



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

◆ 总主编 何莲珍

新编实用英语

第2册

读写教程

本册主编 蒋景阳

副主编 丁展平



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浙江省重点建设教材

新编实用英语——读写教程

(第2册)

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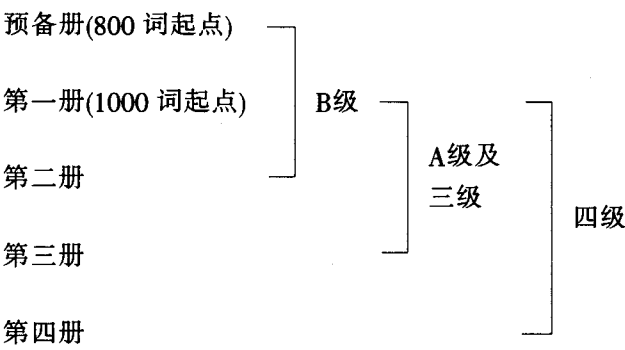
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2. 词汇符号说明

- 标 * 的为 B 级要求词汇
- 标 * 的为 A 级及三级要求词汇
- 标 ◆ 的为四级要求词汇
- 未标的为四级以上词汇

前言

《新编实用英语》是按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。

根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和高职高专院校学生的特点,在教材编写过程中遵循四条原则:

- 1) 以学生为中心;
- 2) 重视语言基本功的训练;
- 3) 根据“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,注重语言应用能力的培养;
- 4) 寓文化素质教育于语言教学之中,寓语言教学于信息交流之中。

该教材共有5册,含预备级1册和1—4级共4册。各册教材分别由《读写教程》学生用书、教师用书和《听说教程》学生用书及教师用书组成,侧重点有所不同。

《读写教程》各册每个单元除了共有的导入(Warm-up)、以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-centered Activities)、趣味英语(Reading for Fun)以外,预备册增加了应用文写作技巧讲解及练习(Practical Writing),第1—2册增加了语法讲解及练习(Grammar Focus),第3—4册增加了阅读技巧讲解及练习(Reading Skills)。

《听说教程》各册每个单元共有三个以听力为中心的语言活动和快乐一刻(Happy Minute)。每个语言活动包括导入(Warm-up)及形式多样的听力训练。此外,在预备册和第1—2册还增加了听力技巧讲解及练习(Listening Skills)。

《新编实用英语》的每一个单元围绕一个主题展开听、说、读、写、译等活动,旨在培养学生的语言综合能力。因为语言技能的发展是相辅相成、不可分割的,在实际语言环境中也要求语言技能的综合应用。本教材所选用的材料语言规范,具有趣味性、可思性、时代性,并尽量贴近学生生活。此外,本教材在选材时注意包括各英语国家的材料,尤其是英美英语的比例,并注意文章的题材与体裁。练习形式的多样性有助于加强应用能力的训练与培养。语法、阅读技巧、听

力技巧的讲解具有系统性、完整性,并尽量考虑与所在单元内容的结合。

这套系列教材的编写得到了浙江省高等教育学会大学外语专业委员会高职高专分会、浙江省各高等院校,尤其是高职高专院校的大力支持,是“浙江省高等教育教学改革与质量提高工程”的一个重要组成部分,也是浙江省广大英语教师长期以来在语言教学、语言学习方面进行理论研究和实践的产物。在此,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。

本教材由浙江省高职高专英语教材编写委员会组织编写,何莲珍任总主编。本册主编蒋景阳,副主编丁展平。参加本册编写的有(按字母顺序):丁展平、方富民、何君、蒋景阳、邱雅敏、盛湘君、司爱侠以及美籍专家 Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士。

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National Geographic

New Headway English Course

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实用英汉词典

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朗文英汉双解活用词典

朗文当代高级英语辞典

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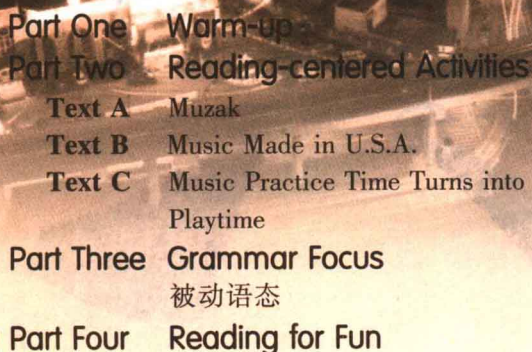
New Words

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Music

—Albert Einstein

—Friedrich Nietzsche

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Part One Warm-up

1. What Do You Know about Musical Instruments?

Directions: The following are the pictures of some musical instruments. Choose the right name from the list below and write it in the appropriate blank.

A) _____



B) _____



C) _____



D) _____



E) _____



F) _____



G) _____



H) _____



I) _____



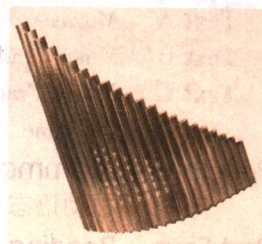
J) _____



K) _____



L) _____



The following are the names:

electronic organ(电子琴), violin, flute, saxophone, electronic guitar, drum, music stand, tuba(大号), zither(古筝), accordion(手风琴), panpipe(排箫), Chinese fiddle(二胡)

2. Contest—See Who Can Name the Most

*Directions: Work in groups to come up with names of the following two categories.
Give as many names as you can.*

- 1) different kinds of music
- 2) well-known composers

3. Introducing Your Favorite English Song

Directions: Introduce to the class your favorite English song and your introduction should include the following items: song's name, singer's name, the general idea of the song and why you love this song. You may also sing the song to the class.

Part Two Reading-centered Activities

Text A

I. Pre-reading

Directions: Work in groups and discuss the following questions.

- 1) Where can you mostly likely hear background music? How do you feel about background music?
- 2) When you study, do you often listen to music, and does music affect your study?

II. Passage Reading

Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear? Music is playing in the background. It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

- II) It's important to understand other people from different backgrounds.

***elevator** /'eliveɪtə/ *n.* a machine that takes people and goods from one level to another in a building; lift 电梯

e.g. We'll have to take the elevator.

***extra** /'ekstrə/ *adj.* more of something, in addition to the usual or standard amount or number 额外的, 不包括在价目内的

e.g. I) Allow extra time for your journey.

- II) Drivers are advised to take extra care.

***grocery** /'grəʊsəri/ *n.* food and other goods that are sold by a grocer or a supermarket 食品, 杂货

e.g. I) I reached the road, picked up my groceries, and left her in peace.

- II) It seems as though every day a new kind of cereal appears on the grocery shelves.

***lately** /'leɪtli/ *adv.* recently 近来, 最近

e.g. I) What have you been doing lately?

- II) Lately, I've had trouble sleeping.

***lively** /'laɪvli/ *adj.*

- 1) full of life and spirit 活泼的, 活跃的

e.g. I) She is as lively as a kitten.

- II) He has a lively imagination.

- 2) lifelike; realistic 栩栩如生的, 真实的

e.g. The book offers a lively account of her travels.

***lonely** /'ləʊnli/ *adj.*

- 1) without companion; sad 孤独的, 寂寞的

e.g. I) Our neighbor George is a very lonely man.

- II) Don't you get lonely being on your own all day?

- 2) not often visited; far from inhabited places or towns 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的

e.g. I) She left me at a lonely crossroads.

- II) The car broke down on a lonely country road.

***musician** /'mju:zɪfən/ *n.* someone who plays a musical instrument, especially very well or as a job 音乐家

e.g. I) Ellen is one of our most talented young musicians.

- II) The group is made up of local musicians who have been performing together for several years.

***pause** /pɔ:z/

n. a short time during which someone stops speaking or doing something before starting again 暂停, 中止, 停顿

e.g. I) After a long pause, she went on.

- II) There was a pause while Alice changed the tape.

v. stop speaking or doing something for a short time before starting again 暂停, 中止, 停顿

e.g. I) She paused for a moment.

- II) Joe paused to consider his answer.

***percent** /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分比, 百分数

e.g. I) I agree with you a hundred percent.

- II) Our "Gold" credit card only charges 8.5 percent interest.

***prove** /pru:v/ *v.* (proved, proved/proven) show that something is true by providing facts, information, etc. 证明, 证实, 检验

e.g. I) You're wrong, and I can prove it.

- II) The design proved to be a success.

***shopper** /'ʃɒpə/ *n.* someone who buys things in shops 购物者

e.g. I) The streets were crowded with shoppers.

- II) Many firms encouraged shoppers to buy more by giving them special offers.

***songwriter** /'sɒŋraɪtə/ *n.* 歌曲作家, 歌曲作者

e.g. I) Most of Elton John's early hits(畅销金曲) were written by songwriter Bernie Taupin.

- II) There were always guests, friends of hers she wanted to introduce to the young and famous songwriter.

***supermarket** /'sju:pə:mɑ:kit/ *n.* a very large shop that sells food, drinks, and things that people need regularly in their homes 超级市场

e.g. I) There are plans to open a new supermarket next year.

- II) Some quality-graded lamb can be purchased in the supermarket.

Phrases & Expressions

all the time also the whole time, continuously or very often 一直, 始终

e.g. I) She kept crying all the time.

II) I keep practising and I'm improving all the time.

be similar to almost the same 相似

e.g. I) Her ideas are quite similar to mine.

II) Your views on education are similar to mine.

enjoy doing get pleasure from doing something 喜欢做(某事)

e.g. I) He doesn't enjoy going to school.

II) Young children enjoy helping around the house.

one way or another used to say that someone does or will do something somehow, although you are not sure how 用种种方法, 不管怎样, 无论如何

e.g. I) One way or another he always seems to win.

II) We'll find the money, one way or another.

react to respond; behave differently, be changed, as the result of being acted upon 反应, 因受到影响而改变行动

e.g. I) How did Wilson react to your idea?

II) You have to react quickly to circumstances.

stop doing if you stop doing something, you do not continue to do it 中断, 停下来

e.g. I) It stopped raining.

II) I stopped digging and looked at him.

used to do if something used to happen, it happened regularly or all the time in the past, but does not happen now 过去经常做

e.g. I) We're eating out more often than we used to.

II) I don't smoke these days, but I used to.

Notes

1. one-third 的意思是三分之一。分数表示法的构成: 基数词代表分子, 序数词代表分母。分子大于1时, 分子的基数词用单数, 分母的序数词用复数。例如: $1/3$ one-third; $3\frac{3}{7}$ three and three-sevenths。
2. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and then between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. 句首 it 指的是 Muzak。这句话的意思是: 早上10点到11点, 以及下午3点到4点的背景音乐会更轻快些, 因为那时人们比较疲倦。
3. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. 这句话中, it 为形式主语, 真正的主语是以 that 引导的主语从句。而在以 that 引导的主语从句中又包含了一个以 what 引导的宾语从句。联系上下文, 整句话的意思是: 事实证明背景音乐的初衷已经实现。即前句所提及的: 音乐创作的目的是为了人们不感到孤单。

- 3) He looks for the _____, the lost and the unloved.
- 4) They told me everything there was to know about the child's family _____.
- 5) He _____ for breath, then continued up the hill.
- 6) What have you been doing _____?
- 7) Do you want to earn some _____ money?
- 8) She had a sweet, _____ personality.

2. Directions: Translate the following Chinese expressions into English.

- 1) 中间短暂停顿 _____
- 2) 并不完全一样 _____
- 3) 三分之一的人 _____
- 4) 额外的能量 _____
- 5) 超市购物者 _____
- 6) 一直听同一首歌 _____
- 7) 400 万美元之多 _____
- 8) 在公共场合 _____

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the expressions in brackets.

- 1) 你能证明自己与此无关么? (prove)
- 2) 他停了会儿清了清嗓子。(pause to)
- 3) 小时候我们家住在农村。(used to)
- 4) 这是一个完美的假期,我们每一分钟都很快乐。(enjoy)
- 5) 这两辆小汽车的尺寸和设计都很相似。(be similar to)
- 6) 不管怎么样他都会赢。(one way or another)
- 7) 他们对这则消息反应很激烈。(react to)
- 8) 最近父亲的身体一直不好。(lately)

Text B

Music Made in U.S.A.

James Fenimore Cooper, an early American writer, once said, "The Americans are almost ignorant of the art of music." If that was once true, you would never know it today. Most Americans—even those without a musical bone in their bodies¹—have a favorite style of music. Many people enjoy classical and folk