



高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材

新起点

Starting Anew:

大学英语读写教程

CEC Reading and Writing

总主编 张隆胜 辛 凌

教师用书

Teacher's Book



主编 张辉道 陈延波

21世纪中国大学外语教学系列教材

第二版

大学英语读写教程

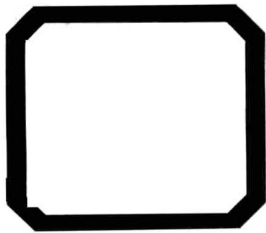
CEC Reading and Writing

第二版 第二册

李海英 主编

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*Starting Anew:
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前 言

近年来,随着英语教学的不断深入和变革,大学英语教材百花齐放,百家争鸣。《新起点大学英语读写教程》(*Starting Anew: CEC Reading and Writing*)正是在这种不断变革的背景下,解读教育部最新版《大学英语课程教学要求》,秉承优秀英语教材的特色,针对各类高等院校特殊专业(音、体、美等)和普通本科院校、独立学院、高职高专的实际需求,适时推出的英语类公共必修课程教材。

2007年7月教育部高等教育司颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》,明确指出大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力,使他们在今后的学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际;提出“分类指导、因材施教,以适应个性化教学的实际需要”的原则,并把大学英语教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求;提出采用基于计算机和课堂的英语教学模式,改进课堂教学。

作为高等院校英语课程“十二五”规划系列教材,《新起点大学英语读写教程》结合大学英语教学的客观现实和实际需求,诠释《大学英语课程教学要求》原则,把主要读者定位于各类高校学生,特别是音、体、美专业以及各类独立学院、高职高专的学生。本教材分为四册,通过本教材的学习可达到《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求。

《新起点大学英语读写教程》立足于非重点大学或特殊专业的大学英语教学,充分考虑了目标群体的整体英语基础和需求,是为这些学生量身定做的。本教材通过精心筹划和设计,较好地体现了大学英语教学理念;在兼顾学生听、说能力的同时,着重培养读、写、

译等英语综合运用能力;单元主题注重读者的兴趣,同时强调材料的实用性、启迪性和文化性;教学内容设计形式多样,有丰富的语言训练材料,有轻松的语言知识介绍,也有英语文化能力意识的培养;注重建构主义理论,强调以学生为中心,体现学习过程中学生的兴趣、参与、自主和个性化等因素对英语学习的积极影响。教材及配套材料亦重视充分利用计算机、多媒体等教学手段来提高读者的各项英语技能。

本教材有如下特点:

1. 教材以人为本,注重多元发展

本教材编写过程中始终把读者的需求放在首位,不论是单元选题、英语技能训练,还是英语语言知识扩展、英语文化能力的提高等,均充分考虑到读者的兴趣、能力、个性、认知水平、自主学习等因素,体现以学生为中心模式的英语学习。此外,本教材在注重学生英语语言能力发展的同时,通过精心设计的板块和内容,力求让读者掌握英语的学习方法和策略,在英语文化素养等方面得到相应提高,体现语言学习与学习策略、文化摄取等并重的特点。

2. 选材合理适用,内容翔实鲜活

本教材单元主题丰富多彩,融入了大量的校园和社会生活中的热点话题。材料选择上力图把趣味性、品位性、时代性、启迪性和实用性集于一体。材料内容基本来源于英文报刊杂志和外文网站,原汁原味,且体裁多样。这些材料能促使英语教学更真实可靠、接近生活、贴切自然。

3. 编排结构合理,整体循序渐进

每单元的五个板块围绕单元主题,由浅入深,科学合理。本教材不仅针对阅读材料提供了英语基础知识和基本技能的训练,而且还系统地建立了以自主学习为主的英语词汇、语法、阅读技巧、写作技巧和英语文化知识等方面的学习平台,让读者通过系统的、有指导的学习,提高综合英语素质。此外,整套四册教材前后连贯,相互呼应,形成科学的整体。

4. 练习题材多样,笔头口头并进

本教材注重实用性英语教学,注重练习的多样性、趣味性和科学性。不仅提供了大量的以巩固和理解为主的笔头练习,而且注重以逻辑思维为主的口头表达技能的训练,如主题讨论、文化沙龙中的口头表达等。本教材注重产出性语言技能的培养,强化笔头和口头的输出练习,使读者能有意识地走出诸如高分低能、哑巴英语等困境,为英语语言技能的提高和运用夯实基础。

5. 读者对象定位精准,目标针对性强

本教材按照《大学英语课程教学要求》中分层教学的要求,在阅读材料的选择和语言技能训练设计上严格把关,使之与学习对象的英语基础和学习能力相符。《新起点大学英语读写教程》第一册起点词汇为1800个单词,主要适用于各类高校

新生，特别是音、体、美专业，以及各类独立学院、高职高专等大学英语教学使用。通过四册的系统学习，使读者能从大学英语教学的一般要求向较高要求迈进。

6. 教学整体明确，教学资源丰富

本教材为读写教程，与《新起点大学英语听说教程》同属系列教材。两套教材单元主题一致，在听、说、读、写、译等英语综合能力的习得过程中相互依存，互为有机整体。之外，本教材还配备了《新起点大学英语读写教程教师用书》和多媒体课件，为课堂教学提供了更多的资源支持。

本套教材板块结构如下：

《新起点大学英语读写教程》共四册教材，它们相互独立、相互联系并互成体系。每册教材包括8个单元，单元板块如下：

◆ 第一板块：Speaking for Activation

此部分为口语活动。主要通过图片和对话来帮助学生巩固和掌握基本语音知识，并通过对主题英语谚语的学习和讨论，导入本单元主题。

◆ 第二板块：Reading for Exploration

此部分为单元主课文。通过与课文相关的热身讨论和课文学习，以及相应的课文理解和主题讨论等，培养学生阅读技巧，提高阅读的语言技能。

◆ 第三板块：Practising for Consolidation

此部分为课文语言点相关练习。通过对课文语言点（词汇、句型、搭配等）的综合训练，帮助读者更好地认知和巩固语言基础知识，培养英语综合应用能力。

◆ 第四板块：Learning for Enhancement

此部分包括英语构词法知识、语法知识和写作知识的介绍和相应练习。通过系统的知识学习，强调语言学习输出训练，使读者的自主学习能力和产出性语言技能都得以提高。

◆ 第五板块：Expanding for Development

此部分包括阅读技巧知识、扩展阅读课文和文化沙龙。通过单元阅读微技能训练和课文阅读训练，进一步培养和扩展学生的阅读能力；同时通过专题英语文化的介绍和训练，培养学生的英语文化意识和英语综合能力。

外籍专家对本教材的文字进行了仔细审读和精心润饰。在此，我们对所有促成此教材面世的相关人士表示诚挚的感谢。

尽管本书编者在编写过程中付出了大量努力，但是一本教材不可能解决所有问题，难免存在疏漏之处，因此请广大读者不吝赐教，以便我们在以后的修订中日臻完善。

编者

2012年1月

使用说明

本书为《新起点大学英语读写教程(2)》(以下简称《教程》)(*Starting Anew: CEC Reading and Writing Book II*)的教学参考用书。本书除了提供《教程》的背景知识介绍、课堂活动和练习参考答案之外,还从词法、句法和语篇上对课文做了多层次、全方位的详解,并对如何有效地使用《教程》、更好地组织教学,按照编者的意图提出了教学方法、教学安排的设想和方案。

本书使用的构思及设想:

本书分为六大板块,这六大板块既与《教程》内容相呼应,又体现了编者的教学理念和教学设计。

1. 第一板块: Useful Information。这一部分不仅提供了丰富翔实的背景知识介绍,同时还设计了生动有趣的教学活动,是对《教程》内容的有效延伸和扩展。

2. 第二板块: Reference for Speaking。该部分对与主题相关的填空、讨论等活动提供了详解,同时通过对与主题相关谚语的解释和讨论来导入该单元主题。

3. 第三板块: Reference for Reading。这一部分为教学的重点,不仅对《教程》的思考题提供翔实的参考答案,同时对课文讲解过程中的难点、要点进行详细的解释和说明。此板块中最有特色的是对课文的“话语篇章分析”,通过分析帮助学生在语篇水平上更深入地了解课文,从而让语言学习更系统、

高效,并有助于提高学生的阅读、写作能力。

4. 第四板块: Reference for Consolidation。该部分为课文语言点综合训练的参考答案和课文参考译文。

5. 第五板块: Reference for Enhancement。该部分为英语构词词缀练习、语法操练和写作训练的参考答案。

6. 第六板块: Reference for Development。该部分为扩展阅读中难点分析、练习参考答案和参考译文以及文化沙龙中 Case Study 的参考答案。

除了上述六大板块以外,我们还为教学参考用书配备了相应的教学光盘。光盘内容包括《教程》内课文、课文生词、阅读材料、阅读材料生词与短语的音频文件;同时还包括课文篇章分析、课文语言点讲解等的 Word 文档文字资料。

我们竭诚希望这本教学参考用书具有参考价值、方便实用,但编写中难免出现疏漏之处,其实际效果与我们的主观愿望以及读者的期望或许还有相当距离,因此,恳请广大读者不吝赐教,以便我们在修订时进一步完善。

编者

2012年1月

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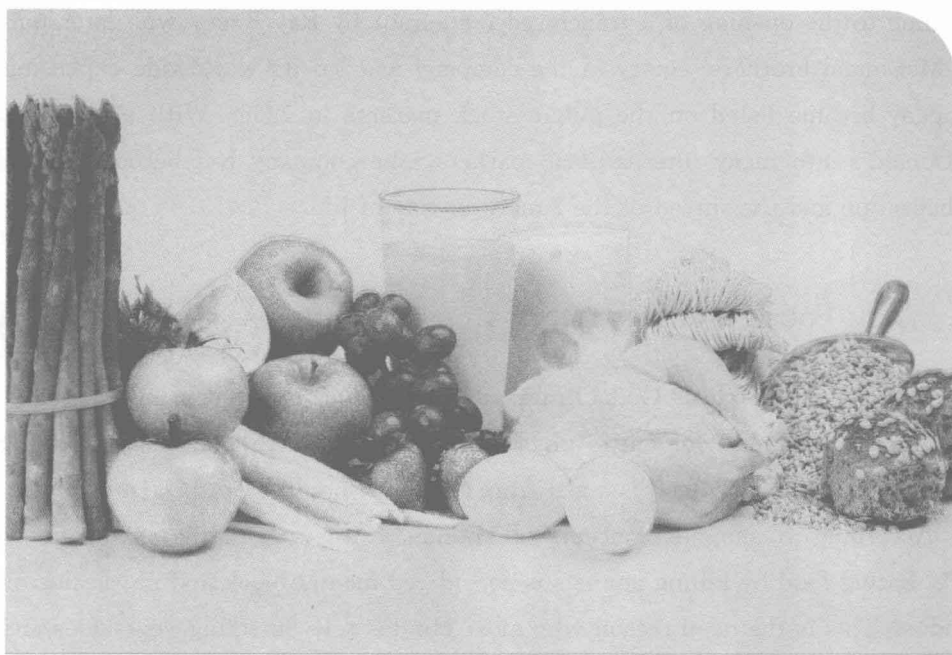
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Unit 1

Food and Drink



Useful Information

I. McDonald

McDonald's corporation is one of the world's largest food-service retailing chains. The company is primarily known for its burgers and fries it sells through more than 32,478 fast-food restaurants in over 100 countries. The company is headquartered in Oak Brook, Illinois.

The business began in 1940, with a restaurant opened by brothers Richard and Maurice McDonald in San Bernardino, California. The present corporation dates its founding to the opening of a franchised restaurant by Ray Kroc, who later purchased the McDonald brothers' equity in the company and led its worldwide expansion. The company became listed on the public stock markets in 1965. With the expansion of McDonald's into many international markets, the company has become a symbol of globalization and the spread of the American way of life.

II. Hindu Foods and Restrictions

Food is considered as God (Brahman) in Hinduism. Hindus believe that food is source of nourishment for entire physical, mental and emotional aspects of a human being. They think that food is a gift from God and should be respected carefully.

According to religious concepts of Hinduism, they think that "you are what to eat". Eating food by killing animals is considered mental block and physical growth by Hindus. This is the main reason why most Hindus rely on eating vegetables and avoid eating meat. Another religious belief concerning meat is that they think killing innocent animals for the sake of food is wrong in that it will influence the lives of human beings in several ways and also affect the whole planet. Following are some basic restrictions in their eating habits:

Cow is considered as Goddess according to the religious belief of Hinduism, and so eating beef is strictly forbidden by Hindus.

They are inclined to eat dairy products like milk, yoghurt and butter, etc. and believe that these will enhance the spiritual purity.

Pork is also a forbidden food item in Hinduism.

Some pious Hindus avoid eating even stimulating foods like onion, garlic and some red colored foods like red lentils and tomatoes.

Vegetarians are advocated by Hindus to avoid violence and pain.

Reference for Speaking



I. Theme-related Activities

1. Here are some incomplete expressions or sentences concerning food and drink. You are asked to complete them according to the Chinese equivalents.
1) cup of tea 2) a cucumber 3) pleasure; measure
4) cake 5) in the soup 6) a big cheese
2. Work in pairs, talk about the advantages and disadvantages of fast food. You may use the words and phrases in the following box.

Fast food, as its name implies, provides fast and easily-prepared food services. Many a white-collar worker lives a busy life and their diets are influenced by the fast pace of daily work, so many of them turn to fast food as a choice of convenience to cut down the time spent in eating. Besides, children are also fond of fast food, such as burgers, French fries, pizzas, etc. ; they find these foods very delicious and tasty.

Nevertheless, every coin has two sides. Fast food is usually called “junk food”. In general, fast food contains a higher amount of salt, fats and calories than home-cooked food. The excess fats and calories that we take in with fast food can not be used up completely, thus they gradually accumulate in our bodies and cause high blood pressure and heart disease which threaten our health and life. If we want to keep fit and have a healthy lifestyle, we should have less fast food.

II. English Proverbs

1. Read aloud the following proverbs and translate them into Chinese.

吃饭是为了生存,但生存不是为了吃饭。

布丁之美味吃时方知。/ 只有实践才是真正的检验。

甲之蜜糖,乙之砒霜。/ 萝卜青菜,各有所爱。

酒美不需宣传,货好不用吹嘘。/ 酒好不怕巷子深。

牛奶泼了,哭也无济于事。/ 覆水难收。

2. Think about the following questions and then present your ideas to your classmates.

1) What does each of the above proverbs mean?

“Eat to live, but do not live to eat.” This proverb means that eating is essential to our life, but the purpose of one’s life is not just eating. One eats in order to keep one’s life and when there is life, one can do something useful and valuable, pursue one’s dreams and make one’s existence in the world meaningful and worthwhile.

“The proof of the pudding is in the eating.” The literal meaning of this proverb is that only by tasting the pudding personally can we know if the pudding is good or not. The proverb tells us that we should not judge anything only by its appearance. We get to know the true nature or the true value of something only after we have practically experienced it.

“One’s meat is another one’s poison” means that what is good for or enjoyed by one person may not be necessarily so for another, for people’s preference and interest often vary from person to person.

“Good wine needs no bush” means that products that are well made or of high quality do not need to be advertised. Bush is a tree branch hung as a sign before a tavern or vintner’s shop. For good wine, the reputation of its quality speaks for itself, so there is no need of such bush. In the same way, when something is good and valuable, it naturally appeals to people without any need for advertisement.

“There is no use crying over spilt milk” means that it is pointless to complain over or remain upset about a past loss or an earlier mistake that can not be redeemed.

2) Which one do you like most? Why?

Answers may vary.

It is interesting to find that a lot of proverbs about food and drink show us mankind’s wisdom of life and that many of them are shared by both western countries and China. Food and drink are daily necessity for our lives. Since they are so precious to us, they become one important part of our culture. For example, in the proverb “There is no use crying over spilt milk”, we may notice that milk is indispensable in western countries; meanwhile, milk is a symbol of goodness and fortune. So no matter how big your loss is, when it has happened, it is useless for us

to feel pitiful and regretful. Proverbs which come from such food culture are usually very vivid, and they are easy to understand and easy to memorize.

Reference for Reading

Fast Food with Global Menu

Lead-in Questions

1. Answers may vary. For the students who choose Chinese food as their favorite, Chinese food probably not only serves for nutritional purpose but also for creating harmonious atmosphere and positive effect on eaters. Chinese dishes focus on nutrition as much as on flavor, color and aroma. Besides that, Chinese food is rich in diversity—different regional cuisines have their unique characteristics. For the students who choose western food as their favorite, western food attracts them more probably because of the exotic food culture, special tastes, ease of cooking, restaurant environment and services.
2. Answers may vary. The most famous foreign fast food restaurants in China are McDonald's, KFC, Dicos and Pizza Hut, while the most famous Chinese fast food restaurants in China are Kungfu catering, Yonghe King and Daniang Dumpling.
3. Answers may vary. In order to keep healthy, one's diet should contain enough nutrients to help him or her lose extra weight, lower cholesterol level and improve the way his or her body functions on a daily basis. Healthy foods include the following food groups—vegetables, fruits, grains, meats and beans, dairy and fats. However, none of the uptake of these foods should be too much or too little. Nowadays, people pay much attention to the relationship between their diet and health-keeping, and many prefer low-fat and low-calorie food in their daily life.

Discourse Analysis

1. Main Idea