

全国高职高专公共英语教材

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Teacher's Book
for Essential English Course and
Communicative English Course Band 2

高职高专英语 教师用书 2

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前 言

本书为北京大学出版社全国高职高专公共英语教材二级教程(《基础英语教程(二)》,《交际英语教程(二)》)的教师用书,供教师备课、科研之用。

北京大学出版社全国高职高专公共英语教材是目前国内惟一一套按照教育部颁发的最新高职高专英语教学《基本要求》与《考试大纲》编写的分级教材,涵盖《基本要求》与《考试大纲》规定的A、B两级教学内容,并与大学公共英语四级考试接轨。该套教材普遍反映分级明确,结构合理,词汇覆盖率高,选文富有时代性、趣味性,大多数高职高专院校与部分本科院校采用该教材。为进一步推动全国高职高专公共英语教学与科研的发展,并应广大教师的要求,我社推出高职高专公共英语教材教师用书。

下面简要介绍该书的结构。

全书分两大部分,《基础英语教程》部分与《交际英语教程》部分。

《基础英语教程》部分按教材单元顺序编排,每单元分四部分:

一 精读课文

针对精读课文进行全面讲解,有篇章方面的 introduction 与 summary,也有语言要点的剖析(language points)。

二 阅读训练

对阅读练习的第一篇文章(相当于泛读)讲解语言点(language points)。

三 练习答案

给出单元全部练习的答案。

四 汉语译文

给出精读课文、阅读材料的汉语译文。

《交际英语教程》部分给出对话课文译文、练习答案与录音文字材料。

张孝民

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基础英语教程(二)

Unit One Study and Language Learning

Part I

Intensive Reading

Confession of a Book Lover

I. Introduction

Time spent in reading books can be most enjoyable and beneficial, just as Bacon, the great British philosopher in the 16th century, once said, "Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." ("读书足以怡情, 足以博彩, 足以长才。")

Today's society lies in the age of knowledge explosion. The more knowledge you have, the more chances to succeed. Reading books is the best way to acquire knowledge. Reading can bring us delight and pleasure. Besides, reading is also a good way of relaxation. Just imagine how pleasing it is for you, a book lover, to be reading a cheerful book at ease, sitting in a comfortable chair and drinking a cup of tea! If you have the habit of making notes in books like the author, then when getting old, you can view the path of your growth from the notes in the books and recall your happy memories.

Books have great influence on people in life, work and study. Every one of us is benefited from reading books. Let's remember: "A good book is better than gold." and "Reading makes a full man."

II. Language points of the text for Intensive Reading

1. The title: **Confession** of a Book Lover 一个书迷的自白

confess: *v.* say or admit (that one has done wrong)

confession: *n.* a formal statement admitting that one is guilty of a crime or other faults

e. g. He wrote and signed a full confession of his guilt.

lover: *n.* ① a person who is very fond of or interested in the stated thing

e. g. a lover of good food / art; music lovers

② a person who has a sexual relationship with another person outside marriage, esp. over a long period

e. g. He is her lover.

Note: In Chinese we say "爱人", we mean wife or husband. Lover in English is an equivalent of "情人" in Chinese.

2. **Locked up** with my reading, I am completely **alone**. (Para. 1)

locked up with my reading = when I was locked up with my reading = when I was shut up, reading my book

alone: *adj. adv.* (by oneself) without the company or help of others 独自的(地), 孤独的(地), 独立的(地)

cf. **lonely**: *adj.* ① without companions 孤单的

e.g. a lonely tourist

② sad because one lacks companions or friendship 寂寞的, 孤寂的

e.g. The widow lives alone, but doesn't feel lonely.

He lives in a lonely house in the country and has been lonely since his wife left him.

lock up: ① shut up a house, etc. by locking all the doors to make it safe

e.g. The house was locked up when we got there.

People usually lock up before they go to bed at night.

② invest money in such a way that it cannot easily or quickly be exchanged for cash 使(资本)固定

e.g. All his capital is locked up in land. 他所有的资本都投资在土地上。

3. I make **notes** on pages. (Para. 3)

note: *n.* ① short comment on or explanation of a word or passage in a book, etc.

e.g. a new edition of *Hamlet* with detailed notes 有详细注解的《哈姆雷特》新版本

I've written notes in my copy of *Hamlet*.

② a record or reminder in writing

take / make notes = write notes

e.g. She sat quietly in the corner making careful notes.

She takes good notes of everything that's said in class.

4. It's my way of **communicating** with the author. (Para. 3)

communicate: ① *vi.* share or exchange opinions, news, information, etc.

e.g. Men now communicate over long distances by means of telephone, telegraph, radio, television and satellite.

Anyone knowing anything about the crime is asked to communicate with the police.

② *vt.* make (news, opinions, feelings, etc.) known

e.g. I don't think the teacher communicates his ideas clearly.

I asked your sister to communicate my wishes to you.

5. **All of a sudden** I will stop the flow of printed words to pass **judgment** on or underline a sentence with my pencil. — Suddenly I will stop reading the printed words to write down my own view or draw a line under a sentence with my pencil. (Para. 3)

all of a sudden: suddenly; unexpectedly

e.g. All of a sudden life seemed empty and meaningless.

judgment: *n.* ① process of judging

e.g. History will pass judgment on his death.

- ② an official decision given by a judge or a court of law
e.g. The court passed judgment on the prisoner (= gave a decision after trial).
6. **Up until** the age of 18 I read very little. — I seldom read up to the time when I was 18 years old. (*Para .5*)
up until / till: up to
e.g. Up till (or Up until / Up to) now, I've not decided.
7. I **was always busy** either **playing** football or **falling** in love. (*Para .5*)
be busy doing sth.: having a lot of work to do; actively working or doing things
also: be busy with
e.g. He is busy with (over) his work.
8. Then came the day **when**, as a young **columnist**, my main **responsibility** was to read. (*Para .5*)
This sentence is arranged in inversion to keep its balance. **When** is used to introduce an attributive clause.
columnist: *n.* a person who writes a regular article in a newspaper
responsibility: *n.* ① sth. for which a person is responsible; duty
e.g. Many people admire the glory of a prime minister and few have the slightest idea of his heavy responsibilities.
② the condition or quality of being responsible
e.g. A terrorist organization claimed responsibility for the bombing. (= claimed to take responsibility for...)
9. For me, it was a new state of **being in love**. — It seemed to me as if I were in a new state of being in love. (*Para .5*)
be in love: have love and desire for...; fall in love
e.g. John and Leander are /fall in love (with each other).
10. I began to **take possession of** books and to make notes on them. (*Para .5*)
take possession of: possess; own
e.g. We didn't take possession of the car until a few days after the auction.
The soldiers took possession of (= captured) the enemy's position / fort.
11. Today 25 years later, I **look through** my books from those days and it's magic, finding myself **face to face with** the young man I once was. — Now 25 years later, looking through my books I read before gives me a feeling of talking with the young man I used to be. (*Para .5*)
look through: revise (a lesson, etc.); study; examine
e.g. The master looked through the pupils' work and handed it back with no comment on it.
I must look through these bills and check them before I pay them.
face to face (with): in the direct presence (of)
e.g. I've often talked to him on the telephone, but I've never met him face to face.
On turning the corner he came face to face with a policeman.

他刚拐过街角又迎面碰见了警察。

12. They **aroused** my curiosity and gave me great pleasure. (Para. 7)

arouse: *vt.* ① to cause to become active

e.g. These amazing events aroused intense excitement throughout Europe.

They did not meet the expectation that had been aroused.

② to cause to wake

e.g. We aroused him from his deep sleep.

13. This is no longer always the **case**. — This is not the situation as stated any more. (Para. 7)

case: *n.* [usually singular] a situation that exists, especially as it affects a particular person or group

e.g. If that's the case, I must as well try. 果真如此, 倒不如一试。

This was found to be the case in many third-world countries.

cf. Is it the case (= Is it true) that you have lost all your money?

14. Seeing a film **involves** a lot of running around. (Para. 8)

involve: *v.* ① to have as a part or result

involve (doing) sth.

e.g. To accept the position you offer would involve my living abroad.

Effective communication involves the development of several skills.

② to ask or allow someone to take part in sth.; involve sb. in sth.

e.g. Try to involve as many children as possible in the game.

③ to cause (someone) to become connected or concerned

involve sb. in sth.

e.g. Don't involve other people in your mistakes.

④ involve oneself in; take an active part in a particular activity

e.g. The US has so far been extremely unwilling to involve itself in the crisis in Bosnia.

15. ... waits **in line** for a haircut. — ... waits in a row to have his hair cut. (Para. 8)

in line: in a row

e.g. Tom set the chairs in line along the wall.

The children stood in line until the teacher dismissed them.

She thinks she's in line for promotion. (= She's likely to get promotion or to be promoted.)

cf. The government passed a new law to keep prices in line. (= controlled)

16. In fact, my only real **competition** is the Walkman, **which** can also be taken anywhere and provides a one-on-one relationship. — As a matter of fact, only the Walkman can compete with the books, for it can be taken anywhere and provide a face-to-face relationship. (Para. 8)

"**which**" is used to introduce a non-restrictive attributive clause.

competition: *n.* ① the person or people competing

e.g. There was a lot of competition for the job.

Lewis is bound to win the race; there's just no competition.

② a test of strength, skill, ability, etc.

e.g. There was great competition between the various teams fighting for first place.

This price reduction is due to competition among suppliers.

Competition among youths to enter the best universities is intense.

17. Everything comes **in cycles**. —Everything happens in a regularly repeated order. (Para. 9)

in cycles: 循环

e.g. Life moves in endless cycles.

III. Summary of the text for Intensive Reading

The author has always had a close relationship with books. He has his own unique way of reading, that is, making notes on books, which is his way of communicating with the writer. Reading brings him to a new state of being in love, giving him delight and pleasure. The notes made on books enable him to find the loving trace of his thoughts, his sensibilities of that time, and review the path of his growth 25 years later.

Today books have many competitors, such as films, TV and the walkman, but the author has great confidence in the future of the book. He believes that people will take a ballpoint and start making notes on books.

Part II

Reading Practice

Passage 1

How I Became a Successful Language Learner

1. I **owe a lot to** the people I met there, ... (Para. 2)

owe: v. ① to feel grateful (to) (for) 感激; have...because of之来由归功于, 由于

e.g. We owe our parents a lot.

He owed his success to luck more than to hard work.

② to have to pay sb. for sth. or to give sb. back money that they have lent you

e.g. He owes me 20 dollars for my work.

How much do you owe?

2. I **made some good decisions** during my first year in **high school**. (Para. 2)

A **high school** is a secondary school in Britain for 11-to 18-year-olds while in the United States for 15-to 18-year-olds.

make a decision: decide

e.g. They said they would not make their final decision until the election result came out.

3. ... and talking to **native** speakers every chance **I got**. — ... and talking to native speakers whenever I had a chance. (Para. 2)

"I got" is an attributive clause.

native: ① *adj.* (of a person) belonging to a country of one's birth

e.g. native speakers of English (= those who learn English as their first language and speak it as their mother tongue)

② *n.* someone who was born and brought up (in a place)

e.g. a native of California

4. ... I started reading books in English, **mostly** novels. — ... I started reading books written in English, most of which were novels. (Para. 3)

mostly: *adv.* mainly; in most cases or most of the time

e.g. She uses her car mostly for going to work.

More immigrants arrived, mostly Europeans.

5. ..., and I **had terrible problems memorizing** them. (Para. 3)

have problem (in) doing sth.: have trouble / difficulty (in) doing sth.

e.g. Do they have any problem in finding their lost daughter?

There was rarely any problem in motivating the students to study.

6. I had **to look up** the same word many times, **which was quite annoying**. (Para. 3)

"which was quite annoying" is a non-restrictive attributive clause.

look up: find (information) in a dictionary / book (on a computer, etc.)

e.g. I couldn't look up the spelling of the word, as I hadn't a dictionary at hand.

annoy: *vt.* to cause (someone) trouble; make sb. a little angry

e.g. The way Tina orders us around really annoys me.

I hope you won't be annoyed by all my questions.

It is annoying to be interrupted.

7. During my trips to England and America **I was taken for a native speaker** a few times. — When I traveled in England and America, people mistook me for a native speaker several times. (Para. 6)

take: *v.* to understand; think; suppose

e.g. I took his smile to mean yes / as meaning yes.

I take it you agree. (= I assume you agree.)

Do you take me for a fool? (= Do you think I am a fool?)

Even the experts took the painting for a genuine Leonardo da Vinci.

8. In 2000, I got **first place** in a similar contest for college students. (Para. 6)

first / second / third place: first, second, etc. position in a race or competition

e.g. Whose horse got first place?

John won first place in the contest.

9. **I am given to English**. (Para. 7)

be given to: be devoted or addicted to 深爱, 沉溺于

10. I like the intellectual **challenge** of using a foreign language. (Para. 7)

challenge: *n.* an invitation to compete in a fight, game, etc.

e. g. He accepted his friend's challenge to swim across the river.

Part III Keys to Exercises

Section One

Task 2 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. A

Vocabulary & Structure Exercises

I. 1. complicated 2. respond 3. arousing 4. journal 5. all of a sudden 6. retired

II. 1. possession 2. responsible 3. relationship 4. competing 5. response 6. Judging
7. delighted 8. critical

III. 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C

Section Two

Part 1

Task 1 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. D

Task 2 1. the least 2. further 3. longer, harder 4. commonest; most common
5. more effective 6. eldest

Task 3 1. auto-control 2. kilogram 3. microbiology 4. non-smoker 5. shorten
6. spoonful 7. pre-heat 8. inhabitant 9. sensibility 10. employee
11. hostess 12. survivor

Part 2

Task 1 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. 昨天她病得很厉害,可是今天好多了。

Task 2 1. 谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好。

2. 光年是计量距离的最大单位。

3. 因为水对于动植物的生长与气候的变化是如此的重要,所以说没有水就不可能有生命是并不过分的。

4. 国家的发展在于年轻一代的素质,这是众所周知的事实。

5. 好几个世纪以来,(人们认为)只有为实用目的服务的科学才是有价值的。

Section Three

Passage 1

Task 1 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. D

Task 2 1. mostly 2. a similar 3. inefficient 4. communicate 5. got the second place
6. challenge

Task 3 1. E 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. J 6. B 7. H 8. I 9. G 10. F

Passage 2

Task 1 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. D

Task 2 1. contact 2. Beatles 3. whole 4. increased/improved 5. knowledge
6. current 7. materials 8. published 9. tool 10. pleasure