

根据教育部最新大纲编写

21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

基础英语教程

(三) 教师用书

南开大学外国语学院英语系教材编写组 编

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21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材

基础英语教程 (三) (教师用书)

Comprehensive English for English Majors Book III

编著 郝蕴志 邱 倩

刘

藏 书 章

审订 郑荣萱

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高校英语专业基础课系列教材编审组名单

总 策 划：严启刚 张 彤

总 主 编：严启刚

编辑委员会：严启刚（南开大学外国语学院英语系教授）

苏立昌（南开大学外国语学院英语系教授）

董秀桦（南开大学出版社副译审）

张 彤（南开大学出版社策划编辑）

王 冰（南开大学出版社策划编辑）

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韦荣臣（教授） 郑荣萱（教授）

前 言

orchid 兰花 15:17d/

我们谨将南开大学英语系集体智慧的结晶——《21 世纪高校英语专业基础课系列教材》奉献给广大的学生，奉献给崭新的 21 世纪。

这套教材是 2000 年教育部批准实施的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》颁布后，国内出版的第一套英语专业基础课系列教材，共计 8 种，分两次出齐，包括：

1. 《英语口语教程》
2. 《英语阅读教程》（一、二）（附参考答案）
3. 《英语听力教程》（一、二）（含学生用书与教师用书）
4. 《英语翻译教程》
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6. 《英语写作教程》
7. 《基础英语教程》（一～四）（含学生用书与教师用书）
8. 《高级英语教程》（一、二）（含学生用书与教师用书）

新世纪的教材应该有新世纪的特点。我们在教材编写中努力做到：全面贯彻新《大纲》，立足培养具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识的复合型英语人才；反映当代科技、文化的最新成就；反映教学内容和课程体系改革的最新成果；在教材内容和体系上有明显特色。

系列教材编写工作难度大，时间紧，要求高。参加编写工作的所有教师兢兢业业，一丝不苟，历冬寒夏暑，始成此书。

我们倾全系之力编写这套教材，因为我们知道：我们正在为新世纪奉献自己的微薄之力。我们倾全系之力编写这套教材，因为我们相信：新世纪需要这样的教材。

这套教材得到了南开大学各级领导，尤其是学校教材建设委员会的关心和支持，并被列为教材重点建设项目；这套教材还得到了南开大学出版社的大力支持和帮助。

我们真诚地感谢所有关心、支持、帮助我们的朋友，我们真诚地欢迎批评和建议。

编者

2001 年 9 月
于南开大学

本书特色

《基础英语教程》第三册是根据教育部最新大纲编写的，教材体现了高校英语专业基础英语教学的改革成果。新大纲规定，英语教学无论在形式和内容上，都应反映时代特色，都应具有创新精神。在形式上，本教材要求任课教师使用交际法授课，将以往精读课的单向交流，即教师的一言堂，改为教师和学生之间的双向交流，尽可能加大学生的参与。本教材注重对学生的综合能力和各种英语技巧的培养，即教师通过听向学生提供阅读课文所需要的信息，学生之间通过讨论理解课文，学生通过写作加深对课文及课文涉及话题的理解。该教学方法的使用改变了以往精读课单纯强调语法结构分析及词汇使用的弊端，使学生在理解课文文字表面意义的基础上，结合自己的背景知识和切身经历，通过与同伴的讨论加深对文章作者的深层含义的理解，使他们的学习从浅层空间发展到深层空间。

在内容上，取消了以往精读教材中的句型替换练习，增加了口语练习和讨论。在每一课的开头是“warming-up”练习，旨在活跃课堂气氛，为学生对下面课文的理解做准备。课文则都是难度适中，未经过改写的文章，以便学生感受到真实的英语，避免他们对现实生活中使用语言的错误推断。名家名篇和能反映当代英语特点的文章同时使用，使学生既能学习和欣赏经典作品中优美严谨的语言，又能从当代作家的作品中感受到英语的时代气息，对英语语言的发展有着充分的认识。课文所涉及的主题涵盖新大纲中所要求的主题，并能反映学生的学习生活和兴趣，以提高他们的参与程度。课后练习的设计也本着实用的原则，除了帮助学生巩固已有的语法及语言知识，还帮助他们熟悉所面临的英语专业四级考试的形式，如听写、完形填空、多项选择等。练习中还加入了适合中国学生学习习惯的内容，如名篇背诵，其目的是提高学生的欣赏水平和英语语感。

该教材适用于英语专业二年级精读课教学。由于编者水平有限，书中如有错误和不当之处，请读者不吝指正。

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Unit 1

Section A Text Study

Text A

Out in Space

Key Points

We all like the sunny day. And we enjoy watching the wonderful scene of the sun rising and setting. Sometimes we wonder at the mysterious tones of twilight, the pink afterglow on the mountains, the purple of the distant hills, the apple-green in the western evening sky and the indigo in the east. Let us follow Sir James Jeans' *Out in Space* to find out the reason of the beauty of the earth that Nature presents us.

Vocabulary

[ˈdræɡ]
drag

v. to pull (something heavy) along with great effort 用力拉拖拽.

color-scheme n.

an arrangement or combination of colors esp. one used in interior decoration

alter

v.

to make or become different, but without changing into something else

startling

adj.

very surprising

hue

n.

a color or shade of a color

[ˈpiːsɪŋ]
piercing

adj.

sharp, strong 锋利的, 尖锐的.

[ˈstiːli]
steely

adj.

like steel; hard, cold, strong, or bright 钢制的似钢的.

[ˈfiəs]
fierce

adj.

violent 残忍的, 凶猛的.

[ˈpiə]
pier

n.

a structure built over water and used as a landing place for ships and boats 码头.

regiment [ˈrɪpɪl]	n.	a large military group, commanded by a colonel
ripple [ˈfɜːmɪdəbəl]	n.	a very small wave or gentle waving movement 微波.
formidable	adj.	difficult to deal with; needing much effort to succeed against 难对付的.
interpose [ˈmɒlɪkjʊːl]	v.	to put between two other things
molecule	n.	the smallest unit into which any substance can be divided without losing its own chemical nature, consisting usually of two or more atoms 分子, 微小颗粒.
prism [ˈprɪzəm]	n.	a transparent three-sided block, usually made of glass, that breaks up white light into different colors 三棱镜.
constituent	n.	any of the parts that make up a whole 成分, 要素.
undeterred	adj.	persevering with something despite setbacks 不可阻止的, 坚定的.
extract [ˈslæntwaɪz]	v.	to pull or take out 拉出, 引出.
slantwise	adj.	at an angle or in a sloping direction 倾斜的, 歪斜的.
	adv.	倾斜地.
fairyland	n.	a beautiful or seemingly enchanted place 仙境, 乐园.
afterglow	n.	light or radiance remaining in the sky after the sun has set 余晖, 晚霞.
indigo	n.	a color between blue and violet in the spectrum 靛蓝色.
half-tone	n.	(the method of printing) a picture made from a black-and-white photograph, with varying shades shown by dots 网目版.
weird [wiəd]	adj.	very strange, unnatural, mysterious, and/or frightening 神秘的, 古怪的, 命运的.

Phrases and Expressions

start with	to (cause to) go into a state of (movement, operation, or activity)
no longer	not any more
be accustomed to	to be in the habit of; be used to
add to	to increase

[ɪmˈpɪŋdʒ] 撞击, 冲击.

impinge on

to have an effect on; influence

a sort of

a faint, unexplained, or unusual kind of

consist of

be composed or made up of

out of

away from

extract from

to pull or take out

full of

containing or having plenty of

break up

break into pieces

divide into

separate into two or more parts or groups

Teaching Notes

Para. 1

☆ *What can you learn about Sir James Jean's style from the way in which he begins his article?*

Sir James Jean comes straight to the point and skillfully draws the readers' attention to the journey to outer space. By using "let us," the writer invites readers to go traveling to explore space with him.

Para. 2

☆ *Which sentence reveals Sir James' appreciation of nature?*

"Nature seems to have lost a large part of her beauty, and all of her softness, in a surprisingly short space of time."

1. The sky rapidly darkens in hue, until finally it assumes blackness like that of midnight, from which the stars shine out.

Very fast the sky turned dark. Its darkness looks like the sky of midnight from which the stars shine out.

2. The explanation is that a very few seconds take us entirely clear off the earth's atmosphere, and not until we have left it behind us do we realize how much its softening effect has added to the pleasure of our lives.

In a very few seconds the rocket takes us away from the earth's atmosphere, and only at this time do we realize the sun's softness has made our life much more enjoyable.

clear off—to leave a place often quickly

e.g. I'm busy; clear off as fast as you can!

“... not until we have left it behind us do we realize ...”: Pay attention to the inverted order in the main clause following the negative expression “not until.”

Para. 3

☆ Which statement leads directly to the thesis of this article?

“Let us pause for a moment to consider the scientific reasons for this.”

— Large waves pay very little attention to the columns—they divide right and left and reunite after passing each column, much as a regiment of soldiers would if a tree stood in their road.

Large waves bypass the columns and continue to move forward just like a large group of soldiers would do if a tree stood in their road.

☆ Why are sea waves mentioned in this paragraph?

Sir James Jean uses the method of analogy to explain a much profound and mysterious natural phenomenon. He uses the movement of sea waves to explain the action of the atmosphere in breaking up sunlight.

☆ What is the analogy between sea waves and light waves according to the author?

The author analogizes sea waves to light waves. Long waves constituting red light are hardly affected by the obstacles in the atmosphere much as the large sea waves are hardly affected by the iron columns; the short waves constituting blue light are scattered in all directions much as the short sea waves are scattered by the iron columns.

Para. 4

Between us on earth and outer space the atmosphere interposes innumerable obstacles in the form of molecules of air, tiny droplets of water, and small particles of dust.

interpose—to put between two other things

e.g. 1) He interposed himself between them to stop them fighting.

2) He interposed himself between her and the top of the stairs.

Para. 5

☆ What does "she" refer to in line 5 of this paragraph?

"She" refers to Nature.

☆ According to the passage, will objects remain the same in your eyes when going through water?

Can you explain the reason?

Objects will not remain the same in our eyes when going through water. See paragraph 5 for the reason.

The mixture of waves which constitutes sunlight has to struggle through the obstacles it meets in the atmosphere, just as the mixture of waves at the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier.

The blend of waves which makes up sunlight has to force its way through the obstacles in the atmosphere, just like the mixture of waves at the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier.

Para. 6

1. After a time a second dust particle again turns it out of its course, and so on, until finally it enters our eyes by a path as zigzag as that of a flash of lightning.

After a time a wave of blue light is turned away from its original moving direction by a second dust particle. And the similar phenomenon happens again and again until the light enters our eyes in a zigzag path much as that of a flash of lightning.

2. But the red waves come straight at us, undeterred by atmospheric obstacles, and enter our eyes directly.

come at sb. or sth.—*phr* v to advance towards in a threatening manner

e.g. She came at me with a knife.

3. ...they are what remains after a good deal of blue has already been filtered out by atmospheric obstacles.

a good deal of—a great deal of

e.g. 1) I don't know a good deal of politics.

2) George spends a great deal of his time watching television.

4. The more obstacles the sunlight meets, the more the blue is extracted from it, and so the redder the sun looks.

The more ..., the more ... or the -er, the -er—used in two halves of a sentence to show that when there is more of the first, there is more of the second too.

e.g. The more Bill worked on the arithmetic problem, the more confused he became.

- ☆ What will the sun look like when seen from other planets where there is no atmosphere?

It looks like a vivid bluish globe of light.

- ☆ How do you understand the word "minute" in the last sentence?

The word "minute /mai'nju:t/" here means very small.

e.g. Her flat was minute.

Para. 8

- ☆ What is the function of the ending paragraph?

After analogizing sea waves to light waves, the author *reemphasizes* the conclusion he has reached: "This action of the atmosphere in breaking up sunlight is responsible for much of the beauty of the earth." Then he tells us the fact that "we see the sun for what it really is—a vivid bluish globe of light." He still remembers to restate the reason for this fact: "because the earth's atmosphere no longer takes its rays and scatters them in all directions." In the last sentence, the author says, "it is to this weird and terrifying object that our rocket is taking us." By saying so, he leads readers to go back to the beginning of the passage and continue the journey to the sun.

Text B

The Great UFO Mystery: Visitors from Outer Space or What?

Key Points

UFOs have always been the hot topic on the media. Many people believe they are visitors from outer space. Is there really alien life in outer space? If not, how to explain the sightings of UFOs? Willy Ley, the author, tries to convince the reader of his ideas of UFOs in this passage.

Vocabulary

starboard	n.	the right side of an aircraft as one faces forward	左舷, 右侧.
cockpit	n.	in a small plane, the place where the pilot and sometimes passengers sit; in a large plane, the place where the pilot, co-pilot, and crew sit	飞机座舱
^[ˈkeɪ, waɪə] haywire	adj.	not working correctly, not organized, confused	混乱的
^[kʌ] cull	v.	to choose or collect (esp. ideas or information) from various places	挑选
^[ˈræɪrɪti] rarity	n.	something uncommon	罕见之物
expound	v.	to give a detailed explanation (of)	解释, 说明.
^[ˈfjuːtl] futile	adj.	useless	徒劳的, 无效的.
^[iˈrefjutəbl] irrefutable	adj.	impossible to prove wrong	不能反驳的, 驳不倒的.
^[səˈveɪləns] surveillance	n.	the careful watching of someone who is thought likely do something wrong, or of somewhere where it is thought likely that something wrong must be done	监视, 监督, 管制.
casing	n.	a protective covering, such as rubber covering of a car tyre	包封套.
^[ˈremnənt] remnant	n.	a small piece or amount of something that is left from a larger original piece or amount	残余, 剩余.
^[ˈfaɪəri] fiery	adj.	bright red or very hot like fire, or (fig.) showing very strong feeling	火焰的, 热烈的.

[ˈenɪɡ'mæɪtɪk]

enigmatic adj.

神秘的, 似迷的, 不可思议的.
mysterious and seemingly impossible to understand completely

[ˈsɛnsə]

censor v.

to examine 检查, 审查.

[ˈæksəl]

axle n.

a bar connected to the center of a circular object such as a wheel which allows or causes it to turn 轴, 车轴.

[ˈkjuːmjʊləs]

cumulus n.

a type of tall white cloud with a wide flat base and rounded shape 积云.

[ˈluːmɪnəs]

luminous adj.

producing or reflecting bright light (esp. in the dark) 发亮的, 有光泽的.

[ˌultrə'vaɪəlet]

ultraviolet adj.

(of light) having a wavelength which is beyond the violet 紫外线的, 紫外的.

full-fledged adj.

completely developed

contention n.

the disagreement that results from opposing arguments

Phrases and Expressions

by far

very much

engage in

take part in

give rise to

lead to, cause

rule out

to say that (something or someone) is not under consideration as a possibility

Background Information

1. **Bad Godesberg** or Godesberg, health resort in Germany, in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia (Nordrhein-Westfalen), on the west bank of the Rhine River. Bad Godesberg was incorporated into the city of Bonn in 1969. The resort's warm mineral springs have been known since Roman times. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and German dictator Adolf Hitler conferred in Bad Godesberg in 1938 prior to the Munich Pact, which delayed the start of World War II (1939-1945). After the beginning of the war Bad Godesberg became a military hospital.
2. **Axis:** Axis Powers, coalition of countries that opposed the Allied Powers in World War II. The coalition originated as the Rome-Berlin axis, with the 1936 Hitler-Mussolini accord and their

11/2

military alliance of May 1939. Extended to include Japan in September 1940—the so-called Berlin Pact—it had as later adherents Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia. In addition, Denmark, Finland, Spain, and the pro-Japanese governments of Manchukuo and Nanking in China entered the coalition as adherents of the Anti-Comintern Pact signed by Germany and Japan in 1936. By the end of 1944 the Axis had been reduced to Germany and Japan (with puppet Japanese governments in Manchukuo and Nanking) and four states being overrun by the Allies, that is, Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, and Italy. The Axis came to a formal end when the Allies ratified the unconditional surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945.

3. **British Columbia**, Pacific coast province in western Canada. The only part of Canada on the Pacific Ocean, British Columbia is Canada's third largest province in area and population, behind Québec and Ontario. Much of it is rugged and mountainous. More than half the population lives in the southwestern corner of the province, which includes the largest city, Vancouver, and the provincial capital, Victoria.

Teaching Notes

Para. 6

1. **It had not acted at all like a meteor or a re-entering satellite.**

not at all—not in any way

e.g. It is not at all likely that Joan will go.

2. **Reflections, mistaken by many people to be UFOs, are sometimes caused by the meeting of two layers of air with widely differing temperatures.**

When two layers of air with widely differing temperatures meet, they will form the reflections.

Many people would mistake the reflections as UFOs.

Para. 9

I believe, however, that it is by far the hardest explanation to swallow.

I feel hard to accept this explanation without questioning.

Para. 11

Two of the three orbit around the poles, which gives rise to the speculation that they are the remnants of a Russian space shot that went astray and was unreported.

- 1) **shot**—a sending up of a spacecraft or rocket
- 2) **astray**—a way from the right path or way

e.g. One of the sheep went astray and got lost.

Para. 16

Then, from out of nowhere, a glowing, reddish ball appeared.

Suddenly a glowing, reddish ball appeared, and people didn't know where it had come from.

Para. 20

— The theory was enhanced by the ground-based report of a similar sighting by a European landowner.

The theory was further proved by the report of a similar sighting by a European landowner from the ground.

Para. 26

— Suddenly St. Elmo's fire formed on their windshield.

Suddenly St. Elmo's light appeared on their windshield.

St. Elmo's fire—Saint Elmo's light: a phenomenon in which a luminous electrical discharge appears on a ship or aircraft during a storm

Para. 30

— Luminous, spherical, and capable of fantastic aerodynamic maneuvers, it fulfills most of the attributes of a full-fledged UFO.

The characteristics of ball lightning meet most of the descriptions of a completely developed UFO.