

新标准高职高专公共英语系列教材
VOCATIONAL COLLEGE ENGLISH

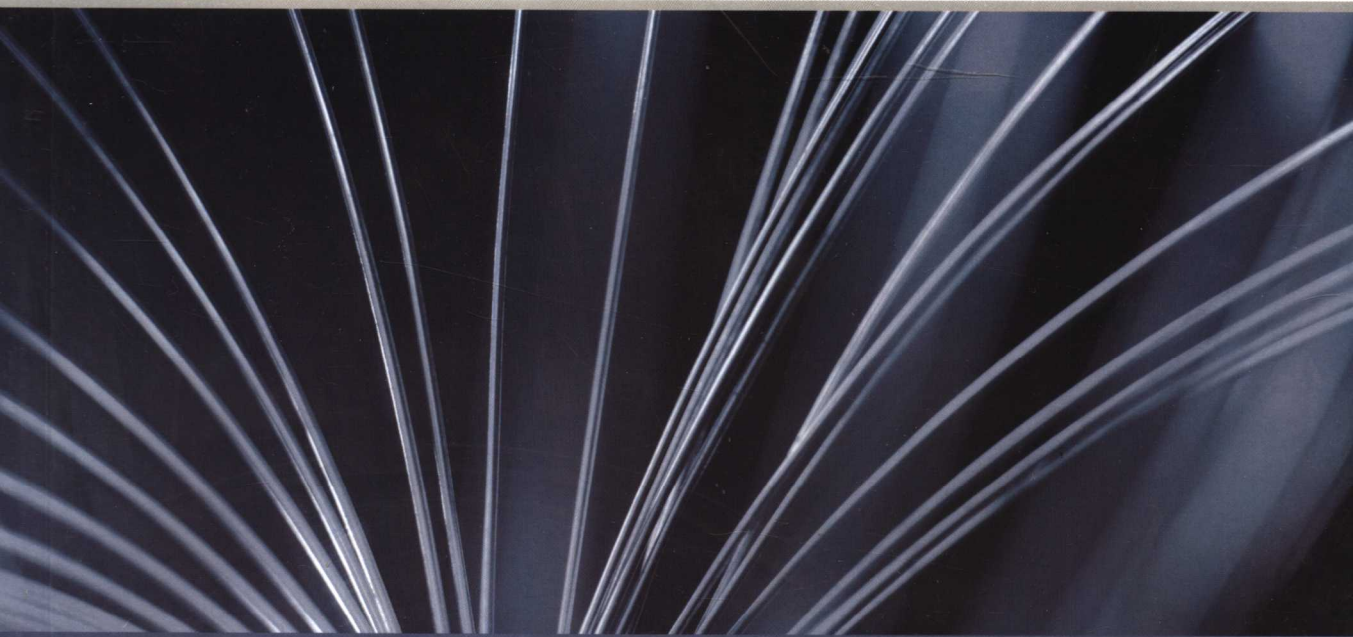
总主编 王守仁

实用综合教程 1

主 编 王守仁
副主编 陈新仁

AN INTEGRATED
SKILLS
COURSE

教师用书
TEACHER'S BOOK



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实用综合教程 1

主编 李 冰
副主编 李 冰 李 冰

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编 者 周宇芬 徐 蕾



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前言

为了完善和规范高职高专英语教学，教育部颁发了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》，旨在促进高等职业英语教育的健康发展，为社会培养适需、合格的高技能人才。《实用综合教程》就是按照该《要求》、根据“实用为主，够用为度，应用为目的”的原则、结合高职高专英语教学的特点和实际需要编写而成的一套综合英语教材。

本书是为配合《实用综合教程》第一册而编写的教师参考书，提供配套教材的相关知识点及其讲解。主要包括以下内容：

1、教学目标(**Teaching Objectives**)：列出每一单元的教学内容，以便教师与学生对单元教学任务有总括性的了解。

2、教学方案(**Teaching Plan**)：旨在帮助教师规划教学安排，以合理利用课时，完成教学任务。

3、背景材料(**Background Information**)：介绍与课文有关的一些背景知识，为加深学生对课文的理解提供参考。

4、课堂活动(**Classroom Activities**)：结合课文内容，每单元都精心设计了多种形式的课堂活动，旨在活跃课堂气氛，提高学生参与度，增强学生英语应用能力。

5、课文学习(**Text Study**)，分课文A与课文B，每篇课文都包括：

词汇(**Vocabulary**)：对课文中出现的生词和重要的短语进行解释，并配以若干精选例句；一词凡有不同词性和多个义项均一一标明，以便教师和学生全面掌握词语的意义和用法。

语言要点(**Language Points**)：对课文中重要的语言点进行详细解释，强化学生对重要句型、句式的理解和掌握。

参考译文(**Chinese Translation of Text**)：每个单元的课文A和课文B都配有中文译文，供教师和学生参考。

6、重点语法(**Focus on Grammar**)：介绍相关英语基本语法知识。

7、写作训练(**Focus on Practical Writing**)：根据学生的实际英语水平和能力培养需要，每个单元都提供了实用性较强的写作练习，列出写作基本要点并辅以范文，循序渐进地提高学生的写作能力。

8、练习答案(**Keys to the Exercises**)：每个单元中的练习题均提供了参考答案，便于教师参考。

由于编者水平有限，时间紧迫，错误和疏漏之处一定不少，敬请老师和同学们批评指正。

编者

2006年3月

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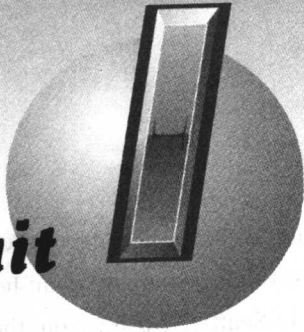
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Supplementary Exercises

Unit



Education



Teaching Objectives

| | Text A | Text B |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Theme | Bill Gate's views on education | Socrates' attitude towards learning |
| Vocabulary | education, count, e-mail, advice, suggestion, success, advantage, lifetime, company, part-time, programmer, discourage, diploma, project, spirit, highly, focus, software, range, attend, automatically, ability, subject | eager, wisdom, knowledge, wise, learned, beach, especially, prove, point, chin, shoulder, strength, struggle, free, gasp, revenge, breathe, badly |
| | have / send / guide / attend | |
| Speaking | How to introduce yourself and talk about education | |
| Grammar | Nouns | |
| Practical writing | How to introduce yourself | |



Teaching Plan

| | Teaching Tasks |
|------------------------------|---|
| The first class hour | Warm-up Discussion; study of words and expressions in Text A; Vocabulary Check (B and C) |
| The second class hour | Discussion of Text A and the follow-up exercises (A and B) |
| The third class hour | Comprehensive Exercises (D); Text A exercises (C) |
| The fourth class hour | Group Discussion; Grammar Tips; Active Words and Vocabulary Check (A) |
| The fifth class hour | Discussion of Text B and the follow-up exercises |
| The sixth class hour | Comprehensive Exercises [Ask the students to do the translation exercises outside of the class beforehand]; Practical Writing; Mini Project |



Background Information

1. **Bill Gates:** William (Bill) H. Gates is chairman and chief software architect of Microsoft Corporation, the world's largest and most profitable software company. And he is also the richest man in the world. Gates was born in 1955, in Seattle, Washington, the son of William H. Gates II, a Seattle attorney, and the late Mary Gates, a former teacher. Gates attended the private Lakeside School. There, he discovered his interest in software and began programming computers at age 13. Gates went off to Harvard University in 1973 with the original intention of becoming a math professor. It was during his Harvard days that he and his friend developed BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), the programming language for the first microcomputer. Gates left Harvard in 1975 without completing his university education. He started Microsoft at the age of 19, and made a deal that changed the landscape of computing forever.
2. **Harvard:** Harvard University, founded in 1636, is America's oldest institution of higher learning. The university was named after its first benefactor, John Harvard of Charlestown. Since its founding, the university has grown from nine students with a single master to an enrollment of more than 18,000 degree candidates, including undergraduates and graduate students in 10 principal academic units. Seven presidents of the United States — John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore and Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Rutherford B. Hayes, John Fitzgerald Kennedy and George W. Bush — were graduates of Harvard. Its faculties have produced more than 40 Nobel laureates.
3. **Socrates:** Socrates was born in 469 B.C. and died in 399 B.C. He was a great Greek philosopher whose ideas and methods have had a lasting influence on Western philosophy, especially his concern with moral behavior, his use of logic in his questioning, and his examination of a subject. Socrates wrote nothing himself. It was Plato, one of his students, who wrote down Socrates' conversations.



Classroom Activities

Warm-up Discussion

Question 1: *Do you know anything about Bill Gates such as his life and his educational background?*



Pre-class: Have the students do some research work about Bill Gates.

In-class: Have the students present what they have learned from their research in class.

Hint:

- 1) birthday and birthplace: October 28, 1955; Seattle, Washington
- 2) educational background: public elementary school — private school — Harvard University in 1973–1975 (education not completed)
- 3) career: chairman and chief software architect of Microsoft, the world's largest and most profitable software company
- 4) main events in his life:
 - a. beginning programming computers at age 13;
 - b. developing a version of the programming language BASIC for the first microcomputer in Harvard;
 - c. founding Microsoft Corporation in 1975 at the age of 19
- 5) jokes about Bill Gates:
 - a. One day, a messenger from hell went to Bill Gates and said, "I have two messages for you. One is good and the other is bad. Which do you want to hear first?" Gates thought for a while and answered, "I want to hear the good message first." The messenger said, "The good message is that every computer in hell uses Windows." "Oh, that's great! And how about the bad message?" "The bad message is that something is wrong with Windows. Would you come down with me to fix it?"
 - b. A guy was in a bar at the Seattle Airport. He was waiting for an important business client that he wanted to impress. He looked around the room and to his great surprise, he saw Bill Gates sitting by the window. He went over to him and said, "Excuse me, Mr. Gates, I'm a huge fan of yours. I wonder if you could do me a favor?"
Bill Gates said, "Maybe. What do you want me to do?"
The man replied, "In a few minutes, a very important client of mine will arrive. When she arrives, could you walk over to us and say hello to me? My name is George. If she thinks that you and I are good friends she'll be really impressed."
Bill Gates said, "Well, OK."
Five minutes later the client arrived and sat down beside the man. They chatted for a few minutes. Then, Bill Gates walked over, tapped the man on the shoulder, and said in a loud voice, "Hey, George. It's good to see you. How are you doing?"
The man looked at Bill Gates and in an angry voice said, "Listen, Gates, can't you see I'm busy? I'm talking to an important customer. Get out of here."

Question 2: *Why do you think education is important for you?*

Hint: Education is important for everyone: 1) it helps to develop sound personalities; 2) it helps to cultivate positive attitudes toward life; 3) it provides students with a variety of useful knowledge and skills for their future career; 4) it exposes students to different

cultures and enables them to know the world better.

Group Discussion

Step 1: Divide the class into groups of four to five students.

Step 2: Give them the following topic for discussion.

Step 3: Ask each group to choose a representative who is then to make a presentation on the basis of their discussion.

The topic for discussion is:

Does a higher academic degree mean a more prosperous career in China? Why?

Hint: If the answer is yes, then the reasons can be: 1) The Chinese tend to believe that people with higher academic degrees are usually in a better position to get good jobs; 2) A learned person is more adaptable to the changing world; 3) People with higher academic degrees are more open to new things and more prepared to improve themselves.

If the answer is no, then the reasons can be: 1) Experience and abilities are more valued by companies and to them academic degrees do not mean much; 2) In China interpersonal relationships play an even more important role in job-hunting than academic degrees; 3) Good education only ensures a promising starting point in one's career but not necessarily a prosperous future.

Mini Project — A Cartoon of Yourself

Step 1: Ask each student to draw a cartoon of himself / herself on a cardboard and finish the practical writing task before coming to class.

Step 2: Divide the students into groups of four to five.

Step 3: Have each student share with the other group members his / her cartoon and introduce himself / herself.

Step 4: Have each group vote for the best cartoon and self-introduction as their representative.

Step 5: Have the chosen student from each group present his / her cartoon and self-introduction to the whole class.



Text Study

TEXT A

Vocabulary

1. education /,edju(:)'keɪʃən/ n. 教育

e.g. Children in poor areas receive free education. 贫困地区的孩子接受免费教育。



educate *v.* 教育; 教导

educated *adj.* 受教育的

e.g. a well-educated man 一位受过良好教育的人

educator *n.* 教育家, 教育者

2. count /kaunt/ *v.* 派用场, 点数

e.g. (1) Every second counts. 每一秒钟都很重要。

(2) What counts more is whether you have tried your best. 更重要的是你有没有尽力而为。

(3) to count from 1 to 100 从一数到一百

(4) Count these apples. 清点一下这些苹果。

3. e-mail /'i:meil/ *n.* 电子邮件 *v.* 发电子邮件

e.g. (1) I check my e-mail every day. 我每天都查阅电子邮件。

(2) I'm sorry for e-mailing you back so late. 不好意思这么晚才给你回电子邮件。

4. advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 忠告, 建议

e.g. a piece of advice 一条建议

advise *vt.* 忠告, 建议

e.g. (1) She advised that I (should) wear my best suit. 她建议我穿上我最好的西装。

(2) I was advised not to go there alone at night. 有人建议我晚上不要一个人去那里。

5. suggestion /sə'dʒestʃən/ *n.* 意见, 提议

Phrase: at / on sb.'s suggestion 根据某人的建议

e.g. At / On her suggestion we went to Beijing by train. 我们听从她的建议坐火车去北京。

make / offer a suggestion 提议, 建议

e.g. We will listen to anyone who makes / offers suggestions for the theme of the party. 关于晚会的主题我们会听取大家的意见。

suggest *vt.* 提议

e.g. (1) I'd like to suggest something else. 我有其他的提议。

(2) I suggest we (should) have a rest. 我建议我们休息一会。

6. success /sək'ses/ *n.* 成功, 胜利

e.g. Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

succeed *vi.* 成功; 完成

e.g. (1) He succeeded in the examination. 他通过了考试。

(2) He succeeded in making his dreams come true. 他成功地实现了梦想。

successful *adj.* 成功的

successive *adj.* 接连的, 连续的

e.g. three successive days 连续的三天

7. advantage /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* 有利条件, 好处; 优点, 优势

e.g. (1) Mary speaks good English. Her advantage is that her mother is an English. 玛丽英语说得好。她的有利条件是她妈妈是英国人。

(2) This product has many advantages. 这种产品优点很多。

advantageous *adj.* 有利的, 有益的; 便利的

e.g. It is highly advantageous to us. 这对我们极为有利。

Phrase: take advantage of 很好地使用; 利用

e.g. take advantage of all educational opportunities 利用一切教育机会

Antonym: disadvantage *n.* 不利; 不利条件

e.g. His bad health is a great disadvantage to him when he looks for work. 他健康状况不佳, 这对他找工作很不利。

8. lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ *n.* 一生, 终生

e.g. (1) a lifetime guarantee 终身保障

(2) lifetime membership 终身会员资格

(3) In my father's lifetime there have been many changes in the village. 在我父亲的一生中, 这个村庄发生了许多变化。

9. company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司

e.g. company limited (Co., Ltd.) 有限公司

10. part-time /'pɑ:t,taim/ *adj.& adv.* 兼职的(地)

e.g. (1) a part-time job 兼职工作

(2) He works part-time. 他做兼职。

full-time *adj.* 全职的

e.g. a full-time housewife 全职的家庭妇女

11. programmer /'prəʊgræmə(r)/ *n.* 程序师, 程序员

program *vt.* 编制程序 (亦作: programme)

e.g. Please program the computer to do the job instead of doing it manually. 请给电脑编制一个程序, 以便代替手工操作进行这项工作。

12. discourage /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/ *vt.* 不鼓励; 使泄气, 使失去信心

e.g. His parents discouraged him from joining the air force. 他的父母亲劝他不要参加空军。

discouraged *adj.* 泄气的, 失去信心的

discouraging *adj.* 使人泄气的, 使人失去信心的

e.g. (1) If you meet with difficulty in your study, don't be discouraged. 如果你学习中遇到什么困难, 不要灰心。



- (2) It is discouraging that I didn't know how to solve the maths problem. 我不知道如何解这道数学题, 真沮丧。

Antonym: encourage *vt.* 鼓励

e.g. I encouraged her to work hard and to try to pass the examinations. 我鼓励她用功, 努力争取通过考试。

courage *n.* 勇敢, 勇气

e.g. David showed great courage when he saved the child from the burning house. 大卫把那个孩子从着火的房子里救出来, 显示了无比的勇气。

13. diploma /di'pləʊmə/ *n.* 文凭, 毕业证书

e.g. a college diploma 大学文凭

diplomatic *adj.* 外交的, 从事外交的

e.g. Julia joined the diplomatic service after her graduation from university. 朱丽娅大学毕业后就到外交部门工作了。

14. project /'prɒdʒekt/ *n.* 项目, 课题

e.g. (1) an impossible project 不可能实施的计划

(2) The professor is directing a research project. 那位教授正在负责一个科研项目。

Synonym: plan

15. spirit /'spɪrɪt/ *n.* 精神

e.g. (1) a man of spirit 精神饱满的人

(2) team spirit 团队精神

(3) fighting spirit 斗志

Phrase: in good / high / great spirits 精神好, 高兴, 兴致好

e.g. She is in good / high / great spirits these days because her son is returning from England. 她这几天兴高采烈的, 因为她儿子要从英国回来了。

in low / poor spirits 意志消沉, 垂头丧气, 怏怏不乐

e.g. Do you know what happened to him? He seems to be in low / poor spirits. 你知道他有什么事吗? 他看起来闷闷不乐的。

16. highly /'haɪli/ *adv.* 高度地; 非常

e.g. (1) a highly interesting story 一则非常有趣的故事

(2) a highly paid job 一份薪水优厚的工作

Phrase: speak / think highly of 赞扬, 对……给予很高评价

e.g. The leader speaks / thinks highly of our work. 领导对我们的工作赞扬备至。

17. focus /'fəʊkəs/ *v.* (使)集中; (使)聚焦

e.g. (1) to focus (one's mind) on work 集中精力于工作

(2) All eyes (were) focused on the speaker. 大家的目光都集中在发言人身上。

focus *n.* (兴趣活动等的)中心, 焦点

e.g. Because of his strange clothes, he immediately became the focus of attention when he entered the office. 他由于服装奇特, 一走进办公室便成了大家注意的中心。

18. software /'sɒftweə(r)/ *n.* 软件

hardware *n.* 硬件

19. range /reɪndʒ/ *n.* 范围

e.g. (1) within the possible range 在可能的范围内

(2) You have a wide range of choices. 你有很多选择。

vi. 在某范围内变化

e.g. (1) The temperature ranges from 10 to 20 degrees. 气温在10度到20度之间变化。

(2) The students' ages range between 15 and 18. 学生的年龄在15岁到18岁之间。

20. attend /ə'tend/ *v.* 参加; 出席

e.g. (1) attend school 上学

(2) attend a lecture 听讲座

(3) attend church 去(教堂)做礼拜

attendance *n.* 出席; 到场

21. automatically /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪkəlɪ/ *adv.* 自动地

e.g. The machine operates automatically. 机器自动操作。

automatic *adj.* 自动的

e.g. We have an automatic washing machine. 我们有一台自动洗衣机。

22. ability /ə'bɪlətɪ/ *n.* 能力, 本领

e.g. a man of ability 有本事的人

able *adj.* 有能力的, 有才干的

e.g. She is getting old but is still able to do the job. 她虽然年事渐高, 但仍能胜任这份工作。

Antonym: inability *n.* 无能, 无力

23. hundreds of 好几百, 许许多多

e.g. Hundreds of journalists attended the press conference. 数百名记者出席了记者招待会。

24. drop out of 退学, 不参与, 退出

e.g. (1) He dropped out of school at the age of 10 because his family was too poor to afford the tuition. 因为家里穷, 付不起学费, 他十岁就辍学了。



(2) She decided to drop out of the competition because it was not fair. 因为比赛不公平，她决定退出。

25. a number of 若干

e.g. A number of students didn't want to have a spring outing. 有部分同学不想去春游。

26. ask for 询问，寻求

e.g. (1) If you ask for my advice, that color doesn't suit you. 如果你问我的意见，我觉得那种颜色不适合你。

(2) May I ask for the telephone number of the Grand Hotel? 我能问一下大饭店的电话号码吗？

27. chance of a lifetime 千载难逢的良机，一生中惟一的机会

e.g. It's the chance of a lifetime. You will regret it the rest of your life if you don't take it. 这可是一个千载难逢的机会。你错过了会后悔一辈子。

28. try out 试验，考验

e.g. (1) She bought a cookbook and tried out a few new recipes. 她买了本烹饪书，试着做了几道新菜。

(2) We tried out the project within a small range at first. 刚开始我们在小范围内对方案进行了试验。

29. in short 简而言之，总之

e.g. In short, you should study hard for a better future. 总而言之，你应该努力学习，奔一个好的前程。

Synonym: in brief / to sum up / all in all / in conclusion

Language Points

1. **They want to know what to study, or whether it's OK to drop out of college since that's what I did:** They want to know what they should study or whether it is fine for them to leave college without completing the education since I did it myself.

what to study: This is a wh-word + infinitive structure used as the object, which can be changed into an object clause. Wh-word + infinitive structure can be used as a subject, an object, or an appositive, etc., functioning as a subject clause (主语从句), an object clause (宾语从句) or an appositive clause (同位语从句), for example:

1) How to improve their English is often discussed among the students. = How they can improve their English is often discussed among the students.

2) We haven't decided when to visit the place. = We haven't decided when we shall visit the place.

3) You haven't answered my question about where to get these books. = You haven't