



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

山东省高职高专统编通用英语教材



# New Times

## College English

# 新时代大学英语

教师用书（第一册）

主编 臧金兰 马茂祥



中国石化大学出版社



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新时代大学英语①

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# Preface

前

言



教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)指出, 高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程经过180~220学时的教学, 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能, 具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力, 从而能借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料, 在涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流, 并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。《新时代大学英语》(New Times College English)是一套按照主题教学模式而编写的教材。整套教材的听力、词汇和阅读等项目均依据国家教育部颁布的《基本要求》的各项规定及量化指标编写。

本教材在加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练的同时, 重视培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。本教材共三册。每册由学生用书、教师用书和教学课件三部分组成。

学生用书每册包括读写和听说两部分, 分别有10个单元。

**读写部分** 每个单元有一个主题, 含同一主题的课文两篇(正副课文各一篇)。每单元由 Part I Learn to Communicate, Part II Text, Part III Grammar (第二册为 Translation, 第三册为 Writing), Part IV Fast Reading, Part V After-class Reading 等几部分组成。分别介绍如下:

**Part I Learn to Communicate** 给出了与单元主题相关的几个话题, 通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动, 了解本单元主题知识, 激发学习兴趣, 导入课文的学习。

**Part II Text** 由课文、词表、注释和练习四部分组成。练习主要包括课文理解、词汇、结构等几方面。

**Part III Grammar** 分10个专题主要讲述重难点的语法知识, 并附有一定数量的练习, 巩固所学到的知识。(第二册的 Translation 分10个专题主要讲述了英译汉

翻译方面的基本技能,第三册的 Writing 分 10 个专题介绍了英语写作方面的基本技能,并力求与一些涉外交际的日常活动和业务活动结合起来,如介绍了商贸书信、合同书、协议书、产品说明书、产品广告、保险业务、电子邮件等应用文体的翻译和写作技巧,最大程度地贯彻《基本要求》,实现高职高专的教学目标。)

**Part IV Fast Reading** 为限时阅读,是提高学生快速阅读能力的有效手段。

**Part V After-class Reading** 由课后阅读文章、词表和练习组成,进一步扩大词汇量和知识面,加深对主题语言的理解和把握。

**听说部分** 每单元围绕一个主题,旨在培养和提高学生的口头语言交际能力,主要包括以下几个部分:

**Part A Listen, Repeat and Write** (第三册为 Listen and Understand)

**Part B Understand the Statements** (第二册为 Understand the Short Conversations, 第三册为 Listen and Answer)

**Part C Listen and Write** (第二册为 Listen and Understand, 第三册为 Compound Dictation)

**Part D Conversational Practice**

**Fun Time English Song, Movie**

教师用书每单元由 6 部分组成: (1) Background Information (背景信息); (2) Brief Introduction (课文概要); (3) Text Structure Analysis (课文结构分析); (4) Language Points (语言点讲解); (5) Key to Exercises (练习答案); (6) Chinese Version (课文译文)。书后附有 Tape Script and Key (听力原文和答案)及与听力主题相关的注释。教师用书是与学生用书相应配套的教学指导用书,从目前教学实际出发,为教师提供了丰富翔实的教学资源,最大程度减轻了教师的备课工作量,具有较强的实用性。

为方便教学和学习者自学使用,教学课件提供光盘(CD-ROM)和录音带两种介质,其内容包含了本教材学生用书和教师用书所有相关项目,不仅提供了高质量的单词和课文录音,还对《基本要求》中的大多数核心词汇进行了更为详细的讲解。光盘中还提供了若干英语原版电影的片断和英文歌曲,使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中感受纯正地道的英语。多媒体教学课件的同步推出顺应当前英语教学模式改革的趋势,促进教学观念的转化和教学手段的更新,推动教师课堂教学模式与学生课下自

主学习模式相结合,以此培养学生听说读写译的综合运用能力。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和高职高专英语的实际情况编写的。读写部分第一册起点为1 600词,课文长度一般在450词左右,第二册的起点为2 000词,课文长度一般在550词左右,第三册的起点为2 500词,课文长度一般在650词左右。通过三册课文的学习及各项综合练习,词汇量可达到3 500词左右,基本上涵盖了《基本要求》上的所有词汇。

本教材选材新颖,课文绝大多数选自近几年出版的英美报刊书籍。题材多样,涉及到人文、地理、社科、自然科学等方方面面,所选文章具有时代性、知识性、趣味性和可思性。内容丰富、体系完整,包含了语法、翻译、写作等各项学习技能的讲解,循序渐进,从易到难,具有明显的梯度变化,练习形式活泼多样,能激发学生的学习兴趣。

本套教材由多所高校几十位多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。全套书由臧金兰、栾述文、柳青军三位教授担任总主编,并且分别担任第一、二、三册的主编。本册书由臧金兰、马茂祥任主编,杨金蕊、张传强、冯潇任副主编,参加编写的还有栾述文、柳青军、刘艳芹、杨敏、陈效新、房历城、杨芳、刘素媛、张淑芳、隋志娟、崔敏、唐敬伟、李庆庆等。臧金兰、马茂祥对本书内容进行了审阅、修改、统编和定稿。全书承蒙美籍专家 R. Wayne Robinson 和 Elizabeth Betty Robinson 审阅。

本教材是山东省教育厅统编教材,主要供高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程使用。本教材同时是山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的配套教材。在本教材编写过程中得到山东省教育厅的关心和大力支持,得到了同行专家的指导和帮助。对此我们深表谢忱。同时,我们在编写过程中参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关网站的资料,在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材中的疏漏或不当之处,恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正,以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2005年2月



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# Unit 1

## College Life

### Background Information >>>>

#### 1. Education in the United States

The national system of formal education in the United States took shape in the 19th century. It differed from educational systems of other Western countries in three fundamental respects. First, Americans were more inclined to regard education as a solution to various social problems. Second, because they had this confidence in the power of education, Americans provided more years of schooling for a larger percentage of the population than other countries. Third, educational institutions were primarily run by local authorities rather than by federal ones.

Education in the United States is usually divided into four levels. These are early childhood, elementary, secondary, and higher education. School attendance is required in every state of the country, and in most states students must attend school until the age of 16.

The first level is early childhood education. Its main purpose is to prepare children for school.

The second level is elementary education. Education at this level is divided into six or eight grades, and children learn Reading, Arithmetic, Writing, Social Studies and Science. They also have Art, Music and Physical Education.

The third level is secondary education. It is for junior and senior high school students. Some students take courses to prepare themselves for col-

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lege. Other students take technical or vocational courses that prepare them for jobs after they graduate from high school.

Higher education continues after high school. There are many kinds of institutions of higher education. Technical institutes offer two-year programs in electronics, engineering, business and other subjects. After two years at a junior college, students receive an associate degree and then they can continue at a four-year college.

### 2. Colleges and Universities

Colleges and universities are degree granting institutions of higher education. In the original sense of the word, a college was a group of students who gathered to share academic and residential facilities. Each college was a component part of a corporate body called a university. Today, especially in the United States, a college may be affiliated to a university or be independent. American undergraduates traditionally have been required to take general survey courses before they specialize in major areas of concentration; the undergraduate program generally is four years, and each year is split into two or three semesters. In contrast, European students begin their higher education with specialized studies because their general education is completed in secondary school. In general, European universities have no prescribed courses, attendance requirements, or course grades. Students may attend lectures, but do their work directly with tutors who prepare them for examinations. Programs may be completed in two to six years.

### 3. Degrees

Students who pass the regular program of courses receive a bachelor's degree in arts, science, commerce, engineering, education, or any of several other fields. Bachelor's degrees in law and theology are granted to those possessing a bachelor's degree from a college. Graduates may continue their course of study for at least one more year for a master's degree. A master's thesis or project may be required for a degree. The university offers doctor's degrees and special certificates. Students may continue working for at least two years beyond the master's level toward the degree of doctor of philosophy, doctor of science, or other type of doctorate. In graduate school, seminars give advanced students opportunities to do research work and then to submit their findings for evaluation and criticism. The doctor's degree is con-

ferred on the basis of courses, seminars, a dissertation, and written and oral examinations.

#### ● 4. Topic-related Words and Expressions

**lecturer** (讲师): somebody who works as a teacher at a university or college and whose position is higher than that of an assistant and lower than that of a professor

**associate professor** (副教授): university teacher, member of a college or university faculty ranking typically above an assistant professor and below a professor

**tenured professor** (终身教授): a professor in the university whose position is permanent

**vocational education** (职业教育): instruction in skills necessary for persons who are preparing to enter the labor force or who need training

**compulsory education** (义务教育, 强制性教育): a course in the university which is required by regulations

**visiting scholar** (访问学者): person invited to teach in a college or university other than his own, often in another country, for a certain period, such as a term or year

**correspondence university** (函授大学): a university or college offering correspondence courses

**Ivy League** (长青藤联合会): an association of eight universities and colleges in the northeast United States, comprising Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, and Yale

**MBA** (工商管理硕士): Master of Business Administration

**MPA** (公共管理硕士): Master of Public Administration

**GRE** (美国研究生入学考试): graduate record examination, standardized test required by most institutions of higher education in the United States for admission

**TOEFL** (托福考试): Test of English as a Foreign Language, a test of English for speakers of other languages that is an entrance requirement for study at a US university

**IELTS** (雅思考试): International English Language Testing System. There are two modules of the IELTS Test—academic (to study at an English-speaking university) and general (to immigrate to an English-speaking country).



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academic degrees: bachelor(学士); master(硕士); doctor(博士)

college students: freshman(大学一年级学生); sophomore(大学二年级学生);

junior(大学三年级学生); senior(大学四年级学生)

## II Brief Introduction >>>>

Many freshmen are understandably worried as well as excited to study in a college or university. They will have to face many problems themselves: how to study efficiently and effectively; how to learn to deal with other people; how to live with roommates; how to get along with classmates, etc. The author of the text offers some advice that can help them succeed on campus.

## III Text Structure Analysis >>>>

The text can be divided into two parts:

Part One (Para. 1~3): The author presents the problem he is going to solve: how to help the students become successful in a college or university.

Part Two (Para. 4~11): The author offers some advice on how to become successful in a college or university.

## IV Language Points >>>>

1. The others drop out. (Para. 2, L. 2) 其他的人中途退学。

**drop out:** stop going (to school) before finishing the course of instruction; stop doing something 辍学; 放弃

Peter was coming with us to the theatre, but had to *drop out* at the last minute. 彼得原打算和我们一块去剧院看戏,但在最后一刻不得不放弃。

He *dropped out* of school when he was 16.

2. College counselors, faculty advisers and one very successful student offer the following tips on how to get the most out of your college education. (Para. 4) 一些高校辅导员、指导教师及一名极为成功的学生,对关于如何充分利用高校教育提出了以下建议。

**Meaning:** Those people offer some suggestions on how to get the most benefit from college education.

**get sth. out of sth.** : benefit from; enjoy something or think that something is useful 从……中受益, 利用

It was an interesting course but I'm not sure I *got much out of* it.

We should try to *get* the most *out of* the mutual benefit policy to promote our economic development. 我们应该尽力充分利用互惠政策来促进经济发展。

- 3. The most successful students are those actively involved in their education, interacting with classmates and faculty and participating in activities. (Para. 5, L. 1~3) 最成功的学生是那些积极参与所受教育的学生, 他们与同学和教师交流, 参与各项活动。

**Meaning:** Those students are active in their studies; they communicate with their classmates and the teachers; they take part in different activities, and they become the most successful ones.

**(be) involved in:** take part in; cause (sb. or sth.) to be caught or mixed up (in trouble, etc.); get (sb. or sth.) into a complicated or difficult condition 参与, 投入; 使陷入麻烦或困境

A good teacher tries to *involve* children *in* activities where they interact with each other. 好的老师努力让学生参与到互动活动中来。

They *are* deeply *involved in* debt. 他们现在债台高筑。

**interact with:** communicate with; react to 交流; 交往

Jackie's teacher says that she *interacts* well *with* the other children.

杰姬的老师说她和其他孩子交往得很好。

**participate in:** take part in or become involved in (an activity) 参加

She never *participates in* any of our discussions, does she?

- 4. You become part of the college community, developing support groups that you can turn to for help. (Para. 5, L. 3~4) 你成为学校集体的一分子, 培养你可以寻求帮助的团体。

**turn to:** get help from (someone) 求助于(某人)

You can always *turn to* me for help if you need it.

Without someone to *turn to* for advice, making the most appropriate choice can be difficult. 因为找不到可以求助的人, 要做出适当选择是很困难的。

- 5. In the first term, focus on adjusting to the academic demand. (Para. 5, L. 5) 在第一学期, 着重于适应大学学习的要求。

**adjust (to):** v. to change (something) slightly to make it fit, work better, or be more suitable 调整……以适应……

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*Adjust* the angle of your monitor so you can easily read it.

调整显示器的角度你就会读得舒服些。

You need time to *adjust to* a new situation.

**synonym:** adapt

- 6. **rational** (Para. 6, L. 1) *a.* having or exercising the ability to reason; of sound mind, sane; consistent with or based on reason; logical 理智的; 合理的  
*rational* behavior 理智的行为

*a rational* suggestion 合理的建议

- 7. **priority** (Para. 7, L. 2) *n.* precedence, especially established by order of importance or urgency; something afforded or deserving prior attention 领先, 优先; 优先考虑的事

You must give this matter *priority*. 你必须优先处理此事。

- 8. The newness of the situation and the range of decisions you'll face could leave you confused. (Para. 7, L. 2~4) 新的环境和你将决定的诸多事情会令你不知所措。

**leave:** to allow or cause (something) to stay in a particular place, position, or state 使……处于某种状态; 常用于结构: leave sth. /sb. + 形容词或分词

Her rudeness *left* us all speechless. 她的粗鲁让我们哑口无言。

He *left* the engine running. 他让马达转着。

Don't *leave* her waiting in the rain.

- 9. **essence** (Para. 9, L. 6) *n.* the intrinsic or indispensable properties that serve to characterize or identify something; the most important ingredient; the crucial element 本质或要素; 最重要的成分; 精髓

the *essence* of morality 道德的精髓

The *essence* of his religious teaching is love for all men.

他宣扬的宗教教义要旨是爱天下人。

- 10. Does it make sense? (Para. 9, L. 7) (讲得)有道理吗?

**make sense:** have a clear meaning that is easy to understand 有意义

This last paragraph doesn't *make* any *sense*. 最后这一段没有意义。

**make sense of sth.:** understand sth. 理解, 明白

Can you *make sense of* what he said? 你能理解他的话吗?

- 11. **specific** (Para. 10, L. 3) *a.* explicitly set forth; definite; intended for, applying to, or acting on a particular thing 明确的; 详细而精确的; 特定的

I want a *specific* answer.



## ● 12. current (Para. 11, L. 1)

1) *a.* of the present time or most recent 最近的, 流行的Under *current* state law, students can drop out of school legally at age 16.

在现有国家政策下, 学生 16 岁退学是合法的。

*current* affairs/events 时事2) *n.* a movement of water or air 水流, 气流A cold *current* of air came in when the door was opened.

当门打开的时候, 一股冷气吹了进来。

**keep/stay current:** do not fall behind, keep in touch with the latest development of sth. 跟上潮流发展He tried to read as much as possible in order to *keep current* in his field.

他尽可能多读书以跟上所在领域的新发展。



## Key to Exercises &gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;

## Learn to Communicate

## ● 1. Sample

I am a great reader, and in my spare time, I often go to the library to find some interesting books and magazines to read. I am also very fond of pop music, so I enjoy listening to pop music. Besides, I do some sports to build my body.

I like stamp collecting very much. I learn a lot from it. And I try to find some chances to communicate with other collectors and make friends with them.

## ● 2. Sample

I think as freshmen, we should make an intelligent selection of courses we are going to learn. In the first two years, put our mind to fundamental knowledge and basic skills, and in the junior and senior years, spend more time on our specialty. The professors are usually ready to help, so turn to the professors if you come across any difficulties in your studies. Learning to get along well with our classmates and roommates is very important to the success of our college life. Participation in sports, esp. some team sports, will help us learn how to cooperate and learn about basic interpersonal management.

## ● 3. Sample

The only way you will be able to live with your roommates is by compromising

(让步). If you like to have friends over, but your roommates want to study, take your friends out. If you don't like to listen to music while you are studying but one of your roommates does, ask him to use headphones. Talk about your habits and ask your roommates about theirs. Respect your roommates and your roommates will respect you.

You may not be friends with your roommates by the end of the year but you may be friends with them the year after, when you are no longer rooming together. This is all right though. Sometimes it's too difficult to try to live together and be good friends at the same time. Roommates are not always meant to be your best friends.

**Remember:** Not only do you have roommates, but you are a roommate. Be good to your roommates.

## 4. Sample

From the response to the question, I find that most students go to college for the purpose of acquiring more knowledge, and preparing themselves for the future work and life. Some students said they wanted to have a good experience; some others said they wanted mainly to improve their English in order to move to an English-speaking country and live better there; still others said they were interested in meeting different people from different places and making friends with them. Some also said they go to college just because most people do so.

## Text

### ◎ Reading Comprehension

1. 1) F    2) T    3) T    4) F    5) F
2. 1) B    2) C    3) A    4) C    5) D

### ◎ Vocabulary

1. 1) B    2) C    3) D    4) D    5) B
2. 1) surveyed    2) cut off    3) fall behind    4) Admission  
5) turn to    6) focus on    7) contact    8) current
3. 1) involvement    2) interaction    3) confused    4) memory  
5) priorities    6) essential    7) Successful    8) incomplete
4. 1) Three of the runners have dropped out.

## Grammar

1. 1) A 2) D 3) D 4) D 5) C 6) C 7) B 8) C 9) A 10) D
2. 1) had left 2) is being built  
3) were believed 4) will have learned  
5) am preparing 6) can be remembered  
7) were taken good care of 8) brought  
9) has been working/has worked 10) had been made
3. 1) spend 2) would provide  
3) is leaving for/will leave for 4) have mastered  
5) was happening/had happened 6) had seen  
7) made to burst into 8) surprised  
9) will take place 10) causes

## Fast Reading

- 1) T      2) F      3) F      4) T      5) T

## After-class Reading

1. 1) A    2) D    3) C    4) A    5) C  
2. 1) (d)    2) (a)    3) (c)    4) (b)    5) (g)    6) (h)    7) (e)    8) (f)  
9) similar    10) intelligent    11) communicate    12) guarantee  
13) conclusion    14) pattern    15) discover    16) inexact