

高等学校教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

大学英语

精读 教师用书

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TEACHER'S BOOK

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精 读

预备二级

教师用书

正书系群象俊主编

史 宽 张 华 刘寒冰 张瑞敏 编

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本系列教材责任编委
(以姓氏笔划为序)

李 佩 (中国科学院研究生院)
陈祖芳 (武汉大学)
杨治中 (南京大学)
吴依俤 (厦门大学)
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夏 中 (华东师范大学)
麻乔志 (北京大学)
董亚芬 (复旦大学)

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前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程。

本教材重视英语语言基础,从各方面保证文、理科的通用性,适用于大学英语基础阶段的教学。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册;语法与练习编写四册,供1-4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。

上述五种教程根据各自的课型特点自成体系,但又相互配合,形成整体,以贯彻大纲所提出的三个层次的要求:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的听的能力、初步的写和说的能力。”全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学合作编写,复旦大学董亚芬教授审订。

本书是《大学英语》精读预备二级的教师用书,由武汉大学史宽、张华、刘寒冰、张瑞敏同志执笔编写,并由陈祖芳同志审订。

由于时间仓促,编者水平与经验有限,不妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1990年12月

EWL 1/21/12

使用 说明

本书系根据《大学英语》精读预备二级的正式本编写的教师用书,全书分三个部分:

一、教案:包括背景材料、导言、语言点、课堂活动和补充练习等。教师可根据自己的教学实际情况做必要的增删。

二、练习答案:包括预习、语音、语法、句型和课文练习的答案以及造句、听写等内容。许多练习题有时会有多种正确答案。本书提供的仅供参考。

三、参考译文

编 者

1990年12月

于武汉大学

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Teaching Notes

LESSON ONE

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION

I. Information Related to the Text

University Degrees

B. A. = Bachelor of Arts

B. S. = Bachelor of Science

M. A. = Master of Arts

M. S. = Master of Science

PH. D. = Doctor of Philosophy

Schools and Education

Life in the twentieth century demands preparation. Today, all individuals in a country must have some schooling to prepare them for their responsibilities as citizens. With this in mind, national leaders everywhere are placing more emphasis on the education of the young.

In the United States, government officials, parents, and teachers are working hard to give the children — tomorrow's decision makers — the best education.

There is no national school policy in the United States. Each state makes its own rules and regulations for its schools, but there are many similarities among them. Public schools in all states are supported by taxes paid by the citizens of the individual state.

When they are six years old, children begin elementary school. After six years in elementary school, they go into junior high school and remain there for three years. The last three years of their public school education are spent in senior high school, from which they graduate at the age of eighteen.

A great number of high school graduates continue their education in one of the many colleges or universities in the country. After four years, they receive a bachelor's degree. Some continue studying for a master's degree and perhaps a doctor's degree.

II. Introduction

1. Introductory Questions

The following questions are designed to help the students obtain a global understanding of the text.

- 1) What does the text talk about?
(The value of education.)
 - 2) What is the purpose of education ?
(To fit the young for life.)
 - 3) What education system do the countries with advanced industries have ?
(The public school education system.)
 - 4) What do they think they can do by free education for all?
(Solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation.)
 - 5) What work do people with university degrees refuse to do?
(Work with hands.)
 - 6) Is the work of an uneducated farmer as important as that of a professor? If yes, why?
(Yes. Because we should die if no one grew crops.)
 - 7) What education can be called valuable to society according to the author ?
(The education for all people to realize that everyone can do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability, to understand that all jobs are necessary to society, and to master all the necessary know-how to do one's job well.)
2. Introductory Remarks

Nations throughout the world seem to be placing more and more emphasis on the education of the young. Let's take our country for an example: more and more schools are being built, more and more money is being spent on education, and it seems that more and more people want to obtain a university degree. Nearly everyone knows the importance of education. But does everybody have the correct aim of being educated? I'm afraid this might not be the case. However, what is the real value of education? Study Lesson One and we can get some ideas.

III. Language Points

1. Education is not an end, but a means to an end.

"End" is a word of many meanings. Here it means: purpose, aim

Examples:

gain (win, achieve) one's end(s)

for (to) this end

to the end that; in order that

The end justifies the means. (proverb)

means (often treated as singular): method, way, by which a result may be obtained

Examples:

The doctor tried every means to save the patient.

Thoughts are expressed by means of words.

2. in other words

Examples:

As the common saying goes, "Knit the brows and you will hit upon an idea." In other words, much thinking gives you wisdom.

I haven't done my homework and I have a lot of other things to do. In other words, I can't go to the cinema with you.

3. Our purpose is to fit them for life.—Our aim of educating them is to teach them to be a useful person for the society he is in so that he is able to make a living by himself.

fit: make (sb.) suitable or competent (for sth., to do or to be sth.)

Examples:

fit oneself for one's new duties

Military training fits men for long marches.

Can we make the punishment fit the crime?

4. Life is varied, so is education.

so + *aux. v.* + (*pro*) *noun*, used meaning "also"

Examples:

You are young and so am I.

Tom speaks French and so does his brother.

"I went to the cinema yesterday." "Oh, did you? So did I."

John has read that book and so has Mary.

5. As soon as we realize this fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a proper system of education.

1) as soon as ...

Examples:

I came as soon as I could.

He started as soon as he received the news.

As soon as you finish your job let me know.

2) "It is + *adj.* + to do"

Examples:

It is necessary to study English well.

It was interesting to hear him talk about his life in the university.

6. ... Under this system, people, no matter whether they are rich or poor, clever or foolish, have a chance to be educated at universities or colleges.

no matter whether (who, what, how, where, which, etc.)

Examples:

No matter what he does, he does it carefully.

Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings.

No matter how hard I tried, I couldn't solve the problem.

No matter where he is, you have to find him.

No matter which one you choose, it is sure to be good.

7. They have for some time thought, ...

Note that "some time" is different from "sometime".

some time: certain period of time;

Examples:

I have been waiting for some time.

sometime *adv., adj.*: at some time;

Examples:

I saw him sometime in May.

I will speak to him about it sometime.

8. We find in such countries ... jobs for them to fill.—We find that in such countries, many people can't find a suitable job to do after they graduate from universities.

9. As a result of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think is "Low" work.
as a result (of)

Examples:

As a result of his carelessness, he failed in the English examination.

He lost one leg as a result of that car accident.

He worked very hard for 3 months. As a result he fulfilled the plan ahead of time.

10. in fact

Examples:

Officially he is in charge, but in fact his secretary does all the work.

He doesn't mind. In fact, he is very pleased.

In fact, I do not know what to do.

11. But we have only to think a moment to understand ...

Other examples with "moment":

Please wait (for) a moment.

She will come in a moment.

I am busy at the moment.

He arrived at the last moment.

I have heard the news just this moment.

12. ... but we should die if none of us grew crops.

none: not any; no one;

Examples:

None of these books is (are) mine.

I wanted shoe-strings but there was none in the house.

"Is there any coal left?" "No, none at all."

None of them has (have) come back yet.

It is none of your business.

None of us are (is) afraid of difficulties.

13. ... , because everyone was ashamed to do such work, ...

ashamed *adj.* (predicative only) : feeling shame

Examples:

You should be ashamed of yourself.

He was ashamed to ask for help.

He felt ashamed that he had done so little.

14. on the other hand

also, on the one hand, ... (and / but) on the other hand, ...: to indicate contrasted opinions, viewpoints, etc.

Examples:

The price is low; but on the other hand, the quality is poor.

Father and mother wanted to go for a ride; the children, on the other hand, wanted to stay home and play with their friends.

15. ... We would die if we did not have enough food.

Examples:

If I were you, I would do it at once.

If he had time, he would help us.

16. ... do whatever job is suited to his brain and ability; ...

be suited (for, to) : be fitted, have the right qualities

Examples:

Western democracy is not necessarily suited to (for) China.

That man is not suited to be a teacher.

Jack and his wife seem well suited to one another.

17. ... it is bad to be ashamed of one's own work or to look down upon someone else's; ...

look down upon sb. (sth) : despise; consider oneself more important than

Examples:

After she married a mayor, she began to look down upon the office girls she had worked with.

Intellectuals should never look down upon farmers.

18. know-how: knowledge of how to do something

Examples:

the know-how about atomic bombs

pass one's technical know-how to others

LESSON TWO

BEAUTY

I. Information Related to the Text

Some Famous Sayings, Proverbs and Comments On Beauty:

The love of beauty is an essential part of all healthy human nature.

爱美是所有健康人的天性。

Beauty lies in lover's eyes.

情人眼里出西施。

Beauty is but skin deep.

人不可貌相(美丽只是外表罢了)。

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.

美即真,真即美。

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.

一件美好的东西是一件永久的赏心乐事。

Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set. — Francis Bacon: Of Beauty

德行犹如宝石,朴素最美。

II. Introduction

1. Introductory Questions

1) Does Erma's mother look very beautiful?

(No, not beautiful at all, as far as her appearance is concerned.)

2) What is her mother like then? Try to give a brief description of her appearance.

(She is tall and heavy with one shoulder lower than the other. Her face is covered with deep lines. She has a double chin, a bent back and rough hands.)

3) Then, why does the daughter say that her mother is the most beautiful woman she has ever seen?

(By calling her mother a beauty, she really means that her mother is a woman of noble character. Her beauty lies deep in her heart. Erma has good reason to say so, because her mother has worked very hard and showed great love for her children.)

2. Introductory Remarks

What is beauty? Perhaps it is not so easy to answer this seemingly easy question, because beauty is but a relative concept and different people may have different ideas about it. If I ask each of you to give me an answer to this question, I'm afraid I may have many different answers. For instance, beauty may be a flower in spring, a big tree in

summer, a golden rice field in autumn, or a heavy snow in winter; a star in the sky might be beautiful to a child, the sight of water may be beautiful to a thirsty man, a poem might be beautiful to someone who loves literature, and the mark of "100" given by a teacher on your examination paper is sure to be beautiful to you. In fact, beauty can mean almost everything and everybody.

By knowing this point, you are sure to understand why Erma says her mother is the most beautiful woman she has ever seen.

III. Language Points

1. According to her height and weight she should be a guard for the rich.

- 1) according to

Examples:

According to my watch, it is two o'clock.

He will be punished according to the seriousness of his crime.

From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs

- 2) the rich = the rich people

Examples:

The young should respect the old and the old should love the young.

The wounded were taken good care of in the hospital.

The poor are living a miserable life.

There is no point of criticising the dead.

2. She has iron-willed blood. — She is a woman of very strong character.

iron-willed *adj.*: strong-willed

3. She has worked on that body and face for more than sixty years. — Her shapeless body, bent back, rough hands and wrinkled face are the result of her more than sixty years of hard work.

work on

Examples:

I haven't quite figured out the problem yet, but I'm working on it.

I've got to work on my motor; it is broken.

Senator Smith worked on the other committee members to vote for the bill.

4. The course for that kind of beauty can't be rushed. — Her body and face reach the present state very slowly and gradually through many years.

- 1) course: forward movement in space or time

Examples:

the course of life from the cradle to the grave

a river in its course to the sea

the course of events

The railway is in the course of construction.

2) rush

Examples:

a) *vt.*: force into hasty action

I must think things over, so don't rush me.

The passengers tried to rush the boats.

b) *vi.*: go or come, or do sth. with violence or speed

The children rushed out of the school gate.

Don't rush to conclusions.

5. The lines in her face have been earned one at a time.

1) earn *vt.*: get in return for work or as a reward for one's qualities, etc.

Examples:

to earn \$ 500 a year

to earn one's living

His achievements earned him respect.

2) at a time

Examples:

Michael went up the steps two at a time.

He checked them off one at a time as they came in.

Hand them to me two at a time.

6. The eyes are protected by glasses now, but still full of life. — Her eyesight is failing and therefore she has to wear glasses, but her eyes are still bright and expressive.

full of: filled with

Examples:

The room was full of people.

a man full of new ideas

a lake full of fish

a dictionary full of useful examples

7. ...and burned from lack of sleep. — (Her eyes) have become blood-shot and ached because she hasn't got enough sleep.

lack *n.*: want, need, shortage

Examples:

The plants died for lack of water.

The fire burnt out for lack of fuel.

The plan shows a complete lack of method.

8. The bent back developed slowly.

bend

Examples:

It isn't easy to bend a bar of iron.

Her head was bent over her book.

The branches were bending (down) with the weight of the fruit.

The river bends several times before reaching the sea.

9. ... too sleepy to walk.

too ... to (do sth.)

Examples:

It is too hot to work.

That's too small a box to hold all these things.

He was too tired to go any farther.

10. The legs are still in shape, but the step is slow.—Her legs are still all right, but she can't walk fast.

in shape: in good condition (state)

Examples:

She does exercises every day to keep in shape.

The patient is in better shape.

11. They got beat up while teaching her daughter to ride a two-wheeler. — Her legs were hit and injured by the bicycle and got very tired while she was teaching her daughter to ride it.

beat up

Examples:

- 1) *v.* beat (sb. / sth.) repeatedly and thoroughly

beat up eggs.

beat up the enemy.

- 2) *adj.*: tired

I'm all beat up.

12. They are small but able. — Her hands are small but they are capable of doing many kinds of jobs.

able: clever; capable; having or showing knowledge or skill

Examples:

He is an able man.

John is able to cut down the tree in three minutes.

13. "I work at it," she replied. — I keep my beauty by making a very great effort.

work at sth.: give one's time, thought, energy, etc. to sth.

Examples:

He is working at a new invention.

He is working at Latin and Greek.

LESSON THREE

I WANT A WIFE

I. Information Related to the Text

Equal Opportunity for Women: Not Yet

In many countries around the world, women are entering the work force in great numbers for the first time. It is true that more women are now employed than ever before. However, the goals of equal opportunity of employment for women have not been fully realized. For some reasons women usually hold low-ranking positions. The last to be hired, they are usually the first to be laid off when employment drops off. They are usually hired in low-paying positions, and often receive less pay than men do even when they are doing the same work. Certainly great strides have been made toward equal opportunity in recent years, but the obstacles to reaching this goal are becoming increasingly evident all the time. Although women have come a long way, they still have a long way to go in their struggle for equal opportunity.

II. Introduction

1. Introductory Questions

1) Who wrote the article?

(Judy Syfers.)

2) Is Judy Syfers a man or a woman?

(A woman with two children.)

3) Why does she want to have a wife? Try to point out the main reason.

(She wants a wife who will work and send her to school.

She wants a wife who will take care of her.

She wants a wife who will take care of her social life.

She wants a wife who will not trouble her with a wife's duties but always listens to her.)

4) It sounds great. Then who wouldn't want a wife?

(Perhaps no one.)

5) According to the author what does "wife" mean here?

(A husband's servant.)

2. Introductory Remarks

Judy Syfers, a wife herself, suddenly has an idea that she, too, would like to have a wife. How ridiculous! However, when you are through with this article, you may find