

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 杨贤玉 陈延波



高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材



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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。

本套教材有如下特点:

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，单元板块如下：

◆ 第一板块：Speaking for Activation

此部分为口语活动。主要通过图片和对话来帮助学生巩固和掌握基本语音知识，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日臻完善。

编者
2011年5月

使用说明

本书为《新起点大学英语读写教程(1)》(以下简称《教程》)(Starting Anew: CEC Reading and Writing Book I)的教学参考用书。该书除了提供《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。该部分注重帮助学生巩固和掌握基本的语音知识,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考答案。

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

2011年6月

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Unit 1

Education



Useful Information

I. College, University and Institute in the American Higher Education

In general, the word “college” means an institute of higher education that grants either the two-year associate degree or the four-year bachelor’s degree. The word “college” also means an internal administrative unit within the university. However, many vocational and technical schools that do not grant any degree are also called colleges in the United States.

“University” generally means an institution that offers studies leading to the bachelor’s, master’s or doctor’s degrees. A university is usually made up of several colleges, such as College of Arts and Letters, College of Education, College of Engineering and so on. Each college is made up of several related departments. For example, the College of Arts and Letters may include the Department of English Language and Literature, the Department of Foreign Languages, the Department of History and Geography and so on. The head of a university is called the president, the head of a college within the university is called the dean and the head of a department is called the chairman or chairwoman or, simply, chairperson.

“Institute” may be used in the title of a technical college or university that offers the bachelor’s degree or even master’s or doctor’s degree. An institute may also be a research unit within a university, such as the Institute of Asian Studies or the Institute of Women Studies.

Generally speaking, a university is larger and more comprehensive than a college or an institute. However, some colleges and institutes are better known throughout the world than many universities. The well-known examples are College of William and Mary, Art Center College of Design and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

II. Ten “Cs” Essentials for College Students

As a freshman, you need to set a goal for your four-year college life, which is a very essential stage of your life. What you are going to be will be decided by what you are going to do. The following ten words may help you get some idea of it. They are:

Creativity, Cooperation, Commitment, Communication, Connection, Competence, Confidence, Consideration, Courage and Curiosity.

III. How to Manage Study Time in College

Are you about to embark on a journey through higher learning? Going to college for the first time is very exciting, but managing your study time in college can get a bit complicated. You have more deadlines, harder work and a hectic schedule, not to mention that you also need time to sleep, socialize and shower. However, you can still excel in school if you take a proactive approach to studying. If you're not sure where to start, here are some things that you can do to get yourself on the right track.

1. Use a schedule organizer. As soon as you hear that you have a study session or an assignment due, put it in your schedule organizer. When you see it all set out in front of you, you'll be less likely to forget when an assignment is due, and thus you'll be able to manage your study time better.

2. Study where you won't have distractions. If you know that studying in your dorm room is going to distract you, go to the library. You won't be able to manage your time effectively if you're wasting your time with unimportant things.

3. Shut off the communication gadgets. While this may seem to be unthinkable, it is necessary. There is no sense in going to an area where you can study effectively if you bring more distractions with you. Turn off your cell phone and your instant messenger service on your computer. You'll be able to study a lot better if you don't have other people trying to talk to you.

4. Take a break. Sounds counterproductive, right? The chances that you'll be able to study for three hours straight while staying sharp and retaining all of the information are slim. Take a 15-minute break per hour to stretch, take your eyes away from what you're studying and think about something else. When you go back, chances are you will feel fresher and be more alert.

5. Start your work immediately after it is assigned. You may be tempted to watch your favorite show or take a nap, but when you start your work right after it is assigned you'll have a head start. The directions for the assignment as well as the lesson are still fresh in your mind. Take the time to at least write out an outline or a summary of what you plan to do. When you sit down the second time to do the work, you'll already know the direction you want to head in.

Reference for Speaking

I. Pronunciation Practice

1. Pronounce the following sounds and match them with the pictures. Then write the words down below the pictures.

sit asleep cat bird seat bed

2. Read the following dialogue and underline the parts with the [i:], [ɪ], [æ], [e], [ɜ:] and [ə] sounds.

At a Shop

A: Do you have any meat?

B: Yes, bt only tinned meat.

A: Is it chicken?

B: No, it's turkey.

A: Can we eat it right now?

B: Well, you'd better heat it.

II. English Proverbs

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

少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲。

知识就是力量。

知识使人谦逊,无知使人傲慢。

学问是心灵的慧眼。

学而不思则罔。

2. Think about the following questions and give a mini-talk to your classmates.

1) What do the proverbs tell us?

They tell us knowledge is power. Our life is limited while knowledge is limitless. The more you learn, the wiser you will be. You should keep learning all your life. If you want to become a wise person, you must acquire knowledge constantly. It is not enough to learn, but you should learn how to apply what you've learnt to your life. Rote, or repetition learning, without thinking about what you are learning is a waste of time; you can easily repeat what you've "learned", but can't use what you've memorized, because you've not "thought" about what it means. If

you want to learn efficiently, you'd better form a good learning habit and work out a correct method of learning.

2) Do you like them? Why or why not?

(Answers may vary.)

I feel that this assignment forces me to think about what I want and the different ways to make it happen. I also feel like that it forces me to face some questions I wouldn't have thought of on my own. I have never really sat down to think of how I'm going to study. For the most part, up until now, the proverbs have just been the concepts that I think of every now and then while making decisions whether I need to pursue further study or give up a course by myself.

What has interested me most in these proverbs is what the best way to study is. This is a very important issue. Some students often study very hard for long hours. This is a good habit, but it may not be a better way to study. Besides working on the lessons, a good student must also have adequate time for relaxation. Every day we need to set aside some time to take a walk or play basketball or table tennis or sing songs. When we return to our studies, we will find ourselves stronger than before and we'll learn more efficiently.

Perhaps we can say that learning English is like taking Chinese medicine. I mean that like Chinese medicine, the effects of our study come slowly but surely. Keep on learning every day and effects will come just like Chinese medicine.

Reference for Reading

How to Get Straight A's

Lead-in Questions

1. Different people may have different answers to these questions. As is known to us all, college life is new to all the freshmen. Whether they make any adjustment depends on their expectation, personality and experience. However it is possible that some relish it, finding it colorful and rewarding. Besides study, they could spend considerable amount of time improving themselves in various aspects. Yet others do not think much of their college life and thus do not benefit as much. In their eyes, university is just a bigger high school. The only difference is that they have more time at their disposal without parents looking over their shoulder.

2. To be honest, the biggest change freshmen can make is that we can learn to discover our passions both inside and outside the classroom and then pursue them in the environment our university provides, which is quite different from high school life. There are many ways for students to get involved in campus life beyond the classroom, whether through joining one of the student organizations, participating in intramurals or sport clubs, or by attending a cultural event or a university-sponsored activity. Getting involved means discovering new interests, learning skills, and making contributions to your campus community. It's also about having fun and meeting friends, whether you are planning events and activities, participating in leadership or diversity programs, or joining student organizations.

Since the campus teems with opportunities, I may stretch myself, to become involved, to make a difference, to meet people, to make friends, and to have a good time.

3. I believe goal setting should be followed like a road map, step-by-step and carefully. If I take a wrong turn, I will turn around and reanalyze my road map and start again. There are five essentials for a practical plan. They include: specific, measurable, action-oriented, realistic and time-limited. Here is a sample of my goal in the near future.

Specific — I want to finish school. I will preview my lessons before class and review my lessons after class. I will finish my homework in time.

Measurable — I will make the best use of my time and earn at least 16 credits every semester. I will work hard to ensure that I get A's or at least B's for all the courses I take.

Action-oriented — I will obtain the above-mentioned by staying ahead. When a class becomes difficult, I will remember to take baby steps towards figuring out whatever it is that I'm finding difficult.

Realistic — This goal is realistic to me because it's something I always tell myself I will do. I am smart, so why not be educated too? I can do anything well.

Time-limited — I will finish my Bachelor's degree within 4 years. If I need to take a semester off, I won't beat myself up over it. I will adjust. Meanwhile, I plan to attend at least two academic lectures or speeches one semester.

Discourse Analysis

1. Main Idea

It is not difficult to achieve academic excellence if college students learn how to study efficiently. When you follow the six steps the text suggests, you are sure to succeed in college study.