

浙江省重点建设教材

◆ 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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(第2册)

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## 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)、以阅读为中心的言语活动(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言语活动和快乐一刻(Happy Minute)。每个言语活动包括导入(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

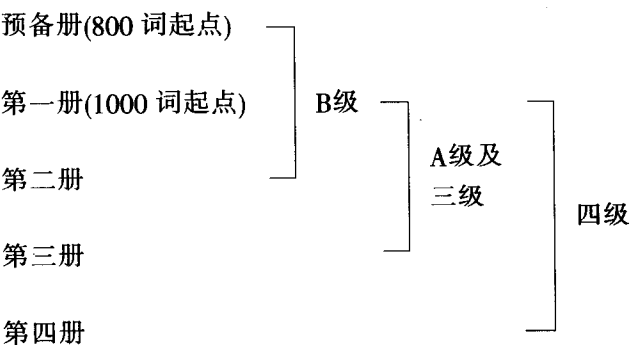
力技巧的讲解具有系统性、完整性,并尽量考虑与所在单元内容的结合。

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。

# 编写说明

## 1. 教材教学起点及教学目标框图



## 2. 词汇符号说明

- 标 \* 的为 B 级要求词汇
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- 未标的为四级以上词汇

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*English Language Learning*

*English World*

*Eureka*

*Fifty Stories Retold*

*Focus*

*Impact*

*Improve Your Essays*

*Insights for Today*

*Integrated English*

*Journalistic Reading for English Language Practice*

*Likes and Dislikes*

*National Geographic*

*New Headway English Course*

*Oxford English*

*Pep Up Your English*

*Practice Tests for FCE*

*Reader's Digest*

*Reading Faster and Understanding More*

*Reading Relationship*

*Reasoning and Writing Well*

*Strategies for College Writing*

*The Daily Telegraph*

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*Time*

*Time Europe*

*Thresholds in Reading*

*Topics in English*

*Trump Card*

*Writing, Invention Form and Styles*

*Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*

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实用英汉词典

世纪版新英汉词典

朗文英汉双解活用词典

朗文当代高级英语辞典

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# Unit 1

## Music

If I were not a physicist, I would probably be a musician. I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music. I see my life in terms of music.

—Albert Einstein

Without music life would be a mistake.

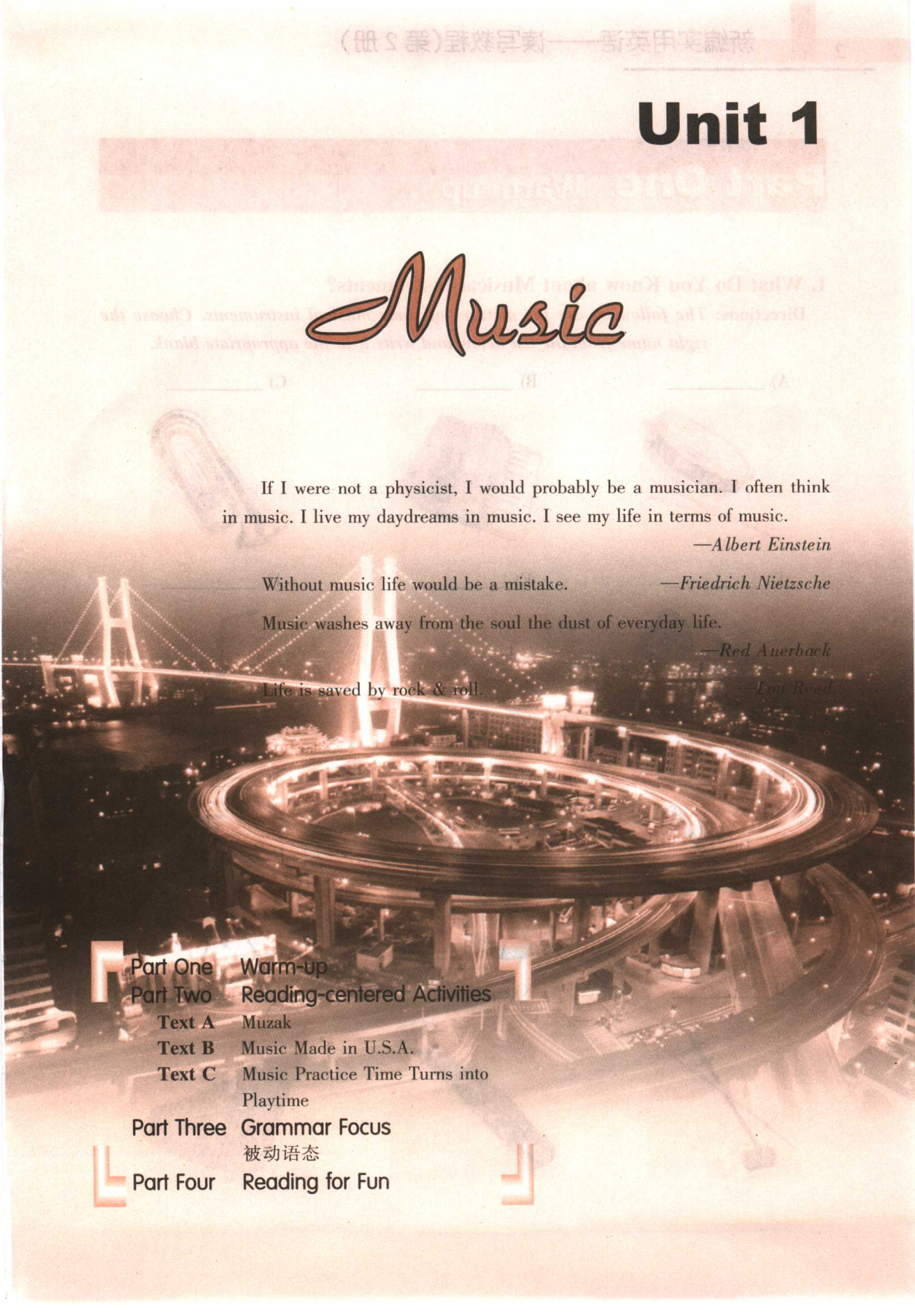
—Friedrich Nietzsche

Music washes away from the soul the dust of everyday life.

—Red Auerback

Life is saved by rock & roll.

—Lou Reed

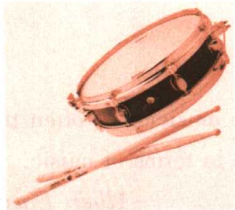
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# Part One Warm-up

## 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) \_\_\_\_\_



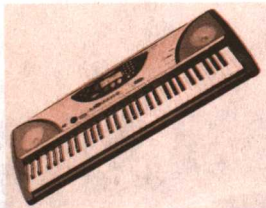
B) \_\_\_\_\_



C) \_\_\_\_\_



D) \_\_\_\_\_



E) \_\_\_\_\_



F) \_\_\_\_\_



G) \_\_\_\_\_



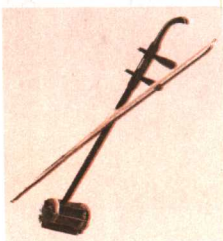
H) \_\_\_\_\_



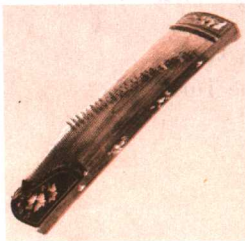
I) \_\_\_\_\_



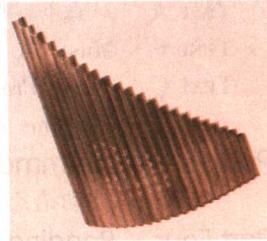
J) \_\_\_\_\_



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

- 1 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.

2 Quiet background music used to be called “elevator music” because we often hear it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name: “Muzak.” A company in Seattle makes Muzak for 150,000 locations in 14 different countries. About one-third<sup>1</sup> of the people in America listen to Muzak every day. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. 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.<sup>2</sup> The music gives them extra energy. 10

3 If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? They get as much as \$4 million a year if their songs are used! 15

4 Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do.<sup>3</sup> Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sounds of Muzak in the background. Factory workers produce 13 percent more, and supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries when they hear Muzak. 20

5 Some people don't like Muzak. They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time, and they can't stop singing those songs all day. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak! 30

(369 words)

### Proper Names

**Muzak** /'mju:zæk/ (酒吧、饭店等)录音助兴音乐, 录音配乐

**Seattle** /sɪ'ætl/ (地名)西雅图(美国华盛顿州西部港市)

### New Words

\***airport** /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* 〈主美〉小型民用机场, 私人飞机降落场

*e.g.* I) The plane landed at Heathrow Airport.

II) Her family went to see her off at the airport.

\***background** /'bækgraʊnd/ *n.* someone's family, education, previous work, etc. 背景

*e.g.* I) Steve has a background in computer engineering.

- 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** /'sɒŋ,raɪtə/ *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:  $\frac{1}{3}$  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。