



高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材

Teacher's Book

Integrated Skills of English A New Course

Book

4

◆ 总主编 张维友 舒白梅

新编综合英语 (四)

◆ 主编 刘东虹 蔡满园

教师用书

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新出图证(鄂)字 10 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编综合英语(四)·教师用书/张维友,舒白梅 主编;刘东虹,蔡满园 分册主编;
—武汉:华中师范大学出版社,2012.3

ISBN 978-7-5622-5061-6

I. ①新… II. ①刘…②蔡… III. ①英语—师范大学—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 108630 号

新编综合英语(四)·教师用书

© 刘东虹 蔡满园 主编

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出版发行:华中师范大学出版社

社址:湖北省武汉市珞喻路 152 号

电话:027-67863426(发行部) 027-67861321(邮购)

传真:027-67863291

网址:<http://www.ccnpublish.com>

电子信箱:hscbs@public.wh.hb.cn

印刷:湖北新华印务有限公司

督印:章光琼

字数:248 千字

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张:11.75

版次:2012 年 3 月第 1 版

印次:2012 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1-3000

定价:25.00 元

欢迎上网查询、购书

敬告读者:欢迎举报盗版,请拨打举报电话 027-67861321

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《新编综合英语》(教师用书)第四册主要包括三个部分的内容: Background Knowledge (背景知识介绍); Notes to the Text (课文详解); Tips, Answers and Scripts (教学建议、练习答案、录音文字稿,包括 Preparation, Reading 1, Exploration, Consolidation, Appreciation, Application, Reading 2, Suggested Answers for Quiz 七个板块)。Background Knowledge 主要包括与课文有关的非语言的文化背景知识。Notes to the Text 主要针对语言问题,涉及词汇与长句、难句。Tips, Answers and Scripts 主要提供学生用书中各类学习活动、语言练习、单元测验等的参考答案。有的教学活动是开放型的,没有唯一正确的答案,这时我们便提供了一些教学建议供您参考。同时,为了方便使用,语音和听力部分的录音文字稿也放在这部分。

不同的教学情境、教学风格、教学理念等必然导致使用者不同的需求与期待,因此,在这本书的编写过程中我们必然还有考虑不周的地方。如果您在使用过程中有任何意见与建议,欢迎您给我们提出来,以便我们不断修订完善这套崭新的教材。

由于时间紧,加之水平有限,书中难免有很多不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2011年6月

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Unit 1

University Life

Background Knowledge



1. “You Can Be President of the United States”

This text is taken from http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4c1be6ce010008wn.html.

2. George W. Bush

George W. Bush is the 43rd President of the United States. He was sworn into office on January 20, 2001, re-elected on November 2, 2004, and sworn in for a second term on January 20, 2005. Before his Presidency, he served for 6 years as Governor of the State of Texas.

President Bush was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut, to Barbara and George H. W. Bush—later the 41st President of the United States. In 1948, the family moved to, where President Bush grew up in Midland. He received a bachelor's degree in history from Yale University in 1968 and then served as a pilot in the Texas Air National Guard. President Bush received a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1975. Following graduation, he moved back to Midland and began a career in the energy business. After working on his father's successful 1988 presidential campaign, President Bush assembled a group of partners that purchased the Texas Rangers baseball franchise in 1989. On November 8, 1994, George W. Bush was elected the 46th Governor of Texas. He became the first Governor in Texas history to be elected to consecutive 4-year terms when he was re-elected on November 3, 1998.

(<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/georgewbush/>)

3. Yale University

Yale's roots can be traced back to the 1640s, when colonial clergymen led an effort to establish a college in New Haven to preserve the tradition of European liberal education in the New World. This vision was fulfilled in 1701, when the charter was granted for a school “wherein Youth may be instructed in the Arts and Sciences [and] through the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for Publick

employment both in Church and Civil State.” In 1718 the school was renamed “Yale College” in gratitude to the Welsh merchant Elihu Yale, who had donated the proceeds from the sale of nine bales of goods together with 417 books and a portrait of King George I.

Yale University comprises three major academic components: Yale College (the undergraduate program), the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and the professional schools. In addition, Yale encompasses a wide array of centers and programs, libraries, museums, and administrative support offices. Approximately 11,250 students attend Yale. Today, Yale has matured into one of the world’s great universities. Its 11,000 students come from all fifty American states and from 108 countries. The 3,200-member faculty is a richly diverse group of men and women who are leaders in their respective fields. The central campus now covers 310 acres (125 hectares) stretching from the School of Nursing in downtown New Haven to tree-shaded residential neighborhoods around the Divinity School. Yale’s 260 buildings include contributions from distinguished architects of every period in its history. Styles range from New England Colonial to High Victorian Gothic, from Moorish Revival to contemporary. Yale’s buildings, towers, lawns, courtyards, walkways, gates, and arches comprise what one architecture critic has called “the most beautiful urban campus in America.” Yale’s West Campus, located 7 miles west of downtown New Haven on 136 acres, was acquired in 2007 and includes 1.6 million square feet of research, office, and warehouse space that provides opportunities to enhance the university’s medical and scientific research and other academic programs. The university also maintains over 600 acres (243 hectares) of athletic fields and natural preserves just a short bus ride from the center of town.

(<http://yale.edu/>)

Notes to the Text



1. It’s a special privilege to receive this honorary degree. (L. 2)

I am very pleased and proud to receive this honorary degree from my alma mater.
honorary degree: a degree conferred to honor the recipient

2. I was proud 33 years ago to receive my first Yale degree; I’m even prouder that in your eyes I’ve earned this one. (L. 3)

Thirty-three years ago, I graduated from Yale and got my bachelor’s degree. Today, Yale gives me this honorary degree, and I’m pleased that in your judgment I am qualified to receive this degree.

3. It's a great day for you; it's a great day for your wallet. (L. 10)

Today is a happy day; it is not only because your children have finished their studies, but also because you needn't pay for their tuition fees from now on.

a great day; a happy day

e. g. Hope you have a *great day* with your family and friends!

cf. Great Day; the end of the world

4. And to the C students I say, you, too, can be President of the United States. (L. 13)

I will also say "Congratulations" to those students that got a C in your studies, because every one of you can be the future President of the United States. As you see, I was a C student at Yale, and now I am the U. S. president.

Here President Bush implies that grade points should not be so much emphasized. People may get brilliant achievements with their efforts after school.

the C students; the students that get a C in their studies

Note: In some countries, grades in education are standardized measurements of varying levels of comprehension within a subject area. According to Grade Point Average (GPA), grades can be assigned in letters (for example, A, B, C, D, or F), or as descriptors (excellent, great, satisfactory, needs improvement).

5. who studied here, but left a little early (L. 15)

left a little early; A euphemism is used here. A euphemism is a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing. In this sentence, left a little early implies that Cheney discontinued his studies before graduation.

6. ... if you graduate from Yale, you become President; if you drop out, you get to be Vice President. (L. 15)

A ridicule is used here. President Bush implies that he had finished his studies at Yale and he became the president of the United States later, while Cheney discontinued his studies and he only became the vice president.

drop out; to quit school before graduation

7. I know Yale has a tradition of having no commencement speaker. (L. 18)

commencement speaker: a person who is invited to deliver a speech on an academic ceremony in which diplomas are conferred

8. I also know that you've carved out a single exception. (L. 19)

carve out an exception; to do sth. that breaks the rule

9. But over the years, the specifications have become far more demanding. (L. 20)

But over the years, those who are invited to give their speeches on Yale commencement ceremony should be far more qualified, that is, they should have

graduated from Yale, and also they should be the presidents of the United States.

10. We had a mutual understanding. Dick wouldn't read aloud, and I wouldn't snore.
(L. 32)

Here is a self-mockery. President Bush here implies that he was not as excellent as Dick at Yale. Dick used to work hard, while Bush used to enjoy life at that time.

11. I like to think of it as the academic road less traveled. (L. 36)

the road less traveled: the road not taken by most people. This phrase was selected from "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost. The quote is "I took the one less traveled by, and that has made all the difference."

12. I took a class that studied Japanese haiku. . . (L. 38)

I took Japanese haiku as my selective courses. . .

haiku: haiku is a kind of Japanese poetry with 17 syllables.

13. I still hear that quite often. But my critics don't realize I don't make verbal gaffes. I'm speaking in the perfect forms and rhythms of ancient haiku. (L. 42)

Today, many people criticize my speeches as "making constant verbal gaffes." That's simply because they don't understand those verbal mistakes in their eyes are in the perfect forms and rhythms of haiku.

make a gaffe: to produce a socially awkward or tactless act

14. I want the entire world to know this: everything I know about the spoken word, I learned right here at Yale. (L. 47)

During his presidency, President Bush was criticized by many people for "making constant verbal gaffes." Here is a public response to those criticisms.

15. As a student, I tried to keep a low profile. (L. 49)

keep a low profile: to hold a low or modest gesture

e. g. Be efficient while *keeping a low profile*! 高调做事, 低调做人!

16. Casting his mind's eye over the parade of young faces down through the years, Professor Blum said, and I quote, "I don't have the foggiest recollection of him." (L. 51)

This is an exaggeration. It means that the Professor tried his best to recall, but failed to find Bush's occurrence in his class.

17. And I still recall his dedication and high standards of learning. (L. 54)

From this sentence, we may find that President Bush really keeps a low profile. He was criticized by many people, his professor also expressed publicly that Bush failed to leave him a little impression. But he still recalled on the commencement ceremony that how Professor Blum devoted himself to education and his meticulous scholarship.

18. I'm not sure I remembered to thank them the last time I was here, but now that I have a second chance. I thank the professors of Yale University. (L. 57)

I can't remember whether I have offered my thanks to the professors on my commencement ceremony 33 years ago. But now, since I was given the other opportunity, I want to express my gratitude to them all.

19. I was really never sure what that was, but I do think that I'm a better man because of Yale. (L. 65)

I can't understand the meaning of "Yale man" thoroughly. But there's one thing I'm quite sure, that is, my Yale experiences made me a better man than what I was.

20. All universities, at their best, teach that degrees and honors are far from the full measure of life. Nor is that measure taken in wealth or in titles. (L. 66)

All universities try their best to teach that certificates and honors are only small sections in your lifespan, but we should know that university experiences are significant for us all. And what's more, they may not be measured against money or position.

21. What matters most are the standards you live by, the consideration you show others, and the way you use the gifts you are given. (L. 68)

The most important things are how we live our lives, how much consideration we show to others, and how we take advantage of our intelligence.

22. Now you leave Yale behind, carrying the written proof of your success here, at a college older than America. (L. 71)

Today you leave Yale for your future career. Your degree certificates proved that you made great success at a university that has a longer history than America.

23. When I left here, I didn't have much in the way of a life plan. I knew some people who thought they did, but it turned out that we were all in for ups and downs, most of them unexpected. (L. 72)

When I graduated from Yale, I failed to make my life plan systematically. Some people may think that they have made good life plans for themselves, but plans are plans only, it's sure that we will meet many unexpected successes and failures.

ups and downs; (*usu. fig.*) alternations of good and bad fortune
cf. up and down: backwards and forwards; so as to rise and fall

24. From there, Yale always seemed a world away, maybe a part of my future. Now it's a part of my past, and Yale for me is a source of great pride. (L. 87)

When I was a child, I was so far away from Yale because I was innocent. But now, it's a part of my life because I was a student here. Yale gave me special experiences, strength and pride.

Tips, Answers, and Scripts

Reading 1

A. No. 3 is correct.

B. 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T

C. Answers may vary.

Exploration

Suggested websites

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/georgewbush/>

<http://www.yale.edu/>

A.

Questions	Answers
What is the name of the author?	George W. Bush
When and where was he born?	On July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut
Where did he grow up?	In Midland
Where did he go to college?	City of New Haven
Has he ever been to China?	Yes
What's your point of view on his presidency? Give your reasons.	(Answers may vary)

B.

Words	Part of speech	Meanings
privilege	<i>noun</i>	a special advantage or immunity or benefit not enjoyed by all
glorious	<i>adjective</i>	having or deserving or conferring glory
distinction	<i>noun</i>	a distinguishing difference
commitment	<i>noun</i>	the act of binding yourself to a course of action
academic	<i>adjective</i>	associated with academia or an academy
recall	<i>verb</i>	have a recollection
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Consolidation



Vocabulary

- A. 1. c 2. f 3. a 4. i 5. h 6. j 7. d 8. b 9. e 10. g
- B. 1. quite a while 2. at their best 3. keep a low profile
4. live by 5. ups and downs 6. made a gaffe 7. carve out

Explanations:

to carve out: to establish or create sth. through painstaking effort

quite a while: a long time

to keep a low profile: to hold a low or modest gesture

at one's best: in one's most excellent state or condition

to make a gaffe: to produce a socially awkward or tactless act

to live by: to support by

ups and downs: (*usu. fig.*) alternations of good and bad fortune

Sentences

- A. 1. Thirty-three years ago, I was proud because I graduated from Yale and got my bachelor's degree. Today, Yale gives me this honorary degree, and I'm even prouder that in your judgment I am qualified to receive this degree.
2. Today is a happy day; it is not only because your children have finished their studies, but also because you needn't pay for their tuition fees from now on.
3. I will also say "Congratulations" to those students that got a C in your studies, because every one of you can be the future president of the United States. As you see, I was a C student at Yale, and now I am the U. S. president.
4. I've never been here after my graduation, and it's a so long time.
5. All universities try their best to teach that certificates and honors are only small sections in your lifespan, but we should know that university experiences are significant for us all. And what's more, they may not be measured against money or position.
- B. 1. He had to drop out of the presidential race because of the scandal.
2. Without strong will power you would be unlikely to carve out a career for yourself.
3. It is not enough just to cast your eyes over an old car which you are thinking of buying, you should get an expert's report on it.
4. Through many years' efforts, he has become an accomplished pianist at last.
5. After preparing for two years, we will initiate a new teaching plan this term.

Grammar

A. 1. at 2. at, on 3. in, at 4. at, at 5. at 6. at 7. on

B. 1. a 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. d

Word Formation

Nouns or adjectives	Suffix	Verbs	Chinese meanings
dramatic	-ize	dramatize	改编成剧本；使戏剧化
modern		modernize	现代化
organ		organize	组织起来
civil		civilize	使文明
normal		normalize	使正常化
sympathy		sympathize	同情，表同情
equal		equalize	使平等
immune		immunize	使免疫

1. immunized 2. dramatize 3. normalize 4. organize
5. equalize 6. sympathize 7. civilize 8. modernize

Appreciation

In order to achieve humor, George Bush employs various kinds of rhetorical devices.

A Yale degree is worth a lot, as I often remind Dick Cheney—who studied here, but left a little early. (understatement)

But my critics don't realize I don't make verbal gaffes. I'm speaking in the perfect forms and rhythms of ancient haiku. (exaggeration)

I studied hard. I played hard, and I made a lot of lifelong friends. (irony)

We had a mutual understanding. Dick wouldn't read aloud, and I wouldn't snore. (anti-climax)

Application

A. Listening

Answers

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c

Tape Script

<http://www.esl-lab.com/universitydegree/universitydegreesc1.htm>

Daughter: Uh, Dad. Are you going to miss me when I leave for college next week?

Father: Yahoo!

Daughter: No, Dad . . . seriously. I mean you're always talking about how much money you'll save on food, hot water, and gas while I am gone.

Father: Of course I will . . . no, uh, well, I'll mean miss you, of course. No, honestly, I'll miss and worry about you, and you've really tried to prepare yourself. You know, I'm proud of you for that. You know, getting a university degree is a real accomplishment.

Daughter: Exactly.

Father: But, let's go over the to-do list. Do you have everything ready? I mean, did you pay your tuition and housing fees by the deadline? [*Yeap.*] Because, you know, if you don't, you'll lose your class schedule, and you have to register all over again.

Daughter: Yeah, I paid for that a few days ago.

Father: Okay, did you sign up for the meal plan at the university so you don't have to eat instant noodles every day?

Daughter: Yeap. But Mom said I could take some food from home to get me started.

Father: Uhhh, well, yeah. The oatmeal is in the pantry.

Daughter: Dad! Mom said I could take a bag of rice, some canned food, and . . .

Father: . . . and grandpa's old army rations.

Daughter: Ugh! Not that old stuff. Mom!

Father: Okay, okay. And you know you should set up an appointment to meet with your academic advisor to help you select future classes, right? [*Yeah.*] You know, business administration will be a great major for you.

Daughter: Well, Dad, uh . . .

Father: And future possibilities . . . a great salary, opportunities to make a difference in the community, and supporting . . .

Daughter: Dad. I changed my major.

Father: What? You changed your major . . . you switched majors!?

Daughter: Yeah. I really thought about it. After talking it over with Mom, I've decided to major in wildlife science.

Father: What? What are you talking about?

Daughter: Yeah. I want to degree in wildlife science. You know, analyzing,

maintaining, and conserving national forests and wildlife.

Father: What? Uh, uhh . . .

Daughter: Dad. You can close your mouth now. I mean, I've ALWAYS been interested in working with nature; [Well.] You know that, and this field will give me the opportunity to live out my dream. [Well . . .] I've also looked through the online university catalog, and I actually qualify for a two-year, full tuition scholarship.

Father: Wait. When did this all happen?

Daughter: I can even go on to graduate school and further my education . . . after Todd and I get married, of course.

Father: Graduate school . . . Todd? Wait, wait, wait!! Who's Todd? Ah, what's next?

Daughter: Thanks for the credit card. Mom said it was a present. And I just tried it out to make sure it worked, and I had no problem buying my new laptop computer. [Oh, I'm doomed!] Uh, Dad, where are you going?

Father: Uh, I've decided to enroll in night school to get another degree. That's the only way I'm going to pay for your college.

B. Speaking

1. Ask the students to write the speech drafts and practice in their groups first. One student will be selected from each group to deliver speech in class.
2. Suggested procedures:
 - 1) Divide the class into two groups: the Interviewer Group and the Bush Group.
 - 2) People in both groups work individually: Members in the Interviewer Group write questions to ask and those in the Bush Group guess what questions they are likely to be asked and prepare to answer them.
 - 3) Interviewers meet in small groups and discuss questions, and the Bushes meet in small groups to discuss the possible questions and answers.
 - 4) Form pairs and do the interview.

Tips for teachers:

Encourage your students to write good interesting questions and to speak naturally when they do the interview (encourage them to use what they have written but discourage them from reading) .

C. Writing

Open.

Reading 2



Reading 2 is taken from <http://www.langfly.com/a/20101106/110058.shtml>.

Suggested answers to the questions

Answers may vary.

Suggested Answers to Quiz



A. 1. b 2. d

B. Open.

C. 1. in→at 2. in→at 3. at→on 4. in→at 5. in→at

D. 1. takes 2. makes 3. writes 4. author 5. live

6. waste 7. commitments 8. earn 9. rewards 10. way