



新编基础英语教程辅导

第四册

主 编 马 萧 刘庆荣 副主编 胡 玲 张东燕 陈顺意 参 编 罗 菁 张 艳 党莉莉 廖 衡



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编写说明



《新编基础英语系列教材》是根据《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(含修订意见,下称《新大纲》)编写的一套综合英语教材,供普通高等学校英语专业学生一至二年级使用。本教材秉承《新大纲》宗旨,重点训练学生综合英语技能,培养和提高学生综合运用英语的能力和创新思维能力,提高学生提出问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力。本教材大部分课文选自英美国家近年来的原版报纸杂志,辅以经典文学作品,广泛涉及当今社会、政治、经济、文化、教育、科技等题材。所选文章文字优美,语言地道,贴近现代生活,富有时代气息。选材注重"文以载道,启迪心灵",兼顾信息性、趣味性、实用性,满足学生对多元文化信息的需求,为课堂教学提供了丰富的素材,让教师有充分的发挥余地。

本教材共分四册,每册供一个学期使用。每册由 15 个单元组成,每单元按 6 学时要求编写。每单元包括 Lead-in,Text (包括 Text A、Text B)和 Exercises。其中 Lead-in 部分直接与课文内容相关,旨在训练学生听力的同时,兼顾导入课文的功能;每篇课文后均附有生词、短语和注释;Exercises 部分精心设计,Text A 后的练习分为三个部分:Consolidation Exercises (巩固性练习)、Extension Exercises(扩展性练习)和 Creative Exercises (创意性练习)。巩固性练习旨在加深学生对课文的理解(包含课文内容与篇章结构的理解),通过练习熟悉课文内容;扩展性练习旨在拓展学生的语言知识和能力,使学生在学习课文的同时,掌握基础阶段应掌握的词汇知识、语法知识、修辞知识、文体知识等;创意性练习旨在提高学生创造性运用英语的能力,包括口语互动练习、话题讨论、各种文体的写作以及在广泛查阅文献的基础上用英语进行连贯陈述、小组辩论和班级讨论等。每册书最后提供了

单词总表,附有汉语释义,供学生参考。总体而言,第一、二册侧重提高学生语言基本技能,第三、四册在注重语言基本技能的基础上侧重丰富学生英美文化知识、英语文体和修辞知识。

《新编基础英语系列教材》在博采众长的基础上, 突出以下特色:

- 1. 以主题为中心设计单元内容。每一单元围绕一个主题展开,从课文选材到练习、口语活动和写作训练的设计都相互关联,使学生在大量输入同一话题语言材料的基础上有效输出,有利于培养学生语言应用能力。
- 2. 注重语言基础技能训练的系统性。本系列教材根据专业特点,按照循序渐进的原则选择语言知识点、语言功能性项目设计和活动模块。
- 3. 注重拓宽学生的知识面。本系列教材全面系统地介绍了词汇、修辞、语篇、写作知识。在选材上特别注重涵盖英美国家人文、社会和历史知识。在设计练习时要求学生创造性运用各种知识进行口头和笔头训练,从而提高学生综合运用英语分析问题的能力。

本系列教材的编写得到了许多专家、同行和朋友的帮助和指导。同时,武汉大学出版 社为本套教材的出版提供了大力支持。另外,外籍教师 Richard McDonald、Lisa Gail Averill、Peter Harrison Smith、Richard Clute、Louis H. Knight、Michelle C. Storm-Carroll 等先后参加了校对工作。在此,编写组对他们一并表示感谢。

由于时间有限,不足之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和同行批评指正。

《新编基础英语系列教材》编写组

前言



随着我国改革开放的全面展开,全球化的步伐不断加快,我 国政治、经济、文化、教育、军事等各个领域的对外交流与合作 逐步深化,英语作为一门国际化的语言已成为我们日常生活和工 作的一个重要工具。

近三十年来, 我国的英语教学为国家和社会培养了大量的英 语人才, 功不可没。然而, 在新形势下, 英语教育事业也遇到了 一些前所未有的新问题和新挑战。比如:(1)以往的一些教学方法 和教学手段的缺陷已在实践中暴露出来。过分强调听说教学,导 致学生表面上似乎"能说会道",但实际上仔细一听,发现语言质 量并不高。要进行实际深入的交流显得缺乏思想,困难重重;课 堂教学效率不高。教师和学生在课堂上的互动似乎很热闹, 但表 演作秀的情况很严重,一堂课下来,没有足够的实质内容:写作 训练过于模式化,禁锢了学生的创造性思维,缺乏创意写作的训 练。结果导致学生语言基本功不扎实,张口有误,动笔出错。 (2)随着中学英语教学的改革和发展,中学生英语水平普遍提高, 以往的教材已无法与中学教材衔接, 呼唤着新的教材的出现, 以 适应变化了的新形势。(3)社会对英语人才的要求更高. 需要学 生具有更强的语言产出和语言运用能力。为了满足新形势的需 要,进一步提高我国高等院校英语专业教学水平,我们在进行广 泛深入调查研究的基础上,精心组织了一支专业学术功底扎实、 教学经验丰富、对专业英语教学实践有独到观察和研究的专家队 伍主持编写了这套《新编基础英语系列教材》(1~4册)。

本系列教材由学生用书、教学辅导用书、光盘、视频等多种 载体构成,是一套立体化英语专业教材。教材以任务模块为中心,以话题—活动为基础,以学生自主学习、同伴学习和团队学 习为基础的教学组织模式,实验和实践新的教学理念与教学模 式,强调训练学生的听、说、读、写、译等语言综合能力,同时 培养学生的独立思考能力和创新思维能力,充分满足英语专业基 础阶段教学的新需求。

一、编写思路

本系列教材遵循国家"十三五"规划的方针政策,按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(含修订意见,下称《新大纲》)的要求,组织具有教学实践经验的专家和教师精心编写而成。旨在培养学生获取并运用知识的能力,提高学生独立思考问题、分析问题和解决问题的能力,提高学生综合运用英语的能力和创新思维能力。使用对象主要是普通高等学校英语专业基础阶段的学生。

本套教材以交际教学理念为基础,以任务教学为核心,以现代教育技术为平台,采用文字、图片、音频、视频等多种语言呈现方式,展开听、说、读、写、译等一系列技能活动。同时,配有专项技能发展训练模块,做到理论与操作相辅相成,强调学生的实际语言运用能力。

本套教材的能力目标设计主要基于两点:第一,《新大纲》对英语专业学生的能力要求;第二,编委会在国内广泛调查后得出的数据和结论。我们对《新大纲》的能力要求进行细化,设计能力细目,在此基础上编写每一单元的内容。本套教材所有单元的任务和技能发展均基于这一能力细目而设计。

本套教材以英语基础教育现实和大学新生实际英语水平为依据,特别注重大学一年级与高中三年级英语教学的有效合理衔接,引入数量可观的适合 90 后学生思维习惯和用词习惯的新词、热词及短语。在此基础上,编者也结合外语教学理论与实际教学需要,探索创新的教学理念和教学模式,开拓大学英语教与学的新思维。

二、编写原则和特点

《新编基础英语系列教材》认真贯彻英语专业教学《新大纲》的精神,突出新思维、新理念,努力体现高度的科学性、合理性和实用性,充分考虑外语教学的主客体需求。编委会尽量吸收国内外相关教材的长处和优点,充分借鉴他人的经验,同时,立足中国国情,全面培养学生的英语能力,重视学生英语语言基本功和交际能力的培养。编写过程也充分考虑了《新大纲》中核心词汇和新词汇的覆盖率和再现率,也考虑了专业四级和八级考试的题型与考试模式。

第一,本教程题材广泛、真实地道、原汁原味、新颖独特。突出语言的时代性、新颖性和经典性,做到经典性和时代性有机结合。课文主要选自英美国家近年来的原版报纸杂志、经典著作,广泛涉及当今社会、政治、经济、文化、科技、教育、体育、习俗、伦理道德、信息技术等人类生活的方方面面。文章内容新鲜,语言地道,贴近现代生活,富有时代气息。在选材上,特别注重"文以载道,启迪心灵",在学习中陶冶高尚情操,培养高尚品格。同时,兼顾信息性、趣味性、实用性、前瞻性和教育性,满足学生对多元文化信息的需求,为课堂教学提供丰富的素材,使教师也有充分的发挥余地。编委会尽可能地使用符合时代特征的语言素材,同时也响应教育部"一纲多本"、体现特色的号召,编写时比较突出地展现了全国地区高校的学生特点和教学特点。

第二,在内容编写上突出互动性。这种互动性是多方面的、多维度的,包括教师和学

生的互动、学生和学生之间的互动、学生和教材之间的互动、学生和社会的互动等。

第三,特别注重内容和方法的生动性。本套教材强调语言的人文性,不把英语当做机械的工具来教和学。我们尽可能地采用生动活泼的材料,使用生动活泼的形式来进行教学。特别重视视听说材料的生动性、丰富性和活泼性。多篇课文穿插有游戏活动情节和生活情景再现活动。

第四,强调中国国情和特点。中国的外语教学必须适应中国人的特点和情况,不完全 照搬西方的做法。我们特别注意教材与大学生生活、心理以及就业文化等通识知识的衔接;注重语言能力和逻辑思维推理能力训练。

第五,重视现代信息技术的利用。本教材充分利用现代信息技术,培养学生的英语综合应用能力。同时,重视外语教学理论对实践的指导作用,为教学评估和教学科研提供条件。

三、教材设计

《新编基础英语系列教材》针对普通高校英语专业基础阶段的学生分级设计,包括教学用书 1~4 册,教学辅导用书 1~4 册,供两学年四学期使用,并附有音像光盘。第一、二册着重语言基本技能和语言基础知识的训练;第三、四册着重语言能力的实际运用和创造性思维的训练。各学校可根据实际需要选择使用,以满足不同层次的教学需求。

四、编写队伍

本套教材的编写者主要来自于武汉大学、华中师范大学、华中科技大学、中国地质大学(武汉)、中南民族大学、武汉科技大学、黄冈师范学院、湖北科技学院、西北师范大学、乐山师范学院等院校。主编全部具有高级职称和博士学位。参编人员均具有丰富的编写经验和先进的教学理念,为本套教材增色不少。

智者千虑,必有一失。尽管我们尽了最大的努力,但是不足之处在所难免。欢迎教师和同学们提出批评意见,以便我们及时采纳修订!

《新编基础英语系列教材》编写组

2016年1月

Contents

目录

Education	1
Lead-in	
Text B	8
	Lead-in
Childhood Experience	10
Text A	10
Text A 参考译文	13
Text B	
Bygone Days	18
Text A	18
Text A 参考译文	21
Text B	24
Travelogue	25
	Education Lead-in Text A Text A 参考译文 Text B Childhood Experience Lead-in Text A Text A 参考译文 Text B Bygone Days Lead-in Text A Text A 参考译文 Text B Text A Text A 参考译文 Text A Text A 参考译文 Text A Text A 参考译文

	Text B		32
Unit 5	Cultural Adaptation	3	33
		CINSIND	
Unit 6	Racial Issue	4	41
	Lead-in		41
	Text A	doi: @.tuc.	41
	Text A 参考译文		14
	Text B		47
Unit 7	Space and Universe	Text B	18
			_
	Text A		48
	Text A 参考译文		51
	Text B		55
Unit 8	Speech	B LxeT	56
		a concept of Educa-	
Unit 9	History	S 7007	54
	Lead-in		54
	Text A		54
	Text A 参考译文		57
	Text B		70



Unit 10	Animal		a7-1 (c. 12) ext-us in e e a 2-ba	- A first	71
	Lead-in		3.50	1 K 891	71
					71
	Text A	参考译文			74
	Text B			· dagen sch.Ct.	77
Unit 11	Vegetat	tion			79
	Lead-in				79
	Text A				79
	Text A	参考译文			83
	Text B				86
Unit 12	Short S	tories			87
	Text A				87
	Text A	参考译文			91
	Text B				95
Unit 13	Gothic	Tales			96
	Lead-in				96
	Text A				96
	Text A	参考译文			99
	Text B			10	04
Unit 14	Cars an	d Energy		10	05
	Lead-in			1	05
	Text A			10	05
	Text A	参考译文 -		10	80
	Text B			1	12
				AT .	
Unit 15	Sports	***************************************		1	14
	Lead-in			1	14

新编基础英语教程辅导 第四册

	Text A	***************************************	 114
	Text A	参考译文	 117
	Text B		 120
Biblio	graphy		122

Unit 1

Education

Lead-in

Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

- 1) rarely
- 2) aristocratic
- 3) privileged
- 4) at least
- 5) attain

- 6) thrus
- 7) handicapped
- 8) idealistic
- 9) underdeveloped 10) tailored

Text A



Consolidation Exercises

Text Comprehension

- 1. Answer the following questions according to the text.
- Education in the past has been taken as a haphazard and traditional affair, supposed not to begin until the child was at least six years old, and to be concerned almost exclusively with the acquisition of knowledge.
- 2) Because, first, taking care of children was traditionally regarded as an inherent business of women, and men usually took it for disgrace and indignity to pay much attention to children.
- 3) Yes, he did. Because anything that may be said about children at present is tentative and provisional. Researchers can find really valuable results until they possibly follow the development of large numbers of young people from birth to the age of twenty.
- 4) Researchers can follow the development of large numbers of young people from birth to the age of twenty, and to obtain such data as will enable them to trace separately the effects of heredity and environment.
- 5) In regard to the emotional life, there are two elements to be considered: on the one hand,

the nature of the emotions, on the other hand, the objects towards which they are directed. Both curiosity and hatred have close association with the nature of emotion and the objects around. Moreover, curiosity and hatred are two typical emotions which are easily produced in one's youth.

- 6) The quality of emotion can be divided into positive one and negative one. The emotion of hate, rage and fear are negative, while emotion of affection, pleasure, and experimentation are positive. The quantity of emotion refers to the extent of a certain emotion carried by someone. Generally speaking, we should try to make any emotion in moderation.
- 7) Speaking broadly, it is a good thing to have much of the positive emotions and little of the negative. The best attitude towards the two emotions is to keep a rational apprehension. The more intelligent and rational people become, the less need they have for negative attitudes.
- 8) By mentioning Dr. Cameron, Cannon, Dr. Watson and Pavlov, Russell wants to illustrate that emotions are stimulated by various sources, psychologically or physiologically.
- 9) Quantitative method in scientific study is connected with the amount or number of something according to statistics, and it aims at discovering the just balance of the different ingredients required to produce a good result. For example, we can do a quantitative research on certain children's studying time in a week. According to observation, statistics and data analysis, we can get some results about the optimal time distribution and the optimal energy distribution.
- 10) There are mainly four differences between the two scientific methods.

Firstly, the objects of research are different. The object of qualitative research is closely related to the researcher, thus it is relatively subjective. The object of quantitative research is chiefly objective things, thus it is relatively objective.

Secondly, the research methods are different. Participation, observation and case study are often involved in qualitative research while data collecting, statistics and data analyses are often applied in quantitative research.

Thirdly, the procedures of research are different. The qualitative research generally includes such procedures as confirming the research object, stating the research purpose, understanding the research background, constructing the framework of concepts, sampling, collecting materials, analyzing materials, making a conclusion, constructing a theory, testing validity, publishing research fruit. The quantitative research generally includes such procedures as proposing a supposition, proposing a thesis statement, comparing and analyzing.

Fourthly, the purposes of research are different. The qualitative research aims at the change of the object in terms of quality. The quantitative research aims at the change of the object in terms of quantity. The former provides a basis for the latter.

2. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1) The watching expressed by nurses and mothers is not trusted because they have a preference

on one hand and they are not professionally taught how to watch on the other hand.

- 2) Some people take babies as beloved ones, some people take babies as annoying troublemakers, but actually no one takes babies as objects that can be studied objectively. Thus anything that may be said about babies now is not definite.
- 3) In this way we might gradually get some information about heredity, but in terms of the similarities between the twins, adult might strongly believe that the similarities are formed by nature.
- 4) Take hatred as example. Although a man is an obedient revolutionary, he hates the government. Although a man is an important member in the society and contributes more, he hates socialists and communists.
- 5) The educator who has the sense of science has two things to think about, at first he must release emotions to a suitable extent, and then he must relate emotions to suitable objects. According to the latest analysis, the first may be a matter concerning chemistry while the second is a matter concerning "conditioning" proposed by Pavlov and Watson.
- 6) Science has made life safer than before, as a result, the need of fear as a motive has decreased.
- 7) But timidity also have different mental reasons: if a child is often punished or often threatened with punishment, he will become timid. However, if he is always carefully looked after against minor dangers, he will become timid, too.
- 8) We should encourage children to do muscular exercise as much as possible because it is the best way for them to conquer physical fear, and we should also encourage children's curiosity because it is good for them to conquer psychological fear. In fact, curiosity is important to the mind, which is the same case that muscular exercise is to the body.
- 9) Love is an emotional habit which is good if it is controlled appropriately. However, it can easily be put too much. If so, it causes people to become dependent, which is perhaps harmful for character.
- 10) One of the features of scientific method is that it is connected with the amount or number of something and it aims at finding out a suitable extent to which different elements needed can combine properly to produce good effect. However, when pre-scientific methods are applied to research on something good and something bad, the problem of quantity is ignored.

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Decide which of the four words given best fits the meaning of the word italicized as it is used in the context.

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) A

- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) C
- 10) D
- 2. Fill in each blank by choosing an expression from the following box. Change the form where necessary.
- 1) with one accord
- 2) take account of
- 3) from the start

- 4) aim at
- 5) without regard to
- 6) be concerned with

- 7) by no means
- 8) within limits
- 9) become accustomed to

10) in these respects

1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 美国心理学家约翰·华生博士曾指出一个奇妙的事实,科研人员专注研究世间几乎所有事物,却唯独一致反对对人类婴孩进行科学研究。
- 2) 无论人们怎样看待精神分析,有一点毋庸置疑,绝对正确,即它会给情感生活带来相当大的压力。
- 3) 以好奇心为例,它可以以窥视或窥探的形式,这种情况必然令人讨厌;它也可以表现 为对科学知识的渴望,这种情况下它的实用性程度最高。
- 4)教育真正的难题之一是要在年轻人群体中确保他们具有必要的良好行为规范,但又在面对不可克服的障碍时动怒的情绪达到最小程度,但这是一个涉及条件的问题。
- 5) 事实上,爱本能表现出的情感还夹杂着嫉妒,其表现形式并非全部是可取的积极情感。 在这个问题上,人们心理会有不少的区别对待,这是不可避免的。没有一个孩子或成 人可以做到心中无爱而健康成长,但是在同一时间,爱不应在生活中发挥过大的作用, 我们应采取措施摆脱嫉妒和对他们不当的依赖。
- 6) 不仅存在可以诱发情感的好的和不好的对象,广泛来讲,也存在好的或不好的情感。 培养好的情感和消除坏的情感并不是主要涉及"条件"问题,后者涉及情感附着的对 象。
- 7) 现在的父母谨小慎微,担心孩子会遇到各种危险,无意间向孩子传输了胆怯的信号。同时,孩子已经习惯把自己的视作宇宙的中心,并在很大程度上期待所有人对他嘘寒问暖、关怀备至,而事实上,通常只有他父母才会如此。
- 2. Translate the following sentences into English with the words or expressions given.
- Sport in regard to its function, almost can replace any medicines, but the whole drugs in the world can't replace an athletic function.
- 2) Another one of our principle is to attach great importance to quality than to quantity.
- 3) Of the ten most endangered by climate change, seven were on Indonesia's most populous island, Java, which would become increasingly prone to droughts, floods, landslides and a rise in the sea level.
- 4) He was criticized by his boss for his mistakes and vented his anger upon his wife at home.
- 5) Many people still cling to the belief that gaining riches will be the answer to all their problems, yet they are probably mistaken.
- 6) To do everything in moderation and nothing to excess was his motto for a happy and healthy