

“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目
面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书

教师用书

3

总主编：张敬源

大学基础英语教程

许明武 李丽 / 主编

Essential College English



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

大学基础英语教程

3

教师用书

总主编 张敬源

主 编 许明武 李 丽
副主编 张再红 都建颖 廖洪中
编 者 郭 燕 张迎丰 谢 静 周文慧 段小平
范 蕾 任永芳 景美霞 赵伶萍 徐玉柱
审 订 Richard McDonald



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学基础英语教程(3)教师用书 / 许明武, 李丽主编. — 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2009.4
(面向新世纪的立体化网络化英语学科建设丛书)

ISBN 978-7-301-14445-9

I. 大… II. ①许… ②李… III. 英语—高等学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 171008 号

书 名: 大学基础英语教程(3)教师用书

著作责任者: 许明武 李 丽 主编

策 划: 高生文 张建民

责任编辑: 高生文

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-14445-9/H·2119

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62755217 出版部 62754962

电子邮箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 10.75 印张 300 千字

2009 年 4 月第 1 版 2009 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 30.00 元(配有光盘)

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究 举报电话: 010-62752024

电子邮箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前言

教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)明确指出:“我国幅员辽阔,各地区、各高校之间情况差异较大,大学英语教学应按照分类指导、因材施教的原则,以适应个性化教学的实际需要。”

《大学基础英语教程》即是依据《教学要求》编写的一套大学英语教材,主要适用于全国各高等院校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生,旨在使学生通过本教材的系统学习,在英语语言知识、应用技能、学习策略和跨文化交际方面能够达到《教学要求》中规定的高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求。

一、编写原则

《大学基础英语教程》在编写过程中力图体现以下编写原则:

1. 以《教学要求》为依据,重点培养学生英语综合应用能力。
2. 以人为本,因人制宜,始终考虑适用对象的现有英语水平和实际学习需求。
3. 旨在使学生通过本教材的学习,做到学有所用,学以致用,以用促学,学用统一。力争使语言知识的传授与语言运用能力的提高做到相辅相成、有机互补,既不片面强调语言知识的传授,也不片面强调没有坚实基础的语言能力的提高。

二、教材特色

与国内其他大学英语优秀教材相比,本教程的特色主要体现为“唯实”、“简约”、“实用”、“教育”四个方面。洞察适用对象外语水平和学习需求之实并以之为本,教材编著与设计力求因应适用对象之求并扼之以要,高度重视学生综合文化素养的培养以及所学外语知识和技能的实际应用,寓人文素养与道德教育于外语学习的潜移默化之中。具体体现如下:

1. 唯实性

本教材专门为全国各高校艺术、体育类学生,民族地区学生和其他一些大学入学时英语基础相对薄弱的非英语专业大学生所编写,编写体例、课文选材、练习设计

等均体现了较强的针对性,以提高学生综合运用语言的能力为出发点和最终归宿,针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要,做到因应需求、有的放矢。

2. 简约性

与国内现有其他优秀教材相比,本教材依据目标学生实际情况,不求教材大而全,突出其简约而实用的特点。同时,本教材编写融听、说、读、写、译多种语言技能培养为一体,各册既各有侧重,又有机相连,从而达到全面培养学生综合运用英语能力的目标。

3. 实用性

本教材选材力求语言规范、严谨,选文力求与适用对象的专业和兴趣相关,同时知识性与趣味性兼备。选文富于思想内涵,融语言、文化、技能为一体,有助于学生运用所学外语知识就课文涉及的相关问题阐述自己的观点和看法。这不仅能训练学生的语言技能,同时也能培养学生的综合素养。重点语言知识及技能讲解以及练习的编配侧重使学生学以致用,在知识运用中检验知识,弥补不足。

4. 教育性

外语学习不仅事关学生综合运用英语的能力和学生的国际视野,更是人才培养的有机组成部分。本教材选文不仅注重激发学生的学习兴趣,培养学生的外语技能,更加注重学生综合人文素养的提升和积极人生观与正确价值观的培养,使之在潜移默化之中,启迪学生的思想,陶冶学生的情操。

三、内容结构

《大学基础英语教程》供高等院校非英语专业本科生两学年4个学期使用,重点培养学生综合运用所学英语知识和技能,有效进行口语及书面交际的能力,提高其综合外语文化素养。全教程共4册,每册供一个学期使用。每册教材含12单元课文和3套单元自测题。每一单元含相同或相关主题主、副课文各一篇。主课文前有本单元内容简介(Preview)、听力活动(Lead-in Listening)、口语活动(Communicative Activity)。主课文由读前问题(Pre-reading Questions)、课文(Text)、生词(New Words)、词组(Phrases and Expressions)、专有名词(Proper Names)、注释(Notes)、练习(Exercises)几个部分组成。每篇主课文后均配有课文理解(Getting the Message)、词汇学习(Developing Your Vocabulary)、要点综述(Recognizing Main Ideas)、英汉互译(Trying the Translation)、语篇构建(Organizing Your Ideas)和话题讨论(Beyond the Reading)6项练习。副课文后同样附有生词、词组和注释,配有课文理解(题型与大

学英语四级考试速读部分相同)和要点综述两项练习。每单元还配有重点知识或技能(Skill in Focus)及相关练习(Exercises)。

每册书含3个单元自测题,分别插入第4、第8、第12单元之后,自测题内容是对相关单元重点知识与内容的复习与检测,以相关单元内容检测为主,辅之以其他能力测试题。题型与大学英语四级考试新题型以及全国公共英语等级考试(PETS)相近或相同。

每单元可安排4学时,教师可视课文的长度、难度及各校学生的具体情况适度调节。

教师参考书中配有每篇课文的参考译文、背景知识、难点分析与练习答案,重点练习部分附有练习答案详解,供教师备课时参考使用。

4册教材以一所学校为主,由几所学校合作完成,采用大体相同编写体例,各册既各有侧重,自成一体,又有机相连。专项知识和技能部分重在技能训练,四册教材分别侧重关键语法、阅读技能、翻译技巧、写作训练。

《大学基础英语教程》第一册由北京科技大学彭漪教授、何伟博士/博士后主编;第二册由山西长治学院晋胜利教授、北京服装学院郭平建教授主编;第三册由华中科技大学许明武教授、山西师范大学李丽教授主编;第四册由北京交通大学蒋学清教授主编。每册书均由一名资深外籍专家审定,以确保教材内容及语言的规范性、严谨性、自然性与真实性。

限于编者水平,疏漏与错讹之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者批评指正。

编者

2009年3月

Contents

Unit One	Growing Up	1
	Text A The Baby Eagle	2
	Text B Through the Eyes of a Child	8
	Translation in Focus 增词	13
Unit Two	Dealing with Relationships	15
	Text A Friendship of American Style	16
	Text B Valentine's Day	22
	Translation in Focus 减词	28
Unit Three	Make a Miracle	30
	Text A The Price of a Miracle	31
	Text B Power of Encouragement	39
	Translation in Focus 词性的转换	44
Unit Four	Riddles of Food	46
	Text A We Are What We Eat	47
	Text B Just Slow Down and Eat	53
	Translation in Focus 数词的翻译	60
	Keys to Test One	61
Unit Five	Parents' Love	64
	Text A A Goodbye Kiss	65
	Text B Living with Your Teen: Understanding the Changing Parent-Teen Relationship	69
	Translation in Focus 否定句的翻译	74
Unit Six	Animal Legend	75
	Text A The Legend of the Chinese Zodiac	76
	Text B A Clever Dog	82
	Translation in Focus 语序的调整	86
Unit Seven	Colorful Culture	88
	Text A Cool Shirt! What Does It Mean Exactly?	89
	Text B Local Dialects Making Noise	95
	Translation in Focus 句子成分的转换	99

Contents

Unit Eight	This I Believe	101
	Text A Being Content with Myself	102
	Text B A Kind and Generous Heart	107
	Translation in Focus 被动语态的翻译	112
Keys to Test Two		113
Unit Nine	Study and Career	116
	Text A Does a Degree Guarantee You a Good Job?	117
	Text B Unleashing Your Creativity	121
	Translation in Focus 定语从句的翻译	125
Unit Ten	Thinking Positively	127
	Text A Dreams	128
	Text B A Positive Attitude Works	135
	Translation in Focus 状语从句的翻译	139
Unit Eleven	Hi-tech and Modern Life	141
	Text A Calling All the World's Mobile Phone Users	142
	Text B New Tricks of ID Thieves	146
	Translation in Focus 直译与意译	150
Unit Twelve	Celebrities and Fashion	151
	Text A Single Celebrities Look for Love	152
	Text B Dresses Show Queen's 'Model-Perfect'	
	Figure	157
	Translation in Focus 英语长句的翻译	161
Keys to Test Three		163

Unit One

Growing Up



Script for Lead-in Listening

Listen to the following passage three times. Fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 7 with the exact words and 8 to 10 with the missing phrases or fragments.

Growing up is not always easy. When facing difficulties, courage and a spirit of independence can be more useful than crying for help. That's what Hong Zhanhui's story of growing from boy to man with family hardships tells us.

Hong was born in 1982 in a poor family in Xihua County, Henan Province. When he was only 11, his father became mentally ill and one day came back with an abandoned baby girl. A year later, Hong's mother and younger brother both left home because of poverty and pressure from his ill father.

Their burdens fell onto the 12-year-old's shoulders: to treat his father's illness, bring up the adopted sister Chenchen, and to go on to study.

Hong didn't give up. Young as he was, he worked in part-time jobs to feed his family. At the same time, he has studied at college. To take care of Chenchen, he worked hard to rent a room near his campus for her, and send her to school.

Hard as his life was, Hong didn't abandon his father and the adopted sister, because they needed his help. With his hard-earned money, he even aided other students struggling against misfortunes (厄运).

Hong turned down donations from others. He said he felt encouraged by kind offers, but he could depend on his own work.

WORDS AND PHRASES IN LEAD-IN LISTENING

hardship *n.* a situation in which one's life is difficult or unpleasant 困苦, 艰难

One of the worst hardships is having so little time to spend with one's family.

mentally *adv.* in a way that is relating to the process of thinking 精神上地

Physically I might not have been at home but mentally and spiritually I was always with them.

abandon *v.* to leave a place, thing, or person permanently or for a long time, especially when it should not be done in this way 遗弃, 放弃

We had to abandon the car and walk the rest of the way.

adopt v. to legally make another person's child part of your family so that he/she becomes one of your own children 收养

My mother was adopted when she was four.

rent v. to pay regularly a sum of money in order to be able to have something and use it 租借

She rents a house with three other girls.

aid v. to help or assist 帮助

The company designed a software system to aid managers in advanced decision-making.

misfortune n. something unpleasant or unlucky that happens to someone 不幸, 灾祸

None of us likes to think about misfortune—we'd all like to believe it just won't happen to us.

turn down to refuse the request or offer of someone 拒绝

I only take on work that excites me, even if it means turning down lots of money.

donation n. something that someone gives to a charity or other organization 捐赠品, 捐赠

Food donations have poured in from all over the country.



THE BABY EAGLE



Background Information

1. Growing up

On the path of growing up, people learn that:

- Taking responsibility for their choices and actions is an essential part of growing up.
- Making choices based on what is right usually produces the best results.
- When we respect ourselves we make our best choices.

1) Be responsible

Most people think of a grownup as someone who takes responsibility for his/her own life. And being responsible shows your parents that you are growing up and can handle more freedom. Here are six ways to be a responsible person:

- Take care of your own affairs.
- Follow through on commitments.
- Answer for your own actions.
- Be trustworthy.
- Don't put off doing something out of habitual carelessness or laziness.
- Always use your head.

2) Choose to do the right thing

Some decisions are easy to make, others are more complicated. When it's a choice between the right and wrong, you don't need to weigh the pros and cons. Choosing to do the right thing is an act of self-respect and responsible decision making. Here are some guidelines for deciding what's right:

- What do my heart and conscience tell me?
- Could it hurt anyone—including me?
- Is it fair?
- How would I feel if somebody did it to me?
- How will I feel about myself later if I do it?
- What would adults I respect say about it?

3) Respect yourself

Respecting ourselves helps us make good choices. And making good choices lifts our self-respect. Good self respect helps every aspect of our personal and social lives, and makes it a lot easier to get through the tough times. Here are some things that are almost guaranteed to make you respect yourself.

- Take responsibility for yourself.
- Always do what you believe is right.
- Be true to yourself and your highest values.
- Respect others and treat them right.
- Set goals and work to achieve them.
- Say “no” to negative pressures.
- Don't let others make choices for you.

2. The eagle

Eagles are large birds of prey (食肉鸟). Most of the more than 60 species occur in Eurasia (欧亚大陆) and Africa. Outside this area, just two species (the Bald and Golden Eagles) can be found in the US and Canada, a few more in Central and South America, and three in Australia.

Eagles are differentiated from other birds of prey mainly by their larger size, more powerful build, and heavier head and bill (喙). Even the smallest eagles, like the Booted Eagle, have relatively longer and more evenly broad wings, and more direct, faster flight. Most eagles are larger than any other birds of prey apart from the vultures (兀鹫).

Like all birds of prey, eagles have very large powerful hooked beaks for tearing flesh from their prey, strong legs, and powerful talons (爪). They also have extremely keen eyesight to enable them to spot potential prey from a very long distance.

Eagles build their nests in tall trees or on high cliffs. Many species lay two eggs, but the older, larger chick frequently kills its younger sibling once it has hatched.

The eagle is a sacred bird in some cultures and the feathers of the eagle are central to many religious and spiritual customs, especially amongst Native Americans in the United States and First Nations in Canada, as well as among many of the peoples of Meso-America

(中美洲). Some Native American peoples revere (敬畏) eagles as sacred religious objects and the feathers and parts of Bald and Golden Eagles are often compared to the Bible and crucifix (十字架). Eagle feathers are often used in various ceremonies and are used to honor noteworthy achievements and qualities such as exceptional leadership and bravery. In the cultures of the Northwest Coast, the eagle is also a supernatural being.

Language Points

1. **overlook** v. to look over or at from a higher place 眺望, 俯瞰

She led us to a room with a balcony overlooking the harbour.

A double room with a balcony overlooking the sea had been reserved for him.

overlook v. not to notice a fact or problem, or not to realize how important it is 没有注意到, 忽略

We overlook all sorts of warning signals about our own health.

Companies are so busy analysing the financial implications that they overlook the effect on workers.

2. **comfortable** adj. making feel physically relaxed 舒适的

Trainers are so comfortable to wear.

It's a comfortable chair, suitable for use in the living room.

Lie down on your bed and make yourself comfortable.

3. **view** n. everything that can be seen from a place, especially when it is considered to be beautiful 景色, 风景

The view from our window was one of beautiful green countryside.

It was a cold room, but it afforded a fine view of the Old City.

in one's view used to indicate that someone is stating a personal opinion, which other people might not agree with 依照某人的观点

In my view things won't change.

to have (get) a view of sth. to see something 看见

He stood up to get a better view of the blackboard.

4. **provide** v. to give something that someone needs or wants to him/her or to make it available to them 供应, 提供

I'll be glad to provide a copy of this.

Electricity provides us with warmth and light and all our modern home comforts.

5. **crave** v. to want to have something very much 渴望

There may be certain times of day when smokers crave their cigarette.

You may be craving for some fresh air.

6. **vision** n. the ability to see clearly with one's eyes 视力

Sweat ran from his forehead into his eyes, blurring his vision.

A dizziness overcame him and his vision grew hazy (模糊的).

vision n. what someone imagines or hopes a future situation or society would be like 想象

I have a vision of a society that is free of exploitation and injustice.

That's my vision of how the world could be.

vision *n.* the knowledge and imagination that are needed in planning for the future with a clear purpose 洞察力

At last we had a leader with vision and strong principles.

7. **abandon** *v.* to leave a place, thing, or person permanently or for a long time, especially in a reckless manner 遗弃, 抛弃

He claimed that his parents had abandoned him.

Their decision to abandon the trip was made because of lack of money.

8. **nourish** *v.* to provide a person, animal, or plant with the food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health 滋养, 使健壮

The food she eats nourishes both her and the baby.

To make sure the children are well-nourished, vitamin drops are usually recommended.

9. **whine** *v.* to complain in an annoying way about something unimportant 抱怨, 发牢骚

They come to me to whine about their troubles.

Children whined that they were bored.

This doesn't mean that you ought to whine and complain to your friends every time you feel a little down, but in an emotional emergency, feel free to ask for help.

10. **complain** *v.* to say that you are not satisfied with something 抱怨

The American couple complained about the high cost of visiting Europe.

People complain about how children spend so much time on computer games.

11. **soar** *v.* to go quickly up into the air 高飞, 滑翔

The hawk swooped and soared away carrying something.

If you're lucky, a splendid golden eagle may soar into view.

soar *v.* to quickly increase by a great deal 剧增

The temperature soared to above 100 degrees outside the room.

They get between £50,000 and £60,000 a year in various allowances. But that amount can soar to £90,000 next year.

Answer Keys

I. Getting the Message

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

II. Developing Your Vocabulary

Section A

1. overlook 2. vision 3. nourishing 4. whine 5. screaming 6. soar

Section B

1. about 2. down 3. in 4. at 5. about 6. up

III. Recognizing Main Ideas

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. provided | 2. strong | 3. feed | 4. appeared | 5. need |
| 6. give up | 7. pushed | 8. Screaming | 9. flying | 10. fun |

IV. Trying the Translation

Section A

1. 巢温暖、舒适,能看到美丽的风景,更令他喜欢的是,在巢里,他可以得到母亲——一只伟大的母鹰,给予他的一切食物、关怀和爱心。
2. 在他眼里,母亲就像一个神。他不知道她来自何处,也不知道她怎样做到这一切的。
3. 然后有一天,母鹰突然在悬崖顶上出现了,带着一大碗美味的食物,低头看着她的孩子。
4. 他已能清楚地脑中想象自己的死是什么样子,死来得是如此之快,他一边哭一边不停地抱怨。
5. 空气托起了他的翅膀,“啪”的一声从身体两边打开,他顿生一种从未体验过的感觉。

Section B

1. This kind man provided some homeless people with food and shelter.
2. Having stayed in the small room for several hours, she craved (for) some fresh air.
3. The new building design had to be abandoned for lack of financial support.
4. Some students complain about the food served in the canteen.
5. China's rail services continued to pick up speed.

V. Organizing Your Ideas

5 11 12 6 8 3 9 2 1 10 4 7

参考译文

雏鹰的故事

很久以前,有一只雏鹰生活在悬崖边的一个鹰巢里,悬崖下是一个美丽的山谷,山谷中小溪流淌,瀑布飞泻,绿树成荫,各种小动物四处奔跑,无忧无虑地享受生活。

雏鹰很喜欢他的巢,自出生以来这就是他所知道的唯一的世界。巢温暖、舒适,能看到美丽的风景,更令他喜欢的是,在巢里,他可以得到母亲——一只伟大的母鹰,给予他的一切食物、关怀和爱心。每天母亲会好多次从天空俯冲下来,停在巢里,喂给他美味的食物。在他眼里,母亲就像一个神。他不知道她来自何处,也不知道她怎样做到这一切的。

雏鹰总是感到饥饿,但母鹰每次总能及时赶来,送来他渴望的食物、爱和关心。雏鹰渐渐变得强壮。他的视力变得非常敏锐。这一切都让他自我感觉一直很好。

直到有一天,母鹰再也不到巢里来看他了。

雏鹰非常饿。“我死定了,”他老是这么说。

“很快,死亡就要来临了,”他哭着,眼泪沿着脸庞流下来。他哭啊哭,但就是没人来搭理他。

然后有一天,母鹰突然在悬崖顶上出现了,带着一大碗美味的食物。她低头看着她的孩子,孩子抬头看着母亲,哭着喊道:“你为什么要抛弃我呀?我随时都会死了。你怎么能这样对我?”

母亲说道:“我这儿有的是营养可口的食物,要吃呢,你就自己过来拿。”

“自己过去拿?”雏鹰气愤地问道。“我怎么过去啊?”

母鹰没有回答就飞走了。

雏鹰又继续不停地哭啊,哭啊,哭啊。

几天以后,“我要结束这一切,”雏鹰对自己说,“死就死,我放弃了。我的死期已到。”

他不知道他的母亲就在附近。这时,母鹰突然俯冲下来,停到巢里,给雏鹰带来最后的一餐饭。

“吃吧,这是你的最后一餐饭,”她说。

雏鹰又哭了起来,但他还是吃了,一边吃一边不停地抱怨,抱怨他的母亲是个多么不好的母亲。

“你是个糟糕的母亲,”雏鹰说。然后母鹰将雏鹰推出了巢。

雏鹰跌了下去。

他的头朝下。

他下跌的速度越来越快。

越来越快。

雏鹰不停地尖叫。他大喊道:“我要死了,我要死了。”这时他下坠得更快了。

他抬头看着他的母亲,问道:“你怎么能这样对我?”

他又朝下看去。

地面离他越来越近,他下降的速度更是越来越快。他已能清楚地在脑中想象自己的死是什么样子,死来得是如此之快,他一边哭一边不停地抱怨。“这太不公平了!”他叫喊着。

这时奇怪的事情发生了。

空气托起了他的翅膀,“啪”的一声从身体两边打开,他顿生一种从未体验过的感觉。他朝下看过去,看到的却是天空。他不再下落,他的眼睛正对着太阳。

“咦?”他问道。“这是怎么回事?”

“你正在飞呢,”母鹰说道。

“太好玩了!”雏鹰笑着说。他一会儿高飞,一会儿俯冲,一会儿飞扑。

“没错,是很好玩!”母鹰说。

TEXT B

THROUGH THE EYES OF A CHILD



Background Information

AGE	MOTOR DEVELOPMENT	LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT	ADAPTIVE DEVELOPMENT	SOCIO-PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
4 Wks	Now your child can be held in sitting position. If put on his tummy, will hold chin up momentarily	-	-	Will watch you as you talk
6 Wks	When put on his tummy, can hold chin up to 45° above couch	-	-	Smiles at you
8 Wks	Can hold head up in sitting position but recurrently bobs forward. If held in standing position, can hold head up	-	-	-
12 Wks	When put on his tummy, can hold chin and shoulders off couch prolongedly, so that plane of face is at an angle of 45-90° from couch, can bear weight on forearms	-	Pulls at his dress, holds rattle voluntarily when placed in his hand; retains it for more than a moment, desire to grasp objects seen	Not only smiles at you when you speak to him but vocalizes with pleasure, squeals with pleasure
16 Wks	In sitting position can hold up constantly, looks actively around	-	Brings hands together and plays with them, approaches object with hands, but overshoots the mark and fails to reach it, tries to shake rattle when placed in his hands	Gets excited when he sees toys, shows considerable interest in bottle/breast, strange rooms, laughs aloud, likes to be propped up in sitting position, turns head towards sound
20 Wks	Has full control over head	-	Deliberately grasps objects, plays with his toys, splashes in the bath and crumples paper	Smiles at himself in the mirror, when he drops his rattle he looks to see where it has gone to

24 Wks	Can bear weight on extended hands when put on his tummy, lifts up his head above couch when you are about to lift him up and holds hands out, can roll from prone to supine	-	Grasps his feet, holds bottle	Tries to recover rattle when dropped, may blow bubbles or protrude tongue while imitating you, is afraid of strangers and feels shy, laughs when head is hidden in towel in peep-bo game, shows likes and dislikes for food
28 Wks	Bears weight on one hand when put on his tummy, sits with hands forward for support, rolls from his back onto his tummy, can stand for short period when supported	Says "da", "ba", "ka"	Transfers objects from one hand to another, bangs object on table, puts all objects into his mouth, loves to play with paper, feeds himself with biscuits	Pats his image in the mirror, will respond when you call him by his name
32 Wks	Readily bears weight on legs when supported, sits for a few moments unsupported	Combines Syllables— "da-da", "ba-ba"	-	Reaches persistently for toys out of reach, responds to "no"
36 Wks	Stands holding onto furniture, can sit steadily for 10 minutes, may progress backward while trying to crawl	-	Can pick up small objects between finger and thumb	Will put arms in front of his face in order to prevent you from washing it
40 Wks	Can pull himself to standing or sitting position, crawls, pulling self forward with hands, abdomen on couch	-	Goes for objects with index finger, can release objects deliberately	May pull your clothes to attract your attention, waves bye-bye, holds arm out for sleeve or foot up for socks
44 Wks	When standing holding on to some support he lifts and replaces one foot	Says one word with meaning	Will place object in your hand if you request but will not release it	Covers his own face in towel in peep-bo game, puts objects in and out of containers
48 Wks	Walks sideways holding onto furniture, walks with two hands held, can turn around in sitting position	-	Rolls ball towards you, gives and takes toys while playing, will release objects in your hands	Repeats performances which you laugh at, shows interest in simple picture books
1 Yr	Walks with one hand held, can walk on hands and feet like a bear, may shuffle on buttocks and hands	Says two or three words with meaning	-	Will understand your questions like, "Where is your book?", "Where is your shoe?", will kiss you on request