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附MP3版

SIDE by SIDE

THIRD EDITION

朗文国际英语教程

学生用书

最新版



第4册



Steven J. Molinsky
Bill Bliss

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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THIRD EDITION

BOOK
4



Steven J. Molinsky
Bill Bliss

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Richard E. Hill



Longman

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**Side by Side, 3rd edition
Student Book 4**

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序 言

编写英语学习基础阶段的教材有两种主要的方式，即以语法体系为主线和以交际功能为主线。这两种方式各有其侧重，同时又各有弊端。以语法体系为主线编写的教材重视学生对语法体系的系统掌握，重视建构句子的熟练程度和准确程度，但往往忽略了对学生交际能力的培养，其极端表现是通晓语法，但不善开口；以交际功能为主线编写的教材重视学生使用语言进行交际的能力的培养，但往往忽视对语言（包括语法、用词、发音等方面）准确性的要求，其极端表现是开口大胆，但语言错误比比皆是。交际是学习外语的根本目的，学了半天只知语法规则却无法和别人沟通交流，近乎白学；反之，语言的语法（从广义上说包括语言的语法、词汇、发音）规则是语言的根本，没有一句话离得开语法，那些只图满足眼前交际需要、不求坚实的语言功底的人迟早会发现自己词不达意、力不从心，并招人嗤笑。理想的教材和相应的教学方法应该寻找语法能力和交际能力之间合理的平衡，以及两者有机的结合。近年来国外和国内编写的不少教材都朝这个方向作了努力，并取得了不同程度的成功。由上海外语教育出版社从朗文出版社引进后改编出版的这套适用于中学英语教学的《朗文国际英语教程》(Side by Side) 我认为还是比较成功的一个例子。在这套教材的四册书中，每一课都有一个语法中心点，以及需要频繁使用该语法项的交际情景，于是学生刚学到的语法知识立即就能用到语言交际中去。因此可以毫不夸张地说从第一册第一课开始学生就能学会用英语进行交际了。该教材四册共五十课，几乎覆盖了英语语法的所有要点，从最基本的动词 to be 到动词 wish 后面从句中的虚拟式，而这五十个语法要点又分别和五十种常用的交际策略一一挂钩，在各种交际情景中得到操练和运用。这是本套教材最主要的优点。在抓住语法—交际这条主线的时候，编者对其他语言能力也没有忽略，每一课都有听力、阅读、发音这些组成部分，可见编者对学生语言能力的训练有较全面的考虑。每隔三课出现一期的“公报”(Gazette) 则以灵活、多样的形式为学生提供了富含文化信息的阅读材料。

一种教材能不能得到认可、能不能受到欢迎，在很大程度上取决于教师认为这套教材是否好教，是否容易上手。《朗文国际英语教程》这套教材尽管内容很丰富，但它的编排十分清晰，每一课的几个主要构成板块一目了然，十分便于教师使用，和有些进口教材过于花哨的编排相比，这应该说是它的另一优点。

目前我国大多数英语教师本身接受的英语教育比较传统，他们本身的语法能力大多高于交际能力，这或许是因为纯粹是交际法的教材在中国往往难以推广。《朗文国际英语教程》的每一课都包含语法和交际这两个板块，但同时又把它们有机地结合起来，这样的方式对大多数的教师来说是比较容易接受的，会觉得比较容易教。此外这套教材的教师用书（Teacher's Guide）内容十分详尽，为教师提供了很大的方便。

《朗文国际英语教程》虽然不是一套适用于零起点学生的教材，但它所要求的起点并不高。就目前我国大中城市的中小学英语教学水平来看，具有小学到初中的英语基础便可使用这套教材，因此这是一套适用面较广的教材。

这套教材的版面设计生动多彩，印刷精美，打开一本书就犹如打开一本儿童动画书，我想这对我们的中小学生会很有吸引力，也有利于营造一种宽松的学习气氛。

我国的英语热已经从大中学校扩大到小学、幼儿园，出现明显的低龄化倾向。要取得理想的教学效果，选定一种好的、适合实际需要的教材是关键，这对中小学生尤为重要。一旦选定了教材，接下来便是如何用好教好它的问题了。《朗文国际英语教程》无疑是一套好教材，我相信只要我们广大的教师能多动脑筋，多下功夫，就一定能用好这套教材，收到理想的教学效果。

何兆熊

2002年10月

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Continuous Tense

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Describing Actions That Haven't
Occurred Yet

Discussing Duration of Activity

Discussing Things People Had Done

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现在完成时

现在完成进行时

过去完成时

过去完成进行时

1

描述已经发生的动作行为

描述还未发生的动作行为

讨论动作的持续

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2

Perfect Modals:

Should Have

Might Have

May Have

Could Have

Must Have

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(If ____ Will)

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(If ____ Would)

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Reporting Information	转述信息
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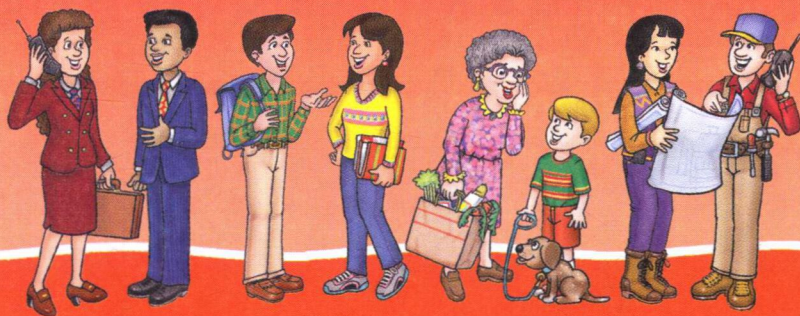
(交际策略)

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1

Review:

Present Perfect Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Tense

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

- Describing Actions That Have Occurred
- Describing Actions That Haven't Occurred Yet
- Discussing Duration of Activity
- Discussing Things People Had Done

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Things to Do Today



☐ take inventory



☐ write a report



☐ speak to the boss



☐ go to the bank



☐ eat lunch



☐ give out the paychecks



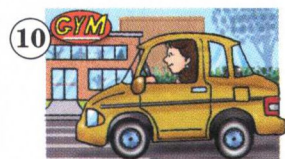
☐ set up the meeting room



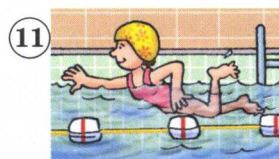
☐ see the personnel officer



☐ get gas



☐ drive to the gym



☐ swim



☐ do sit-ups

Things I've Done Today: I've ...

- ☒ 1. taken inventory
- ☒ 2. written a report
- ☒ 3. spoken to the boss
- ☒ 4. gone to the bank

- ☒ 5. eaten lunch
- ☒ 6. given out the paychecks
- ☒ 7. set up the meeting room
- ☒ 8. seen the personnel officer

- ☒ 9. gotten gas
- ☒ 10. driven to the gym
- ☒ 11. swum
- ☒ 12. done sit-ups

I've Sung for Many Years



(I have)	I've	} eaten.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

- A. Can you sing?
B. Yes. I've sung for many years.



1. swim
swum



2. draw pictures
drawn



3. drive trucks
driven



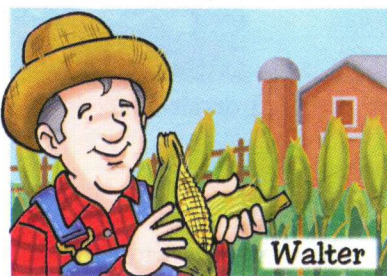
4. speak French
spoken



5. fly airplanes
flown



6. take inventory
taken



7. grow corn
grown



8. ride horses
ridden

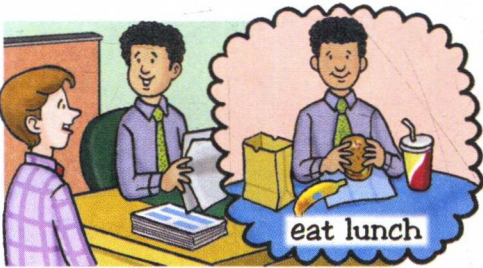


9. write speeches
written

Have You Eaten Lunch Yet?

Have { I
we
you
they } eaten?
Has { he
she
it }

Yes, { I
we
you
they } have.
{ he
she
it } has.



eat
ate
eaten



write
wrote
written

A. Have you **eaten** lunch yet?

B. Yes, I have. I **ate** lunch a little while ago.

A. Has Tina **written** her composition yet?

B. Yes, she has. She **wrote** her composition a little while ago.



go
went
gone



give
gave
given

1. you
go to the post office

2. Dan
give out the paychecks



take
took
taken



do
did
done

3. you and Susan
take a break

4. you
do Room 24



see
saw
seen



feed
fed
fed

5. the employees
see the new copy machine

6. Michael
feed the monkeys

No, They Haven't

Have { I
we
you
they } eaten?

Has { he
she
it }

No, { I
we
you
they } haven't.

{ he
she
it } hasn't.

{ We
You
They } haven't
(have not) eaten.

{ He
She
It } hasn't
(has not)



give blood

give
gave
given

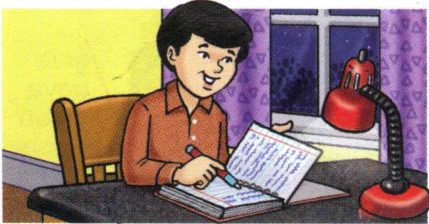
- A. Have you **given** blood recently?
- B. No, I haven't. I haven't **given** blood in a long time.



go fishing

go
went
gone

- A. Has your father **gone** fishing recently?
- B. No, he hasn't. He hasn't **gone** fishing in a long time.



write
wrote
written

1. *you*
write in your journal



be
was/were
been

2. *Dorothy*
be sick



get
got
gotten

3. *your son*
get a haircut



run
ran
run

4. *you and your wife*
run in a marathon



have
had
had

5. *you*
have a medical checkup

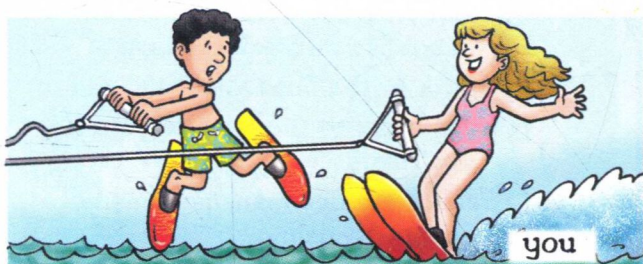


wear
wore
worn

6. *Anthony*
wear his tuxedo

How Long?

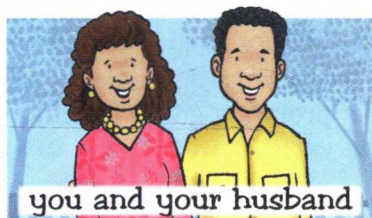
for	since
five years	five o'clock
a week	last week
a long time	2001
many years	he started college



- A. How long have you known how to water-ski?
- B. I've known how to water-ski for many years.



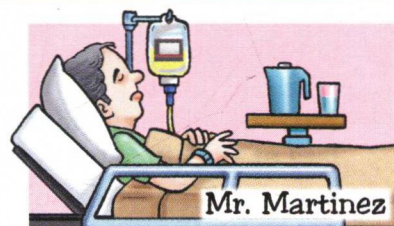
- A. How long has Alexander been a vegetarian?
- B. He's been a vegetarian since he started college.



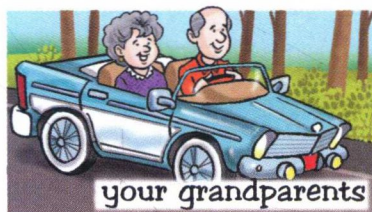
1. be married
ten years



2. have a toothache
ten o'clock this morning



3. be in the hospital
last week



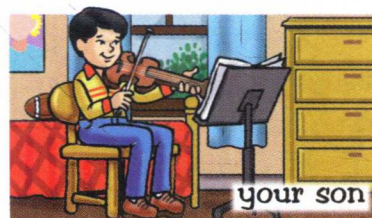
4. own this car
thirty-two years



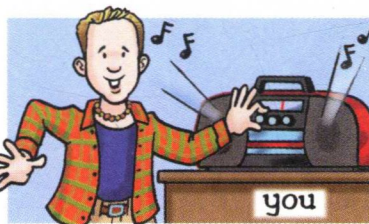
5. have a British accent
she moved to London



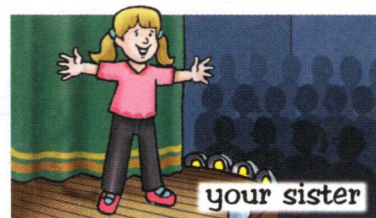
6. know each other
2001



7. play the violin
he was in first grade



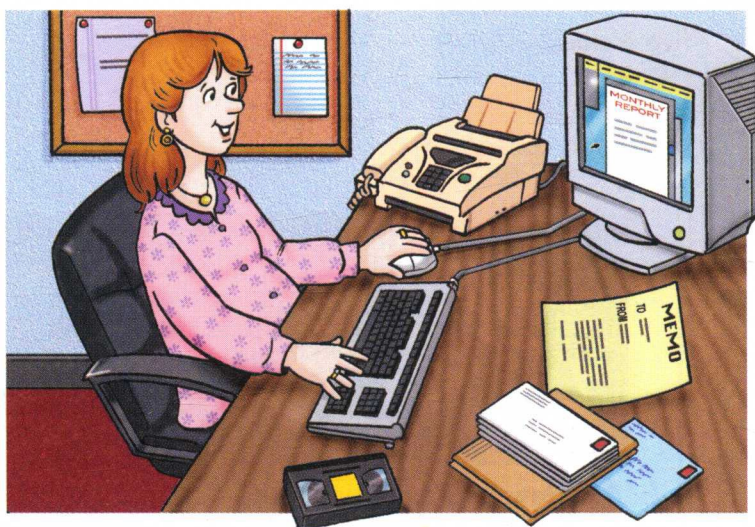
8. like hip hop music
a long time



9. want to be an actress
she was four years old

READING

A VERY BUSY DAY AT THE OFFICE



Things to Do Today

- ☒ go to the bank
- ☐ take the mail to the post office
- ☐ write my monthly report
- ☒ meet with the personnel officer about my maternity leave
- ☐ speak to the boss about my salary
- ☒ send a fax to the company's office in Tokyo
- ☐ read the office manager's memo about recycling
- ☐ see the training video about the new computer system

Allison is having a very busy day at the office. She has done some of the things she has to do today, but there are many other things she hasn't done yet. She has gone to the bank, but she hasn't taken the mail to the post office yet. She also hasn't written her monthly report. She has already met with the personnel officer about her maternity leave, but she hasn't spoken to the boss yet about her salary. She has sent a fax to the company's office in Tokyo. She hasn't read the office manager's memo about recycling. And she hasn't seen the training video about the new computer system. Allison is probably going to stay late at the office today so she can do all the things she hasn't done yet.

✓ READING CHECK-UP

Q & A

Allisons' co-workers are asking her about the things she has done today. Using this model, create dialogs based on the story.

- A. Allison, have you _____ yet?
- B. { Yes, I have. }
{ No, I haven't. }

LISTENING



Carl is going to have a party at his apartment this Saturday night. This is the list of things that Carl needs to do to get ready for the party. Check the things on the list that Carl has already done.

- go to the supermarket
- clean the apartment
- get balloons at the party store
- buy some new dance music
- hang up the decorations
- make the food
- tell the neighbors about the party
- give the dog a bath

They've Been Dancing for Ten Hours



(I have)	I've	} been working.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

- A. How long have your friends been dancing?
B. They've been dancing for ten hours.



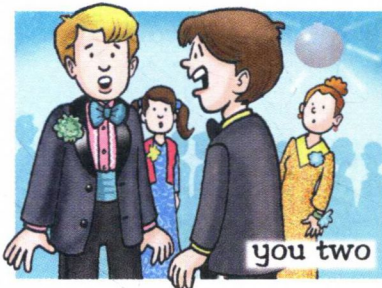
1. wait for the bus
since 8 o'clock



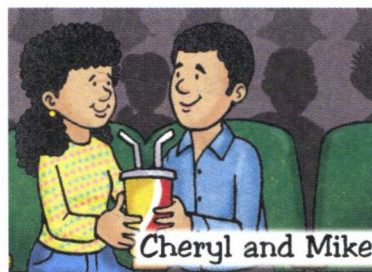
2. study
for five hours



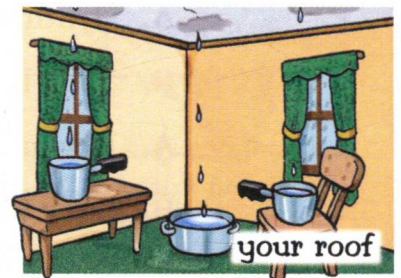
3. work here
for thirty-five years



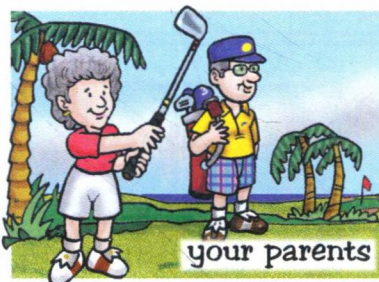
4. argue
since we got here



5. go out
for three months



6. leak
since last week



7. live in Florida
since they retired



8. snore
all night

9.



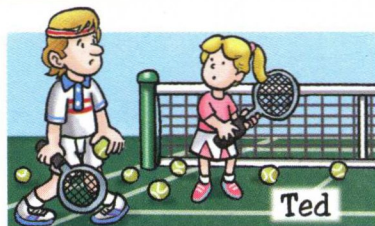
What Have They Been Doing?

(I have)	I've	} written.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	

(I have)	I've	} been writing.
(We have)	We've	
(You have)	You've	
(They have)	They've	
(He has)	He's	
(She has)	She's	
(It has)	It's	



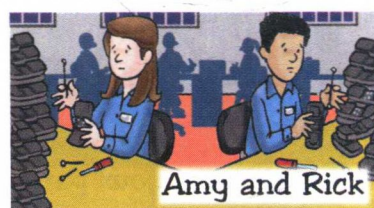
- A.** Cynthia looks tired. What has she been doing?
- B.** She's been taking orders.
- A.** How many orders has she taken?
- B.** She's taken more than one hundred.
- A.** Wow! That's a lot of orders!
- B.** That's right. She's never taken that many orders before.



- 1.** give tennis lessons
more than 20



- 2.** write memos
more than 25



- 3.** assemble cell phones
at least 75