

# Roads & Ways

Reading

Writing

# to Better English

Students' Book  
学生用书 · 第二册

2

高等师范院校英语专业教材  
北京外国语学院 屠蓓 主编



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## 前言

*Roads and Ways to Better English* (《英语读写教程》)是一套适合高等师范院校英语专业使用的教材。全书共分四册,供大学基础阶段(一、二年级)使用。本书以培养和加强学生阅读和写作两方面基本技能为主线,进行听、说、读、写、教的综合训练。

本书使用对象:

- 1) 高等师范院校英语专业一年级学生或具有该水平的教师进修学院或教育学院学生;
- 2) 相当于大学一年级(入学时)水平的中学英语教师;
- 3) 自学大学英语者。

本书有以下特点:

### 1. 突出实践:

本书充分重视培养学生语言的基本功,为学生提供了大量实践性练习。注意通过听、说、读、写的实践活动,帮助学生把所学语言知识转换成交际能力(包括口头和笔头两方面的能力)。

### 2. 重视社会文化背景知识的介绍:

我国学生(包括部分中学教师)对英美等国社会文化知识的不足,在相当程度上影响了他们对语言的理解和语言表达时的得体。为了弥补这一缺陷,本书从课文选材、练习设计以及补充阅读的选择上都有意识地增加了英美等国的社会文化背景、风土人情的介绍和英美与中国社会文化差异的对比等内容。

### 3. 突出学生独立工作能力的培养

为使学主能主动地学习,本书注意加强对学主独立工作能力的培养。书中每单元提供了“课前预习(Prep Work)”一项内容,指导学主借助工具书自己解决课文中的部分难点,进行自我测试和独立思考等。本书还为教和学编写设计了多方面进行交流和讨论的练习。

### 4. 培养用英语教学的能力

本书除培养学生听、说、读、写四方面的基本技能外,并结合学主专业的特点,还增加了“如何教(Learn to Teach)”的内容,使学主在学习英语的同时,为未来作为合格的英语教师打下初步的专业基础。

本书的编写方法:

本书从我国学生的实际出发,结合成人学习英语的特点,不以某一种教学法作唯一依据,而是试图吸收国内外各教学流派之长处,采取综合法进行

编写。

本书配有详尽的教师参考书,并配有录音带供学生模仿。为使课堂生动活泼和便于教学,本书附有英美地图、教学术语表以及多幅照片、图画和图解。

在编写过程中,我们曾得到许多兄弟院校的大力支持和帮助。本书曾在北京师范学院、北京教育学院以及北京外国语学院进行试用。试用的教师曾多次提出中肯的意见和建议。

本书由北京师范大学钱瑗教授担任主审,参加审稿会的兄弟院校有北京师范学院、北京教育学院、大连外国语学院、四川教育学院、烟台师范学院的代表等。与会代表对本书进行了认真的审阅,提出了具体的修改意见。

英国文化委员会在北京外国语学院工作的专家参加了本书的编写和校阅工作。

在此,我们对他们的帮助一并表示深切的谢意。

由于我们水平有限,书中存在缺点和错误在所难免,希望使用本书的广大教师能提出意见,以便修订时更正。

编 者

1988年7月

于北京外国语学院

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# UNIT ONE

## Prep Work

Study the text as thoroughly as you can and do the following exercises before you go to class.

### I. Vocabulary

1. Learn the spelling and the meaning of the words listed below:

- 1) cheeseburger /'tʃi:zbə:gə/ n. a hamburger topped with a slice of melted cheese  
奶酪汉堡包
- 2) pop /pɒp/ n. a sweet drink containing a harmless gas, usually made to taste of a particular fruit or of ginger  
有汽的瓶装饮料
- 3) sonny /'sɒni/ n. (become rare) (used in speaking to a young boy)  
小家伙, 小弟弟
- 4) yell /jel/ v. say or shout loudly  
叫喊, 叫嚷

2. Look up the following words in an English-English dictionary and write down their meanings according to the context.

- 1) shine v.
- 2) bleed v.
- 3) order v.
- 4) sick adj.

3. Work out the meaning of the words listed below according to

- a) the context ;
- b) your own knowledge.

1) *hustling* :

The writer had been hustling all day; he had done odd jobs, and got some money. So *hustling* probably means ...

2) *googols* :

The writer was able to buy a good meal because he had googols of money. So *googols* probably means ...

3) *check* :

The restaurant owner asked the wino to pay the check at the end of the meal. So a *check* is probably ...

4) *chili* :

The writer was in the restaurant eating. He had a bowl of chili. So *chili* is probably a type of ...

## II. Study the notes to the text carefully.

### Notes

1. *wino* :

A person who is addicted to alcohol and drinks it most of the time. He or she doesn't bother to eat very much and is often drunk.

2. *Pepsi* :

An American brand of fizzy drink very similar to CocaCola.

## III. Read the text again and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) .

1. \_\_\_\_ This incident took place in the morning.
2. \_\_\_\_ The writer likes winos.
3. \_\_\_\_ When asked to pay the check, the wino pretended he had lost his money.
4. \_\_\_\_ Mr. Williams didn't understand why the wino ate the food.
5. \_\_\_\_ The writer paid the wino's bill.
6. \_\_\_\_ In the end the wino paid the money for the food.
7. \_\_\_\_ The wino was angry with the writer as he walked out of the door.
8. \_\_\_\_ The writer has a full-time job.

IV. *Can you infer from the text in which country the story took place? Give reasons.*

## Text

### Not Poor, Just Broke

... One day I met this wino in a restaurant. I'd been out hustling all day, shining shoes, selling newspapers, and I had googols of money in my pocket. Bought me a bowl of chili for fifteen cents, and a cheeseburger for fifteen cents, and a Pepsi for five cents, and a piece of chocolate cake for ten cents. That was a good meal. I was eating when this old wino came in. I love winos because they never hurt anyone but themselves.

The old wino sat down at the counter and ordered twenty-six cents worth of food. He ate it like he really enjoyed it. When the owner, Mr. Williams, asked him to pay the check, the old wino didn't lie or go through his pocket like he suddenly found a hole.

He just said: "Don't have no money."

The owner yelled: "Why in hell you come in here and eat my food if you don't have no money? That food cost me money."

Mister Williams jumped over the counter and knocked the wino off his stool and beat him over the head with a pop bottle. Then he stepped back and watched the wino bleed. Then he kicked him. And he kicked him again.

I looked at the wino with blood all over his face and I went over. "Leave him alone, Mister Williams. I'll pay the twenty-six cents."

The wino got up, slowly, pulling himself up to the stool, then up to the counter, holding on for a minute until his legs stopped shaking so bad. He looked at me with pure hate. "Keep your twenty-six cents. You don't have to pay, not now. I just

finished paying for it."

He started to walk out, and as he passed me, he reached  
30 down and touched my shoulder. "Thanks, sonny, but it's too late  
now. Why didn't you pay it before?"

I was pretty sick about that. I waited too long to help another man.

## Exercises

### I. *Reading Aloud*

1. Read aloud the following noun/verb pairs:

(Pronounce the nouns with stress on the first syllable. Pronounce the verbs with stress on the second syllable.)

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Verbs</i>
'increase	in'crease
'progress	pro'gress
'present	pre'sent
'subject	sub'ject
'survey	sur'vey
'produce	pro'duce
'insert	in'sert
'permit	per'mit
'import	im'port
'insult	in'sult
'protest	pro'test
'escort	es'cort
'record	re'cord
'suspect	sus'pect
'transfer	trans'fer
'rebel	re'bel
'object	ob'ject
'extract	ex'tract

2. Read aloud the following sentences:

1) Smoking is not permitted here.

- 2) We shall present him with a watch.
- 3) You should progress from the easy to the difficult.
- 4) My brother is making great progress in his studies.
- 5) We should insert an exercise here.
- 6) This is only an extract from the novel.
- 7) Professor Wu can converse in three languages.
- 8) Where did you get this new record?
- 9) I object to being treated like a child.
- 10) Can you tell me the name of that object over there?

3. Read aloud the second half of the text, starting from "Mister Williams jumped over ..." to the end.

## II. *Language and Comprehension*

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) At what time of day did this incident take place? How do you know?
- 2) Explain in your own words why the author likes winos.
- 3) Why do you think the wino didn't try to make excuses about not having any money?
- 4) Why did the wino look at the author "with pure hate"?
- 5) In what way *did* the wino pay for his meal?
- 6) How did the author feel about this incident?
- 7) Why did he feel this way?
- 8) Explain the meaning of the title of this story.

2. Summary skills

- 1) Now look at this list of general characteristics. Each of the characters went through a range of emotions during this incident. Write down beside each character the emotions or feelings you think they went through. Add any more of your own, then compare your answers with your partner.

satisfied

Mr. Williams:

sad

worried

angry

upset

The author:

075116

guilty  
generous  
confused  
calm  
happy  
depressed  
forgiving

The wino:

- 2) There are three characters involved in this story. Fill in the chart below to show what each person was doing or did at each stage of the story. The first stage has been done for you:

<i>Wino</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Mr. Williams</i>
a) Came in and ordered a meal	Eating	Serving
b)		
c)		
d)		
e)		
f)		
g)		
h)		

3. Learn to use the following words and expressions from the text:  
*cost, sick, worth, hurt, reach*

**Cost** n. & v.

- 1) Fill in the blanks with the phrases listed below:

the cost of living                      at the cost of  
at all costs                              the cost of

- a) They've reduced \_\_\_\_\_ the car production by 10%.
- b) The soldier saved the little boy from drowning \_\_\_\_\_ his own life.
- c) As \_\_\_\_\_ goes up, the standard of living goes down.
- d) We must stop drug smuggling \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Choose the right words in brackets to fill in the blanks.
- a) It'll \_\_\_\_\_ (cost, spend) you a fortune to send a

person to university abroad.

- b) He made his way carefully along the edge, well aware that one false step would \_\_\_\_\_ (cost, pay) him his life.
  - c) How much \_\_\_\_\_ (is, did) that jacket \_\_\_\_\_ (cost, costing) you?
  - d) How much did you \_\_\_\_\_ (cost, spend) on food each month?
  - e) How much did he \_\_\_\_\_ (pay, cost) you for the second-hand typewriter?
  - f) Translating that book \_\_\_\_\_ (cost, costly) me several months.
- 3) Fill in the blanks with the words listed below and try to work out the difference between each word.
- fee   price   value   charge   expense   fare
- a) What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of a new bike?
  - b) The school \_\_\_\_\_ are too high for the young man to afford.
  - c) They sold their hand-made door curtain at a price below its real \_\_\_\_\_, because they needed the money badly.
  - d) At first, the entrance \_\_\_\_\_ was \$ 20, but I bargained with the man at the door and he finally brought it down to ¥10.
  - e) Though it's still early to tell the \_\_\_\_\_ of this experiment, we can foresee that it'll be very costly.
  - f) What is the \_\_\_\_\_ to the Beijing Airport?

**Sick** adj.

Match the word "sick" in each sentence with the meanings given below :

- a) Can a person get *sick* leave and receive *sick* pay if he is not sick?
- b) Doctor, I've been *sick* the whole morning.
- c) I feel *sick* whenever I smell the burning of rubber.
- d) I understand that you're *sick* of linguistics, but as you are a teacher you must try to understand it.
- e) When she first saw that rotten dead body, she felt *sick* at heart.

- f) Can't we change the subject? I'm sure that after a school day, Jane must be *sick* to death of kids and conversations about kids.
- g) I'll give you an example of a *sick* joke; once some of her friends made Jane believe that her husband had died in a traffic accident.
- h) Stop complaining about the house. It makes me *sick*.
- i) It's natural for a person who leaves home for the first time to be home *sick*.

### *Meanings*

- 1) having a dislike from too much of something
- 2) unnaturally cruel in humour
- 3) miss one's family
- 4) upset in the stomach so as to want to throw up what's in it
- 5) for or related to sickness
- 6) feel strongly displeased
- 7) vomiting
- 8) sad and nauseated

### **Worth prep .**

- 1) Translate the following into Chinese:
  - a) It's worth the trouble to find its origin.
  - b) Is that film worth seeing?
  - c) The properties of the small factory was only worth 500,000 *yuan* five years ago.
  - d) She never looks her old bike for she doesn't think it worth it.
  - e) This motor-bike is worth much more than you've paid.
  - f) Many people doubt whether it is worth the money and time to try to teach chimpanzees human language.
  - g) I think it's worth your while to go through those materials before writing your paper.
- 2) Fill in the blanks with the words listed below:  
     worth   worthless   worthwhile   worthy
  - a) The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ of the praise.
  - b) Scientists finally decided that the rocks in that area are \_\_\_\_\_.



- c) Although the experiment will take about 3 years to finish, they still believe it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) This coat is not \_\_\_\_\_ more than ten yuan.
- e) Now I know the true \_\_\_\_\_ of your friendship.

### Hurt v.

Translate the following into English:

- a) 他昨天骑车摔了下来,脚踝骨摔伤了。
- b) 你的脚还疼吗?
- c) 我这么说是为了打击一下他的傲气。
- d) 你再多玩一会儿,不会有什么关系的。
- e) 一想到你们很快都要走了,我心里很难过。

### Reach v.

Write down at least five things that one can *reach* and then explain them in English:

Example: to reach Beijing → to get to, to arrive in

4. Rewrite the following sentences, using the pattern "too... (for somebody) to do something". Be sure to keep the original meanings.

- 1) He is so astounded that he can't think and act properly.
- 2) She is so silly that she can't see the humour in the remark.
- 3) He's so drunk that he acts foolishly.
- 4) The noise around us was so much that we couldn't work efficiently.
- 5) According to the law, this position should be held by people younger than him.
- 6) Do you think they have problems' in understanding my lecture?
- 7) The psychology lecture was so complicated that even the best students couldn't understand it.

5. Rewrite the following sentences using "negative word + but" to give emphasis.

Model: This man sells books only.

This man sells nothing but books.