

高职高专规划教材

**NEW TREND COLLEGE ENGLISH  
TEACHER'S BOOK**



(第一册)

# 新潮高职高专英语 教师用书

王美娣 总主编

Vladimir Ostapowicz 主审

新潮大学英语编写组 编

 复旦大学出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据教育部高教司颁布的“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”编写而成,与《新潮高职高专英语综合教程》配套,供教师教学参考使用。本书包括两大板块:第一板块为教师提供与《综合教程》内容相关的教学提示、背景知识、语言要点、难句释例和课文译文;第二板块包括《综合教程》和《练习与测试》的练习答案和听力文字材料。

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# 前 言

《新潮高职高专英语综合教程》根据教育部高教司颁布的“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”编写而成。本教程在加强英语语言基础和基本技能训练的同时,注重培养学生用英语进行交际的实用能力,以满足新时代对高职高专人才的要求。

本教程在加强听说训练的基础上,将听、说、读、写、译融为一体,使之形成一个有机的整体,以培养学生运用英语的综合能力。

在选材上本教程注重内容的实用性、可思性和趣味性,语言的规范和真实,题材的广泛和新颖。在编排上注重从高职高专学生的实际水平和需求出发,按程度和题材分册、分单元循序渐进。

本教程分三册,每册包括《综合教程》、《练习与测试》和《教师用书》,供高职高专学生三学期使用。第一册的起点词汇为1 000个单词。

《综合教程》每册有8个单元,每单元由听说训练、阅读训练、语法复习、实用写作、学习技巧和轻松一刻组成。“听说训练”包括对各种日常交际微技能的训练和听力理解训练。“阅读训练”包括两篇同一题材的文章,精读文章 Text A 配有主题讨论、阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译等练习。泛读文章 Text B 配有阅读理解和词汇练习。“语法复习”系统复习已学语法知识,以易混淆的语法现象为重点,进行综合练习。“实用写作”介绍学生在今后的工作和生活中所需的常用应用文并配有相应的写作训练。“学习技巧”介绍听力、阅读和翻译的基本学习方法和技能。“轻松一刻”包括谜语、笑话、歌曲、绕口令、谚语、人名名言等,以增强教学的趣味性和陶冶情操。

《练习与测试》包括三大板块。第一板块是根据《综合教程》中各单元的精读和泛读文章内容设计的阅读理解和词汇结构练习,旨在消化、巩固和考查课堂教学内容。第二板块是根据“高等学校英语应用能力考试”(PRETCO)的要求编写,题型和题量完全以PRETCO考纲和样题为依据。第三板块是期中和期末测试卷。

《教师用书》包括两大板块。第一板块为教师提供与《综合教程》内容相关的教学提示、背景知识、语言要点和难句释例和课文译文。第二板块包括《综合教程》和《练习与测试》的练习答案和听力文字材料。

本教程由复旦大学外文学院王美娣主编,美国友人语言学硕士 Vladimir Ostapowicz 参与了本教程的编写并审阅了全书。谨此致谢。

编者  
2006年7月

# 使用说明

本书为《新潮高职高专英语教师用书》第一册,供教学参考使用。本书包括六大部分:教学提示、背景知识、语言要点、课文译文、练习答案和录音文字稿。

教学提示( Teaching Tips)是我们对教学时间安排、教学目的和步骤的一些建议,供教师参考,教师可根据具体的教学和学生情况作适当调整。

背景知识( Background References)提供了与课文内容和主题相关的人物和历史事件介绍、英美文化、社会生活、风土人情等背景知识。

语言要点( Language Focus)涉及课文中出现的语言要点和难句的讲解和例句。单词和词组的释例包括英汉释义、习惯搭配、常用句型、词缀变化、近义辨析和全真例题等等。为了便于使用,我们在语言要点和难句释例前作了标记: \* 是 B 级单词的标记, ★ 是 A 级单词的标记, ◆ 是超纲单词的标记, ▲ 是词组的标记, ● 是难句释例的标记。为提高本书的实用性,我们为收入“高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求”的常用词和词组配备了充足的例句供教师选用。例句大多选自英美报刊书籍和电台广播原文,力求语言的真实性。

课文译文( Chinese Version)包括《综合教程》中 Text A 和 Text B 的参考译文。

练习答案( Exercise Key)提供了《综合教程》和《练习与测试》中所有练习的参考答案。

录音文字稿( Listening Scripts)包括《综合教程》和《练习与测试》中听说部分的录音文字稿。

在具体安排教学活动时,教师可根据学生和教学的实际情况使用本书的全部内容或选用其中的部分内容。

编者  
2006 年 7 月

# Contents

<b>Unit One</b> .....	1
Teaching Tips .....	1
Background References .....	2
Language Focus .....	5
Chinese Version .....	23
Exercise Key .....	25
Listening Scripts .....	34
<b>Unit Two</b> .....	39
Teaching Tips .....	39
Background References .....	40
Language Focus .....	45
Chinese Version .....	65
Exercise Key .....	67
Listening Scripts .....	77
<b>Unit Three</b> .....	81
Teaching Tips .....	81
Background References .....	82
Language Focus .....	85
Chinese Version .....	102
Exercise Key .....	103
Listening Scripts .....	113



<b>Unit Four</b> .....	117
Teaching Tips .....	117
Background References .....	118
Language Focus .....	121
Chinese Version .....	138
Exercise Key .....	139
Listening Scripts .....	151
<b>Test 1 (for Unit 1—4)</b> .....	155
Exercise Key .....	155
Listening Scripts .....	158
<b>Unit Five</b> .....	160
Teaching Tips .....	160
Background References .....	161
Language Focus .....	165
Chinese Version .....	180
Exercise Key .....	182
Listening Scripts .....	192
<b>Unit Six</b> .....	197
Teaching Tips .....	197
Background References .....	198
Language Focus .....	202
Chinese Version .....	216
Exercise Key .....	218
Listening Scripts .....	228

<b><i>Unit Seven</i></b> .....	232
Teaching Tips .....	232
Background References .....	233
Language Focus .....	238
Chinese Version .....	253
Exercise Key .....	255
Listening Scripts .....	265
<b><i>Unit Eight</i></b> .....	269
Teaching Tips .....	269
Background References .....	270
Language Focus .....	273
Chinese Version .....	290
Exercise Key .....	292
Listening Scripts .....	302
<b><i>Test 2 (for Unit 5—8)</i></b> .....	307
Exercise Key .....	307
Listening Scripts .....	309

# Unit One

## Teaching Tips

Time	Items	Objectives and Procedures
2 periods	Listening & speaking  Basic listening skills	<p>Help students get familiar with how to introduce and greet people through filling in the missing information while listening to conversations. Invite students to create their own dialogues over the given situations.</p> <p>Explain and help students to form a clear idea of the format and requirements of the listening comprehension section in PRETCO.</p>
3 periods	Text A and text-related exercises	<p>Introduce the main idea of Text A. Explain and illustrate the cultural background and language points in the text.</p> <p>Guide students to the correct use of words, expressions, structures and word formations that have appeared in the text through doing the related exercises.</p> <p>Lead discussions among students on the text and the topic of learning styles and techniques.</p>

Time	Items	Objectives and Procedures
1 period	Grammar review  Practical writing	Refresh students' memory on the verb tenses: the simple present, and the present progressive tenses. The grammar exercises can be done in class or as homework.  Show students how to fill in forms with personal information such as college admission or registration application forms.
2 periods	Text B and text-related exercises  Fun time  Exercises for PRETCO	Introduce the main idea of Text B and explain and illustrate the cultural background and language points in the text.  Guide students to the correct use of words and expressions that have appeared in the text through doing the related exercises.  Lead discussions among students on the text and the topic of campus romance.  Analyze the meaning of the proverbs and quotes.  Ask the students to do the exercises as homework and the teacher can either explain the difficult parts in class or let the students check the answer themselves.

## *Background References*

### 1. Nike

Nike, in Greek mythology (神话), is the goddess of victory. But in the present day, Nike is a name that is instantly recognized as a world leader in sports equipment and apparel (衣服, 装饰). Their motto (座右铭), or advertisement saying, is "Just Do It!"

Nike is an American company that was founded in January 1964 as Blue Ribbon Sports (BRS). Nike was co-founded by Philip H. Knight. Its corporate headquarters

is located in Oregon, U. S. A.

Nike, Inc. designs, develops, and markets footwear, apparel, equipment, and accessory (附属的) products worldwide. Nike designs athletic footwear for running, cross training, basketball, soccer, children's shoes, and other sports. Nike also sells equipment such as golf clubs, sport balls, eyewear, timepieces, electronic media devices, skates, bats, gloves, swimwear, cycling apparel under the "Nike" and Bauer brand names.

Nike is known to spend the largest amount of money on advertising and promotion. A good portion was spent for endorsements (认可) of sportsmen such as Michael Jordan, Andrew Agassi and Tiger Woods. Nike's appeal is its corporate philosophy. It is to achieve their innermost dreams, that of being a winner ... "to consistently excel in everything we do".

From Nike's home page, revised

## 2. English Meanings in Some Popular Name Brands

Brand in Chinese	Category	Brand in English	English Meaning
耐克	运动服装	Nike	胜利女神
乐百氏	饮料	Robust	健壮的
金利来	领带	Goldlion	金狮子
司麦脱	衬衫	Smart	潇洒的
舒肤佳	香皂	Safeguard	保护者
纳爱斯	香皂	Nice	美好的
英克莱	自行车	Incline	喜爱
四通	打字机	Stone	石头
汰渍	洗衣粉	Tide	潮流
雷达	电蚊香	Raid	袭击
飘柔	洗发水	Rejoice	欣喜
立士洁	卫生纸	Luxury	奢侈品
富绅	衬衫	Virtue	美德

Brand in Chinese	Category	Brand in English	English Meaning
神浪	服装	Sunland	阳光之地
苏泊尔	压力锅	Super	特级品
天能	领带	Talent	天才
爱多	无绳电话	Idle	闲着的
雅戈尔	衬衫	Younger	更年轻的
美登高	冰淇淋	Meadowgold	金草地
捷安特	自行车	Giant	巨人
联想	电脑	Legend	传说

### 3. D. H. Lawrence

D (avid) H (erbert) Lawrence, (1885—1930), was an English novelist, poet, and short story writer. He was among the most influential and controversial (争议的) literary figures of the 20th century. He was a noteworthy (值得注明的) writer of England's "Modern Period" (subject matter to promote "realism", or to create life as it is actually experienced). Lawrence challenged the unnatural and repressive (压抑的) views of his present day society. Lawrence wrote of how humans experience life. His sharp, concise language describes intense emotion, sexual desire, power of relationships, anger, loss, disappointment, and love. Lawrence was misunderstood, criticized and censored (审查) because of the disturbing, yet honest sexual themes in his novels. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928), was not published in its original form until 1959 in the United States and 1960 in England. Lawrence died on March 2, 1930, in a sanatorium (疗养院) in Venice, France.

Lawrence developed tuberculosis (肺结核), and feeling that his society was against him for his anti-war attitude, decided to leave England in 1919 to find a healthier climate. During his travels, he often used those countries he visited as backdrops (背景幕) for his novels. His novels included "*The Rainbow*" (1915) and "*Women in Love*" (1920) explored relationships between men, women, and his view on marriage as a struggle. "*Sons and Lovers*" (1913) is said to be an autobiographical (自传体的) novel, in which the central character rejects the

domineering (极权的) roles of his mother and wife, only to start an affair with a married woman. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928) describes the adulterous (通奸的) affair between a sexually unfulfilled upper-class married woman and a game keeper who works for the estate owned by her husband who is bound in a wheelchair.

Revised from *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*

#### 4. Lawrence of Arabia

Lawrence of Arabia is perhaps most commonly known as being the title of the movie starring Peter O'Toole (1962). It was a box-office (票房) success. The movie received 10 Academy Award nominations, which included Best Picture, Best Director, Best Art Direction, and Best Cinematography (电影术). (Best Actor Peter O'Toole and Best Supporting Actor Omar Sharif). The film tells the adventures of a British soldier T. E. Lawrence, based on his heroic, autobiographical account of his own Arabian adventure, published in "*The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*". In the film, a young Lawrence (age 29) is an Oxford-bred British Army officer who began his career in the British headquarters in Cairo during World War I (January 1917), working at a desk job. He is displeased and has no interest in his work making maps for the military. He wishes to get involved in combat (战斗). He gets the opportunity to do so.

Once among the Arab tribes, Lawrence's superb knowledge of the politics and culture of the Mideast allows him to organize and unite the desert-dwelling (居住) Arabian Bedouins against the oppressive Turks (土耳其人) (allies of Germany) during World War I. The movie depicts the genius of Lawrence. Yet it shows his peculiar side as a mysterious, complicated (反叛的), and unexpected savior to the Arabian nomads (游牧民).

## Language Focus

### Text A

#### Title

\* style *n.* sort, kind, type of something; the way that something is done 风格, 式样

Younger students live in family style houses.

Her writing style is simple and clear.

The true Victorian (有维多利亚女王时代特色的) style of house has many different colors of paint.

### Paragraph 1

#### \* complain

1. v. protest or criticize if dissatisfied or unhappy 抱怨, 投诉

vi. complain

The project stopped after people complained.

complain + clause

My boss is never satisfied. He complains that I work too slowly.

complain + (to somebody) + about + something

All the people complained about the stone in the center of the road but not one of them tried to remove it.

He complained to the manager about the bad service of the hotel.

2. v. complain + of + something (a pain etc.) report (a pain etc.) 诉说 (病痛等)

She complains of a stomach ache. She's been crying a lot.

complain of ear ache/ a bad back 诉说耳朵痛/背痛

▲ be good at something be able to perform satisfactorily 擅长

John is not very good at making friends.

He is good at sports, especially football.

Few people have ever been as good at navigation (航海) as Eleanor Cressy.

- Once I complained that I wasn't as good at playing basketball as my little brother.  
我曾经抱怨我不如小弟弟擅长打篮球。as ... as ... 结构表示“和……一样……”, 形容词或副词用原级而不用比较级。又如:

1) Others stay for as many as eight weeks.

2) I haven't made as much progress as I should have.

3) He can speak English as fluently as an Englishman.

- I got the point = I understood the meaning, or idea. 我豁然开朗。

\* exactly adv. in precise detail; correctly 确切地, 正确地, 精确地

Some students prefer a strict (严厉的) teacher who tells them exactly what to do.

What exactly is the trouble?

Without a recording, no one can be sure exactly what he said.



The ship is exactly where Eleanor said it would be.

## Paragraph 2

\* create

1. v. cause (something) to exist 创造, 创作

create + something

John told me that he created the website himself.

The organization agreed to create a decision-making group.

2. v. have as a result 引起, 造成

His clear appearance created a good impression on the interviewer.

他清秀的外表给面试官留下了好印象。

The TV program "The Super Girl's Voice" created a sensation.

电视节目“超级女声”制造了轰动。

【词缀】

- 1) creation n. 创造, 创作物

the creation of the universe 宇宙的创造

That statue is a great artistic creation.

- 2) creative adj. 创造性的

This is a creative solution to the problem.

That artist has the creative ability to paint beautiful pictures.

- 3) creator n. 创建者, 创作者

He was the creator of a new television series (电视连续剧).

- 4) creature n. 人, 动物, 造物

The creatures on earth include humans and animals.

【辨析】create/ discover/ invent

这三个词都含“创造”的意思,但用法还是有相当的差别。

- 1) create 多指文学艺术的创造;也指把原材料制成新产品

Christians (基督教徒) believe that God created the world.

The writer created different characters (角色) in his novel.

We've created a beautiful new building from out of an old ruin (废墟).

- 2) discover 指发现(已客观存在事物)

Galileo discovered the planet Jupiter. 伽利略发现木星。

Columbus (哥伦布) discovered America in 1492.

- 3) invent 多指科技上的发明创造

Trains were invented before cars.