

外研社《新编大学英语》教学参考书

《新编大学英语》学习手册

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH GUIDE

第二册

张隆胜 邹心胜 主编



华中师范大学出版社

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前 言

张隆胜

由外语教学与研究出版社推出的《新编大学英语》是按“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写而成的,它充分体现了交际教学法的基本原则。这套教材一面世就受到广大师生的青睐。在教学实践中我们切实体会到,这套教材具有激发学习兴趣、调动学习积极性和主动性等许多优势。同时我们也感到,若有一套既能体现该教材指导思想又能结合学生学习实际介绍语言理论、分析语言风格、综合语言知识、概括学习技巧、提供地道范文的配套学习指导书,学生就会事半功倍地提高学习效率,改进学习效果,提高语言的使用能力。正是为了上述目的,在仔细分析和研究教材的基础上,我们组织教学经验丰富的教师精心编写了这套《〈新编大学英语〉学习手册》(共4册)。

各册分别与教材对应,由12单元组成。每单元包括“准备活动”、“以听力为中心的语言活动”、“以阅读为中心的语言活动”、“巩固和提高”四大部分,重点放在“以阅读为中心的语言活动”部分。

在“准备活动”部分中,有针对性地为开展活动提供语料和可供参考的样板。

在“以听力为中心的语言活动”部分中,结合听力材料的内容介绍语音知识和听力技巧,使读者在实践中熟悉和掌握语音理论知识和听力技巧,有效地提高听力水平,运用语音理论知识提高口头表达的流利度。

在“以阅读为中心的语言活动”部分中,突出“以点带面”的原则,概括课内阅读文章的中心思想、分析作者的语言风格和写作技巧、讲解重难点语句、比较同义词及词组、概括典型语法现象、提供课文参考译文及练习答案,旨在提高读者的阅读欣赏能力,将所学的语言知识融会贯通,提高语言使用能力;同时提供课外阅读文章的参考译文,旨在加深阅读理解的深度,通过大量阅读来增强语言表达能力。

在“巩固和提高”部分中,提供讨论主题可供参考的表达方式和范文,供读者借鉴和比较,增强口头表达的信心,全面提高语言表达能力。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了许多大学英语教学同仁的支持和帮助,在此,特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

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Unit 1

Food

民以食为天,而饮食与文化息息相关。本单元的几篇文章论述了饮食与文化的联系。

Part One Preparation

I. Check Your Vocabulary

Food

1) Vegetable

cabbage, potato, tomato, cucumber, mushroom, carrot, bean, onion, pepper, pea (豌豆), eggplant (茄子), spinach (菠菜), celery (芹菜), leek (韭菜), turnip (萝卜), chive (细香葱), cauliflower (花菜), broad bean (蚕豆), pumpkin (南瓜), lotus root (莲藕), etc.

2) Fruit

apple, pear, orange, peach, banana, grape, lemon, strawberry, watermelon, peanut, lichee, mango, cherry (樱桃), coconut (椰子), kiwi fruit (猕猴桃), honeydew melon (蜜瓜), apricot (杏), longan (龙眼), etc.

3) Meat

pork, beef, steak, roast, chicken, turkey, lamb (小羊肉),

bacon (咸肉), ham (火腿), chop (排骨), sausage (香肠), etc.

4) Cereal (谷类食品)

rice, wheat, corn, oat (燕麦), barley (大麦), millet (粟), sorghum (高粱), etc.

5) Others

egg, fish, shrimp (虾), crab (螃蟹), lobster (龙虾), biscuit, bread, cake, cookie, nut, etc.

Drink

milk, tea, coffee, soda, orange juice, beer, lemonade, whisky, brandy, cocktail, mineral water, soda water, Pepsi, Coca-Cola, Sprite, Seven-up, etc.

II. How Much Do You Know about Food?

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) B 6) A 7) C 8) B 9) C
10) A

III. Comparing Diets

STEP ONE

Samples

- 1) — It is not a healthy diet. Firstly, he eats too much. Secondly, there is too much sugar in his diet, which may change into fat and accumulate in the body.

— Generally speaking, it's a healthy diet. Apart from the fact that the food is too much for a 10-year-old boy, his diet includes many essential and indispensable nutrients.

- 2) Diet of a 10-year-old Chinese boy on a typical day:

Breakfast: one or two steamed rolls, baozi (steamed buns with stuffing), some porridge, etc.

Lunch: rice, fish or meat, vegetables, etc.

Supper: rice, fish or meat, vegetables, steamed eggs or soup, etc.

Snacks during the day: some fruit, candies, chocolates, biscuits, drinks, etc.

3) Differences between the British boy and a Chinese boy:

A. The British boy eats a wider variety of things.

B. The British boy eats more than a Chinese boy.

STEP TWO

Samples

1) Different Diets

Student A

Breakfast: noodles

Lunch: rice, fish or meat, some vegetables

Supper: rice, egg or meat, some vegetables

Snacks during the day: some cookies, a banana or an orange

Student B

Breakfast: a glass of milk, one boiled egg, one or two pieces of bread

Lunch: rice, fish or meat, some vegetables

Supper: dumplings or noodles

Snacks during the day: some biscuits, some preserved fruit

2) Advice on the improvement of the diet:

A. Student A should drink some milk every day, since milk can provide certain minerals, vitamins, etc., which are necessary for a healthy body.

B. Student B should have some fruit every day, otherwise the lack of vitamin C may cause sickness.

C. Both students should add some varieties in their diets.

because different foods contain different essential and indispensable nutrients the body needs.

Part Two Listening-Centered Activities

I. Listening Skill

词重音 (Word Stress)

发音中用的力气较大,呼出的气流较强,念得特别响亮的音叫重音。每一个双音节词和多音节词都有一个读得特别响亮的音节,叫重读音节,其他读得较弱的音节叫做非重读音节。例如, examination [igə'zæmi'neɪʃən] 一词中, ['] 为重音符号,表示重读音节; [,] 为次重音符号,表示次重读音节。读准词重音是很重要的,因为 1) 词重音可以改变词性。例如, contract ['kɒntrækt] n. 合同,协议; contract [kən'trækt] v. 签合同,签协议。2) 词重音还可改变词义。例如, minute ['minit] n. 分钟; minute [maɪ'nju:t] a. 微小的,微细的。英语单词的重音比较复杂,不过根据词的构成方式(如:加前缀、加后缀)、词的类别以及音节的数量等可以找出一些规律。

1) 双音节词的重音通常落在第一个音节上。如 'culture、'problem。

2) 含前缀的多音节词的重音通常落在第二个音节上。如 a'like、pre'vent、un'less、im'possible。

3) 多音节词的重音一般落在倒数第三个音节上。如 de'sirable、re'lationship、in'terpreter。

4) 在以 -tion、-ic (-ical)、-ial、-ian、-ous (-eous, -ious)、-ient、-logy (-ology)、-graphy、-iar、-iency、-ience、-ive、-ify、-ity 等后缀结尾的词中,重音通常落在它们前面的一个音节上。如 pro'nunciation、,expla'nation、advan'tageous、bi'ography。

II. Listening I

A. Tapescript

Guest: Hello, Room Service. This is Room 226. We'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. What would you like?

Guest: We'd like to start with fruit juice, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife. Fresh juice, please. Not canned or frozen.

Floor waiter: Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.

Guest: Good. And then bacon, eggs, and tomato for me and two soft-boiled eggs for my wife, and toast, butter, and marmalade. Do you have different marmalades?

Floor waiter: Yes, sir. We'll put a selection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?

Guest: Tea, please, but with lemon, not milk.

Floor waiter: Very good. And when is it for?

Guest: Oh, about 7:30 would be fine.

Floor waiter: Fine, and could you give me your name, sir?

Guest: It's Sands. Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Room 226.

Floor waiter: Thank you, sir.

B. Exercise 1

1. 226
2. 7:30 a.m.
3. orange juice
4. grapefruit juice
5. bacon, eggs, and tomato
6. two soft-boiled eggs
7. toast, butter

8. lemon tea

C. Exercise 2

Sample

Waitress: Can I help you?

Customer A: We'd like to have a quick breakfast.

Waitress: What would you like to have?

Customer A: I'd like to start with fruit juice, fresh strawberry juice.

Waitress: Right, sir. One fresh strawberry juice. (Turn to Customer B) What about you, Madam?

Customer B: Well, I'd like some fresh apple juice. And then, eggs and some toast with butter please.

Customer A: Oh, I'd like to have two pieces of bread and two soft-boiled eggs.

Waitress: So eggs and toast with butter for you (Customer B) and two pieces of bread and two soft-boiled eggs for you (Customer A). And is it tea or coffee?

Customer A: Coffee, with milk and sugar.

Waitress: For both?

Customer B: Yes, please.

Waitress: All right. Wait a moment, please. Your breakfast will soon be ready.

Customer A & B: Thank you.

III. Listening II

A. Tapescript

Part One

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business.

Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's, specialize in "fast food", food which is served at the counter ready "to go" or "to take out". The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. There are also drive-in fast-food restaurants, where the customer does not have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the menu is displayed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal ready cooked and packed. People who prefer to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished, customers throw everything except the tray into a trash can.

Part Two

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds — and excellent, freshly made coffee. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: "Hi! I'm Don (or Debbie). What can I get you folks?" This friendliness is natural and not entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the most pleasant things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

B. Exercise 1

1. to take out, cardboard, plastic, plastic, tight-fitting
2. board, menu, order, microphone, twenty yards
3. knives, forks, everything, tray

C. Exercise 2

1. Efficient and friendly.
2. Their friendliness is natural and isn't entirely because they hope to get a high tip.
3. 15% of the check.
4. They refill a customer's coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

IV. Listening III

A. Tapescript

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered," Bill muttered.
- 3) Cheryl's cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.
- 4) You can have:

fried fresh fish,
fish fried fresh,
fresh fried fish,
fresh fish fried,
or fish fresh fried.

- 5) All I want is a proper cup of coffee

Made in a proper coffeepot.

You can believe it or not —

I want a cup of coffee

In a proper coffeepot

Tin coffeepots or

Iron coffeepots,

They're no use to me.

If I can't have a

Proper cup of coffee
In a proper copper coffeepot
I'll have a cup of tea.

B. Exercise

1. The big baker bakes black bread.
2. "The bun is better buttered."
3. cheap chip shop sells cheap chips
4. fried fresh fish, fish fried fresh, fresh fried fish, fresh fish fried, fish fresh fried
5. proper cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, a cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, coffeepots, Iron coffeepots, Proper cup of coffee, proper copper coffeepot, cup of tea

Part Three Reading-Centered Activities

In-Class Reading

Food and Culture

I. Discourse Analysis

A. Main Idea

We all know what kinds of foods are good or bad to eat. Food is a basic necessity, so every culture has important norms and customs related to it. In this reading passage, the author presents that food likes and dislikes are related to different people's tastes, religions, and nutritive ideas. The author also tells us that most food likes and dislikes are a result of the people's different ways of life.

B. Writing Style