新编成人英语教程

- ◎ 主 编 武和平
- ◎ 副主编 曹依民
- ◎ 编 者 马 戎李红霞

总序

近年来,随着经济全球化的进程、知识经济的来临以及我国社会主义现代化事业的全面推进,我国的教育事业面临着新的挑战和新的发展机遇。社会主义现代化事业的全面发展,素质教育和终身教育理念的确立,基础教育的改革发展,要求高等教育与之相适应。继续教育是普通高校教育事业的重要组成部分,也是高等院校服务社会的重要途径,大力发展普通高校的继续教育事业,是时代和社会的必然要求。

成人学历教育是西北师大继续教育的主体。由于受经济社会发展 程度的制约,我国的高等教育发展滞后,特别是西部欠发达地区,这一 情形更为突出。因此,许多适龄人口在过去失去了接受高等教育的机 会。发展成人学历继续教育,既是我国教育发展的现状决定的,也为广 大没有接受高等教育的适龄人口提供了接受高等教育的机会。但综观 我国的成人学历教育,我们就会看到,我国的成人学历教育还存在着与 我国经济社会发展不相适应的问题。具体来说主要是:第一,成人学历 教育的教学内容和教学方式,不能很好地体现时代发展和科学技术发 展的新讲展和新成就,未能充分反映我国教育改革特别是基础教育改 革的新理念、新经验:第二,成人学历继续教育存在着简单地移植普通 高等教育模式的情形,不能密切结合成人学生身心发展的特点,不适应 成人学习者的学习需求和学习特点:第三,成人学历教育不能很好地体 现各学历层次之间教学内容的衔接关系、未能形成本专科之间教学内 容既相互联系又相互区别的要求,存在着不同学历层次之间教学内容 重复和不相衔接的问题:第四,过分重视知识的传授,忽视了实践环节 的培养,忽视了成人的自主参与,不能很好地整合和提升成人学习者的 工作经验等等。这些问题的存在,严重制约了成人学历教育教学质量的 提高,也影响了成人学历教育的社会声誉。因此,大力改革成人学历教 育,是经济社会发展的要求,也是成人学历教育自身良性发展的要求。

鉴于我们对成人学历教育中存在的上述问题的分析,西北师大着手进行了新一轮成人学历教育改革。学校适时召开了继续教育工作会议,认真研究了继续教育的现状和面临的挑战,制定了继续教育发展的指导思想和发展规划,决定实施"继续教育五年教改工程"。"继续教育五年教改工程"的指导思想是:以"教育要面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来"和"三个代表"重要思想为指导,全面贯彻和落实科学发展观,坚持中国特色社会主义的办学方向,适应经济社会发展和基础教育改革发展的要求,结合成人特点,以教育教学观念的转变和素质教育理念的确立为先导,在保持知识传承的同时,改造传统专业,拓宽专业口径,更新课程设置,优化课程结构,改革教学内容和教学方式方法,强化实践环节和创新能力的培养,加强教学管理,全面推进素质教育,提高人才培养的质量,更好地为基础教育改革发展和经济社会发展服务。从这一指导思想出发,学校对成人学历教育进行了一系列改革,取得了较好的成效。

课程体系改革和课程建设是西北师大"继续教育五年教改工程"的核心内容。围绕着"形成一个体现时代要求的、符合成人特点的、突出教师教育特色的继续教育课程体系"这一核心,在全面分析成人学历教育的特点和问题的基础上,本着"厚基础、宽口径、强能力、重实践"的原则,我们对原有的课程体系进行了改革。按照通识类课程、专业核心类课程、职业技能类课程各占一定比例的课程模块结构,初步构建了一个既能保证专业培养基本规格,又能体现成人学习者身心发展的特点,可以灵活组合的、有弹性的课程体系。在改革课程体系的同时,大力加强了课程建设,改革了课程内容和课程实施方式。

教材建设是课程建设的重要载体,也是课程建设成果的体现。本次由兰州大学出版社出版的"西北师范大学继续教育通识类教材丛书",就是我校继续教育"通识类课程"建设的一个重要成果。通识类课程建设的理念,拓宽了传统的"公共课"的课程设置思维,体现了如下特点:一是本着"厚基础、宽口径"的原则,增加了通识类课程门类,加大了该类课程在整个课程体系中的权重。通识类课程门数由原来的三门公共课增加到了七门,并且增设了人文、教育等课程;二是突出教师教育的

特色。教师教育也是西北师大的办学特色和办学优势,在职中小学教师是西北师大成人学历教育的学生主体,在全国成人学历教育的学生数量中也占有相当大的比重。为了更好地适应成人学习者的要求,引导和帮助他们提升和整合教学经验,我们增加了"心理学的理论与实践"、"教育学的理论和实践"、"现代教育技术"等教育类课程;三是进一步更新了课程内容。各门课程的编写均力图反映学科发展和教育实践发展的前沿知识,体现时代性要求;四是努力体现成人学习者的学习特点和学习要求,增强适应性。成人学习者大多是业余学习,具有较强的自学能力和理解能力,自学是其主要的学习方式。因此,本教材在编写中突出了重点、难点,增加了自学指导内容,设计了多种练习题,供学生自学之用;五是突出了实践能力和创新能力的培养。教材编写努力体现理论结合实际的原则,在每门课程的编写中都加大了实践能力和创新能力培养的力度,还根据学员的要求,增加了如论文撰写、课件制作指导等课程。相信本系列教材的出版,将对促进成人学历教育的教学改革,全面提高成人学历教育的教学质量起到积极的推动作用。

西北师大是一所百年老校,其成人学历继续教育有着悠久的历史。早在1941年4月,当时的国民政府教育部就在学校设立了"国立西北师院附设中心国民学校教员函授辅导区",开始进行成人学历教育。中华人民共和国建立以后,分别于1956年和1958年经教育部批准,设立了西北师院函授部和业余大学。改革开放以来,西北师大的成人学历教育进入了一个新的发展时期,办学规模有了很大的扩展,办学层次和办学形式也日益多样,管理水平不断提高,人才培养的质量显著提高,特别是近几年以来,学校高度重视继续教育事业的发展,制定和实施了"五年教改工程",继续教育进一步走上了规范化、科学化发展的道路。本系列教材就是五年教改工程的成果之一。它的出版,不仅会进一步促进西北师大继续教育事业的发展,而且也会对其他院校继续教育的改革与发展发挥借鉴作用。

本系列教材是集体智慧的成果。参加本系列教材编写的作者,都是 西北师大相关领域的资深教师,对继续教育有着丰富的经验。一些教材 已经进行了试用和修改,反映了学科和教育研究的新进展。兰州大学出

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版社的领导和本系列教材的责任编辑,为本教材的出版也付出了辛勤的劳动。在本书出版之际,我代表本教材编委会特向作者和兰州大学出版社的领导、责编表示感谢,也向所有关心和支持本教材编写、出版的领导和同志们表示感谢。

西北师范大学副校长 杨新科教授 2006年1月

前言

人类进入第二个千禧年之后,中国对世界开放并融入国际社会的步伐明显加快。作为国际通用语的英语在这一进程中的作用也日益彰显。掌握外国语,特别是英语,已经成为我国国民需要具备的一种基本素质。从某种程度上说,全民学英语的时代已经到来。

经过将近两年的准备,这本专门为成人学生编写的英语教材终于 付梓出版了。就在这本教材即将面世时,我们的感情是复杂的。一方面, 我们能为成人英语学习者尽自己绵薄之力而感到喜悦;另一方面,我们 也期盼我们的劳动成果能够得到成人学习者的认可和接受。

这本教材采用主题单元的设计模式,将话题-功能-词汇通过主题整合在同一个单元里,这样学习者可以相对集中地在同一个单元里掌握与该主题相关的语言功能和词汇用语。这种编排特点是专门为成人英语学习者量身定做的,因为成人学习者已经积累了较丰富的人生经验与社会知识,通过他们熟悉的话题,有效利用他们已经建立的知识网络,来导入语言功能和词汇用语的学习,可以使他们在语言交际中言之有物。同时,在单元主题的设计上,我们从他们日常生活中最熟悉的衣、食、住、行开始,逐渐过渡到音乐、体育、娱乐等日常话题,最后是科技、教育、环保、哲学等社会责任相关的话题。这些与成人生活密切相关的话题,可以成为成人学习语言结构、功能和语汇的突破口,使得他们在用外语交际时有话可说,说得流畅,说得地道。学员们在使用这部教材时,也应该积极挖掘自己丰富的知识资源,籍此来辅助自己的外语学习。

本教材既是团队精神的产物,也是个人智慧的体现,其编写过程体现了个人和团队相结合的工作方式。本书内容和编排方式由武和平具

体策划设计,由各位编者编写完成的。其中,曹依民负责编写1单元~5单元,马戎负责编写6单元~10单元,李红霞负责编写11单元~15单元,武和平负责编写第16单元。同时,曹依民负责全书的课文注释、单词释义以及格言翻译,马戎负责编写语法解释和语法练习,李红霞负责练习编写,武和平负责对话编写和选编课文。全书完成后,由武和平、曹依民统稿。

本书在编写过程中,得到西北师大继续教育学院李元旦院长和兰州大学出版社陈红升和责任编辑等同志的鼓励、支持和帮助。他们对本书的编写和校对付出了了艰辛的劳动,我们再次表示衷心的感谢。

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Unit 1 Friendship

Unit Objectives (单元目标)

在本单元,你将学会以下几个方面的内容:

语法目标:常用英语时态

词汇目标:友情与朋友相关词汇

功能目标:介绍与寒暄用语

Conversation (会话)

(William Holland and Ted Harrison are two new American teachers invited to teach at the same Chinese college. They met on the campus where they were going to work. Let's see how they started their first conversation.)

001

Ted: Great crowd, isn' t it?

William: It certainly is. I never thought there would be so many students.

Ted: Same here. By the way, my name is Ted Harrison.

William: Glad to meet you, Mr. Harrison. I'm William Holland.

Ted: I beg your pardon. I didn't quite catch your first name, Mr. Holland.

William: William, but please call me Bill.

Ted: You must be the new teacher from America.

William: That's right. And you must be the other American teacher I'm going to work with. I'd love to know something about your teaching experience here.

Ted: I would enjoy sharing with you. Shall we meet this evening if you are free? After all, we are the only two "Laowai" in this college.

William: That's fine with me. Come over any time. I'm your new neighbor.

Ted: Be seeing you then.

Look at these patterns:

Greeting and Introducing

Extending Greetings

Responses

Good morning/afternoon/evening!

Good morning/afternoon/evening!

Hello!/Hi!

Hello!/Hi!

How do you do?

How do you do?

How are you?

Fine, thank you/thanks. And you?

How have you been? How are you doing? Quite well, thanks. Just so—so.

How's it going?

Not bad.

Tiow 5 it going.

Wonderful.

What's new/up?

Things couldn't be better.

Nothing much. What's up with you?

Making Introductions

Please allow me to introduce myself. I'm...

My name is...

I'm...

May I have the pleasure to introduce...to you?

Allow me to introduce...to you.

I'd like to introduce...

I'd like to meet...

This is...

☐ Responding to introductions

Nice to meet you.

I'm glad to meet you.

I'm pleased to meet you.

I'm happy to meet you.

I've heard so much about you.

The Color of Friendship

Just remember the time when you were a kid. You would desperately try to complete your homework so that your mom would allow you to play basketball with your neighbor. At that point of time our friends were basically our playmates. And as we stepped into adolescence our childhood playmates had to make way for our new pals. With them, we would share anything under the sun and the topic of discussion would range from the annoying meal you had in the afternoon to the handsome new guy who had recently taken admission in school.

However, the serene land of friendship is often invaded by a green eyed monster and is better known by the name "jealousy". And it affects different individuals in different manner. Some would get jealous about a new career opportunity that has come in way of his classmate, or it could be a more simple matter like winning female attention at a dance party.

Surprisingly, friendship acquires a new dimension when it blossoms between two young people of opposite genders. It is a friendship with a fragrance of mutual liking and admiration and sometimes is a gateway to a romantic relationship. Though there is a thin line of demarcation between friendship and love, we can not deny that the foundation of a romantic relationship is mutual understanding and rapport. It is at this point of time, our soul mates occupy the place of our friends.

A good number of well known-novels highlight friends as messenger of god. And any time a friend is unable to do a favor to us we tend to describe them as "selfish". But we have to realize that a friend is a human being and just like other human beings he too has his own limitations.

In the long journey of life we meet new people, befriend them, and with the passage of time, they are left behind and are replaced by new ones. But only a few of them are left with us when we are on the verge of

retirement. Our friends become our trusted companions. And it is at this time our friendships are festooned with the most essential component of it. It is faith. A child would trust anyone who comes in his life and his trust is shadowed by doubts as he becomes older but interestingly he regains the same at his old age. According to the psychologists, this happens due to the fact that during old age, just as a person becomes physically dependent upon others, he becomes emotionally dependent too. But, at the same time, it is quite true that a friendship is complete when you become emotionally dependent upon your friend.

We often tend to forget, that just like any relationship, friendship needs to be nurtured with care. When was the last time you entertained your friend with a surprise gift? How often do we send friendship e-cards to our pals? It is important to express to our friends that we care for them.

To conclude, when any relationship reaches a certain level of understanding, rapport and admiration, we term it as friendship. And it can blossom between a father and son, mother and daughter, grandparents and grandchildren or between two complete strangers. And it is the foundation of all existing relationship on the earth. Our friends make our life beautiful; they make us feel important, help us to understand that we are a part of them and ultimately make our life fulfilling enough.

Vocabulary(词汇)

desperate ['despərit] adj.不顾一切的, 拚死的, 绝望的 playmate ['pleimeit] n.玩伴,游伴 adolescence [ˌædəu'lesəns] n.青春期(13-15岁间的发育期) pal [pæl] n.(口)好朋友,伙伴 serene [si'ri:n] adj.平静的 invade [in'veid] vt.侵略,侵袭 individual [ˌindi'vidjuəl] n.个体,个人,个别的 adj.单独的,个人的

opportunity [,ɔpə't ju:niti] n.机会,时机 acquire [ə'kwaiə] vt.获得,学到 dimension [di'menʃən] n.尺度,纬,度,元,层面 blossom ['blɔsɔm] n.花(结果实者),兴旺期 vi.开花,兴旺,发展

gender ['dʒendə] n.性,性别
fragrance ['freigrəns] n.芬芳,香气,香味
mutual ['mjuːtjuəl] adj.相互的,共有的
demarcation [ˌdiːmuː'keiʃən] n.划分
rapport [ræ'pɔːt] n.和谐,亲善
highlight ['hailait] n.精彩场面,最显著部分
vt.使显著,突出

messenger ['mesind3ə] n.信使,使者 limitation [,limi'teifən] n.限制,局限性 replace [ri'pleis] vt.取代,替换,放回原处 verge [vəːdʒ] n.边缘 retirement [ri'taiəmənt] n.退休,休息,引退,撤退 companion [kəm'pænjən] n.同伴,共事者 festoon [fes'tu:n] vt.结彩,使成为华彩形 psychologist [sai'kɔlədʒist] n.心理学家(者) nurture ['nəːtʃə] vt.养育,给与营养物,教养 entertain [,entə'tein] v.娱乐,招待,接受,款待 e-card ['ix'koxd] n.电子贺卡 ultimate ['Altimit] adj.最后的,最终的 fulfill [ful'fil] vt.旅行,实现,完成(计划等) step into 进入,轻易地得到,开始做,从事 make way for 为……让路,让位,前进 anything/everything under the sun 一切,任何事情 range from...to 范围包括从……到…… a green eyed monster 嫉妒的魔鬼(green 本身具有嫉妒之意)

come in way of 让某人得到 do a favor to 帮助某人 tend to 倾向于做某事 care for 关心,在乎 term...as 把……称作……

Notes to the text

1. And as we stepped into adolescence our childhood playmates had to make way for our new pals. 步入青春期,我们儿时的玩伴就换成了新朋友。

have to 在此表示客观情况,并非"不得不"。 make way for 本意为"让位于","给……让路"。

- 2. However the serene land of friendship is often invaded by a green eyed monster and is better known by the name "jealousy". 然而,友谊的平静乐园时常受到绿眼睛怪物的侵扰,怪物即人们熟知的"嫉妒"。句中 is 的主语是 a green eyed monster。
- 3. Though there is a thin line of demarcation between friendship and love, we can not deny that the foundation of a romantic relationship is mutual understanding and rapport. 尽管友谊与爱情之间存在细微的差别,但不可否认,浪漫的恋爱关系基础是相互了解与喜欢。

though 的意义包含"虽然……但是……",因此后面避免用到 but, 初学时容易犯这样的错误。

4. And it is at this time our friendships are festooned with the most essential component of it. It is faith. 正是此时,友谊因与最核心的成分——信任——相结合而精彩。

本句为强调句,结构是"It is/was ... that/who",句中 that 省略。该结构可强调除谓语以外的任何句子成分。谓语动词需要助动词"do"来强调。如:He did finish the book in one week! 他真的一周看完了那本书!

5. We often tend to forget, that just like any relationship, friendship needs to be nurtured with care. 我们通常会忘记这一点:友谊与其他关

系一样,需要精心呵护。

句中的 that 引导的是动词 forget 的宾语从句,从句中插入了状语 just like any relationship,阅读时 that 与 just 之间应停顿。

6. Our friends make our life beautiful; they make us feel important, help us to understand that we are a part of them and ultimately makes our life fulfilling enough.朋友让我们的生活很美丽; 让我们感到自己很重要,帮助我们认识到我们是他们的一部分。这样,我们的生活就会非常充实。

在本句重复出现,仔细观察就能发现它常见的用法: make+宾语+补足语。补足语可以是形容词如 beautiful, fulfilling, 也可以是不定式feel important,还可以是其它,如:Their performance makes us satisfied. 他们的表现让我们很满意。The drink makes him on the wing. 喝了点酒,他感到飘飘然。

Related Words(相关词汇)

Words about friends and friendship (注:见下页)

Grammar(语法)

Grammar Notes

常用动词时态

英语共有十六种时态,较常用的有以下几种:

一、一般现在时

1.表示经常或习惯发生的动作和存在的状态。常用的时间状语有: often, usually, always, sometimes, once (twice....), every day 等。

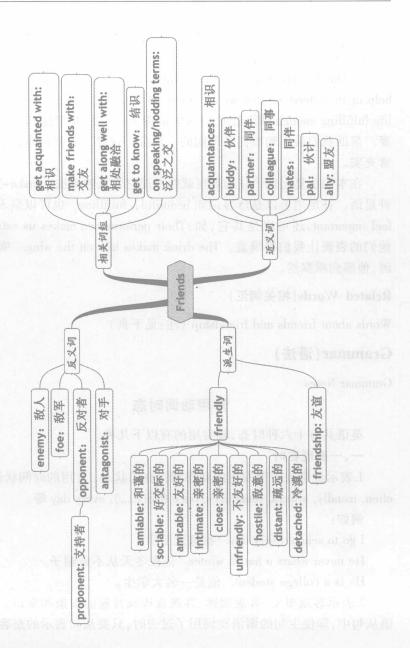
例如:

I go to school every day. 我每天上学。

He never wears a hat in winter. 他在冬天从不戴帽子。

He is a college student. 他是一名大学生。

2.表示客观事实、客观规律、客观真理或普遍的现象和常识。在宾语从句中,即使主句的谓语动词用了过去时,只要从句表示的是客观真



理,从句的谓语动词也要用一般现在时。

例如:

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The earth moves round the sun. 地球绕太阳旋转。

Our teacher said that time waits for no man. 老师说岁月不待人。

二、一般过去时。

一般过去时表示过去某一时刻或经常发生的动作和存在的状态, 句中通常有表示过去某一时刻的状语:yesterday, the day before yesterday, ago, last..., in 1996, during the night, in ancient times 等。

例如:

Tom suddenly fell ill yesterday. 汤姆昨天突然病了。

They worked late till deep night last year. 他们去年常工作到深夜。

She was a Chinese teacher three years ago. 三年前她是一名汉语教师。

三、一般将来时

1.一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,如 tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, in a few days 等。

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例如:

He'll come next week. 他下星期来。

We will be there this afternoon. 我们今天下午去那里。

2.在表示时间和条件的状语从句中,用一般现在时代替一般将来时。这些表示时间的连词有 when, as soon as 等,表示条件的连词有 if, as long as 等。

例如:

When I have time, I'll go. 我有时间就去。

I'll ask him as soon as he comes. 他一来我就问他。

He will help if you ask him. 如果你提出请求,他就会帮你的。

3.一些表示方向及变化的瞬间动词可用进行时表示将要发生的动作。这些词有:come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin 等。

例如:

We are leaving for California the day after tomorrow.

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