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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 (二) (教师用书)

## Comprehensive English for English Majors Book II

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# 前 言

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）
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》
5. 《英语口译教程》
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》(一、二册)是按照教育部 2000 年 4 月颁布的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》的要求,针对高等学校英语专业一、二年级学生的学习特点而编写的专业教材。本教材的主要特色有:

1. 突破传统英语阅读课“填鸭式”教学的弊病和局限,在教材编排上突出学生独立学习研究能力的培养。本教材的学生用书中没有一般教材课后常附的生词表,因为多年的教学经验告诉我们,学生只有通过主动地查阅字典,才能加深对所学词汇和内容的理解。为了帮助学生在学课文的过程中随时发现问题,解决问题,思考问题,我们将每课书的 Text A 分为左右栏,右栏是学生在自学和上课过程中的学习和课堂讨论要点,同时也为学生自学和做课堂笔记留有一定空间。这一编排思路充分体现了以学生为中心的最新教学理念,学生通过本教材可以培养独立的阅读、理解、学习和思考的能力。而在本教材配备的教师用书中我们则提供尽量详细的教学辅导内容,以减轻教师在备课过程中的负担,并扩充课堂的信息量。

2. 本教材选材广泛新颖。课文的 Text A 多选自名家名篇,Text B 则多为与 Text A 主题相关的具有时代气息的或文体或风格或观点有所不同的文章。这样学生既可以学习到经典的英语名篇,又可以接触到最新的时代气息;既可以学习到相关主题的有关观点和知识,又可以在不同风格 and 不同观点的比较中发展独立思考问题和分析问题的能力。

3. 本教材的课后练习采取课内和课外分开,这也是本书的创新之处。英语学习是听、说、读、写、译各项英语基础技能的综合提高过程。基础英语课是英语专业学生的重要基础课之一,学生除了练习与课文内容相关的新语言点之外,还需要复习巩固原有的语言基础,并尽量拓宽知识面。因此我们设计了 Text-based Exercises 和 After-class Assignment 两部分练习。Text-based Exercises 主要为与课文相关的语言练习,覆盖了听、说、读、写、译五项基本功的训练。After-class Assignment 主要为佳作赏析、语法巩固练习和技能训练。学生和教师可以根据实际的语言学习要求,灵活安排练习量的多少。

本教材在试用过程中及时吸取了任课教师和学生的反馈意见,在版面的编排设计上又进一步做了修改、美化。我们希望奉献给学生和老师一套全新风格的教材。

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# Unit I

## Part I Text A

### The Last Tape

#### Key Points

Rebekah, a 32-year-old dying mother, was making special tapes for her daughters to listen to later in their lives. She taped each day from her notes her motherly advice, encouragement and love as she grew weaker and weaker. These tapes were really a very special gift from a dying mother.

#### Vocabulary

<b>bustle</b>	<i>mass n.</i>	excited activity and movement
<b>license</b>	<i>n.</i>	a permit from an authority to own or use something, do a particular thing, or carry on a trade (especially in alcoholic liquor)
<b>chemotherapy</b>	<i>n.</i>	the treatment of disease by the use of chemical substances, especially the treatment of cancer by cytotoxic and other drug
<b>surgery</b>	<i>n.</i>	the branch of medicine concerned with treatment of injuries or disorders of the body by incision or manipulation, especially with instruments
<b>giggle</b>	<i>v.</i>	laugh lightly in a nervous, affected, or silly manner giggling: <i>adj.</i>
<b>coax</b>	<i>v.</i>	persuade someone gradually or by flattery to do something
<b>squeeze</b>	<i>v.</i>	firmly press (something soft or yielding), typically with one's fingers
<b>flip</b>	<i>v.</i>	to turn over or cause to turn over with a sudden sharp movement
<b>ravage</b>	<i>n.</i>	the severely damaging or destructive effects of something

<b>malignant</b>	<i>adj.</i>	(of a disease) very virulent or infectious  malignant lump: 恶性肿瘤
<b>reveal</b>	<i>v.</i>	to make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others
<b>terminal</b>	<i>adj.</i>	(of a disease) predicted to lead to death especially slowly; incurable
<b>interrupt</b>	<i>v.</i>	to stop the continuous progress of (an activity or process); to break the continuity of  interruption: <i>noun</i>
<b>cram</b>	<i>v.</i>	completely fill (a place or container) to the point that it appears to be overflowing
<b>entrust</b>	<i>v.</i>	assign the responsibility for doing something to (someone); put something into someone's care or protection
<b>flush</b>	<i>v.</i>	(of a person's skin or face) become red and hot, typically as the result of illness or strong emotion  flushed: <i>adj.</i>
<b>spaghetti</b>	<i>plural n.</i>	paste made in solid strings, between macaroni and vermicelli in thickness
<b>quirk</b>	<i>n</i>	a peculiar behavioral habit
<b>interrogate</b>	<i>v.</i>	to ask questions of someone, especially a suspect or a prisoner closely, aggressively, or formally
<b>interrogation</b>	<i>mass n.</i>	the action of interrogating or the process of being interrogated
<b>complaint</b>	<i>n.</i>	a statement that a situation is unsatisfactory or unacceptable or that someone has done something wrong; a reason for dissatisfaction

## Phrases and Expressions

1. **contend with:** struggle to surmount a difficulty or danger



**2. hole up:** *informal* to hide oneself

**3. check off:** to tick off or otherwise mark an item on a list to show that it has been dealt with

## **Background Information**

\* **FBI:** abbreviation for Federal Bureau of Investigation (in the US).

The FBI originated from a force of Special Agents created in 1908 by Attorney General Charles Bonaparte during the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt. Today, most Americans take it for granted that the country needs a federal investigative service, but in 1908, the establishment of this kind of agency at a national level was highly controversial. The U.S. Constitution is based on “federalism”: a national government with jurisdiction over matters that crossed boundaries, like interstate commerce and foreign affairs, with all other powers reserved to the states. Through the 1800s, Americans usually looked to cities, counties, and states to fulfill most government responsibilities. However, by the 20th century, easier transportation and communications had created a climate of opinion favorable to the federal government establishing a strong investigative tradition.

The FBI’s work on behalf of the American people is being carried out by some of the most dedicated and talented employees found anywhere in the world today. All are committed to combating criminal activity through the Bureau's investigations, programs, and law enforcement services. They continue the mission of that first small group of Special Agents in 1908 who established a tradition of service that has become the Bureau's motto: Fidelity, Bravery, and Integrity.

The FBI is a field-oriented organization in which FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) in Washington, D.C., provides program direction and support services to 56 field offices, approximately 400 satellite offices known as resident agencies, four specialized field installations, and more than 40 foreign liaison posts. The foreign liaison offices, each of which is headed by a Legal Attache or Legal Liaison Officer, work abroad with American and local authorities on criminal matters within

FBI jurisdiction.

The FBI has approximately 11 400 Special Agents and over 16 400 other employees who perform professional, administrative, technical, clerical, craft, trade, or maintenance operations. About 9 800 employees are assigned to FBIHQ; nearly 18 000 are assigned to field installations.

#### *Core value of the FBI*

The strategic plan for accomplishing the FBI's mission must begin by identifying the core values which need to be preserved and defended by the FBI in performing its statutory missions. Those values are: rigorous obedience to the Constitution of the United States; respect for the dignity of all those we protect; compassion; fairness; and uncompromising personal and institutional integrity. These values do not exhaust the many goals which we wish to achieve, but they capsulize them as well as can be done in a few words. Our values must be fully understood, practiced, shared, vigorously defended and preserved.

\* **Brownie:** the junior branch of the Guides Association, for girls aged between 7 and 10.

#### *Girl Scouts of the USA:*

Girl Scouts of the USA is the world's pre-eminent organization dedicated solely to girls — all girls — where, in an accepting and nurturing environment, girls build character and skills for success in the real world. In partnership with committed adult volunteers, Girl Scouts cultivate their full individual potential. The qualities they develop in Girl Scouting — leadership, values, social conscience, and conviction about their own self-worth — serve them all their lives.

#### *About the Program*

Girl Scouting is open to all girls aged 5 to 17. Girls participate in more than 233 000 troops and groups throughout the United States and in 81 countries through USA Girl Scouts Overseas. More than 300 local Girl Scout councils offer the opportunity for membership in every corner of the United States. There are five age levels in Girl Scouting:

Daisy Girl Scouts, 5-6 years old

Brownie Girl Scouts, 6-8 years old

Junior Girl Scouts, 8-11 years old

Cadette Girl Scouts, 11-14 years old

Senior Girl Scouts, 14-17 years old

### *What Girl Scouts Do*

In Girl Scouts, girls discover the fun, friendship, and power of girls together. The Girl Scout program includes a myriad of enriching experiences, including field trips, sports, skill-building clinics, community service projects, cultural exchanges, and environmental stewardships.

The unique experiences allow girls to grow courageous and strong by helping them:

- Develop their full individual potential
- Relate to others with increasing understanding, skill, and respect
- Develop values to guide their actions and provide the foundation for sound decision making
- Contribute to the improvement of society through their abilities, leadership skills, and cooperation with others

Throughout its long history, Girl Scouts experienced many firsts and milestones. They were made possible by the strength and dedication of countless far-sighted individuals — mostly volunteers — who tirelessly served girls and promoted Girl Scouting.

## Teaching Notes

### Para. 1

1. **patient's chart:** a sheet of paper in the form of a table, graph or diagram that records the information of the patient
2. *For the next eight hours I wanted to throw myself into helping people who I knew had much more to worry about than I did.*

**to throw oneself into:** to start to do (something) with enthusiasm and vigor

For the next eight hours I would start to help those patients who worried about their health very

much.

#### **Para. 4**

**intravenous line:** administer injection into a vein; 静脉注射

#### **Para. 6**

##### **1. Jesus Wept: “Jesus Comforts the Sisters”, John, *The New Testament***

On his arrival, Jesus found that Lazarus had already been in the tomb for four days.

Bethany was less than two miles from Jerusalem, and many Jews had come to Martha and Mary to comfort them in the loss of their brother. ...

When Mary reached the place where Jesus was and saw him, she fell at his feet and said, “Lord, if you had been here, my brother would not have died.”

When Jesus saw her weeping, and the Jews who had come along with her also weeping, he was deeply moved in spirit and troubled. “Where have you laid him?” he asked.

“Come and see, Lord,” they replied.

Jesus Wept.

Then the Jews said, “See how he loved him!”

But some of them said, “Could not he who opened the eyes of the blind man have kept this man from dying?”

(Jesus then raises Lazarus from the dead.)

##### **2. Why did the narrator say that Jesus Wept was her favorite Bible verse?**

The narrator was in very bad mood that day because her son had just brought home a disappointing report card and her daughter had just argued with her. She thought that if Jesus knew her problem he would also take pity on her and would help her out.

#### **Para. 10**

*I missed the days when they were as attached to me as Rebekah's little girls were to her.*

**attached to:** full of affection or fondness

eg. During the journey Mark became increasingly attached to Tara.

I missed the days when my children were fond of me as Rebekah's daughters were to her.

**Para. 13**

**confirmation:** (in the Christian Church) the rite at which a baptized person, especially one baptized as an infant, affirms Christian belief and is admitted as a full member of the Church

**Para. 14**

*Finally, every item in her notes had been checked off and she entrusted the tapes to her husband.*

When everything she noted down in her pad had been recorded, she gave the tapes to her husband to keep for her daughters to listen to later.

**Para. 15**

**How do you describe the relationship between the narrator and her children?**

The narrator and her children do not have very close relationship. Her kids joked that she was like an FBI agent because she constantly questioned them about where they had been and who they had been with.

**Para. 16**

*I thought of how my Shannon also liked her sauce on the side and suddenly that quirk, which had annoyed me so many times, seemed to make her so much more precious.*

On my way home I thought of how my daughter Shannon also liked her sauce separate from the spaghetti. Her strange behavior used to make me angry but now it seemed to make me feel that she is so lovely.

**Part II Text B**

**In My Mother's Day**

**Key Points**

"In my mother's day" is excerpted from Russell Baker's best-selling autobiography, *Growing Up*. It is a description of his 80-year-old mother's gradual, troubling descent into confused memory and senility, and a speculation about the difficulties inherent in parent-child relationships.

## Vocabulary

<b>funeral</b>	<i>n.</i>	a ceremony in which a dead person is buried or cremated
<b>preside</b>	<i>v.</i>	be in the position of authority in a meeting or gathering
<b>preside over</b>		be in charge of (a place or situation)
<b>inconceivable</b>	<i>adj.</i>	not capable of being imagined or grasped mentally; unbelievable
<b>orchard</b>	<i>n.</i>	a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees
<b>awkward</b>	<i>adj.</i>	causing difficulty; hard to do or deal with; causing or feeling uneasy embarrassment or inconvenience
<b>brisk</b>	<i>adj.</i>	active and energetic  briskly – <i>adv.</i>
<b>thrust</b>	<i>n.</i>	forceful forward push; a forceful attack or effort
<b>sarcastic</b>	<i>adj.</i>	marked by or given to using irony in order to mock or convey contempt
<b>formidable</b>	<i>adj.</i>	inspiring fear or respect through being impressively large, powerful, intense, or capable
<b>slugabed</b>	<i>n.</i>	a lazy person who stays in bed late
<b>impulse</b>	<i>n.</i>	a sudden strong and unreflective urge or desire to act; a driving or motivating force; an impetus
<b>treason</b>	<i>n.</i>	the crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government; the action of betraying someone or something
<b>diagnose</b>	<i>v.</i>	identify the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms
<b>artery</b>	<i>n.</i>	any of the muscular-walled tubes forming part of the circulation system by which blood (mainly that which has been oxygenated) is

		conveyed from the heart to all parts of the body
<b>ferocity</b>	<i>n.</i>	the state or quality of being ferocious (savagely fierce, cruel or violent)
<b>inhabit</b>	<i>v.</i>	(of a person, animal, or group) live in or occupy a place or environment
<b>pep</b>	<i>n.</i>	<i>informal</i> energy and high spirits; liveliness
<b>innocent</b>	<i>adj.</i>	simple; naive; not involving or intended to cause harm or offence; harmless
<b>frail</b>	<i>adj.</i>	(of a person) weak and delicate; easily damaged or broken
<b>excursion</b>	<i>n.</i>	a short journey or trip, especially one engaged in as a leisure activity; an instance of the movement of something along a path or through an angle
<b>recapture</b>	<i>v.</i>	regain something that has been lost; recreate or experience again a past time, event, or feeling
<b>swoop</b>	<i>n.</i>	a swooping or snatching movement or action
<b>radiant</b>	<i>adj.</i>	(of a person or their expression) clearly emanating great joy, love, or health
<b>wharf</b>	<i>n.</i>	a level quayside area to which a ship may be moored to load and unload
<b>satchel</b>	<i>n.</i>	a bag carried on the shoulder by a long strap and closed by a flap, used especially for school books
<b>sentimentalize</b>	<i>v.</i>	treat (someone or something) with exaggerated and self-indulgent feelings of tenderness, sadness, or nostalgia
<b>curiosity</b>	<i>mass n.</i>	a strong desire to know or learn something

<b>exemplary</b>	<i>adj.</i>	a person or thing serving as a typical example or appropriate model
<b>gall</b>	<i>v.</i>	make someone feel annoyed
<b>resignation</b>	<i>mass n.</i>	the acceptance of something undesirable but inevitable
<b>dispute</b>	<i>n.</i>	a disagreement, argument, or debate
<b>indifferent</b>	<i>adj.</i>	having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned
<b>humanity</b>	<i>n.</i>	the human race; human beings collectively
<b>diaper</b>	<i>n.</i>	<i>N. Amer.</i> a baby's nappy
<b>shroud</b>	<i>n.</i>	a length of cloth or an enveloping garment in which a dead person is wrapped for burial

## Teaching Notes

### Para. 4

*She gazed at this improbably overgrown figure out of an inconceivable future ...*

**overgrown:** grown too large or beyond its normal size

eg. The town is only an overgrown village.

**over-**     *prefix*

a. over + *n.* → *n.*: outer; upper; extra

eg. overcoat, overshoe, overtime

b. over + *n.* → *n.*; over + *v.* → *v.*: above; beyond; across

eg. overcast, overhang, overload, overarch

c. over + *n.* → *n.*; over + *v.* → *v.*; over + *adj.* → *adj.*: excessively; too much; to an

unwanted degree

eg. overactivity, overcook, overactive, overambitious, overcareful

### Para. 7

*... was the best reply I could manage.*



**manage:** succeed in doing, achieving, or producing (something, especially something difficult);  
succeed in dealing with or withstanding (something):

eg. She managed a brave but unconvincing smile.

He finally managed to fulfill the task before the deadline.

There was more stress and anxiety than he could manage.

Other uses:

a. to be in charge of (a company, establishment, or undertaking); administer:

eg. I believe he will be the right person to manage the enterprise.

b. maintain control or influence over (a person or animal):

eg. Mr. Smith manages horses better than any other man on the farm as far as I know.

## **Para. 10**

**issue:** *verb*.

a. formally send out or make known; to put something on sale or in general use;

eg. The president issued a statement.

A new set of paper notes will be issued in October.

b. come, go, or flow out from; result from:

eg. Thick smoke is issuing from the building.

His failure in using this term correctly issued from his lack of practice.

**issue:** *noun*.

a. an important topic or problem for debate or discussion

eg. the issue of global warming

The real issue is that we do not have enough time and money.

b. the action of supplying or distributing an item for use, sale, or official purpose; each of a regular series of publications

eg. the issue of new paper notes by the central bank

I've got the new issue of *Reader's Digest*.