

新视界大学英语系列教材

N PROSPECT
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

基础实用英语 读写教程 (第二册) 教师用书

总主编 马占祥

主 编 高桂贤

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前言

《基础实用英语》(Essential and Practical College English) 是为少数民族地区高校学生编写的大学英语学习教材。在教材的设计和编写上严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求》，并结合少数民族地区学生的实际英语水平，以打好英语基础和提高语言应用能力为最终目的，全力以赴，打造我国富有民族特色的新型大学英语教材。

本套教材在编写过程中，吸取了我国在外语教学中长期积累下来的行之有效的经验和方法，仔细研究和分析了我国少数民族学生在英语学习中经常遇到的问题及教师在教学过程中的困惑，在教材的编写理念和教学模式上不断创新，充分反映了当今外语教育研究的最新成果。

全套教材由《基础实用英语读写教程》(1~4册)和《基础实用英语听说教程》(1~4册)构成，每册设有八个单元，并配有详尽的教师用书和教学课件。教材内容以单元话题为主线，涉及现代技术、道德情感、文化知识、科学教育等多个方面。语言素材真实、地道，选材广泛，文章短小精悍，具有知识性、趣味性和实用性的鲜明特点。

本套教材起点为大学英语预备级和高职高专新生的入学水平。教学安排上，可分四个学期使用，也可以根据各学校的具体教学情况及学生的专业特点自行安排。教学总时数为220学时，每周安排3~4学时。

本套教材由马占祥教授担任总主编，参加编写的院校有：内蒙古师范大学、内蒙古农业大学职业技术学院、内蒙古兴安盟职业技术学院、锡林郭勒职业学院、呼伦贝尔学院、内蒙古大学鄂尔多斯学院、呼和浩特民族学院和集宁师范学院。

各分册主编有鲍瑞、巴达荣贵、纪雪梅、高桂贤、李文冀、田振江、崔振华、苏日嘎拉图和闫晓云。初稿完成后，我们特地组织了一个由国内专家、学者以及教学经验丰富的一线老师组成的专家组对整套书稿进行了系统校阅。此外，在书稿的编写过程中，美籍教师 Amy Shane 对书稿进行了系统的审阅，并为我们提出了宝贵的意见和建议；中国人民大学出版社的领导和编辑对教材的编写工作给予了悉心指导和帮助，对他们的辛勤劳动，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

从整套教材的策划到最终定稿出版，我们始终坚持把好质量关，但在实际编写中难免还会出现纰漏和不妥之处，希望广大师生和专家学者在使用过程中不吝赐教，使之不断充实和完善。

有关本教材的教学课件，请联系 wyfsmail@163.com，或电话：010-62512737，010-62515576，010-62513265，010-62515037。

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CONTENTS

Unit 1	Automobiles	1
Unit 2	Western Fast Food	17
Unit 3	Christmas Day	37
Unit 4	Happiness Is a Kind of Feeling	51
Unit 5	NBA All-Star E-Recycling Day	69
Unit 6	The Mayonnaise Jar and Two Beers	87
Unit 7	The Environment	109
Unit 8	Bill Gates—A Story of Success	123

Unit 1

Automobiles



Getting Ready

Activity 1: Divide students into several groups and ask them to tell each other in groups the benefit brought by automobiles in their daily life.

Activity 2: Ask students in each group to discuss the problems brought by the automobile.

Activity 3: Choose some students to tell the class their ideas, and then summarize the students' opinions and give clues about text A.

Reference answers:

Activity 1: The automobile goes faster than riding and walking, and it gives a more comfortable ride.

Activity 2: Automobiles make big noises, and they cause most of our air pollution. Worst of all, they can kill a lot of people if driven by unqualified drivers.

Activity 3: Automobiles are helpful and at the same time harmful.

Text A

I. Summary

Automobiles have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of our society. The speed of automobiles can be of great advantage in time of emergency. It can be said that the wheels of automobiles move human society forward quickly. But automobiles have also given rise to a series of problems. An unqualified driver can kill a lot of people in a fraction of a second. Besides, automobiles make big noises and cause most of our air pollution. Obviously, automobiles are helpful and at the same time harmful.



II. Related Information

Automobiles

Ten years ago, the car was a real luxury for most of the people in China. Owning a car seemed to be a dream too far away to realize. However, this luxury is now becoming somewhat of a necessity to many people. From this phenomenon, a conclusion can be reached that living standards of the people have improved by a big margin. Cars make our life more convenient. However, good dreams may sometimes turn to be nightmares. Many problems accompany the increasing numbers of cars. There are more and more accidents which can bring disaster to many families. The city traffic is in chaos and traffic jams have become a part of our daily life. Air pollution and noise pollution caused by cars do harm to our health. People who love cars so much before have begun to hate these annoying machines.

III. Language Points

1. Because it has been improved continually, it now goes faster, is more durable and fuel-efficient and gives a more comfortable ride than its early models.

durable: adj. 耐久的；不易损伤的

This vanish provides a durable finish.

这种清漆可以做耐久的罩面漆。

I want to have a durable friendship with you.

我想成为你永久的朋友。

efficient: adj. 有效率的；最经济的

The government has been equipped with an efficient new filing system.

政府已经配备了有效的新归档系统。

Under pressure from the manager, production is more efficient now.

在经理的施压下，如今生产的效率更高了。

2. The speed of the automobile can be of great advantage in time of emergency.

emergency: n. 紧急；紧急事件

The government has declared a state of emergency because of natural disaster.

由于自然灾害，政府已经宣布进入紧急状态。

The child should be sent to the emergency ward at once. (做定语)

应立刻把那个孩子送去急诊病室。

3. When a building is on fire, a fire engine can rush the fire men to the site as quickly as possible.

be on fire: 着火；燃烧

The warehouse was on fire yesterday.

仓库昨天着火了。

The house is on fire.

房子着火了。

4. Every day we need automobiles to take us to and from work.

take sb. to and from: 带某人来去

The school bus takes teachers to and from work in our college.

在我们学校校车接送老师们上下班。

Sightseeing vehicles take visitors to and from tourism scenic spots every day.

每天观光车都承载游客来回各景区。

5. If a bus is put into the hands of an unqualified driver, it can kill a lot of people in a friction of a second.

unqualified: adj. 不称职的

The unqualified teacher is often late and leaves early.

那位不称职的老师常迟到早退。

qualified: adj. 称职的

A qualified teacher should complete workload on time.

称职的老师应该按时完成工作量。

6. Drivers should always have a clear mind and a high responsibility.

responsibility: n. 责任感; 责任

It is my responsibility to lock the doors.

我负责锁门。

responsible: adj. (在法律或道义上) 负责任的

responsible for (sb. / sth.); responsible for doing sth.

All pilots are responsible for their passengers' safety.

凡是飞行驾驶员均应对乘客的安全负责。

7. Therefore, an automobile is as dangerous as any weapon man might use.

dangerous: adj. 危险的

Bungee jumping is as dangerous as acrobatics.

蹦极和杂技一样危险。

Saving people from the burning room is too dangerous.

从着火的房子里救人太危险。

Text B

I. Summary

Traffic jams have become the focus of the globe. More and more cars, small road capacity and traffic accidents are main problems leading to traffic jams, but they can be solved by some actions, such as cycling



more often, improving road conditions, providing better public transportation systems and issuing stricter traffic laws. Because of time and money, we still can not solve this problem shortly.

II. Related Information

How is Beijing dealing with traffic jams?

As we know, the traffic conditions in Beijing are very bad and some major roads are regularly choked with traffic in rush hours. In order to solve this problem, the government has taken some measures. First, the government has built or broadened many roads and bridges and has strived to develop public transport. Second, private cars are limited by increasing parking fees or by adopting the even-odd license plate method during important events. Third, the government is advocating “green traveling” and civilized driving. As a consequence, we are expecting to see smoother traffic conditions in Beijing.

III. Language Points

1. Can you imagine when people go to work late, what is the most common excuse? The answer is absolutely traffic jam.

traffic jam: 交通拥挤；交通堵塞

In this text we will know many means of transport and get some interesting information about traffic jams.

我们会从这篇课文中了解很多交通方式并且得知一些有关交通拥挤的有趣信息。

Have you ever been stuck in a traffic jam?

你曾经历过堵车吗？

2. Too many cars, small road capacity and traffic accidents are main problems leading to traffic jams, but there are also some effective solutions which can be easily applied.

capacity: *n.* 能力；资格；容量

A hall with a seating capacity of 2,000 is being added to the teaching building.

教学楼正在建一个有 2 000 个座位的大厅。

America's highway capacity is much greater than ours.

美国的高速路容量比我国的大得多。

3. Undoubtedly, with the booming of the economy and the remarkable improvement of people's living standard, ... but meanwhile all of these pleasant things bring about traffic jams.

bring about: 带来；招致；引起

The Liberals wish to bring about changes in the electoral system.

自由党人想要改变选举制度。

The scandal brought about his ruin in career.

绯闻导致了他事业上的败落。

4. In addition, when a volume of traffic or modal split generates demand for space greater than the road capacity available, traffic jam occurs.

in addition: 另外, 加之

In addition (to the names on the list) there are six other applicants.

除(名单上的名字)之外, 还有六个申请人。

In Britain, students can use the scholarship to pay tuition, in addition, they can apply for bank loans.
英国的学生可以用奖学金交纳学费, 此外也可以申请银行贷款。

5. For most of the time, some of them attributes to lax traffic rules and people's regard of them.

attribute to: 归因于

Juvenile offenders are mostly attributed to the lax discipline of his parents.

少年犯大多数都是因父母管教不严。

She attributes her success to hard work and a bit of luck.

她认为她的成功是由于勤奋加一点儿运气而得来的。

6. More and wider roads, even underground railways and tunnels should be laid down to relieve traffic jams.

relieve: v. 减轻; 解除

The bypass relieves traffic jams in our city center.

这条旁道缓解了市中心的交通拥挤。

World Red Cross Association has been trying to relieve famine in Africa.

世界红十字会一直尽力减轻非洲的饥荒。

7. So in a short time, we still can not solve this problem very satisfyingly.

satisfyingly: adv. 令人满意地

The young teachers completed the teaching task satisfyingly.

那些年轻教师令人满意地完成了教学任务。

Government solved the difficult problem of sending mountain children to school satisfyingly.

政府令人满意地解决了山区孩子上学的难题。

Grammar

形容词与副词的比较级和最高级

1. 形容词和副词原级、比较级和最高级的基本句型:

...as + *adj.* / *adv.* + as... 和……一样(表肯定)

...not as / so + *adj.* / *adv.* + as... 不和……一样(表否定)

...more / less + *adj.* / *adv.* + than... 比……更……



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dots \text{the most} + \text{adj.} \\ \dots (\text{the}) \text{most} + \text{adv.} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of / among} + \text{名词复数} \\ \text{in} + \text{范围} \\ \text{that 从句} \end{array} \right.$$

Mary is as clever as Jane.

玛丽和简一样聪明。

John does not work so efficiently as Jack.

约翰工作效率没有杰克高。

Mary is less clever than Jane.

玛丽不如简聪明。

He is the wisest among the statesmen.

他是政治家中最明智的。

Bob runs (the) fastest in his class.

鲍勃在班上跑得最快。

2. 形容词与副词比较级和最高级的特殊句型

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nothing} \\ \text{No one} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{比较级} + \text{than} \\ + \text{谓语} \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{Nothing} \\ \text{No one} \end{array}} \right\} + \text{比较状语从句。}$$

No (other) + *n.* (单数) so + 原级 + as

$$\text{主语} + \text{谓语} + \text{比较级} + \text{than} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anything else} \\ \text{anyone else} \\ \text{any other} + \text{n. (单数)} \end{array} \right\} + (\text{谓语})$$

Nothing is more important than knowledge in the era of intellectual economy.

在知识经济时代，没有什么比知识更重要的了。

Time is more precious than any other thing.

时间比任何其他东西都更宝贵。

3. 形容词与副词比较级的习惯用法

no more than 仅

no less than 与……一样多

He has no more than 10 dollars.

他仅有 10 元钱。

not more than 至多

not less than 至少

There are not less than 6 million people in Hong Kong.

香港至少有 600 万人。

no more... than 和……一样不

no less...than 与……一样

Helen is no more diligent than Susan.

海伦和苏珊都不勤奋。

not more...than 不如

not less...than 比……更

George is not less clever than his elder brother.

乔治比哥哥聪明。

more or less 大概；有几分

The repair will cost 50 dollars, more or less.

修理一下大概要花 50 元钱。

4. 形容词和副词最高级的习惯用语

at (the) best 最好；充其量

at (the) latest 最迟

at (the) least 至少

at (the) most 至多

at (the) worst 最差情况

The company will keep balance at the best.

这家公司今年充其量能持平。

She is at most 25 years old this year.

今年她最多 25 岁。

He is a fool at best, and a criminal at worst.

从最好处想他是个傻瓜，从最坏处想他是个罪犯。

do / try one's best = do...with one's greatest efforts 尽力

He did / tried his best to solve the problem.

他尽了最大努力来解决这个问题。

make the best / most of = to get the best advantage from

Let's make the best / most of the precious time.

我们要好好利用宝贵的时间。

not...in the least = not at all 一点也不

I am not in the least worried about this affair.

此事我一点也不担心。

least of all = especially not 尤其不

I don't want to see anyone, least of all, the politician.

4. The stadium is so large that it can hold _____ 5,000 people.
A. no more than B. no less than
C. not more than D. not less than
5. He is _____ a lazy man than he used to be.
A. no more B. no longer
C. not...any more D. not...any longer
6. The little baby can not walk, _____ run.
A. much more B. still more
C. still less D. still least
7. The taxi is so small that it can take _____ four passengers.
A. at least B. at most
C. at best D. at worst
8. You must _____ to complete the task.
A. make your better B. make your best
C. try your better D. try your best
9. He is such an able man that I'm _____ dubious about his competence.
A. at least B. least of all
C. none the less D. not in the least
10. My new glasses cost me _____ the old ones that I bought.
A. three times as much as B. three times as many as
C. as three times much as D. as three times many as
11. The more he looked at the pictures, _____.
A. the less he liked it B. the better he likes it
C. he liked it less D. he liked it better
12. Which is _____ of two, Robert and Richard?
A. smarter B. the smarter
C. smartest D. the smartest
13. _____ you begin to do the job, _____ you will finish it.
A. Sooner...earlier B. Earlier...sooner
C. The sooner...the earlier D. The earlier...the sooner
14. Tom speaks German _____ than his brother.
A. flunter B. more fluent
C. fluentlier D. more fluently



15. He didn't treat his client so _____ as he usually does.
A. patient
B. patience
C. patiently
D. impatiently
16. Edward jumps _____ in his class.
A. farther
B. further
C. farthest
D. furthest
17. Neither Mary nor Jane is beautiful, that is, Mary is _____ beautiful than Jane.
A. no less
B. no more
C. not less
D. not more
18. We were not _____ at Alfred's being dismissed.
A. less surprised
B. less surprising
C. the least surprised
D. the least surprising
19. John and Tony are both very intelligent, but Hurry is the _____ one.
A. much cleverer
B. cleverer
C. cleverest
D. more clever
20. The closer the spaceship comes to the earth, _____ the air it meets.
A. thinner
B. the thinner
C. denser
D. the denser

Key to Grammar Exercise

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. C | 3. D | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C | 7. B | 8. D | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. D | 14. D | 15. C | 16. C | 17. B | 18. C | 19. C | 20. D |

Key to the Exercises

'Text A

Reading Comprehension

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Automobiles have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of our society. Automobiles have brought men a lot of benefits. But automobiles have also given rise to a series of problems.
2. If you are seriously ill, you can be sent to hospital in the shortest time possible by an ambulance. When a building is on fire, a fire engine can rush the fire men to the site as quickly as possible.