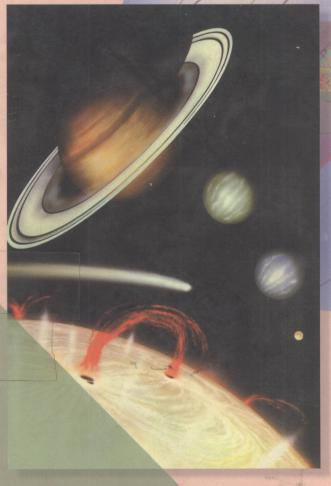


新编大学英语

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

示范教案

主 编 徐亚辉主 审 麻秀丽



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旅空工业出版社

《新编大学英语》③示范教案

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内容提要

本书设计的项目为:①口语套路练习 ②词语精解释义 ③ 语法考点指要 ④精彩句透析 ⑤练习答案及难点剖析 ⑥参考译文。通过学习本书,读者不但能加深理解教材内容,而且能迅速提高使用英语的能力(日常使用及考试)。本书是作者教学经验的结晶。

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立、练习答案及难点剖析。 「

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Unit 1 Myths and legends

口语套路练习

Telling Fairytales or legend and poy loss if

Wonderful It's very marresting.

在英语学习过程中,我们接触到许多美丽的神话故事或传 说,对于有些脍炙人口的篇章,我们应做到有能力把它们简单讲 述出来,例如: Three Wishes (三个愿望), Little Snow White (白 雪公主), The Wolf and the Seven Little Goats (七只小山羊和狼)。

应该注意到讲述这些故事时所使用的时态一般为过去时,故 事发生过程中的人物对白则依据当时情境,而多为一般现在时和 将来时。 Zone and seamed show of emer Chainer Last .

Warming up exercise: 选择两篇你最喜欢的神话故事背诵下 来,尝试灵活地把它们讲出来,简单的开头语可以是。

Once upon a time, 从前……

In the past, 过去……

Long, long ago.

很久,很久以前

The story goes that

话说……

- 例如: "Three Wishes"可以像下面这样开始讲述: 1. Long, long ago, there lived a poor woodman with his wife, They
- made a living by chopping down trees. One day, as he was... 2. Once upon a time, on the edge of a forest there lived an old couple. The husband was a woodcutter. Every day, he cut down trees as a means of making a living. One day he grew a long black sawsage
- nose. ···
- 3. In the past, there was a very poor woodcutter, One day as he was

about to cut down a fine oak tree, a ting fairy appeared before him and asked him not to cut it down by granting him three wishes.

记住 "Practice makes perfect." 只要你反复练习, 你就会动听 地讲述几个优美的故事。

如果你是听别人讲故事, 听完后别忘了说:

Wonderful! It's very interesting.

I enjoyed it very much.

Thank you very much for telling me such a nice story.

卦点**讲述人可以说:** 美国有限增基的资 中等均区学系英国

I'm glad you enjoyed it.

"I see."和 "I know." 经常被人混用。"I see."是用在第一次听到以前不知道的事。"I know."是告诉对方,自己以前就知道了。

若别人说: Jack couldn't come to work because he's sick. 你本来并不知道 Jack 生病,回答"I see.";你早就知道,回答"I know."

* * * * 花絮 * * * * * semilar reague semilar

Could you speak up, please?

Could you speak louder, please?

Could you speak a little more slowly? antegorly vd grievil a phistal

selo I can't follow you. It is no so to so to so the so so that a noque son!

讲述过程中讲话人可以像下面这样了解一下情况:

A: Can you people in the back hear me?

B: No, we can't.

asw A: I'm sorry. I'll try to speak up. v a saw and , lang and al . E.

B: We still can't hear you.

A: (speaking louder) Is this better?

B: Yes. That's fine.

学英语的人们遇到一起最喜欢谈的话题是彼此询问对方英语 学习情况。学习下面的问答:

司话播解证义

A: How long hvae you learned English?

B: Six years.

A: I've learned English for six years, but I still can't speak English well.

B: Nor can I, but I'm making progress.A: I've trouble in memorizing new words.

B: So do I.

A: There're a lot of differences between English grammer and Chinese grammer.

B: Yes, there are.

A: You speak beautiful English. How did you learn this?

B: Well, I took every chance to practice my oral English.

A: How do you enlarge your vocabulary?

B: First, I read extensively. Second, …
Pair-Work: 两个人一问一答, 练习上面的问答。
其他几个询问对方英语学习情况的问句:

- 1) When did you begin to learn English?
- 2) Whom did you learn English from?
- 3) Do you enjoy learning English? Why or why not?
- 4) Are you satisfied with your present English proficiency? Why or why not?

二、词语精解释义

A. 单词

1. cannon ['kænnən] n. 大炮

归类记忆 artillery 炮兵 gunfire 炮火 gunner 炮手 shell 炮弹 gunboat 炮艇

2. cunning ['kʌniη] adj. & n. 狡猾 (的), 狡诈 (的)

间义词 sly, crafty, tricky, deceitful

3. delectable [di'lektəbl] adj. 使人愉快的,美味的

间义间 delicious, tasty, dainty

4. dutifully ['dju:tifəli] adv. 恭顺地 - selidə lə ləl a ər ərədi.

5. **dye** [dai] vt. 染色, 上色 n. 染料, 染色

构词解析 现在分词为 dyeing, 勿写成 dying。按规则应把词尾 e 去掉再加-ing, 但是为了跟 dying (die 的现在分词) 有所区别, 应写做 dyeing.

6. eloquent ['eləkwnət] adj. 雄辩的,有说服力的

考点 〈辨异〉fluent 是"流畅的""语言流利的"; eloquent 是指"能言善辩的"。

7. failing ['feiling] n. 缺点、弱点 good most good bib modW (S

派生词 fail [feil] vi. ①失败、不及格 ②未能,没能。

考点 〈搭配〉fail in 在…方面不及格或失败 fail to do 没能做成某事

派生词 failure ['feiljə] n. 失败

考点〈搭配〉failure to do 不能

٠ 4 •

His failure the question made us very disappointed. A) to answering B) to answer C) of answering D) in answering 答案 B)。根据 failure 的习惯搭配,后应跟动词不定式,故选答 案 B)。 8. faithfully ['feiOfuli] adv. 忠实地 派生词 faith [fei0] n 信任、信心;信仰 考点〈搭配〉break/keep faith with sb. 对某人背/守信 have faith in sb. 相信某人 〈辨异〉belief 是"信仰"普通用语; credit 是"信用", 般指商业上的信用; faith 一般指宗教上的信仰。 The long drought was followed by months of B) scarcity C) starvation D) famine A) hunger 答案 D)。hunger 意思是饥饿;famine 是大面积或一定区域范围 内的饥荒; scarcity 是不足、缺乏的意思、常指原料供不应 求,相当于 shortage; starvation 是饥饿、饿死的意思。 10. feast [fi:st] n. 盛宴 归类记忆 banquet 宴会 restaurant 餐馆 meal 膳食 dining 吃饭 board 伙食 11. grumble ['grambl] vi 抱怨; 咕哝 考点〈搭配〉~about/at/over 抱怨某事,为某事发牢骚 12. hoe [həu] n. 锄头 口类记忆 spade 锹 pick 镐 sickle 镰刀 13. **hut** [hʌt] n. 小屋 归类记忆 cottage 村舍 shed 工棚 shack 棚屋

	是邀请某人做某事。
汧	[生词 invite [in vait] vt
,	① (朋友般的) 邀请;约请
	②请求;要求或征求 (意见、建议等)
	③引起,招致 (坏的事物) (通常并非本意)
臭	ś点〈搭配〉invite sb. along 邀某人做伴
	invite sb. away 邀某人同行(如度假)
15	.mat [mæt] n. 小地毯,席
IJ	1类记忆 rug 小地毯,blanket 毯子,carpet 毛毯
16	. mischievous ['mist∫ivəs] adj. 调皮的,恶作剧的
17	'.murmur ['məːmə] vi. 嘟囔
块	ち点〈辨异〉 murmur, grumble, complain, protest
Ļi	He never about the food he eats
	A) murmurs B) grumbles
	C) protests D) complains
4	X D)。grumble是指因生气而鸣不平,发牢骚;murmur是指
低	声抱怨,与 against 或 at 搭配使用;protest 是抗议;complain 是
"‡	抱怨,诉苦"的普通用词、与 about 或 of 搭配使用。
18	n. 演说家,雄辩家
初	件词 oration [oxrefən] n. 演说,演讲
	oratory ['ɔrətəri] n. 演说法,雄辩术
19	.palm [paːm] n. 棕榈树; 手掌

. 6 .

Li Yan received an _____ to deliver a lecture in our university.

A) asking B) call C) enticement D) invitation

答案 D)。 enticement 是诱使、怂恿的意思; invitation to do sth.

14. invitation [inviteifən] n. 邀请

归类记忆 finger 手指 nail 指甲 wrist 手腕 arm 手臂 tip 指尖; poplar 杨树

willow 柳树 pine 松树 willow 柳树 pine 松树

- 20. peck [pek] v. 啄, 啄食 woodpecker 啄木鸟, henpecked 怕 老婆的
- 21. plumage ['plumid3] n. 鸟的全身羽毛, 羽衣
- 22. preparation [prepareisan] n.
 - ① [U] 预备, 准备
 - ② [C] 准备工作,准备措施

试题 Mike has finished all necessary

- A) arrangement
- B) readiness
- C) prepayment D) preparation

答案 D)。

名点〈搭配〉make preparation 做准备

派生间 prepare [pri'peə] v.①准备, 预备 ②装备, 配备

考点〈搭配〉①prepare for 为…做准备

- ②be prepared against 防备…
- ③be prepared to do sth. 准备做某事
- 23. rattle ['rætl] vi 发生格格响声

派生词 rattlesnake ['ræt (ə) lsneik] n. [C] 响尾蛇

24. shell [sel] n. 壳; 英; 贝壳

归类记忆 shellfish 贝类,oyster 牡蛎,clam 蛤,蚶,crab 蟹,lobala seridamant rel work and ster 龙虾 to the or become or orew world .go

25. spear [spiə] n. 矛; 梭

26. spite [spait] 恶意; 怨恨

考点〈搭配〉in spite of 不管,不顾

4. rest assumed (that) store

in spite of oneself 不由自主地 do sth. out of/from spite 出于恶意做某事

He keeps on fighting in _____ of all setbacks.

- A) hate B) case C) place

答案 D)。in case of 是"以防万一"之意; in place of 是"代替" 的意思。

27. tortoise ['toxtəs] n. 陆龟

る点〈辨异〉tortoise 是陆龟、淡水龟;, turtle 是海龟。

28. ungrateful [An greitful] adj. 忘恩负义的

派生间 grateful ['greitful] adj. 感谢的

多点〈搭配〉be grateful to sb for sth 因某事感谢某人

29. yam [jæm] n. 番薯

川类记忆 potato 马铃薯

eggplant 茄子

pumpkin 南瓜

pepper 辣椒 tomato 西红柿

cucumber 黄瓜

cabbage 甘蓝

B、词组

- 1. escape someone's notice 逃过某人的注意
- eg. He escaped his teacher's notice and slipped out of the classroom. 他逃过老师的注意溜出了教室。
- 2. jump to one's feet 一跃而起
- eg. On seeing a snake, he jumped to his feet and ran away. 当看到一条蛇时, 他一跃而起跑开了。
- 3. let oneself go 情不自禁
- eg. They were so moved by what they saw that they let themselves go, cheering wildly.

他们为看到的一切所深深感动,情不自禁地欢呼起来。

4. rest assured (that) 放心

- eg. Rest assured that nothing suspicious can escape our notice. 放心,没什么疑点会逃过我们的注意。
- 5. slowly but surely 稳扎稳打地
- eg. The police hope to clear the buriedmine slowly but surely. 警察希望稳扎稳打地排除埋在地下的地雷。

三、语法考点指要

what 引导的名词性从句

what 作为关系代词,表示"所…的事物(或人)" (= that which 或 those which),可以引导名词性从句,在复合句中做主语,表语或宾语。尤其需要注意的是,当其引导主语从句时,要注意与 that 引导的主语从句相区别。that 引导主语从句时, that 是连接词,在从句中不作任何成分,而 what 是关系代词,在从句中要充当一定的成分。

现举例说明如下:

- 1. (L, 8) Tortoise saw all these preparations and soon discovered what it all meant.
- 乌龟看到了大家所做的这一切准备,很快明白了这一切意味 着什么。
- 2. (L, 72) …but it was too far to see what they were. …但是距离太远,看不清那是些什么东西。
- 3. In some countries, what is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.

所谓的"平等",在有些国家实际上并不意味着全体人民都享有平等的权利。

四、精彩句透析

A、难句

1. (L, 24) Tortoise had a sweet tongue, and within a short time all the

birds agreed that he was a changed man, and they all gave him a feather, with which he made two splendidly colorful wings.

- 要点: ①这是一个并列复合句。用两个 and 将三个分句并列起来。
 - ②第二个分句是一个主从复合句,主句前有一个介词短语within a short time,容易混淆主句中的主语 all the birds.
 - ③第三个分句中有一个非限定定语从句, 其引导词为"介词+which"结构。
- 译文: 乌龟能说会道, 很快使所有的鸟儿相信他跟过去不一样了, 于是大家都送他羽毛, 他用这些羽毛编织了一对无比艳丽的翅膀。
- 2. (L, 39) His speech was so eloquent that all the birds were glad they had brought him, and nodded their heads in approval of all he said.
- 要点: ①这是一个多重的复合句。主句中用 "so…that" 结构引出结果状语从句。
- ②结果状语从句中有 and 连接的并列结构,且第二个并列 句省略了主语。第一个并列句中有省略了 that 的状语从句 they had brought him,来说明 glad;第二个并列句中,短语 in approval of all he said 中,有一个定语从句 he said 修饰 all。

B、精彩句

(L, 21) I have learned that a man who makes trouble for others is also making trouble for himself.

比较英汉两种句子结构,我们会发现,英语句子结构紧凑严密,主干突出,一气呵成;而汉语句子好用动词,层层铺开,逐步交代,句子结构貌似松散,实则紧密相连。在进行英汉互译时注意这种现象尤其有帮助。请看下面例句: It was a keen disap-