

■ 外教社 基础外语系列教材

新世纪

ENGLISH FROM SCRATCH

基础英语

2

学生用书

(供成人教育用)

总主编 张伯香 张福林
主 编 艾 丹 胡 慧



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前 言

随着中国加入世界贸易组织以及申办2008年奥运会和2010年世博会的成功,中外交流的规模日益扩大,英语也就越发显得重要。为了适应这一形势,政府官员、企事业单位的职员(如:银行保险、邮政通讯、医疗卫生、交通运输、旅游观光、商品贸易、文化体育、社会服务等各种窗口性行业),甚至普通的市民都有学习英语的强烈愿望。许多从未接触过外语的人也开始学习英语。正是在这一背景下,我们编写了这套全新的《新世纪基础英语》丛书,目的就是为了满足广大英语初学者的这种需要。

《新世纪基础英语》以初学英语的读者为对象,按照以学习者为中心的原则编写,突出自主性学习的作用和对语言实际运用能力的培养。全套教材分为学生用书和教师用书两种,各四册,除第一册包含18个单元之外,其余各册均包含12个单元。本套教材的突出特点是具有(1)基础性:最基本的语音、语调,语法知识,最基本的词汇,最常用的短语、句型;(2)简单性:课文语言简单、生动、直接、明了;(3)实用性:词汇、语法、句子、课文、练习不仅简单有趣,而且易学易用;(4)时代性:语言新(词汇、短语、句型都具有时代感)、题材新、编排新。

本书是学生用书的第2册,包括名人故事、人生意义、新闻媒体、货币故事、词汇由来、神话故事、社会问题、科学与未来、风俗习惯、两难境地、文化差异等主题。每个单元由以下几个部分组成:

1. 热身练习:让学生阅读课文之前先听课文录音,完成听写填空练习,并进行有关课文主题的讨论,从而激发他们的兴趣,开阔他们的思路,为正式进入课文学习做好准备。

2. 课文:课文含A、B两篇,A为主课文,B为辅助课文,每篇课文之后都附有词汇表、专有名词表、常用词组表和详细的注释。课文练习包括阅读理解、词汇运用、英汉翻译等,重点巩固所学词汇、句型,并训练基本的英汉互译的能力。

3. 对话:在A、B课文之间插有一段紧扣单元主题、语言生动、表达地道的对话,并提供了对话练习语境,使学生能够根据具体情况自由发挥,学以致用。

4. 语法:基本的语法知识的讲解能使学生对英语的语法系统有一个大概的了解,从而提高他们对英语的理解和掌握。因此,本套教材对主要的语法项目作了简明扼要的讲解,并通过适当的练习让学生学会如何在语言表达中正确运用语法,做到概念清

楚、形式正确。该分册介绍的语法现象有：情态动词、形容词及副词的比较级和最高级、被动语态、进行时、现在完成时、一般将来时、时间状语从句、条件状语从句、定语从句等。

5. 附录：本册书后附有词汇表、常用表达法、专有名词表以及英语不规则动词表等。

本册学生用书编写的具体分工如下：第1、2、3、4、6单元，以及第5、10单元的Text A由艾丹担任编写工作；第5、10单元的Text B，以及第7、8、9、11、12单元由胡慧担任编写工作；由艾丹统稿并作细致修改；最后由张福林和张伯香审订。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写、书稿的审校和多媒体的制作等方面都得到了上海外语教育出版社的领导和编辑们的大力支持和协助，在此我们谨表示诚挚的谢意。

由于系统教材的编写涉及方方面面，难度很大，加之编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

张伯香 张福林

2003年12月于珞珈山

Contents

Unit 1	People around you	1
	Text A <i>Look carefully and learn</i>	4
	Dialogue <i>Keep in touch</i>	9
	Text B <i>Bill Gates</i>	10
	Grammar 1. <i>Present and past continuous tenses</i>	15
	2. <i>Auxiliary verbs</i>	17
Unit 2	Around the world.....	20
	Text A <i>England and Britain</i>	22
	Dialogue <i>We want to go to Spain</i>	27
	Text B <i>Impressions of the British</i>	28
	Grammar <i>The comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs</i>	33
Unit 3	Life stories	38
	Text A <i>Excuses</i>	40
	Dialogue <i>A birthday gift</i>	46
	Text B <i>"Whatever you need"</i>	47
	Grammar <i>Word formation</i>	51
Unit 4	News and media	54
	Text A <i>Surviving a plane crash</i>	56
	Dialogue <i>What a mess!</i>	61
	Text B <i>Different types of media</i>	62
	Grammar <i>Types of sentences</i>	67
Unit 5	Dealing with money	70
	Text A <i>Money and the meaning of life</i>	72
	Dialogue <i>Making ends meet</i>	77
	Text B <i>The history of money</i>	78
	Grammar <i>Present perfect tense</i>	82

Unit 6	Words and stories	86
	Text A <i>The dumbest of grammars in the world</i>	88
	Dialogue <i>Seeing eye to eye</i>	94
	Text B <i>Where are the words from</i>	95
	Grammar <i>Modal verbs — can, may, must</i>	100
Unit 7	Fairy stories	104
	Text A <i>The eagle and the beetle</i>	106
	Dialogue <i>The moral of a fable</i>	113
	Text B <i>Walking in the woods</i>	115
	Grammar <i>When-clause and if-clause</i>	120
Unit 8	Social matters	124
	Text A <i>FBI teams up with business to fight cyber crime</i>	126
	Dialogue <i>A chat on line</i>	134
	Text B <i>Good intentions aren't enough</i>	135
	Grammar <i>Restrictive attributive clause</i>	140
Unit 9	Science and future	144
	Text A <i>Why we must venture into space</i>	146
	Dialogue <i>A difficult job to do</i>	153
	Text B <i>How computers came about</i>	154
	Grammar <i>Expressions of simple future tense: "will" and "be going to"</i>	158
Unit 10	Customs	162
	Text A <i>A national holiday</i>	164
	Dialogue <i>Dinner invitation</i>	170
	Text B <i>April Fool's Day</i>	171
	Grammar <i>Passive voice</i>	176
Unit 11	Dilemmas	180
	Text A <i>A working woman's dilemma</i>	182
	Dialogue <i>A student's dilemma</i>	187
	Text B <i>The prisoner's dilemma: a fable</i>	189
	Grammar <i>Direct and indirect speeches</i>	193

Unit 12	Cultural difference	198
	Text A <i>Walls</i>	200
	Dialogue <i>Italian food</i>	208
	Text B <i>What are good manners?</i>	210
	Grammar <i>Present and past participles</i>	214
Appendix:	Glossary	219
	Useful Expressions	230
	Proper Names	233
	Irregular Verbs	235

Unit 1

People around you

Focus

1. Theme: *Get to know people, ordinary or famous, around you*
2. Word spots: *taste, fill*
3. Grammar: 1. *Present and past continuous tenses* 2. *Auxiliary verbs*
4. Phonetics: *Review sounds /ɪ/ /e/ /i:/; /s/ /z/; /p/ /b/; /t/ /d/*

WARM-UP ACTIVITIES

I. Listen to Text A and get to know people around you. 听课文 A 录音并了解你身边的人。

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you've just heard on the tape. 用你在录音中听到的单词或短语填空。

1. The teacher had a strange way of making his classes _____ and _____.

2. The teacher _____ three bottles. One _____
_____ with petrol, one with castor oil and one with vinegar.

3. Each of them _____ after they tasted
the mixture.

4. The mixture tasted _____.

TEXT A

Look carefully and learn

1 My friend Paul will never forget his first chemistry teacher. He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting. And his lessons were not easily forgotten.

2 Paul remembers one of his first lessons from this teacher.¹ After the students were all in the chemistry lab, the teacher brought out three bottles.² One was filled with petrol, one with castor oil and one with vinegar.³ “Now watch carefully,” said the teacher.

Notes

1. Paul remembers ... this teacher. (Para. 2) 保罗还记得这位老师上的最初几次化学课中的一节。

one of 后通常用可数名词的复数形式，表示“……中的一个”，如：one of my friends 我的一个朋友，one of the books 其中一本书等。

2. After the ... three bottles. (Para. 2) 当学生们都进了化学实验室后，老师拿出了三个瓶子。

bring out 在这里表示“拿出、取出”，如：He felt in his pocket for a while and finally brought out a coin. 他在口袋里摸索了半天，最后拿出一枚硬币。

3. One was ... with vinegar. (Para. 2) 一瓶装满了汽油，一瓶装满了蓖麻油，还有一瓶装满了醋。

a. 本句中主语 one 指代瓶子，主语与谓语 fill 之间是一种动宾关系，即句子主语是谓语动词动作的承受者，而不是执行者，这种动宾关系在英语中用助动词 be + 谓语动词的过去分词结构表示，称为被动语态，由 be 的不同形式体现时态变化。one was filled with petrol 实际上是表示“瓶子被汽油装满了”。

b. 动词 fill 常与 with 连用，表示“装满、充满、填满”。例如：

Her eyes were filled with tears. 她的眼里充满了泪水。

Go and fill the bucket with water for me. 去给我把水桶灌满水。

3 He then filled a cup with some of the petrol, some of the castor oil and some of the vinegar. As the students watched him quietly, he mixed the three together. After that, he held up one of his fingers and showed it to the class. He then dipped it into the cup. After a few seconds he took his finger out. “Now watch,” he said. “Remember, you must do everything as I do.”⁴

4 He put a finger in

his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased. Then he handed the cup around the class of students. Each student dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. *The mixture tasted terrible.*⁵

5 When the cup was at last returned to the teacher, he said sadly, "I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough. *Yes, I sucked a finger, but the finger I put into my mouth was not the one I had dipped into the cup.*"⁶

6 It was Paul's first important lesson as a student of chemistry and he never forgot it.

Notes

4. "Remember, you ... I do." (Para. 3) “记住,你们必须照我的样子做”。as 在此为连词,表示“照……的方式;如同”,引导表示动作方式的状语,修饰 do everything。再如:
He was late, as usual. 同往常一样,他又迟到了。
5. *The mixture tasted terrible.* (Para. 4) 这混合物尝起来糟透了。
taste 以及其他一些如 smell, sound, feel 等动词涉及心思和感觉时,常常作为系动词,后面通常接形容词做表语。例如:
She felt cold. 她觉得冷。
The flower smells sweet. 这花闻起来很香。
Does the sentence sound right? 这个句子听起来对吗?
These oranges taste nice. 这些橙子味道很好。
6. *Yes, I ... the cup.* (Para. 5) 是的,我的确吸了一根手指,但我放进嘴里的手指并不是我伸进杯子里的那一根。
I put into my mouth 以及 I had dipped into the cup 分别修饰 the finger 及 the one, 像这样以一个句子来修饰一个名词或代词的情况,英语中很常见,这样的句子称为定语从句。

Vocabulary

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

chemistry /'kemɪstri/ *n.* 化学

strange /streɪndʒ/ *a.* difficult to explain or understand;
unusual or surprising 奇怪的,难以解释或理解的;
不寻常的,不可思议的

remember /rɪ'membə/ *v.* take care not to forget 牢
记,不忘;记住

lab /læb/ *n.* (= laboratory /lə'bɒrətɪ/) 实验室

petrol /'petrəl/ *n.* 汽油

castor /'kɑːstə/ oil *n.* 蓖麻油

vinegar /'vɪnɪgə/ *n.* 醋

mix /mɪks/ *v.* become combined into one substance
混合,搅和

finger /'fɪŋɡə/ *n.* 手指

dip /dɪp/ *v.* put in or into a liquid for a moment 蘸;
浸,沾

taste /teɪst/ *v.* 1. test the taste of (food or drink) by taking
a little into the mouth 尝,品尝(食品或饮料)
2. have a particular taste 有某种特殊的味道

mixture /'mɪkstʃə/ *n.* any blend of different elements
混合物

suck /sʌk/ *v.* draw (liquid) into the mouth by using the tongue, lips, and muscles at the side of the mouth, with the lips tightened into a small hole 吸, 吮
terrible /'terəbəl/ *a.* extremely bad; awful 很糟的, 极差的

none /nʌn/ *pron.* not any of a group of more than two (在一组两个以上的人或物中)没有一个
important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ *a.* which matters a lot; having or likely to have great effect, value, or influence 重要的, 重大的, 很有价值[影响]的

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Useful expressions

expressions	examples
dip into: put into a liquid for a moment 蘸; 将……浸入, 沾	They dipped their hands into the pot and pulled out some lobsters. 他们把手伸进锅里, 捞出几只龙虾。
instead of: in place of 代替……	Will you go to the meeting instead of me? 你代替我去开会好吗?
make a face: make rude or funny expressions 做鬼脸	The child made a face at the dentist. 那孩子冲着牙医做了个鬼脸。
at last: in the end 最后, 终于	I waited for hours and at last he arrived. 我等了好几个小时, 他终于来了。

Rack your brains



Exercises for Text A

1. Answer the following questions according to the text. 根据课文回答下列问题。

1. What did Paul's first chemistry teacher look like?
2. What did the teacher do at the beginning of the lesson?
3. How did the teacher make the mixture?
4. Do you think the students watched the teacher carefully when he was doing his experiment? Why do you think so?
5. What did the students do?

6. How did the mixture taste?
7. What did the teacher say after the cup was returned to him?
8. Do you think this chemistry lesson is interesting? Why or why not?

II. Choose the appropriate explanation from Column B for each of the words in Column A. 从 B 栏中找出与 A 栏中单词意义相符的解释。

Column A

1. strange
2. lively
3. petrol
4. mix
5. rather
6. hand
7. suck
8. return

Column B

- a. quite, to some extent
- b. put, come, bring together so as to (make) become one kind
- c. give back
- d. pass with a hand
- e. put into mouth and draw upon
- f. interesting, exciting
- g. gas
- h. unusual or surprising

III. Fill in the blanks with the following words or expressions. Change the form where necessary. 用下面所给的词语填空，根据需要改变时态和语态。

taste
remember

make a face
instead of

forget
mix

dip ... into
hold ... up

1. Don't _____ your key when you leave.
2. Shall we have fish _____ meat today?
3. Little babies like to _____ their hand _____ their mouth to suck.
4. _____ your arms _____ so that we can examine you carefully!
5. Did you still _____ our first English teacher?
6. You can't _____ oil with water.
7. After the teacher blamed him, the boy _____ and sat down.
8. Sugar _____ sweet, while coffee _____ bitter.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the following words. 用下列单词填空。

lively
with

never
quietly

interesting
carefully

terrible
around

for
by

out
into

good
rather

Paul _____ forgets his first teacher of chemistry. The teacher was a short man with

a pair of thick glasses. He always made his lessons _____ and _____.

One day in a chemistry experiment in the lab, he made a mixture _____ filling a cup _____ some petrol, castor oil and vinegar. The students felt very interested and listened _____.

The little man then said to the students, "Now, watch me _____." He dipped one finger into the cup _____ a few seconds, took it _____ and put his finger _____ his mouth. He looked _____ pleased and said with a smile, "It tastes _____!"

He then asked the students to do just what he had done. He handed the cup _____ the class. Each student tried to do as the teacher did. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. The mixture tasted _____!

V. Translate the following sentences into English with the words or phrases provided in brackets. 用括号中提供的单词或短语将下列句子翻译成英文。

1. 老师从包里拿出一张图。(bring out)
2. 我们最后在操场上找到了他。(at last)
3. 房间里到处是烟。(be filled with)
4. 请照我说的做。(as)
5. 约翰是我最好的朋友之一。(one of)
6. 这瓶牛奶有点酸(sour)了。(taste)
7. 不要对客人做鬼脸，那是不礼貌的。(make a face)
8. 那小男孩把手指戳到他妈妈的嘴里去了。(dip ... into)



Keep in touch

- A: I've been trying to search for some old friends.
B: Haven't you kept in touch with them?
A: No. We lost track of each other.
B: Haven't you ever come across any of them?
A: A few. Some have settled down, some are restricted, some are enjoying themselves, and others are always doing the same thing.
B: I hope one day you'll all be able to chat together.

Vocabulary

restricted /rɪ'strɪktɪd/ *a.* controlled or limited in some way 受限制的; 受约束的

Useful expressions

expressions	examples
search for: examine (a place or a person) carefully and thoroughly to try to find sth. (在……中)搜查, 搜寻, 寻找, 查找; 探求	Scientists are still searching for a cure for the common cold. 科学家们仍在寻求治疗感冒的良药。
lose track (of): fail to keep oneself informed about a person, situation, etc. 不了解(……的)动态; 失去(……的)线索	I lose all track of time when I listen to this music. 我一听到这段乐曲, 就会全然忘了时间。
come across: meet, find, or discover, esp. by chance (尤指偶然)遇见, 碰上; 发现	She came across some old letters in the course of her search. 她在找东西时偶然发现了一些旧信件。
settle down: establish a home and live a quiet life 安顿下来, 过安定的生活	I hate all this travel; I want to get married and settle down. 我讨厌到处跑; 我想结婚过安定的日子。