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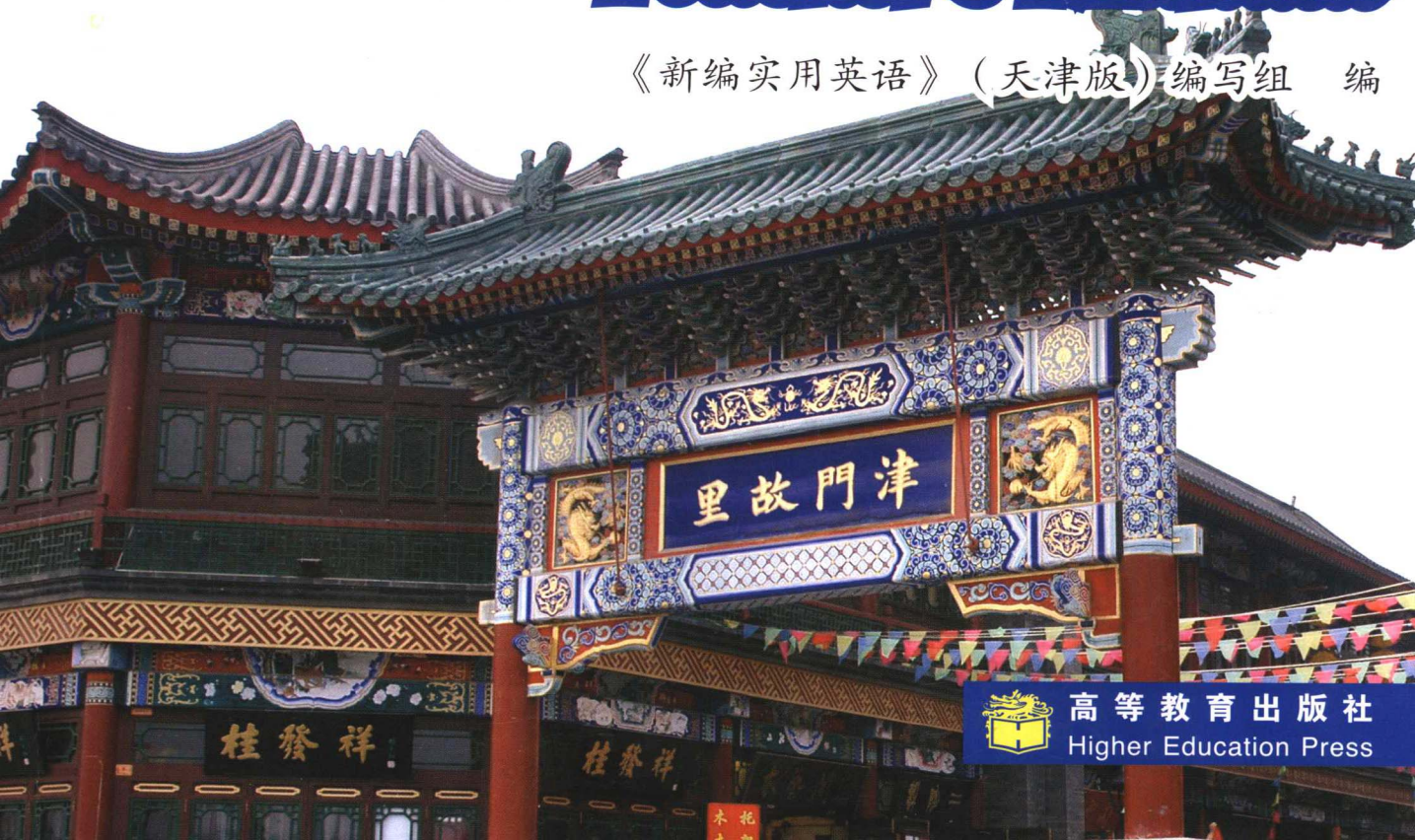
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New Practical English

新编实用英语 教师参考书

Teacher's Manual

《新编实用英语》(天津版)编写组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

NEW

Practical English

Teacher's Manual 3

新编实用英语

教师参考书 3

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内容提要

《新编实用英语》(天津版)系列教材是教育部高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》,在《新编实用英语》的基础上改编而成。本套教材认真贯彻了“学一点、会一点、用一点”、“听、说、读、写、译并重”和“边学边用,学用结合”的原则,注重听说技能训练,注重对实用文体阅读能力的培养,将提高应用语言基本功的能力与涉外交际实际相结合。

《新编实用英语——教师参考书》(天津版)第3册共8个单元,除“教材和教法使用说明”之外,每个单元还包括“文化背景知识介绍”、“课文难点注释”、“重点词汇学习”,以及“听力材料”、“参考译文”和“练习答案”等部分。

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前 言

《新编实用英语》(天津版)是在天津市教育委员会的直接领导下,在天津市各高职院校主管教学领导的支持和指导下,在《新编实用英语》的基础上,由天津高职高专院校具有丰富教学经验的一线教师结合天津对外交流的实际编写的一套高职高专英语教材。

《新编实用英语》(天津版)由《综合教程》、《学学·练练·考考》、《教师参考书》以及配套的多媒体学习课件、电子教案等组成。

《新编实用英语》(天津版)教师参考书共3册,每册8个单元,每单元由“说”(Talking Face to Face)、“听”(Being All Ears)、“读”(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)、“写”(Trying Your Hand)以及具有天津特色的“生活在天津”(Living in Tianjin)5部分组成。具体内容如下:

1. Talking Face to Face: 包括2个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有5个短小的交际话题模拟练习。其中一个话题与Living in Tianjin部分的阅读文章紧密相连,使学生边学边练,以增强学生“在天津,说天津”的能力。

2. Being All Ears: 本部分是对Talking Face to Face的扩大与补充,以体现听力训练的范围,要广于说的训练的原则,并为阅读作铺垫。

3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye: 本教程打破先教课文后进行语言训练的传统模式,把阅读作为外语教学训练的归结,并通过阅读开拓眼界,进一步提高语感和交际能力,为学生自主学习创造充分的条件。

4. Trying Your Hand: 即写作部分,包括应用文写作(Applied Writing)和一般写作(General Writing)。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写《基本要求》规定的常用应用文的能力;后者则按句子写作、功能写作和篇章写作等层次进行训练。

5. Living in Tianjin: 该部分以短文或对话的形式介绍天津的社会经济、风土人情,增强学生学习英语的针对性和实用性,激发学生的学习兴趣。

《新编实用英语——教师参考书3》由教育部原高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会主任委员、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授和高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会主任委员、上海交通大学刘鸿章教授任总主编。重庆大学余渭深教授任主编,黄玉兰、宋又新、邓世伦、全冬、晏生宏、黎静等人参加编写。

《新编实用英语——教师参考书3》(天津版)仍由孔庆炎、刘鸿章任总主编,中国职业技术教育学会教学工作委员会外语教学研究会(高职)副主任委员、天津市高等学校教学名师、天津职业大学曹玉泉教授。天津市对外经济贸易职业学院钟晓菁任主编,张敬芝、康君宜、马竞、姜丽等参加编写。

本书在编写期间,得到天津市教育委员会各级领导和天津市高职院校主管教学学校长们多方指导和帮助。在此一并衷心地表示感谢!

由于本书是一种新的尝试,实际编写中会有不当和疏漏之处,希望广大使用者批评指正,以使本教程能为天津市高职高专英语教学做出更大的贡献。

编 者

2007年1月

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教材和教法使用说明

《新编实用英语》(天津版)系列教材是以教育部2000年颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》(以下简称《基本要求》)为依据编写的高职高专英语教材。它遵循高职高专旨在培养应用性人才的目标和“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度”的教学方向,进一步更新观念、更新体系、更新要求、更新内容,以完全崭新的思路进行编写。使用本教材的教师一定要掌握其宏观主旨,恰如其分地贯彻教材的编写意图,充分发挥其长处,使教材能更好地培养学生实际使用英语完成涉外交际任务的能力。

本书在编写中强调了两点:1)从一开始就将打好语言基础与培养实用能力相结合,并贯彻始终。因此,在使用本书时既要教好语言,还要重视应用性内容的教学。要打破为教语言而教语言的传统,即不要在语言点(词汇、语法)的教学上花太多的时间,忽视语言所表达的内容。我们还主张根据实际环境适当地补充应用性内容,例如在教名片的阅读和模拟套写时可以列举生活中的实例;在教阅读和书写通知时,让学生自己找身边的题材。总之,要结合生活实际,教得生动活泼。2)读、听、说、写技能的培养有分有合,突出综合训练;听与读是input的重要手段,说与写是output的重要手段。因此,希望在教学过程中引导学生自然地运用英语进行交际。不仅在课堂上尽量用英语讲课,还要鼓励学生在课外各种场合用英语交际,做到“学为了用,学用结合”。

《新编实用英语》(天津版)每一册共8个单元。每个单元除了会话(Talking Face to Face)、听力(Being All Ears)、阅读(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)和写作(Trying Your Hand)四大部分以外,还有一个趣味阅读欣赏部分(Having Some Fun)以及一篇有天津特色的阅读文章(Living in Tianjin)。这一编排完全打破了传统的以阅读文章为中心的教材体系,以最能激发学生学习主动性的“交际对话”这一技能为切入点,逐步扩展深化,使多种语言技能在共同的话题下,通过多种交际环境和练习形式反复循环、巩固、加强和深化,最终达到掌握的目的。为了帮助教师深入了解与掌握本书各个环节的编写意图,从而更好地使用本教材,下面就各部分作具体说明。

SECTION I

Talking Face to Face

本书的编写原则是先听说,后读写。以说的训练为其他语言技能训练提供准备,把听的训练作为提供词语和句式的手段。这里的“对话训练”是全单元训练的切入点,故教学中应力求一开始就把学生学习英语进行实际口头交际的积极性调动起来。这一部分的编排如下:

Introduction

对话部分的交际话题是通过应用文展开的。如Unit 1的主题是Invitations,而名片就是该主题的引子,因此先引导学生看懂名片,而后围绕名片进行口语训练,这样就会立即把学生带入实际的交际环境中,使学生在亲身参与交际的过程中感到学习所需语言词语和句型的实际作用。

此部分也可与Applied Writing结合起来进行教学,使学生能够看懂应用文样例,了解其结构特点和语言形式,并能模拟套写简单的应用文。

Follow the Samples

这里提供的对话样例是紧扣本课交际话题编写的,其目的是为学生学习该话题的口头交际提供模仿的样本,故教师应引导学生首先学习样例,达到能流利朗读和熟记常用词语和句式的程度,为下一步模拟套用做好准备。

Act Out

此项编排的目的是为学生提供模仿套用所学对话样例的小语言环境。在学习 5 个短小精练、生动有趣、针对性强、主题突出的小对话之后分别设定了一个相关的交际“任务”。教师可引导学生根据上文样例及 Workbook 中的 Data Bank 所提供的相关语言材料进行口头交际的模仿套用练习，取得边学边用的效果。

Put in Use

此项训练一般含 3 项练习，要求在课上口头完成。其编排意图如下：

1. 填空：该练习要求学生填空的内容一般均能依据所提供的对话背景填出，多为简单的词语，培养学生接续话语的能力。
2. 局部汉译英：即根据交际情景及上下文，将所提供的汉语对话口译为英语，重点是训练学生掌握会话所用语句的能力。
3. 提示性引导回应：此项练习是对前两项练习的发展和提高，赋予学生更为自由的对话空间，教师应引导学生根据提示自己组织语言进行口头交际。

SECTION II **Being All Ears**

本部分是在“说”的训练基础上，围绕同一话题进行听力训练，通过听的内容，使听说训练的范围进一步扩大。这既符合“循序渐进”、“逐步放开”的教学原则，也符合“领会式技能”(Receptive Skills)领先和促进“表达式技能”(Productive Skill)的客观规律。因此，这部分训练既是对前面“对话”训练的发展和提高，又是对后面“阅读”训练的承接与铺垫。

在具体的编排中，我们改变了单一的被动接收型听力练习方式，在训练听力的同时，兼顾现实交际过程中所需要的听力理解技能，将“听——判断”、“听——记录”、“听——归纳”、“听——推测”、“听——阅读”等项技能融合为主动创造型综合训练；从一开始就培养学生为实际交际而训练综合理解语言内容的能力，而不只是着眼于局部孤立的语音和词语的分辨。现就各项练习的构思和使用方法具体说明如下：

Listen and Decode

此项练习以听辨能力为目标，但又与传统的听辨练习有所不同。这里仍以听辨内容为主，而不是以辨音和辨别词语为主，力图把听辨训练与实际口头交际结合起来。在学生听辨选择词语时要求学生既要注意辨音，更要注意辨义，后者比前者更为重要。

Listen and Respond

此项练习是听与说两项技能的结合，把“听”作为获取信息的渠道，为表达提供了进行口头交际的背景与话题，以体现双向交际功能。也就是说，要求学生不仅要听懂，还要能进行简短的问答交流。

Listen and Complete

此项练习的目的是培养学生获取所听信息并做要点记录的能力，是听与写两项技能的结合，也就是一种局部听写(Spot Dictation)训练。此项练习所填内容比较容易，只限于词语层次的信息，在要求学生注意“听辨词语”的同时，更要与所听对话的内容紧密结合，所以重点依然是对内容的理解。

Listen and Judge

此项练习依然围绕对话进行,但是难度加深了一步。学生必须在上一项练习的基础上进行积极的逻辑思维,做出判断,选择正确答案。

Listen and Read

此项练习是本书的一个独特编排。因为听力材料不再是对话,而是短文,为了降低听力难度我们为短文配置了生词表,要求学生在听之前先将词汇表浏览一下,并粗略地将抽取了部分词语的短文读一遍,然后再根据括号中疑问词所提供的线索边听边填入空缺的信息。由于短文在题材上与后面的阅读文章相近,因此,在进行听力训练的同时,也为进入下一阶段的阅读训练作好了准备。

Listen and Match

此项练习是围绕上述短文进行的,这实际上是在完成听力训练之后将听力训练变成了阅读训练,因为作完听力练习后的短文已是没有空缺的全文,从而为下一步进行阅读训练作了铺垫。这一练习仅限于对内容的判断理解。

Listen and Conclude

此项练习是作为听力训练的归结,要求学生以回答问题的方式将所听到的内容加以归纳整理,用文字写出一个完整的短文或段落。有的单元没有提出问题而是要学生直接将所听内容写成段落。其目的是引导学生记忆所学的词语和句式,为阅读教学作好准备。该练习具有一定的难度,教师可指导学生先在课上口头回答所提问题,然后把写短文的任务留给学生在课后完成。

SECTION III

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

因受课外缺乏英语语言环境的限制,中国的英语教学一贯特别重视课文教学,将其视为教学的核心部分。本书虽然打破了以课文为中心的教学体系,遵循“以话题为核心”(topic-based)的编写原则,但对课文教学依然给予足够的注意,因为它是培养阅读能力的主要园地和手段。不过我们在注意培养阅读能力的同时,始终不把“看懂”作为教学目标,而是坚持在阅读教学中努力培养学生使用英语的能力,也即坚持“看懂——学会”的原则。因此,我们编排阅读训练时努力贯彻以下原则:

1. 选文紧密体现本单元的交际主话题,使课文教学成为本单元教学的一个有机组成部分,充分体现培养英语实用能力的目标。

2. 选文短小精悍,生动活泼,既有利于与前面的听说部分有机地衔接,更符合阅读教学的基本原则,即便于学生预习,便于课上操练,便于学生模拟使用,最终达到“读懂——记住——掌握——使用”的目的。

3. 练习突出重点,在理解的基础上突出词语和句式的运用,使学生能在阅读训练中重点掌握这些词语和句式。为此,要求在教学中对句式的模拟练习(Read and Simulate)应给予特别的重视。

每单元有2篇阅读文章,Passage 1直接扣住交际话题,是课堂教学的重点,要求学生课前必须预习。Passage 2则围绕话题有所展开,内容涉及的范围更为广泛一些,以扩大阅读面。这篇短文既可由学生在课前预习,也可由学生在课上阅读,因此其生词标注在课文的右方,使学生把精力放在理解内容上,而不是把时间花在查阅词典上。在练习编排上,Passage 1与Passage 2的区别仅在于后者未编排Usage Type的练习,在理解的基础上直接进行改写和汉译英综合练习。请注意,这只是训练方式上的差异,并非在对两篇文章的要求上有实质的不同。

现就练习项目具体说明如下:

Read and Complete

此部分的各项练习都是用来复习巩固课文中的重点词语的,属 Usage Type 的练习。通过在新的语境下使用这些重点词语,有利于学生加深理解和提高应用这些词语的能力。

Read and Translate

汉译英是检验学生是否学会了正确使用课文中学过的重点词语和句式的重要手段,也是提高写作能力的必要基础,因此教学中要予以高度重视。教师还可根据本班学生的实际情况作些补充练习。汉译英既可作为课上的口头练习,也可作为课后的书面练习,或将二者结合起来。

Read and Simulate

此项练习也是本书的特色之一。它指导学生选取和模拟套用课文中的重点句式。善于辨认和选择有用的句式是一项十分重要的能力,它可以帮助学生学会从繁长的文章中归纳出常用句式并进行模拟套用,达到重点掌握和记忆这些句式的目的。教师在教学中要高度重视此项训练,把它作为通过课文教学学习语言的关键。此项练习最好在课上由教师指导完成,特别注意需要模拟的斜体部分,引导学生在给出的汉译英句子中恰当使用。

Read and Judge

此项练习是针对 Passage 2 的阅读理解练习,教学中还可以以口头问答的方式进行。

Read and Rewrite

此项改写练习是读与写的结合,也是 Read and Simulate 的发展,即从句子层次进到语篇层次。学生通过将所学短文的全部或部分进行改写(如改换人称、改变时态等),学会连句成文的能力。练习本身并不困难,但却是培养写作准确性的重要途径。要学习写作,先要学会改写和套写,因此教学中不要因其容易而忽视,坚持下去就会有好的效果。此项练习也可在课上口头进行,也即进行“口头作文”(Oral Composition)训练。

Read and Translate

此项练习旨在训练学生进行英译汉的能力,所以重点要放在汉语译文准确和通顺上,而不只是把意思翻译出来就行了。我们在教学中很强调要避免“中国式英语”,但却忽视要学生注意克服“英国式汉语”的弊病,以致翻译出来的汉语往往佶屈聱牙,十分费解。因此教学中适当重视英译汉练习也十分有益,而且应该从教学一开始就重视引导,并一直坚持下去。当然,此项练习只是一个汉英对比的引导性练习,不必花过多的时间去讲解分析。

SECTION IV

Trying Your Hand

这是本书的写作部分,分为应用文写作和一般写作两节。

1. 应用文写作:这里指的是要求学生学会写《基本要求》中的“交际范围表”所规定的应用文。主要通过典型实例来指导学生模拟套写有关的应用文。教学中教师可就所教应用文的格式、句型和词语进行简要的归纳,并指导学生使用 Workbook 中的 Data Bank 来模拟套写。这里要特别强调的是“模拟套写”而不是“自由创作”,因为应用文具有程式化的特点,只宜于套写而不能随意创作。另外,写作部分的应用文与对话部分所涉及的应用文是一致的,教学中可以对照使用。

2. 一般写作:一般写作是指句子、段落和短文写作。本教材的第一册主要是写句子,其重点是培养

学生写出正确句子的能力。就这一阶段学生的实际表达能力而言,如何写出语法正确的句子是首要任务。因此,本册书将语法的复习性练习与句子写作结合起来,在 Workbook 中就某一语法专题有重点地简要归纳学生实际使用时经常会犯的表达式错误,针对这些错误编写了相应的练习。通过规则应用、改正错误和汉译英这三项练习来提高学生写出语法正确的句子的能力。现就各项练习具体说明如下:

Write Through Applying Grammar Rules

此项练习用于帮助检查学生对于相应语法规则的理解和掌握的程度,做练习前可视学生的实际水平对语法进行必要的归纳复习,使学生能在句子写作中恰当使用。因此,教师应指导学生学习 Workbook 中的有关章节,并指导学生在句子写作中注意使用这些语法规则来写出语法正确的句子。但要注意避免重复系统地讲解语法。

Write Through Correcting Mistakes

此项练习用以帮助学生克服由于母语影响而易犯的语法结构错误,是训练学生使用语法规则写出语法正确的句子的重要途径。为此,教师在指导学生完成这一练习时,要特别注意有意识地适当联系语法规则和用法。

Write Through Translating

此项翻译练习所涉及句子结构都体现了某个重点训练的语法规则,这也是本项练习的训练重点。

Write Through Describing a Picture

此项练习为综合性写作实践,也是让学生就本单元所学内容进行一次书面小结,看是否能用自己所学的语言描述与本单元话题有关的交际情景。但是,考虑到学生的英语表达能力有限,我们在图片旁提供了比较详尽的词语和表达法,学生只需根据图片中的场景,将所提供的词语适当加以组织就可以写出一篇短小的文章。这一练习十分重要,教学中可先由教师引导在课上作口头作文,而后由学生写出短文。

SECTION V

Living in Tianjin

此项练习为综合性阅读练习,目的是让学生进一步了解天津,热爱天津。本部分选定的文章在主题上与单元主题相一致,在内容上反映了天津的社会、经济、文化等,以便使学生增加学习英语的兴趣和对外交流的针对性和实用性。考虑到学生的英语阅读兴趣和阅读能力,我们除了提供生动的天津地区的图片外,还在文章旁注释了学生可能遇到的新单词和短语,以方便学生阅读。此外,我们还配套了对文章内容的练习,进一步加深学生对天津的了解。了解天津、热爱天津、对外介绍天津是本项练习的重点。

SECTION VI

Having Some Fun

这是一项调节学习气氛的教学内容,所提供的幽默短文或简短笑话语言简单易懂,并有一定的教益。通过学习这些活泼有趣的短小材料,学生可以体验与欣赏英语语言和西方文化的魅力并提高学习英语的兴趣。

1

LAUNCHING A NEW PRODUCT

SECTION I

Talking Face to Face

The topic area of **Talking Face to Face** in this unit is product introduction.

Introduction

The Chinese version of the samples:

样例 1

新型玩具车!

XYZ-II 型无线电遥控玩具车是 ABC 公司生产的最新款式, 专为 4~8 岁左右的儿童设计制作, 颇受喜爱。橡胶外壳, 儿童玩耍安全可靠。车身小巧轻便, 可以装入口袋随处携带。今天订购, 明天就能多多获利。

样例 2

新型 DVD 机!

ABC 电子有限公司又有新产品投入市场了! 一种新型 DVD 机! 该机以操作方便、功能多样为特点, 用料优质、做工精良, 能兼容各种类型的 VCD 和 MP3 且经久耐用。公司让利 5%~12%.

我们向顾客提供以下服务:

- 一年内保修
- 一个月内包换
- 一周内包退

联系电话: 023-93212356

制造商: ABC 电子有限公司

地址: 西密市中意路 15 号

Put in Use

- 1** Imagine there is an exhibition. A customer is interested in the series of KC-II air-conditioners. Now he is asking the salesman some questions about them. Fill in the blanks by putting the Chinese version provided into English.

Key: 1. Welcome to our exhibition
2. Their unique designs and styles impressed me greatly
3. What's special of this new model
4. Do they make a lot of noise? People nowadays don't like anything noisy
5. They are the products I have been looking for. I'll send over my order form tomorrow if the prices are reasonable

- 2** Imagine you are a clerk at a tradeshow introducing microwave ovens made by your company. A guest is asking you some questions about them. Play your role with your partner according to the clues given in the brackets.

Key: 1. Welcome to our tradeshow.
2. give you a brief introduction to our new products.
3. may I ask you a few questions?
4. Please go ahead.
5. What special qualities do your products have?
6. it's very small in size.
7. How much does it cost?

- 3** Imagine you are a clerk at the exhibition of leather bags and wallets. A customer is asking you some questions about the women's handbags. Complete the following conversation with him by filling in the blanks.

Key: 1. a few questions to ask
2. the products designed for
3. can you offer
4. different sizes
5. the discount

SECTION II**Being All Ears****Listen and Judge**

- 1** Listen to Dialogue 1 and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T / F accordingly.

Key: 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F

Unit 1 Launching a New Product

Listen and Respond

2 Listen to the dialogue again and give short answers to the following questions orally.

- Key: 1. A cell phone. 2. Something of the latest fashion.
3. By saying that they are fresh from the oven. 4. It is a bit too high.
5. Red. 6. 2 600 yuan.

Script:

Dialogue 1

- Salesgirl: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?
Customer: I'm thinking of buying a new cell phone. Do you have any recommendations?
Salesgirl: We have cell phones of various designs at different prices. What particular model do you have in mind?
Customer: I'd like to buy one of the latest fashion.
Salesgirl: I see. How about this type? They are the new TCL products. In fact, they are fresh from the oven. I had them in only a few days ago.
Customer: Let me have a look. They look very pretty. I like them. How much are they?
Salesgirl: 3 556 yuan.
Customer: I'm afraid they are a bit too expensive. Do you have anything cheaper?
Salesgirl: Yes. Look at this one. It's only 2 360 yuan. It's a lot cheaper.
Customer: But the design isn't as pretty as the latest TCL model.
Salesgirl: That's true.
Customer: Hey, will you show me that one? The red one on the 2nd shelf, which is only 2 600 yuan.
Salesgirl: Yes, of course. Here you are.
Customer: Thank you. The design is pretty. And the color is pretty, too. I think I'll take this one.

Listen and Complete

3 Listen to Dialogue 2 and complete the following statements.

- Key: 1. some computer desks 2. size 3. white / gray / light brown
4. design / colors 5. in cash 6. make the delivery
7. 100 pieces 8. 22 092 yuan

Listen and Decide

4 Now listen to the dialogue again and do the multiple choice exercises below.

- Key: 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. b 5. a

Script: _____

Dialogue 2

- Salesman: Good afternoon, Madam. Can I help you?
- Customer: Well, I'd like to buy some computer desks for my company. What do you suggest?
- Salesman: This type of computer desk is very popular this year. We have had a lot of orders from our regular customers. What do you think of it?
- Customer: Let me have a look ... Well, I'm afraid the size is not suitable. Do you have any other types?
- Salesman: Certainly. This way, please. Look at this type. It's the latest fashion of our company. Three colors are available: white, gray and light brown.
- Customer: Good! I like this design, and the colors too. And they are the right size we need. How much are they?
- Salesman: 263 *yuan* a piece. But, if you have a large order, we'll allow you some discounts.
- Customer: What sort of discount will you offer for an order of 100 pieces?
- Salesman: 15%.
- Customer: I see. What are the terms of payment? By check or in cash?
- Salesman: We accept checks though we prefer payment in cash, and we offer a 1% cash discount in addition.
- Customer: Then we'll pay you in cash. One more question: when can you deliver them?
- Salesman: Delivery can be made right from stock.
- Customer: Great! We'd like to have 30 white, 30 gray and 40 light brown.
- Salesman: All right. Thank you, madam.

Listen and Read

- 5 Now listen to something more challenging — a passage with some blanks for you to fill in. A glance beforehand at the word list provided below will be of some help for you.**

Key: 1. battery 2. during the day 3. 3 minutes 4. diamond 5. display
 6. wake you up 7. at the left side 8. colors 9. easily 10. young ladies

Script: _____

Here are the features of the new "Rossini" watch. First, it is solar-powered. The battery inside can be recharged automatically with the light it gathers from the sun during the day. It keeps exact time with a difference of only 3 minutes a year. Second, it is very durable. Its face is made of glass as hard as diamond. Third, it is multifunctional. It will not only give you the exact time, but also display the date of the month and the day of the week. It can also serve as an alarm clock and wake you up at any time you wish. You may also listen to a piece of music whenever you touch the red button at the left side. Finally, the leather chain straps are offered in various colors. They can be changed easily to match the different colors of your clothes. Recent market research shows that it is very popular with young ladies.

SECTION III

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Passage One

My Study Tour in China



Information Related to the Reading Passage

Terra-cotta Warriors of the Qin Dynasty

In 1974, a group of peasants digging a well made what was to become the greatest archaeological findings of the 20th century when they unearthed fragments of a life sized terra-cotta warrior. Excavation of the vault revealed thousands of warriors and their horses, an entire army was designed to follow its emperor, Qinshihuang, into eternity.

Qin's terra-cotta army consists of life-size figures of warriors, depicted in battle dress according to rank and unit, and numerous figures of horses and chariots, and this is only part of what is believed to be in his grand tomb. The terra-cotta army lies approximately a mile east of Qinshihuang's main tomb which is said to contain spectacular objects. Up to date, only trial digs of the main tomb site have been completed and they have yet to find the main entrance to the tomb.

Qinshihuang ordered the construction of his tomb when he was only 13 years old. It was an order that involved hundreds of thousands of workers and took thirty-six years to complete. It is also believed that Qinshihuang ordered that the workers and supervisors involved in its design be buried alive to protect its secrets.

Language Points

1 Explanation of Difficult Sentences

1. (Para. 1) This four-week trip was an opportunity to meet Chinese artists and students as well as to visit museums, archeological sites, art schools, and centers of ceramic production.

Analysis: In this sentence, the two infinitive phrases *to meet ... as well as to visit ...* are modifying the noun *opportunity*.

Translation: 这次为期四周的游学是一个会见中国艺术家、结识中国学生的好机会，同时也是一个参观博物馆、考古遗址、艺术学校和制陶中心的好机会。

Example: The monthly company conference offers us an opportunity to discuss business matters with other departments.

2. (Para. 1) Because of my frequent visits to the exhibitions, I am now able to discuss China's enormous and rich cultural ceramics legacy with an enhanced level of appreciation and awareness.

Analysis: *Because of* is a prepositional phrase used to introduce an adverbial of cause. It means "because I visited ... frequently ...". *With* is a preposition introducing an adverbial of manner.

Translation: 由于多次参观展览会，现在我对中国博大精深的制陶传统文化了解加深了，鉴赏水平也得到了提高。

Example: Because of the help and encouragement of his mother, the handicapped child is now able to walk around the room with a pair of crutches.

3. **(Para. 2)** During the course of my visits to Xi'an and Beijing, I had many side visits to the imperial kiln sites with their legacy of village potteries.

Analysis: In this sentence, *during the course of* is a prepositional phrase used as an adverbial of time. *Side visits* means "visits that are not on the original schedule". *With ...* is a prepositional phrase modifying *legacy*.

Translation: 游览西安和北京期间, 我参观了许多有着乡土陶器遗物的皇家窑址。

Example: During the course of her trip to the Three Gorges, she had a side visit to the ancient printing house that has a long history of over 3 000 years.

4. **(Para. 2)** I felt as though I had entered a time capsule and arrived in several different "Meccas", each demonstrating the earliest and finest examples of a wide range of technological and religious traditions.

Analysis: In this sentence, *as though* is a conjunction, denoting that the sentence following it must be in subjunctive mood. *Each demonstrating* is a participle modifying *Meccas*.

Translation: 我感觉仿佛自己乘坐一艘跨时间的太空船到达了几座不同的“麦加城”, 每座城都呈现出广博的工艺传统和宗教传统最早和最佳的典范。

Example: It seemed as though the accident had happened only yesterday, which actually happened 30 years ago.

5. **(Para. 3)** Chinese porcelain used to be considered more valuable than gold in Europe.

Analysis: *Used to* is a verbal phrase meaning "did sth. frequently in the past, but no longer do it now".

Translation: 中国瓷器在欧洲一度被认为比黄金还贵重。

Example: The earth used to be considered the center of the universe.

6. **(Para. 4)** I was also interested to learn about a major public art project that involved a large group of Chinese painters and sculptors, who were working on a special art salvation team for the Yangtze Three Gorges Project.

Analysis: There are two relative clauses in this sentence.

1) *That*-clause is a restrictive relative clause, modifying "project".

2) *Who*-clause is a nonrestrictive clause, modifying "Chinese painters and sculptors".

Translation: 我对了解中国的一项重要公众艺术工程也颇有兴趣, 这项工程聚集了一大批中国画家和雕塑家, 他们成立了一个长江三峡工程艺术专家工作队, 正在从事这项专门的艺术拯救工作。

Example: Einstein was the first person who discovered the laws that govern the universe, not in a laboratory, but at the desk in his study.

2 Important Words

1. **enhance** v. increase or make greater 提高, 增强, 加强

e.g. Experience in this job will **enhance** your chances of getting the post.

Health **enhances** beauty.

2. **ship** v. send by ship, or over long distances by any other type of vehicle 船运或用其他运输工具装运

e.g. Did he **ship** the goods by express or by freight?

Your luggage will be **shipped** in a week.

3. **form** v. become shaped; come into being by taking form 形成; 出现, 产生

e.g. Keep speaking English every day, and then you will **form** a good habit.