

NEW ENGLISH COURSE

新 英 语 教 程

预 备 级

教学参考书

NEW ENGLISH COURSE

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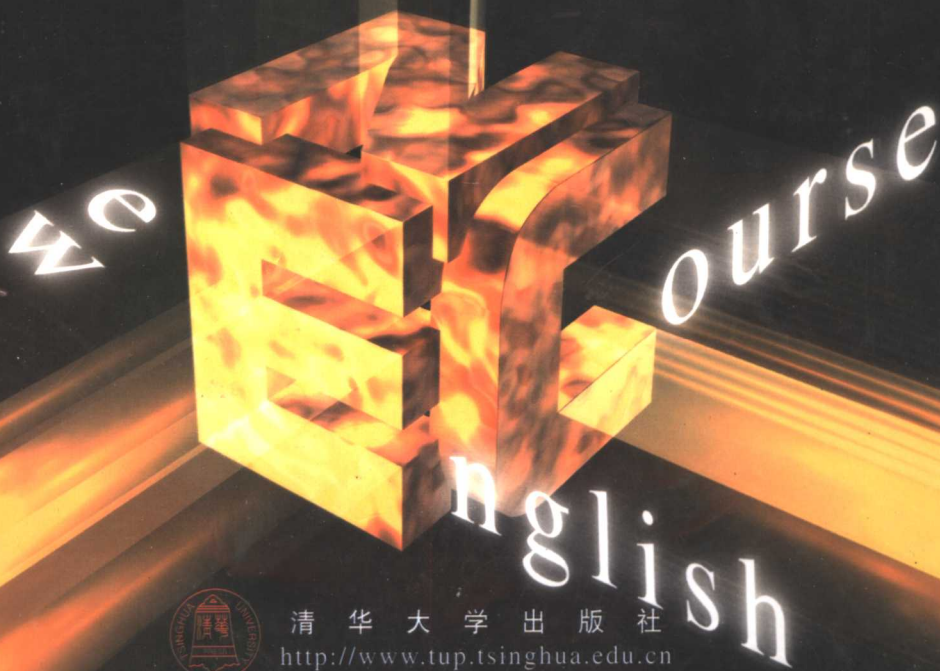
Teacher's Book

主编：王新奇

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主审：张震久

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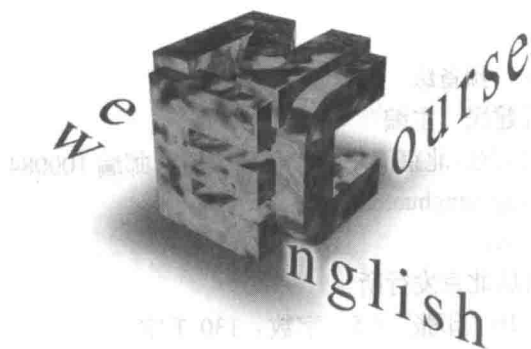
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内 容 提 要

《新英语教程预备级》适合学习过高中英语，向大学英语一级过渡的大学本、专科学生使用。本书为该书的教参，内容有课文 A 的背景知识介绍、语言点讲解、译文及课文 A、语法、课文 B 三部分的练习答案。本书适用对象为使用《新英语教程预备级》的教师及利用该书自学的学生。

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▼ Background Information

To be a successful language learner is the goal of everyone who has done his utmost to study a second language. But "How can I become a successful language learner?" is a question we have asked ourselves again and again, yet no one can offer a satisfactory answer. In fact, to be a successful language learner depends on an interplay of many factors, such as motivation, interest, mental ability, attitude and method of study. But one thing is important, that is, effective learning techniques will lead you to be a successful language learner.

In this lesson, the author introduces three important techniques on how to be a successful language learner. That is, to learn independently, actively and purposefully. You may have your own ways to learn language, but these effective and reliable learning techniques put forward by the author will no doubt be beneficial to all of us.

▼ Language Points

1. disagree (with):

1) to take a different view; not to agree 持不同的意见; 不同意

I'm sorry to disagree with you (with your statement, with what you say).

很抱歉, 我不同意你的意见(你的陈述, 你所说的话)。

Jane disagreed with the teacher about this problem.

对于这个问题, 简和老师持不同的意见。

The children disagree with their parents in many aspects.

孩子们在很多方面与父母意见不一致。

2) (of food, climate) to have bad effects on; to prove

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unsuitable for (指食物、气候等) 对 (某人) 有不良影响, 不适宜

The climate disagrees with me.

我对这种气候不适应。

This vegetable disagrees with him.

他不能吃这种蔬菜。

The medicine he took yesterday disagreed with him.

他昨天吃的药对他有副作用。

2. *They need hundreds of hours of study and practice, and even this will not guarantee success for every adult language learner:* Most adults have to spend a lot of time in studying and practicing the language they are studying. Although they have done all they can, this does not mean that they surely will be successful in language learning. 他们得花大量的时间来学习和练习, 即使如此, 也不能保证每一个学习语言的成年人都能把语言学好。

• guarantee:

- 1) (vt.) to give a promise of quality, payment, or fulfillment about sth or sb 保证, 担保

They guaranteed the radio for 10 years.

他们保证收音机保用 10 年。

He guarantees that the debts will be paid.

他保证将付清债务。

I guarantee that he will be pleased.

我保证他会高兴。

- 2) (n.) something offered 抵押品, 作为保证之物 (例如房契或其他有权证书)

—What can you offer?

—I can offer my house as a guarantee.

—你能以什么做抵押?

—我能以我的房屋做抵押。

He gave them his passport as a guarantee.

他给他们留下护照做为抵押。

Goods are sold with money-back guarantee.

售出商品质量不合格保证退款。

3. **intelligent:** having or showing powers of reasoning or understanding 有理解力的, 有智力的, 聪明的

It's really an intelligent answer.

这确实是一个聪明的答复。

Everyone says he is an intelligent child.

人人都说他是一个聪明的孩子。

All human beings are much more intelligent than animals.

人类比动物聪明得多。

4. succeed (in doing sth): to gain one's purpose; to do what one is trying to do 成功 (做某事)

He succeeded in passing the final examination.

他成功地通过了期末考试。

They succeeded in launching a rocket.

他们成功地发射了一枚火箭。

The experiment succeeded at last.

试验最终成功了。

5. offer:

1) (v.)

a. to hold out, to put forward 提供, 主动提出; 愿意做

He offered to help me.

他表示愿意帮助我。

She offered the old man a cup of tea.

她给那个老人端上一杯茶。

The teacher offers advice to the students on how to study English well.

关于如何学好英语, 老师给学生们提出了建议。

b. to say what one is willing to pay, to give or exchange 出价

We offered \$2,000 for his old car.

我们出价 2000 美元要买他的旧车。

Mr. Brown offered her the bicycle for \$100.

布朗先生愿意以 100 美元把自行车卖给她。

2) (n.) statement offering to do sth 提供, 提议

He often refuses an offer of help.

他常常拒绝别人给予帮助。

The little boy made an offer of food to that poor lady.

那个小男孩给了那个可怜的女人一点食物。

Thank you for your kind offer to help.

谢谢你援助的好意。

6. try to(do sth): to attempt (to do sth) 试图 (做某事), 努力

He didn't try to do it.

他不曾努力去干。

He tried to stand on his head but couldn't.

他想顶着头倒立起来，可是做不来。

She tried to solve the problem within 20 minutes.

她试图在 20 分钟内解决这个问题。

- cf: try doing sth: to make an experiment by doing sth 试着做

Why don't you try doing it some other way?

为什么不试试另外的方法呢?

Let's try making another sentence.

让我们试着再造一个句子。

We tried growing some vegetables.

我们尝试着种了些蔬菜。

7. **play with**: to amuse oneself with 玩，玩弄

She is playing with the kitten.

她正在逗小猫玩。

Don't play with the flowers in the garden.

不要拨弄花园里的花。

He who plays with fire gets burned.

玩火者必自焚。

8. **show**

- 1) to make clear, to prove 说明，证明

He showed me how to do it.

他向我说明如何做这事。

What you said shows how little you know.

你所说的话证明你所知极少。

The result shows that the experiment was a failure.

结果说明这个实验是失败的。

- 2) to bring before the sight 出示，上演

You must show your ticket at the barrier.

你在入口处必须出示门票。

Each student must show an ID card with an attached photo.

每个学生都必须出示贴有照片的身份证。

What film are they showing this week?

这个星期放映什么影片？

9. similar: like or alike; of the same kind 相似的，类似的

Your dress is similar to hers.

你的衣服和她的衣服很相似。

Cats and tigers have similar features.

猫和老虎有类似的特征。

My friend and I have similar tastes in music.

我的朋友和我在音乐方面有相似的爱好。

10. independent: not relying on others 独立的，不依赖他人的

He is an independent thinker.

他是一个独立的思想家。

This is an objective law independent of human will.

这是不以人们意志为转移的客观规律。

She went out all alone—she's very independent.

她一个人外出——她人很独立。

11. conclusion: a judgment or decision; the end 决定；结论

Did you arrive at any conclusion?

你得出什么结论没有？

After careful researches, scientists reached a conclusion that the matter is useful for human being.

经过仔细的研究，科学家们得出了结论：这种物质对人类是有用的。

They have come to the conclusion that there is no water on the moon.

他们已得出结论，月亮上没有水。

12. therefore: for that reason 因此

He was very tired; therefore he fell sound asleep.

他很累，因此睡熟了。

He was busy; therefore he could not come.

他很忙，所以不能来。

It rained. Therefore the football match was postponed.

天下雨，所以足球赛延期了。

13. correct:

1) (vt.) to make right; to take out mistakes from 改正，修改

Please correct my pronunciation.

请纠正我的发音。

Correct his spelling if it's wrong.

他的拼写如果有错，请加以改正。

The teacher is busy correcting the students' compositions.

老师正忙着批改学生们的作文。

2) (*adj.*) true, right 正确的，对的

Please choose a correct answer.

请选择一个正确答案。

Maybe you are correct, I'm wrong.

也许是你对了，我错了。

Your translation is not correct.

你的翻译不对。

14. **communicate:**

1) (*vi.*) to share or exchange opinions, ideas etc. 交流思想；通话；交际；通讯

I find it difficult to communicate with him in English.

我发现用英语和他进行交流很难。

You'd better communicate with your parents regularly.

你最好经常和你的父母交流思想。

By using a computer, we can communicate with people all over the world.

通过计算机，我们可以与世界各地的人们进行交流。

2) (*vt.*) to pass on (news, information, feelings etc.) 传达（新闻、消息、感情等），传播

Television communicated the news to all parts of the country.

电视把那则新闻传往全国各地。

I asked your sister to communicate my best wishes to you.

我请你妹妹代我向你表达我对你的良好祝愿。

Please communicate this important information to Mr. Green.

请把这个消息通知格林先生。

15. **be afraid to do sth:** to be worried to do 害怕（做）；不敢（做）

She was afraid to wake her baby.

她害怕吵醒孩子。

Don't be afraid to speak English loudly.

别不敢大声说英语。

The boy was afraid to be scolded by his father.

这个男孩怕他父亲骂他。

- “be afraid” 后也可以接 “that” 从句或者是以 “of” 引导的名词或动名词。

Are you afraid of snake?

你害怕蛇吗?

I was afraid of hurting his feelings/that I might hurt his feelings.

我恐怕伤了他的感情。

16. *It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word:* In order to study the language well, the most advisable thing for them to do is to learn how to think in the language they are learning. Therefore to understand the meaning of each word is comparatively less important. 对他们来说, 学会用这种语言思考比知道每个单词的意义更为重要。

17. **finally:** at last, in the end 最后, 终于

Finally, they got to the peak of the mountain.

最后, 他们到达了山的顶峰。

Finally, our team won the game.

最终我们队取得了比赛的胜利。

They talked about it for hours. Finally, they decided not to go.

他们谈了几个小时, 最后决定不去了。

18. **do well (to do):** to act wisely 做得好; 做得对

You would do well to tell him.

你最好去告诉他。

You would do well to ask my advice.

你如果来征求我的意见就好了。

You did well to say nothing about it.

你幸好对那事什么也没说。

▼ Chinese Version of Text A

怎样成为一个成功的语言学习者

学习语言是件容易事, 甚至连小孩儿都能学!

大多数正在学习第二语言的成年人对这种说法持有异议。对于他们来说, 学习语言是一件非常困难的事。他们得花大量的时间来学习和练习, 即便如此, 也不能保证每一个学习语言的成年人都能把语言学好。

语言的学习不同于其他门类的学习。有些人非常聪明，在他们所从事的领域内很有成就，然而却发现自己很难掌握一门语言。相反，有些人是学习语言的行家，却发现自己在其他领域不容易获得成功。

语言教师常常向语言学习者提出种种建议，诸如：尽可能多地用这种新学的语言阅读。每天练习说这种语言。与说这种语言的人们一起生活。不要翻译成本族语——尽量用这种语言去思维。像孩子那样学习，在娱乐中学习。

但是一个成功的语言学习者是怎样做的呢？就语言学习进行的研究表明，成功的语言学习者在很多方面都有相似之处。

首先，语言学习的佼佼者是独立学习的人。他们不依赖于书本和老师；他们努力找出自己学习语言的方法。不是等着老师给他们解释语言当中的那些模式和规则，他们自己去发现，总结。他们善于自己寻找线索进行猜测，从而得出自己的结论。当他们猜错时，他们再猜。他们尽可能地从错误中学到知识。

成功的语言学习是一种主动的学习。因此，成功的语言学习者不是等待运用语言的机会，而是寻找这样的机会。他们找到说这种语言的人，并且请这些人纠正他们所犯的错误。他们尽一切可能去与人们交流。他们不怕重复他们所听到的东西，也不怕说一些他们所不了解的事情；他们情愿犯错误，然后再努力改正。当交流显得很困难时，他们可以接受一些不准确或是不完整的信息。对他们来说，学会用这种语言思维比知道每个单词的意义更为重要。

最后，成功的语言学习者是有目的的学习者，他们想学这种语言是因为他们对语言本身及说这种语言的民族感兴趣。为了达到和这些人进行交流并且向他们学习的目的，他们就必须去学习这种语言。他们发现经常地练习运用这种语言，那么这种语言学习起来就非常容易，因为他们想要通过运用它去学习。

你是什么样的语言学习者呢？如果你是一个成功的语言学习者，你大概一直在独立地、主动地、目的明确地学习。相反，如果你学习语言一直不很成功，不妨试试以上所提出的一些技巧。

Key to the Exercises

PART A EXERCISES TO TEXT A

I.

1. c

2. a

3. b

4. d

5. c

6. b

7. b

8. c

II.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is interested in | 6. Finally |
| 2. instead of | 7. because |
| 3. Conversely | 8. Therefore |
| 4. wait for | 9. on the other hand |
| 5. disagree with | 10. First of all |

III.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. language learning | 6. practice speaking English |
| 2. language learners | 7. look for clues |
| 3. study and practice | 8. wait for a chance |
| 4. hundreds of | 9. make a mistake (make mistakes) |
| 5. conversely | 10. finally |

IV.

1. as much as you can (as much as possible)
2. looking for a chance to change his job
3. offered advice on how to improve it
4. It's easy to understand this
5. to learn from the developed countries
6. trying to solve the problem

V.

1. The meaning of this word is different from the meaning of that word.
2. I find that professor Wang seldom communicates with the students after class.
3. The old man has to depend on his daughter for a living.
4. She went to the library instead of studying in the classroom.
5. Would you like to go for a walk with me?
6. She was afraid to ask the teachers for help.
7. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.
8. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these

people and to learn from them.

VI.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. a. succeeded | b. success | c. successful |
| d. successfully | | |
| 2. a. use (n.) | b. used | c. useful |
| d. useless | e. use (v.) | |
| 3. a. meaning | b. mean | c. means |
| d. meaningful | e. meaningless | |
| 4. a. childhood | b. child | c. childish |
| d. childlike | | |
| 5. a. corrected | b. correctness | c. correct |
| d. incorrect | | |

VII.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. a | 4. d | 5. d |
| 6. c | 7. b | 8. b | 9. b | 10. a |

PART B GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. me, you | 2. his, hers | 3. mine |
| 4. that | 5. same | 6. those |
| 7. himself | 8. itself | 9. Whom/Who |
| 10. many, much | | |

II.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. b | 4. d | 5. b |
| 6. c | 7. c | 8. b | 9. b | 10. d |

III.

1. Neither the students nor the teacher knows anything about it.
2. There are all sorts of fishes in the lake.
3. Because he was ill, he didn't come to school.

4. I met a friend of my father's in the street.
5. We study English, Chinese and some other subjects.
6. When I got home, they had already had their supper.
7. Which dictionary do you want?
8. My whole family are waiting for you.

PART C EXERCISE TO TEXT B

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. a | 4. d | 5. c |
| 6. d | 7. a | 8. b | 9. d | 10. b |

UNIT 2

▼ Background Information

Helen Keller was a famous teacher of the blind and deaf. She became blind and deaf when she was very young, and therefore, education for her was almost impossible. But Miss Sullivan changed everything. But for the help of Miss Sullivan Helen would have lived in the dark world, not knowing a word, even a letter. Miss Sullivan taught Helen in a special way, i.e. by spelling corresponding words on her palms whenever Helen touched something. Eventually Helen became educated although with much difficulty. She even became a teacher of the blind and deaf.

▼ Language Points

1. **consider**: v. to think about; to take into account 思考；顾及，体谅

Please consider my suggestion to you.

请考虑我的建议。

We should consider the children's psychology when teaching them.

教幼儿时我们应当注意幼儿心理。

Richard considered his father's feelings although he didn't quite agree with the old man.

理查德很体谅他父亲的感受，尽管他和老人的看法有分歧。

2. **connect**: v. to join; to think of (different things or persons) as being related to each other
连接；联想

The two cities are connected by a railway.

这两个城市由铁路连接。

The telephone operator connected us.