

● 高等院校英语专业精品系列教材

Expressing English Teacher's Book

表达英语 综合教程 教师用书 1&2

○总 主 编 王立非 郑玉琪
○主 编 陈新仁 王 波 (第一册)
刘慧君 罗志强 (第二册)

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前言

本书是与《表达英语综合教程》(以下简称《教程》)1—4册相配套的教师用书,主要供教师备课和授课时参考使用。全书共分为两册,第1册与《教程》第1—2册配合使用,第2册与《教程》第3—4册配合使用,分别提供每单元 Text A 中的以读促思 (Read to Think)、以读促说 (Read to Speak)、以读促写 (Read to Write)、以读促译 (Read to Translate)、语言研习 (Language Studies) 五个部分的答案和 Text B 中的细读 (Reading for Details)、略读 (Reading for Main Ideas) 两个部分的答案,以及两套模拟测试题的参考答案。

《表达英语综合教程》共4册,供高等院校英语专业本科1—2年级基础阶段使用。具体使用建议如下:每学期使用1册,每册共分12个单元,每单元教学时间为6课时,也可根据各院校教学计划而定。每个单元围绕一个主题,包含两篇课文(主、副课文各一篇)。每6个单元结束后设计1套复习测试题,检查和巩固学生的英语水平。每单元具体由以下9个部分组成:

经典名句 (Proverbs and Sayings)

每单元精选一句语言精练、思想内容深刻并且与该单元内容有一定联系的经典名句,如谚语、歇后语、名言等,要求学生课前熟记或背诵,培养学生的世界观和道德情操,使学生尽快进入该单元的学习状态。

课前准备 (Pre-reading Activities)

围绕本单元的主题和课文内容开展相关的课堂导入活动,要求学生查找资料,就课文将要涉及的内容了解相关背景信息,开展交流和讨论。

主课文 (Text A)

主课文 Text A 用于课堂精讲,一般2课时完成;副课文 Text B 可以在课堂讲解,也可以作为课后补充阅读材料。

以读促思 (Read to Think)

本部分包含针对主课文内容和结构的两类问题。教师在课堂上可以就课文的内容、结构、语言等组织学生进行讨论,并回答问题,帮助学生加深理解课文。

以读促说 (Read to Speak)

这部分提供与本单元主题相关的口语练习话题。口语练习形式主要包括复述、自由发言、即席讨论、辩论等,教师可以要求学生事先准备,也可以让学生以对子、小组、大组发言等形式练习。

以读促写 (Read to Write)

这部分包括续写、改写、指导性写作、自由写作等形式,主要训练学生运用在本单元所学过的单词、词组、句型等表达类似课文中的思想内容。教师可要求学生当堂写作,也可以作为课后作业布置给学生。

以读促译 (Read to Translate)

本部分包含英译汉和汉译英两部分。英译汉部分由课文中的重点句子组成，主要考察学生对重点和难点的掌握情况；汉译英部分主要训练学生熟练运用课文中的重点词汇、短语、句型进行翻译并适当扩展的能力。

语言研习 (Language Studies)

本部分设计了一系列练习，着重训练语言形式，如与本单元主题相关的词汇、短语、句型结构、篇章等。

副课文 (Text B)

本部分可以在课堂讲解，也可以作为课后补充阅读。课文后设有两种练习：细读 (Reading for Details)、略读 (Reading for Main Ideas)，重点训练学生阅读理解的广度和深度。

本套教材编写队伍强大，包括国内知名的第二语言习得专家和多所知名院校外语专业教师，由国内外资深英语专家审校，并得到江苏省高校外语教学研究会和高等教育出版社的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

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第一册

Unit

1

Get to Know English-speaking Countries

Text A

USA

I. Read to Think

1. Read to understand the contents of the text.

1) Answer the following questions briefly.

- (1) In the past the Chicago politicians were very boastful, and “boastful” has a similar meaning with “windy”, so Chicago got its nickname as the “Windy City”.
- (2) Before the revolution, America was a colony of Britain, but the British government consisted of no US representatives. Therefore, the Americans were not satisfied with that.
- (3) George Washington; Benjamin Franklin.
- (4) There are displays, banners and parades in the streets. There are also some bands playing in the streets. People also playing music in their own houses.
- (5) Other festivals include Thanksgiving Day (the last Thursday in November), Christmas (Dec. 25), Independence Day (July 4), New Year’s Day (Jan. 1).
Most Americans cherish their families. They organize family life as a core of their social activities. They think family gatherings are very important.
- (6) At Halloween, children go from house to house saying “trick or treat”. If the homeowner does not give them chocolate or sweets, they would play practical jokes on the innocent owner.

- (7) Thanksgiving was made famous by the Governor William Bradford who wanted to mark the wonderful harvest that the Pilgrim had produced in 1621. President Abraham Lincoln made the day nationally recognized in 1863.
- (8) Foods for Thanksgiving usually include Marshmallow salad, turkey, pumpkin pie, and even corn candy sweets. During the day, people usually also have turkey-decorated napkins and tablecloth.
- (9) People in England and Northern France used to harvest their crops on October 31, and then they would light fires, sacrifice animals to celebrate the harvest. Another origin says that the dead people were thought to appear from their graves at the night of October 31, and people in the past made fire celebrations to prevent being haunted by ghosts.
- (10) In 1621, Governor William Bradford celebrated the wonderful harvest they had in the new continent. And in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln made the day nationally recognized.
- (11) The author thinks that the American people are kind, easy-going, etc. Open.

2) Judge whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1) T 2) F 3) F 4) T 5) F 6) T 7) T 8) T

2. Read to understand the organization of the text.

- 1) In the first paragraph, the author points out that he will tell us something we readers are not familiar with. This paragraph can surely raise readers' curiosity about the passage.
- 2) The author develops the second paragraph by giving specific examples.
- 3) The paragraph begins with such a sentence because the previous paragraph mainly focuses on American food. This sentence hints that the new paragraph will introduce something new. Paragraph 6 begins with a sentence "This celebration, which takes place on the third Thursday of November, is also linked to crops being harvested." This sentence gives a natural and smooth transition from the previous paragraph to the current one by using the key word "also".
- 4) Paragraph 5 explains Halloween, which originates from harvest. Paragraph 6 reports another harvest-related celebration, Thanksgiving. In order to transit naturally, the author employs the sentence "This celebration, which takes place on the third Thursday of November, is also linked to crops being harvested", which fulfills this function.
- 5) By employing the first-person pronoun, the author tells you something in person. This will enhance the reliability of the statement. By using the second-person pronoun, the author invites the reader's participation.
- 6) The author ends the article by saying "Happy Birthday" to America. To the compiler of the book, the ending seems not so natural. This ending is only one phase of the article, because apart from the birth of America it also introduces American food, festivals, buildings, etc. The author's main purpose in this article is to report an America which might be different in other people's eyes, something you cannot discover from televisions and episodes. Therefore, if I were the author, I would end the passage by saying "On this subject I only have one thing to say ... Experience America in person".

II. Read to Speak

1. Guided Speaking

Sample Speaking

Suzhou is a well-known historical and cultural city in China. It lies in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and on the shores of Lake Taihu in Jiangsu Province. The city, with a history of 2500 years, has remained an important political, economic, and cultural center since the Song Dynasty (960 — 1279), and still holds such prominent position in today's China. The city is renowned for its beautiful well-designed gardens (like Humble Administrator's Garden, Lingering Garden, Lion Grove Garden, The Retreat & Reflection Garden, Master-of-Nets Garden, etc.), pagodas (like Yunyan Pagoda/Huqiu Tower, Beisi Pagoda, Ruiguang Pagoda, Cold Mountain Temple, etc.), stone bridges (like Baodai Bridge; Fengqiao Bridge, Puji Bridge, etc.), and natural sceneries. For this reason, Suzhou, together with Hangzhou (a city in Zhejiang Province) has such a reputation as "the Paradise on Earth".

2. Free Speaking

Sample Speaking

Should we Chinese celebrate Western festivals? Nowadays, with the Western festivals becoming increasingly popular in China, many people raise a question like this. It is understandable that people's opinions vary greatly. As far as I am concerned, it is no problem if people, especially young people, choose to celebrate such Western festivals. But I do not mean here that we should celebrate such festivals blindly and totally ignore our own traditional festivals. In fact, we Chinese people should pay more attention to preserve our own traditions. To preserve our traditional festivals, we should take effective measures. Firstly, the government should issue some laws and regulations to protect our traditions; for example, we should have some holidays to celebrate our traditional festivals. Secondly, the school education should convey the conceptions of traditional culture to children, so that people from childhood can have this thought that the traditional culture is our national pride. Besides, the mass media should also play a part. Newspapers and other media should exert more effort in the dissemination of our traditional festivals. Now the problem is that, motivated by financial interests, many media lay too much stress on foreign festivals, which, to me, is not a positive phenomenon. Most important of all, we individuals should, in our daily life, not confine ourselves to the appreciation of foreign cultures. It is advisable for us to learn more about our own culture and cultivate our interest in it.

III. Read to Write

1. Guided Writing

Sample Writing

Nanjing, the capital city of Jiangsu Province, is situated in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and surrounded by mountains at the skirts. The city, with an area of 6 600 square kilometers, consists of 11 districts and 2 counties. Its national importance lies in its culture and education: Nanjing has a history of more than 3 000 years and many national universities are located there. To the east of the city, about 2-hour's ride by D-trains, lies China's largest metropolis Shanghai, an international economic, political and cultural center. Also, Nanjing serves as a transportation center, from which one can arrive at China's other large cities like Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Hangzhou, etc. Meanwhile, Nanjing has rich resources for tourism. It has such beautiful sceneries as the Ming Mausoleum (明孝陵), the Zhongshan Mausoleum (中山陵), the Linggu Temple (灵谷寺), etc. It is also world renowned for its embroidery Yunjin (云锦). Nanjing has many other scenic spots and cultural heritages. After all, you have to experience them by yourself.

2. Sentence Pattern Modeling

- 1) The windy city was in effect extremely windy although the origins of this nickname are apparently *not* linked to the weather *but* rather to some boastful Chicago politicians from the past. (not ... but ..)
- 2) Times Square was *as* bright *as* I'd expected and *more so*. (as .. as ... and more so)
- 3) ... it *does* play a large role in their society. (Emphatic structure)

3. Free Writing

Sample Writing

China, one of the cradles of the ancient civilization, is perhaps the only country in the world with a continuous history of civilization of thousands of years. To many outsiders, China is mysterious; when you get to know more about it, you may find this mysterious country is also fantastic.

Let's begin with traditional Chinese culture. Whenever mentioning the Chinese culture, we may talk about Confucianism. It is the basic root of Chinese culture, which was initiated by the great thinker, Confucius. As a complicated system, it is impossible to explain it in the limited space. However, people generally agree that the following four concepts embrace its major thought, that is, loyalty, filial piety, benevolence and justice.

Now let's come to the enchanting Chinese food, which is cooked in a totally different way from the Western style. In fact, the Chinese food is not identical in all its places. Roughly speaking, the Chinese food, in terms of cooking styles, can be divided as follows: Sichuan cuisine, Huaiyang (or Su) cuisine, Lu cuisine and Cantonese cuisine.

There are many famous traditional festivals in China, of which the most important is Spring

Festival. Other important festivals are the Duanwu (Dragon Boat) Festival, the Qingming Festival, etc. Different festivals have different meanings to Chinese people and usually many festivals are rooted in the ancient superstitious stories. People do different things on different festivals. Take Spring Festival for example: usually the whole family will have a family get-together. Then in the following days, people will visit their relatives and have dinners together.

IV. Read to Translate

1. Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

- 1) “风城”实际上的确是多风的，尽管这个绰号的起源显然与气候无关，而是与早先芝加哥的政客爱吹牛有关。
- 2) 我们吃了一顿丰富的早餐，对桌上那盘满是熏肉、炒蛋、薄烤饼和糖枫汁的菜非常吃惊。
- 3) 11月第三个星期四所举行的庆典同样与收割庄稼有关。
- 4) 尽管美国近几年遭受了许多非议，但我还是对美国及美国人民有一见如故的感觉，这也可能是因为我与有美国朋友的缘故吧。
- 5) 不要被你心目中的美国印象所欺骗。你应该到美国去，了解美国到底是什么样子。

2. Translate the following sentences into English. Compare your translation with your partner's, discussing the difference between your version and your partner's. Then work out a better one.

- 1) Regional stereotypes have become a part of America since its founding: Westerners are trendy, Midwesterners are dull, Northeasterners are brainy, and Southerners are lazy.
- 2) The river overflowed, which made all the villages submerged.
- 3) All the parents were watching the display of children's work.
- 4) As for my cousin, whether to work in Beijing or Shanghai is a momentous decision.
- 5) Wang Wei gave his life as a sacrifice for his country/Wang Wei sacrificed his life for his country in an accident.
- 6) The case is serious and it will involve your fame.
- 7) Yangzhou and Nanjing will host an exhibition together.
- 8) The curtains have an elaborate pattern of flowers.

V. Language Studies

1. Fill in the blanks with the words and expressions given. Change the form where necessary.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1) original | 2) boasting | 3) scrambled | 4) hordes | 5) celebration |
| 6) independent | 7) draft | 8) innocent | 9) dates back to | 10) decorated |