



高等学校应用型特色规划教材

新编英语基础教程(二)

[第2分册]

A New Fundamental English Course

[Vol.2, BOOK II]

周式中 主 编

屈献中 朱泽生 黄灿石 副主编



清华大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲的基本要求,汲取我国历年出版的各种英语专业类教材的有益经验编写而成。在内容上进行了适度精简,侧重于研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用。通过针对课文、词汇等的练习,对学生进行强化训练,从而为学生奠定坚实的英语基础,提高学生的英语交际能力。

本书适合大中专院校英语专业一、二年级学生和英语爱好者使用。

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前 言

这套《新编英语基础教程》，适用于高等学校英语专业基础阶段的教学。

下面就《新编英语基础教程》的编写原则、主要内容、教学要求与学时安排，以及《新编英语基础教程(二)》的主要内容和使用的建议作一概述。

《新编英语基础教程》系列教材的编写原则、主要内容、教学要求与课时安排

1. 编写原则

本教材参照我国高等学校英语专业教学大纲关于基础阶段英语教学的基本要求，汲取我国历年出版的《精读》和《综合英语》等各种英语精读类教材的有益经验编写而成。

为了避免以往的一些教材包含训练项目过多、份量过大的情况，本教材在内容方面作了适度的收缩、精简，侧重于几点：研读精选课文、学习基础词汇、辨析词语用法、讲解语法应用，然后，通过针对课文、词汇、词语用法、语法而精编的练习，对学生进行强化训练。本教材的教学目标是，为学生正确使用英语词汇、语法进行交际奠定坚实的基础，因而命名为《新编英语基础教程》(A New Fundamental English Course)。

2. 主要内容

本套教材分《新编英语基础教程(一)》和《新编英语基础教程(二)》。各自又包含两个分册。整套教材取材广泛，共包括 60 篇精选课文，3000 个左右常用词汇、短语，60 组词语用法辨析，以及全部基本语法，用于英语专业一、二年级共四个学期《新编英语基础教程》课的教学。

3. 教学要求

本教材的教学要求是：

- (1) 在语言知识与语言应用的关系上，以语言应用为主。
 - (2) 在精与泛、质与量的关系上，以求精、求质为主。
 - (3) 在听、说、读、写、译的关系上，以听、读为先导，落实于说、写、译。
- 通过学习本教材，为学生正确使用英语词汇、语法进行交际奠定坚实的基础。

4. 学时安排

每分册共 15 课。建议每课授课 6 学时，阶段复习及总复习 10 学时，共 100 学时。
《新编英语基础教程(一)》和《新编英语基础教程(二)》各占 200 学时，整套书共 400 学时。

《新编英语基础教程(二)》的主要内容与使用建议

《新编英语基础教程(二)》在《新编英语基础教程(一)》的基础上,提高了英语教学的层次,主要体现在:“导读”用英语行文,“课文”增加了难度,“课文练习”增加了句子改述(paraphrase),“词汇练习”增加了构词法练习及其他练习的深广度,课末附加了内容相关的补充读物,用以扩充学习内容。

《新编英语基础教程(二)》每课均由课文、词汇、词语用法、语法及补充读物等部分构成。

关于每课各部分的主要内容与使用建议,简述如下。

1. 课文部分

(1) 课文导读

用英语撰写,列于课文前,用以导引课文、点评主题。

(2) 课文(Text)

全部课文均选自英、美书刊及网上英语资料,题材广泛,内容健康,饶有趣味。除个别经典名篇外,均为当代作品,以便于学生学习当代英语用法,掌握实用的交际知识。为适应教学需要,对所选文章作过一些修改或删节。每课长度约为 900~1100 个单词,每课生词、短语平均约为 50 个。

课文是词汇、语法学习的基础。编者严格控制了课文的长度,旨在要求学生精读课文——精确理解词汇、语法的意义与用法,精确理解句、段的意思和全文主题。要想“精”,就得“熟”;因此教师宜要求学生熟读课文,并至少能够背诵课文的重点段落。

(3) 生词与短语(New Words, Proper Names, Useful Expressions)

生词的注音采用最新国际音标。除个别情况外,一般都用英语释义,旨在培养学生的英语理解能力。

(4) 课文注解(Notes to the Text)

内容包括:作者介绍(作者信息不详者例外),背景知识说明,难句解析。语法、词语注解对书中的相关重点词汇及语法专项介绍起补充、参照作用。

(5) 课文练习(Exercises on the Text)

内容包括:课文重点段落背诵,句子改述,课文内容提问,课文理解和是非判断、完形填空以及课文内容概要汉译英。

背诵是学习语言的一种有效方法,因此本书选编了“课文重点段落背诵”的练习。教师宜严格要求学生在课堂上背诵练习中所列的课文重点段落。

句子改述(paraphrase)不仅有利于理解原文句子的意义,也有利于锻炼学生的英语表达能力。

“课文内容提问”、“课文理解和是非判断”、“完形填空”,都可在课堂上口头进行。

回译法(back translation),是一种很有效的语言学习方法。因此,本书编写了“课文内容概要汉译英”,教师可带领学生在课堂上作口头翻译。

为强化对学生写、译能力的训练,教师可将“课文内容概要汉译英”以及部分“课文内容提问”留为笔头作业。

2. 词汇部分

(1) 词汇学习(Word Study)

每课学习 5 个常用动词(及同源名词、形容词)和一组动词短语。

以明晰标示的动词句型为纲,举例说明常用动词的意义与用法,是本书词汇学习编写的一个特色。教师宜要求学生养成使用动词句型的习惯,这对学生正确用词、避免错误具有重要意义。

常用动词短语,是中国学生须特别重视的学习内容。教师宜要求学生认真掌握每课的一组动词短语。

(2) 词汇练习(Vocabulary Exercises)

内容以本课所学的重点词汇、短语为主,兼顾本课及以往学过的其他词语。形式包括:构词练习,同义词语选择,词语选择填空,介词、副词填空以及指定用词句子汉译英。

“构词练习”、“同义词语选择”、“词语选择填空”以及“介词、副词填空”,均可在课堂上口头进行;先要求学生做,教师再作讲评。

“指定用词句子汉译英”,可留为笔头作业。

3. 词语用法部分

(1) 词语用法(Usage)

每课有一组中国学生容易混淆的词语辨析,通过对相关词语的意义、搭配等的解说与比较,说明其异同及正确用法。

教师着重讲解该组词语中学生容易混淆、出错之处。

(2) 词语用法练习(Usage Exercises)

这是针对每课“词语用法”专门编写的练习,用以巩固所学的知识。此为课堂练习。

4. 语法部分

(1) 语法(Grammar)

根据本教材须覆盖全部英语语法的计划,每课提供了一个语法项目。语法的编写,以假设学生在中学已学过一遍英语语法为前提,又考虑到部分学生的语法基础尚不坚实的情况,而对英语语法再作系统简述。但是重点在于:解决中国学生在使用英语语法方面的要点和难点。

因此,教师在语法教学中,对系统简述部分可一带而过,或让学生自己参阅,而重点讲解中国学生在使用英语语法方面的要点和难点。

(2) 语法练习(Grammar Exercises)

这是针对课文的“语法”方面专门编写的课堂练习,用以巩固所学的知识。

每课末尾附加的“补充读物”(Supplementary Reading),是补充性的学习资料,其内容和生词不计入教学要求。

以上使用建议,仅供教师与学生参考。

经过全体编者的努力,《新编英语基础教程(二)》[第2分册]终于付梓,《新编英语基础教程》全套书也终于完成。在此,我首先要向支持这套教材出版的清华大学出版社表示感谢。

西安外事学院为本教材的编写给予了很大的关心与支持。在此,我谨对学院董事长、院长黄藤先生专致谢忱。

西安外事学院的多位英语教授、副教授及青年教师,在完成他们繁重的教学任务之余,挤出时间,努力承担了本书的编写工作。各部分编者安排如下:课文导读、课文编辑由周式中负责;生词、专有名词、短语注释由屈献中、常海鸽、刘增娟、阮晓静编写;课文注释及练习由朱泽生、魏延丽、赵娅婷、王大利编写;词汇学习及练习由黄灿石、雷鸣、李海霞、卜小伟、顾海燕、周继广、赵文娟、付永超编写;词语用法及练习由周式中编写;语法及练习由周式中编写;课末补充读物由周式中、屈献中选编;附录及本册录音监制由胡建华负责;全书校对由周式中负责;全书修改定稿由周式中负责。在此,一并对参与本书编写工作的各位同事表示感谢。

英语精读类的教材究竟如何编写,至今仍是一个需要继续探索的课题。本书的编写只是编者的一种新的尝试。我们期待着使用本教材的老师和同学们以及学界同仁提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修改。谨在此预致谢意。

周式中

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Lesson One

This text contains two news stories respectively written by Reuters and Xinhua, reporting the successful mission of China's first space hero Yang Liwei.

The success of China's first manned space flight is a great event, which is not only hailed by the whole nation but also welcomed by the whole world. What do you think is its significance for China, and for the world?

Hail the Success of China's First Manned Space Flight

On October 16, 2003, China's first astronaut Yang Liwei successfully completed his historic voyage in space and safely returned to earth.

Yang's return marked the opening of China's age of manned space exploration and made China the third country after Russia and the United States in manned space flight.

The success of China's first manned space flight is a great event, which is not only hailed by the whole nation but also welcomed by the whole world.

Following are two news stories respectively written by Reuters and Xinhua, reporting Yang's successful return and his crowning of the title "Space Hero".

1. China's First Space Hero Returns to Earth

(Reuters, 2003-10-16) China's first man in space returned to a hero's welcome on Thursday, completing a historic voyage four decades after the Soviet Union and the United States pioneered the manned spaceflight.

Yang Liwei emerged from the *Shenzhou V* capsule and waved, drawing cheers from the masses of 600 locals, recovery workers and police who greeted him on the chill, sunlit steppes of Inner Mongolia.

Suspended by a giant parachute, the bronze-colored capsule carrying the *taikonaut*, coined from the Chinese word for space — *taikong*, touched down at around 6:23 a.m. (6:23 p.m. EDT Wednesday) after a 21-hour journey that took him around the world 14 times.

Premier Wen Jiabao sent immediate congratulations, hailing the mission as a "complete success" after a chat with Yang.

The 38-year-old fighter pilot turned astronaut, raised in China's northeast, was presented with flowers and ribbons by well-wishers and then carried in a chair to awaiting doctors for a checkup.

"The spacecraft operated smoothly. I'm feeling good. I'm proud of my motherland," Yang

said before being whisked off for a flight to the capital, Beijing.

His return brought a triumphant climax to China's first space voyage that came four decades after Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin and American astronaut Alan Shepard pioneered manned space flight in 1961.

The mission marked the crowning moment for a program launched by Mao Zedong in 1958 but quickly left far behind in the Cold War "space race" rivalry that saw the United States put a man on the moon in 1969.

A year later, China launched its first satellite aboard a Long March rocket, which orbited the Earth airing the popular Cultural Revolution song "The East is Red."

Yang's success highlighted the emerging power of China, one of the world's fastest growing economies and chosen host of the 2008 Olympics.

"Our space hero Yang Liwei walked out of the capsule himself," mission commander Li Jinai was quoted by Xinhua as saying. "Our country's first manned space flight achieved complete success."

In a mission that appeared to run like clockwork, a Long March 2F China lifted off into a clear blue sky over the Gobi desert at 9 a.m. on Wednesday (9 p.m. EDT on Tuesday) and entered its predetermined orbit 10 minutes later.

"I feel good."

Yang punctuated his journey with updates on his condition — variations of "I feel good" — the last of the voyage coming as the capsule floated to the ground after re-entry.

He spoke to his wife as the *Shenzhou*, or "*Divine Ship*", started its eighth circuit around the Earth, assuring her from space: "I feel very good, don't worry."

His son, who also talked to his father in space, had become the "instant envy" of his classmates, giving him bragging rights as the only student in China to be able to claim: "My dad is an astronaut."

Yang, a lieutenant colonel in the People's Liberation Army, was chosen from a pool of 14 contenders. He is the son of a teacher and an official at an agricultural firm and was raised in the northeast province of Liaoning.

State media said Yang's capsule was supplied with a gun, a knife and a tent in case he landed in the wrong place.

Accolades poured in after China successfully put Yang into orbit. In the United States, NASA Administrator Sean O'Keefe described the launch as an important achievement.

U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan added his congratulations, noting that, "as the exploration of space knows no national borders, the mission of the *Shenzhou V* is a step forward for all humankind."

In the middle of the more than 370,000-mile journey, state television broadcast footage of Yang waving small Chinese and U.N. flags inside his capsule.

Crew members set to blast off to the International Space Station (ISS) called China a serious

contender in the race for supremacy in space.

“Do I see China as a potential rival? Yes, not only in space, but already commercially, economically. I think militarily it’s also a possibility,” U.S. astronaut Michael Foale, commander of Expedition 8 to the ISS, told Reuters.

A tight veil of secrecy has covered the space program. State-controlled television delayed broadcasts of the launch and re-entry — airing footage only after the mission had been declared a success.

On the Internet, numerous commentators gave full vent to their emotions.

“Today is your holiday, my motherland. Today is your holiday, my *Divine Ship*. Today is your holiday, my countrymen. Today is your holiday, our Liwei,” wrote one person in a dedication to Yang on the portal Sina.com.

“When will we launch a shuttle?” asked another.

2. China’s First Astronaut Crowned “Space Hero”

(Xinhua News Agency 2003-11-7) China’s first astronaut Yang Liwei was conferred the title of “Space Hero” on Friday at a high-profile rally celebrating the country’s first manned space flight.

Yang, 38, was also awarded a badge of honor for his space faring merits at the rally organized by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the State Council and the Central Military Commission.

At the rally attended by top leaders of the country and several thousand others, including space experts, government officials and servicemen, Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao announced the decision by the Party, the central government and the military commission to honor Yang Liwei.

Jiang Zemin, chairman of the military commission, presented the certificate of “Space Hero” and the badge to Yang Liwei.

Addressing the rally, President Hu Jintao praised Yang and others who contributed to the country’s manned space program.

China will work with the international community for peaceful use of outer space, said the president, also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

China launched its *Shenzhou V* manned spacecraft, with astronaut Yang Liwei aboard, on Oct. 15 from Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in Gansu Province, northwest China.

Yang and his spacecraft orbited the Earth 14 times before safely landing in north China the next day.

The successful launch and return of the spacecraft made China the third country in space after Russia and the United States, and marked the initial success of the manned space program launched in 1992.

New Words

hail /heɪl/ *v.*

①greet or acclaim enthusiastically

②fall as hail in the shower

astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ *n.*

one who travels in a spacecraft

crown /kraʊn/ *v.*

confer honor, dignity, or reward upon;

n.

ornamental head-dress made of gold, jewels, etc. worn by a king or a queen on official occasions

capsule /'kæpsju:l/ *n.*

detachable compartment for men or instruments in a spacecraft

recovery /rɪ'kʌvəri/ *n.*

①finding again (sth. lost, stolen, etc.); regaining possession of sth.

②return to the original state

sunlit /'sʌnlɪt/ *adj.*

lighted by the sun

steppe /step/ *n.*

(usu. pl.) flat grassy plain with few trees

suspend /sə'spend/ *v.*

①(fml.) hang sth. up

②not allow (sth. To fall or sink in air or liquid)

taikonaut /'taɪkɒnɔ:t/ *n.*

astronaut, (coined from the Chinese word for space — *taikong*)

await /ə'weɪt/ *v.*

wait for (sb. or sth.)

whisk /wɪsk/ *v.*

move (sth.) quickly through the air with a light sweeping movement

triumphant /traɪ'ʌmfənt/ *adj.*

(rejoicing at) having succeeded

launch /lɔ:ntʃ/ *v.*

push (sth./sb.) into action; set going

rivalry /'raɪvəlrɪ/ *n.*

(instance of) being rivals; competition

highlight /'haɪlaɪt/ *v.*

give special attention to (sth.); emphasize

clockwork /'klɒkwɜ:k/ *n.*

mechanism with wheels and springs, like that of a clock

punctuate /'pʌŋktʃueɪt/ *v.*

①interrupt sth. (by/with sth.) at intervals

②put full stops, commas, colons, question marks, etc. into (a piece of writing)

update /'ʌpdeɪt/ *n.*

(act of giving sb.) the latest information (about sth.)

circuit /'sɜ:kɪt/ *n.*

line, route, or journey round a place

assure /ə'sʃʊər/ *v.*

tell (sb.) positively or confidently

brag /bræg/ *v.*

talk with too much pride (about sth.); boast

lieutenant /lef'tenənt/ *n.*

①army officer next below a captain

②navy officer next below a lieutenant-commander

③officer ranking next below the one specified

④deputy; chief assistant

colonel /'kɜːnl/ <i>n.</i>	① army officer between the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and brigadier, commanding a regiment ② officer of similar rank in the US air force as lieutenant colonel
contender /kən'tendə/ <i>n.</i>	one who tries to win sth. in competition
accolade /'ækəleɪd/ <i>n.</i>	praise; approval
footage /'fʊtɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i>	① length of film made for a cinema or TV ② length or distance measured in feet
blast /blɑːst/ <i>v.</i>	destroy or break apart (esp. rocks) using explosives
supremacy /sjuː'preməsi/ <i>n.</i>	being supreme; position of the highest power, authority or status
secrecy /'siːkrəsi/ <i>n.</i>	keeping secrets; ability or tendency to keep secrets; state of being secret
commentator /'kɒmentetər/ <i>n.</i>	① one who comments ② one who describes, esp. on TV or radio, an event as it happens
air /eə/ <i>v.</i>	broadcast on television or radio
vent /vent/ <i>n.</i>	① a means of escape or release from confinement; an outlet ② opening that allows air, gas, liquid, etc. to pass out of or into a confined space
dedication /ˌdedɪ'keɪʃn/ <i>n.</i>	① giving ② action of addressing (one's book, a piece of one's music, etc.) to sb. as a way of showing respect, by putting his name at the very beginning
portal /'pɔːtl/ <i>n.</i>	① a site serving as a guide or point of entry to the World Wide Web and usually including a search engine or a collection of links to other sites arranged especially by topic 门户网站 ② doorway or gateway; esp. a grand and imposing one
shuttle /'ʃʌtl/ <i>n.</i>	spacecraft, aircraft, bus, etc. that travels regularly between two places space shuttle 航天飞机, 太空梭
confer /kən'fɜː/ <i>v.</i>	give (a grant, degree or title to sb.)
profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ <i>n.</i>	① degree of exposure to public notice; visibility ② short description of a person
rally /'ræli/ <i>n.</i>	large gathering of people with a common purpose
award /ə'wɔːd/ <i>v.</i>	(make an official decision to) give sth. to sb. as a prize; payment or a punishment

badge /bædʒ/ <i>n.</i>	①an emblem awarded for a particular accomplishment ②a device or token especially of membership in a society or group
fare /feə/ <i>vi.</i>	travel; go
merit /'merɪt/ <i>n.</i>	fact, action, or quality, etc. that deserves praise or reward
initial /ɪ'nɪʃl/ <i>adj.</i>	of or at the very beginning; first

Proper Names

Reuters /'rɔɪtəz/	路透社
the Soviet Union /'səʊvɪet 'ju:nɪən/	苏联
Inner Mongolia /'ɪnə mɒŋ'gəʊljə/	内蒙古
EDT (Eastern Daylight Time)	(美国)东部夏令时间
Yuri Gagarin /'ju:ri gə:'gɑ:rɪn/	尤里·加加林(前苏联宇航员, 太空旅行第一人)
Alan Shepard /'ælən 'ʃepəd/	艾伦·谢泼德
the Gobi desert /'gəʊbɪ/	戈壁大沙漠
NASA /'næsə/	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (美国) 国家航空航天局
Michael /'maɪkl/	迈克尔
the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China	中国共产党中央委员会
the State Council	国务院
the Central Military Commission	中央军事委员会

Useful Expressions

like clockwork	with perfect regularity and precision
a high/low profile	noticeable/inconspicuous way of behaving, so as to attract/avoid public attention
give (full) vent to sth.	express sth. fully
whisk sb./sth. away/off	go or take (sb./sth.) away quickly or suddenly
blast off	(of spacecraft) be launched by the firing of rockets

Notes to the Text

(1) **Yang's return marked the opening of China's age of manned space exploration and made China the third country after Russia and the United States in manned space flight.** 杨的返回标志着中国载人航天探索时代的开始, 并使中国成为了继俄罗斯和美国之后第三个能够进行载人航天飞行的国家。

Yang's return 作句子的主语, marked the opening ... 与 made China ... 由 and 连接作为