

新 英 语 教 程

阅 读

教学参考书

第二册

第 三 版

Teacher's Book

NEW ENGLISH COURSE

Third Edition

READING

Book Two

Teacher's Book

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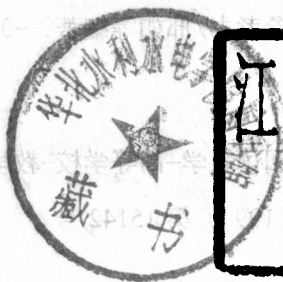
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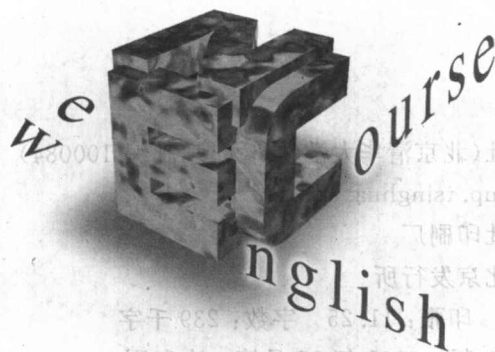
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内 容 提 要

本书为《新英语教程》(第三版)《阅读》第二册的教师参考书,共 10 个单元。每个单元包括教学参考、练习答案和课文的参考译文三部分。教学参考详细介绍每个单元 Part A 的教学目的和教学步骤,并对 Part B 的讲授给出总体建议。练习答案和参考译文供教师在实际讲课中参考使用。

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使用说明

本书是为配合《新英语教程》(New English Course) 阅读(Reading) (第三版)第二册而编写的教师参考书。内容如下:

I. Teaching Reference

A. Teaching Objectives(教学目标): 为各课明确地指出了 Part A 部分的文体、应掌握的词汇、语法重点及相关的阅读技巧。

B. Brief Introductions to the Texts (课文简介): 为 Part A 及 Part B 中所有文章做概括性介绍。

C. Suggested Teaching Procedure (所建议的教学步骤): 为各单元提供可供参考的实施教学的具体步骤。

D. Warm-up Questions (“预热式”提问): 提问以课文外围为中心, 一般不涉及课文中具体内容。

E. Word Study (词汇学习): 它包括每个单元 Part A 中需要熟练掌握的词和词汇, 并附以例句。

F. Main Ideas of Paragraphs (段落大意): 各课自然段概括性的叙述, 不包括该自然段的细节。

G. Summary (概要): 供教师转述时使用。

H. Dictation (听写): 供课堂听写时使用。

II. Key to Exercises (练习答案): 由阅读(Reading)的编写者提供。

III. 参考译文: Part A 和 Part B 中课文的汉语译文。在修订中我们对旧版中漏译、错译和不妥之处都作了改正。

在此向第二版的编者萧家琛、侯成源、李碧嘉, 向先后参加过本书编写工作及关心过本教参并提出过宝贵意见的诸位老师和使用 者表示由衷的感谢。

本书的编者为邢如、杨芳、温少霞和周允程。其中邢如负责 Unit 4 Part A, Part BI; Unit 5 Part BII; Unit 6 Part A, Part BI, II; Unit 8 Part A, Part BI, II。杨芳负责 Unit 4 Part BII; Unit 5 Part A, Part BI, II; Unit 9 Part A, Part BI, II; Unit 10 Part A, Part BI, II。温少霞负责 Unit 2 Part A, Part BI, II; Unit 3 Part A, Part BI, II。周允程负责 Unit 1 Part A, Part BI, II; Unit 7 Part A, Part BI, II。程慕胜教授、刘平梅教授和吕中舌副教授审阅了全部书稿, 在我系任教的美籍教师 Syau-Jyun Liang 参与了除参考译文以外部分的审阅工作, 我们对以上各位表示衷心感谢。

编者
1999 年 6 月
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Unit 1

Teaching Reference

Part A

Speech Communities

Teaching Objectives

☞ A. Understanding Style(s):

- exposition

☞ B. Lexical Items:

deny, rely, exception, be composed of, in time, classify, to...extent, specialize, in no sense, the former, the latter, acceptance, strengthen, means

☞ C. Structural Items:

- Gerund: Line 1
- Partial Negation: Line 37—39

☞ D. Reading Skills:

- Main Ideas of Paragraphs, outlining

Brief Introductions to the Texts

Part A: In this passage, the author talks about speech communities, especially the English speech community, whereby the significance of learning a second language is discussed.

Part BI: In this passage, the author tells us something about names—meanings of names, changes of names, significance of naming, etc.

II: In this passage, the author picks out very interesting points in the language of English to show that language cannot be judged merely according to rules of logic.

Suggested Teaching Procedure

☞ Warm-up Activity

- ★ Ask students to discuss the study of English.
- ★ Summarize the results of students' discussion, then elicit opinions on the topic of speech communities.

☞ Reading for Information

- ★ Ask students to read through the text for the first time and find answers to the questions printed in the margins.
- ★ Discuss these questions with students, if necessary.

☞ Language Learning

- ★ Ask students to underline the difficult language points during reading.
- ★ Ask students to carefully study and discuss the problems in pairs or groups.
- ★ Help students solve the difficult language problems.
- ★ Explain the important language points that are ignored by students.

A. There is (was) no + -ing = It is (was) impossible to do (Line 1)

1) There is no going there in such weather.

2) There is no telling what he'll do.

B. not all/all... not: This introduces partial negation.

1) Not all people in these countries are native English speakers.

2) All people in these countries are not native English speakers.

Both sentences above have the same meaning, but the second pattern has become rare now.

3) All my friends do not smoke.

4) Not all my friends smoke.

☞ Reading Comprehension

- ★ Ask students to do Exercises I—III. Discussion is recommended here.

☞ Reading Skills

- ★ Identify the topic sentences
- ★ Explain to students what a topic sentence means and how to identify topic sentences.
- ★ Work together with students to identify topic sentences in the text.

☞ Homework Assignment

- ★ Ask students to
 - 1) do the rest of the exercises after class
 - 2) preview the two passages in Part B

☞ Check up

- ★ Give students a vocabulary test. This can be done in various ways.
- ★ Ask students to retell Part A.
- ★ Do extensive reading on Part B.

Warm-up Questions

1. What language is used by more people in the world than any other language?
2. What language is used most widely in the world?
3. How many countries do you know that have English as their native language?
Which are they?
4. Why do we learn English as a foreign language?
5. Must the people who speak the same language belong to the same country?

Word Study

1. **exception** *n.* sb or sth that is not included

• You allow no exceptions?

- Everyone who applies for the job must take an examination without exception.

with the exception of : except

- With the exception of Harry, all the students were anxious to go.

• He enjoyed all these novels with the exception of these two.

- I invited everyone with the exception of James.

2. be composed of: be made up of; consist of

- The cake is composed of (consists of) flour, butter, eggs, sugar and water.
- A car is composed of (consists of) different parts.
- The cricket team is composed of ten players.

3. in time: not late; after a while; in the end; in the course of time

- We were in time to catch the train.
- I don't think he will come in time because he has something else to do.
- Fred and Jim didn't like each other at first, but, in time, they became good friends.
- In time, what is unknown will be known.
- You will learn in time how to do the job.
- In time, he will succeed in getting his degree.

4. classify vt. to arrange or place into classes; divide according to class

- Men who work in a library spend a lot of time classifying books.
- Apples should be classified according to size.
- In the post office, mail is classified according to the place where it is to go.

classify sb (sth) into

- We classify the students of the English classes into six grades according to the results of the exam.
- For convenience, these things can be classified into two categories.

5. to ...extent: to ... degree

- We all like this novel to the same extent as you.
- I enjoy watching TV, but not to the extent that she does. She watches TV three hours every evening.
- The reproach is to some extent justified.

6. function: a special duty (of a person) or purpose (of a thing)

- The function of a chairman is to lead and control meetings.
- The brain performs a very important function; it controls the nervous system of the body.
- The function of an adjective is to describe or add to the meaning of a noun.

7. specialize vi. to study in detail; to give special attention

- After he had worked as a doctor general practitioner for some years, he decided to specialize in heart diseases.
- He specializes in biological chemistry as a student at Columbia University.
- He specializes in modern language.

8. in no sense: by no means

- She is fond of playing basketball, but in no sense does she wish to become a professional athlete.
- We would like to have you come with us, but in no sense will we try to persuade you against your will.
- The election was in no sense fair.

9. means: a method or way (of doing)

- The quickest means of travel is by plane.
- All possible means have been tried.

by means of: by using

- Helen could not speak but made her wishes known by means of signs.
- Thoughts are expressed by means of words.

by no means: not at all

- These goods are by no means satisfactory.
- I am by no means pleased with this behavior.

Main Ideas of Paragraphs

- ☞ Par. 1 The English language was originally formed on the basis of the languages of small tribes from northern Europe. And, in time, these tribes were united into the English speech community.
- ☞ Par. 2 A speech community is any group of people who speak the same language no matter where they happen to live.
- ☞ Par. 3 The English speech community includes those who use it as their native language and those who use it as a second language for the purposes of education, commerce and other activities.
- ☞ Par. 4 English serves as an international second language in many areas.
- ☞ Par. 5 Learning a second language extends one's vision and expands the mind.

Summary

English is a useful language. The people who speak English today make up the largest speech community in the world except for the Chinese speech community.

People who belong to the English speech community may be classified into two

groups: those who use it as their native language and those who use it as their second language for the purposes of education, commerce, and other public activities.

Today, English serves as an international second language in several areas. It has been adopted as the language of aviation and air traffic and also as one of the official languages of the United Nations. Besides, English has become the language of most published materials in the world.

Learning English opens up the window to the entire English speech community, thus providing us a means of communication with many nations.

Dictation

We may classify the speakers into two groups: one in which the speakers use English as their native language, the other in which the speakers learn English as a second language for the purposes of education, commerce, and so on.

In the former group we, obviously, include England, Canada, the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. In the latter groups we would include, among many others, India, Denmark, Kenya, Turkey, and the Philippines. Not all these countries use English for the same purpose or to the same extent, but each uses English for important social and commercial activities.

Key to Exercises

Part A

Speech Communities

Questions in the Margin

1. Yes. Because we have to communicate with other people in English—language spoken by a large number of people in the world.

2. Please refer to Lines 3—14 in the text.
3. A speech community is a community in which people share a common language.
4. English community is a community in which people speak English. Some speak English natively, others speak it as a second language.
5. English has been adopted as the language of aviation and air traffic; English has continued as one of the important languages of commerce; English is used in international diplomacy; English is the language of the majority of published materials in the world.
6. Learning a second language extends one's vision and expands the mind.

☞ I.

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. T

☞ II.

England	Denmark
Canada	India
Australia	Kenya
The United States	Turkey
New Zealand	Ethiopia
	The Philippines

☞ III.

Par. 1
Formation of the English
language and English speech
Community

Par. 2
Definition of a speech community

Par. 3
Classification of English
speakers into two groups.
1. English used as the native
language
2. English learned as a second
language

Par. 4
Use of English in many fields in the
world:
1. as the language of aviation
and air traffic
2. as one of the important
languages of commerce
3. in international diplomacy

Par. 5 (Concluding paragraph)
 Learning a second language
extends one's vision and
expands the mind

☞ IV.

1. except for
2. Because they were isolated in their island community
3. England
4. the speakers who use English as their mother tongue
5. because
6. people, speakers
7. it will enable you to see more and know more
8. the history and literature of a second language

☞ V.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. a. late | b. latter | c. latest |
| 2. a. unacceptable | b. acceptance | c. accepted |
| 3. a. strengthened | b. widens | c. sharpens d. blackened |
| 4. a. exception | b. except | c. expect(ed) |

☞ VI.

1. h 2. a 3. j 4. k 5. d 6. b 7. f 8. c 9. g 10. m 11. i

☞ VII.

1. dis- 2. in- 3. un- 4. (1~3)il-, (4~6)ir- 5. im-

☞ VIII.

1. reasoning 当他处于那种心情时, 你对他讲道理也没有用处。
2. knowing/telling 她是一个不可捉摸的人, 谁也不知道她下一步要做什么。
3. denying 不可否认, 近些年的发明和发现对我们的社会已产生很大影响。
4. telling/knowing 谁也不知道会发生什么事情, 你我都是猜测而已。
5. getting 如果想把工作做好, 你就必须亲自动手, 舍此无它。

☞ IX.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) of | (2) language | (3) native | (4) second |
| (5) commercial | (6) activities | (7) where | (8) proportion |

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| (9) as | (10) legally | (11) official | (12) only |
| (13) others | (14) status | (15) former | |

☞ **X.**

1. in a sense
2. to rely (depend) on specialized higher education
3. to come to/to begin to settle (down) in South America
4. to leave one's homeland
5. to walk side by side
6. to serve as a medium

☞ **XI.**

1. The speakers of English and Chinese make up the two largest speech communities in the world, but the latter is much larger than the former as far as the number of speakers is concerned. A speech community is any group of people who speak the same language wherever they happen to live. For convenience, we may classify English speakers into two groups: one group speaks English as its mother tongue, the other uses English as a second language.
2. There is no denying the fact that learning a foreign language can both extend our vision and expand our mind. Thus, the Students' Union of the university decided to organize an 'English Corner' every weekend.

☞ **XII.**

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. e | 4. c | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

☞ **XIII.**

(Omitted.)

Part B

I. What's in a Name?

☞ **I.**

1. Juliet married to the Montague.