious time. To avoid the problems above, I suggest that we encourage a rational development and less use of private cars and spend efforts in building a more efficient public transportation.

II. English Proverbs

1. Read aloud the following proverbs and translate them into Chinese.

不积跬步,无以至千里。

登梯需要逐级登。

差之毫厘,谬之千里。

欲速则不达。

千里之行,始于足下。

2. Think about the following questions and then present your ideas to your classmates.

- 1) What can you learn from these proverbs?

They tell us that every step plays an essential role in being successful. Additionally, these proverbs also regard action as something that arises naturally from stillness. We should achieve our goals step by step and be strong-willed no matter what difficulties we might come across and what challenges we might face.

- 2) Do you agree with them or not? Why?

Answers may vary.

To my understanding, every step is important if we want to accomplish any

tasks and achieve any success. However, the first step, the planning, is even more essential in the process of our action. It is often said that the key to a successful project is in the planning. Creating a project plan is the first thing we should do when undertaking any kind of project. Often project planning is ignored in favor of getting on with the work. However, many people fail to realize the value of a project plan in saving time, money and many problems.

As a college student, we should make a good plan for our studies at the beginning of the semester. If we struggle to balance our studies and work commitments, or find it hard to meet deadlines, a study schedule can help us to better plan and organize our time. Although it may take a few hours to create a good study schedule, once completed it will ensure our future steps and will help enable us to become better students and better learners.

Reference for Reading

Should We Ban Apple's Siri While Driving?

Lead-in Questions

- Up to now, I have never used Siri yet. But as far as I know, Siri is a speech-recognition computer application that's built into all Apple iPhone 4S smart phones. This new feature of the iPhone 4S has both speech input and output, which means you can speak to it, and it can speak back to you.

To talk to Siri, hold down the Home button on your iPhone 4S. You'll hear two quick beeps and see "What can I help you with?" on the screen. Just begin speaking. The microphone icon lights up to let you know that Siri hears you talking. Once you've started a dialogue with Siri, tap the microphone icon to talk to it again.

There's more than one way to talk to Siri. When the screen is on, simply bring iPhone 4S up to your ear. You'll hear two quick beeps to indicate that Siri is listening to you.

Siri also works with headphones and Bluetooth headsets. When you're using headphones with a remote and microphone, you can press and hold the center button