

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材



大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

2

赵贵旺 主编

大学英语

(医学院校版)



北京大学出版社
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大 学 英 语 2

(医学院校版)

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前言

《大学英语》(医学院校版)是应北京大学出版社的邀请编写而成。

该教材的问世是在总结前人的基础上,立体观察我国近20年大学公共英语教材编写的思路、理念,并结合医学院校的特点编写而成。在创作这套教材时,一方面尊重了大学英语教学固有的规律,另一方面将医学院校的学生作为一个独立的单元体,将医学类学生大学三年的教学作为一个整体来进行规划。因此,大学一年级精读教材的编写立足于语言学习思维的引领和语言学习思维的培养,旨在学生通过该教材的学习完成中学英语学习向大学英语学习的过渡。所谓大学英语的学习有三个因素必不可少。一是大学的概念;二是大学生的学习思维;三是大学英语的教与学。大学是培养学生独立思维、独立判断力的一个容教育与教学为一体的公共场所,大学生的学习思维应该是开放的、体系的、有目标取向的;大学英语的教学应该是中学英语教学的升华,即大学英语教学不仅仅是简单的语言教学或立足语言教学的基础上进行的大量的习题练习。大学英语教学与其说是一种孤立的语言知识的传授和语言技能的培养,倒不如说是一种语言学习思维的培养,一种语言知识的体系化整理和应用,多种语言技能的引领、培养和形成;同时又是基于语言教学引领下的文化的传承、思想的启迪、独立人格的塑造。因此教材的选材、编写、习题练习的设计都不应该是随机的、分割的,而是一种宏观思维下的微观铺就,一种理念引导下的智慧的结晶,一种思想指导下的性格情操的共同陶冶。纵观这套教材的编写有以下几个突破和创新。

一、教材的选材

第二册的选材,较第一册更为具体化、多元化,在注重语篇语言质量的同时,考虑到大学生对文化、人生、历史、社会,以及成功的思考需要有一定的引领和集体参与意识,选取了相应的语篇作为课文的文本素材。比如第一单元是度假归来的思考,尽管文章涉及的背景信息是暑假,但对于大一新生,经过第一个寒假归来,对自己的家庭、家乡,或者家族层面的思考会有新的认识;而第三、六、八单元则是旨在让学生对能源与社会、智力与种族、健康与人生有一定的了解和思考;其他几个单元,比如“Thank You, Rosie”, “A “Rebellious Daughter” to Lead Harvard”都是立足于普通人不同寻常的情感和追求而展开的叙述,值得深思。总之,第二册的选材,在第一册选材的基础上,力求涉及的话题更为广泛,引发学生思考和深层次共鸣的可能性更大。



二、教材的编写

教材的编写紧扣《大学英语课程教学要求》的基本精神,强化听说领先,读写跟上,夯实基础,增强学生对语言学习的综合内力。在教材的编写及课程讲授上,编写者以任务教学法为牵引,逐渐进入课堂教学。每单元课文与其说是语言材料的选择,倒不如说是一个完整的课堂教案。教材的编写强调听在语言信息输入中的作用,并加大了听在教学过程中的权重。课文学习这个阶段,分为四步来进行。一是通过听来达到对原文信息的了解,强调听在语言信息输入中的作用;二是强化培养学生在阅读中熟悉和提高词汇学习的能力,这些环节在老师的引导下主要是培养学生自主学习的思维;三是培养学生在预读过程中逐渐习惯英语思维,并加强英语思维能力的培养(词汇的注解都采用了英汉双解,这都是为了让学生养成英语思维的能力);四是分组学习,要求学生先通过自主学习来解决课文的基础性学习,再通过教师组织集体教学来解决疑难问题。教材编写在其他细节方面也做到了大胆的尝试和突破,其中体现在词汇的注解上,在对生词的学习上,我们首次采用了 Words for Pleasure 取代了传统的 New Words & Expressions。其目的是要让学生寓教于乐,寓学于乐,让学生从内心世界排除对单词学习产生的枯燥、乏味、为难、对立的情绪;力争让学生通过单词的学习达到一种学习的效果,小中见大,要有一种成就感。对课文文化背景的补充上则采取了文化贴士的办法,避免文化常识的介绍臃肿和累赘,若学生感兴趣,可根据自己的需求,进行课外的自我扩充,老师不再占用太多的时间单独进行。对于课文的疑难点的理解,只是象征性地给予引导,所以定位为 Shower for Learning,意为学习中的点拨。人生共享,则是将人生哲理的思考放在课下,让学生有一种休闲阅读与思考的感觉,所以采用了报刊分栏处理的办法,教师若觉得哪一篇短文好,还可以带着学生集体学习,共同分享精神的食量。习题的设计主要立足于课文学习的巩固化训练,知识能力的提高和学生现实需要的考虑。总之,本教材的编写渗透的是现代寓教于乐、寓学于乐、学以致用、学有所成的理念。以教材为载体、以教师为引导、以学生为中心、以学生学会学习为重心的教材创作的思路 and 理念。教材的编写与教材的使用还有一段距离,这段距离正是师生共同进步的真实写照。

三、练习的设计

练习的设计主要是为了巩固课文学习的成果,并借以提高学生的综合能力。鉴于目前学生入学水平的提高和对未来英语水平的实际需求,练习的设计分为三个板块:一、基础性练习,主要是针对课文本身的练习,包括课文理解、词汇、句子结构和逻辑训练、语言信息的产出性练习;二、提高性练习,包括词汇的扩展性训练,汉译英、英译汉的

翻译训练;三、阅读专项练习,主要是引导学生立足阅读,培养一种阅读能力(reading power)。阅读能力的培养是一个综合过程,而不是简单的阅读理解题的选择,尽管在每一篇阅读文章的背后都设有若干选择题,但该部分要求教师在课堂上要引导学生加大阅读自主性学习的培养,一旦真正的阅读理解能力培养到位,其他学习能力会有相应的提高。练习的设计和权重是该教材的一大特色,练习的难度是呈阶梯状,练习的设计和习题的编写不是简单的形式上的满足,而是通过有步骤、有节奏、有次第、有深度的练习培养学生深度思维、扎实厚进的学习态度和精神,打破信息社会浅表思维的顽疾,同时,通过对同一素材的反复操练,达到真正的学有所获、学有所成的目的。汉译英的设计是一次大胆的尝试,考虑到学生在大学阶段学习投入多、产出少、动手能力低的现象,我们突破常规,要求学生试着翻译报纸,若学生成功突破,势必会信心大增,为自学打下坚实的基础。在练习的设计上,表面上没有专门的写作练习,实际上无处不渗透着写作的重要性,我们将记单词与写作结合在一起,这本身就是写作练习的最大突破;要求学生将课文改写成对话,这又是一次针对写作和口语最真实的训练;句子结构的整合和短文的逻辑填空无不是写作练习的前奏,只是写作理论的层面不是本次教材创作的重点。学而不用,导致学不会用,因此,我们加大了信息产出性练习。尤其是基于课文的英汉互译性口语训练,将会对学生提出很大的挑战。练习的每一项都有其独到的作用和用意,希望学生在学习过程中,能得到教师很好的指导,逐渐培养自主学习的习惯和形成自己学习的独特风格。

总之,教材的创作绝不是偶然的心血来潮,而是作者对我国大学英语教学长期实践的经验总结,该教材所传递的理念更应该属于我国大学英语教学届全体同仁,我们真诚希望在我国现有的大学英语教学环境下,经过广大教师的亲自引领和指导,让我国大多数公共英语的学生找到英语学习的真正门径,而不是语言教学理论的空洞传授和讲述,希望广大教师和同学们在教授和学习的过程中打开心灵之窗,推开走向世界的大门,创造属于自己的未来。

教材的编写是众缘和合的结果。真诚感谢在此次教材创作过程中付出的每一位编写人员,真诚感谢北京大学出版社冯佳佳同志为第二册的出版不遗余力的奔波!由于教材编写时间短、信息量大,不足之处在所难免,我们真诚地等待大家的批评和指正。最后,祝愿我国大学英语教学的明天更美好!

赵贵旺

2013年12月于河北医科大学

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Unit 1

Vacations That Nurture a Sense of Place



Family history is much more than a family tree or a photo album. It is also a collection of stories about your ancestors which become your family folklore, and you can pass these stories on to your descendants. You are encouraged to trace family roots by visiting or revisiting ancestral homes, where you may feel new connections and a sense of appreciation for their achievements, joys, moments of pride as well as what they have left to your family.

Task-based Teaching Procedure One

Guide the students to get some idea of the text by listening. Let the students listen to the recording and speak out the places mentioned and finish the following information matching task.



- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. the dining room | A. my great-grandfather |
| 2. the library | B. the extended family |
| 3. the backroom | C. the hired men |

Listen to the recording again and try to retell the layout of the house to your partner.

Task-based Teaching Procedure Two

Invite the class to read the whole text as quickly as possible and find out those groups of words which contain words or phrases outside the text.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A) trace | B) nurture |
| C) shelter | D) wander |
| 2. A) descendant | B) adventure |
| C) appreciation | D) sightseeing |
| 3. A) involve | B) overlook |
| C) extract | D) impose |
| 4. A) graciously | B) memorize |
| C) issue | D) slam |
| 5. A) presence | B) cemetery |
| C) inscription | D) carpentry |
| 6. A) lament | B) concrete |
| C) maintain | D) reward |
| 7. A) overwhelm | B) convene |
| C) essence | D) dimension |
| 8. A) vacationer | B) innovation |
| C) permanently | D) pilgrimage |

Task-based Teaching Procedure Three

Ask the students to match the following expressions with the proper English explanations given below.

1. rich possibility
2. sentimental journey
3. fulfilling life
4. to shape the town
5. to take its toll
6. beloved memories

Unit 1 Vacations That Nurture a Sense of Place

- 7. Chances are good that...
- 8. stern reminder
- 9. be dulled by the elements
- 10. Those differences make a case for visiting the past.
 - A. build and develop the town
 - B. meaningful possibility
 - C. sweet memories
 - D. a journey full of love
 - E. blurred because of the weather, especially wind and rain
 - F. cause a loss to
 - G. Those differences provide good reasons for tracing the history.
 - H. satisfactory and meaningful life
 - I. severe warning
 - J. It is probable that...

Task-based Teaching Procedure Four

Divide the students into groups of four to learn the whole text together, and expect the students to point out what they are interested in, what they are not so clear about and what they would like to ask for help for.

Vacations That Nurture a Sense of Place

— by Marilyn Gardner

Summer vacations serve many purposes, offering time for everything from simple relaxation to sightseeing, adventure, and education.

For some vacationers, there's another rich possibility: a chance to trace family roots by visiting — or revisiting — ancestral homes. Wandering through rooms that sheltered earlier generations of relatives, descendants can feel new connections and a heightened sense of appreciation for those who have gone before.

In our family, this kind of sentimental journey involves heading to Pine River, Wis., a tiny dot on the map 45 minutes northwest of Oshkosh. There, on a hill overlooking the main street, stands an imposing white Colonial where my maternal great-grandparents, early settlers here, raised four children and carved out fulfilling lives.

On a brilliant summer Saturday, as the current owners graciously lead us through the seven-bedroom house, we try hard to memorize details. This is the dining room where the extended family gathered for Thanksgiving and Christmas. This is the library where my great-grandfather, an enthusiastic reader, kept his books. This is the back room where the hired



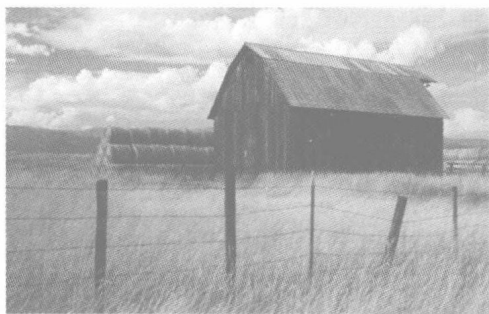
men slept after long days of planting or threshing on the family farm. And this area off the kitchen is where my great-grandfather wrote in his diary and issued stern reminders to his grandchildren — “Don’t slam the door!” — as they ran in and out.

The décor has changed, of course, but these spaces still convey a sense of the past. “You can almost feel the people and their presence,” says my cousin as we thank our hosts and leave.

Up the road, past the Congregational church where our relatives worshiped, a small cemetery tells other stories. Pausing to read gravestones dating back to the 1800s, their names and inscriptions dulled by the elements, visitors can feel awed by this silent community of former residents who played varying roles in shaping this town.

Sometimes such pilgrimages are bittersweet. One woman in New York describes her sadness in discovering that a favorite cherry tree in her grandparents’ former yard is gone, and that her grandfather’s carpentry shop in the basement has been turned into a studio apartment. A man in New Jersey laments the loss of his grandfather’s garden, now paved in concrete.

Neglect can also take its toll. My father and I once visited the beautifully maintained house where he was born. But our elation over its pristine condition turned to sadness at our next stop, the dairy farm that once belonged to his grandparents. The house and barns looked derelict, badly in need of paint and repairs. Never again, we vowed, would we go back. Some beloved memories are best left unchanged.



Tracing family roots on paper, through documents, letters, and diaries, brings many rewards. But actually walking in the footsteps of earlier generations adds a powerful new dimension — a sense of place.

“The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there,” observed the British novelist L. P. Hartley. Those differences make a case for visiting the past.

Several years ago Christine Louise Hohlbaum, an American living in Paunzhausen, Germany, went with her father to Long Island, N. Y., to see a house once owned by her great-aunt. As they walked the grounds, she says, she felt an “overwhelming” sense of history. “It was as if I were convening with the essence of our family. This was a real live place where important events happened.”

As other vacationers make pilgrimages to their own long-ago “real live places” this summer, some might agree with Thomas Wolfe that you can’t go home again, at least not permanently. But you can go back for an hour, or even 15 minutes. And chances are good that you’ll feel the richer for it.



Notes

Words for Pleasure



| | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|
| nurture ['nʊ:tʃə] | v. | 1. to provide the care and attention necessary for a young child, animal, or plant to grow and develop 养育, 培育 2. to provide the necessary conditions for something to grow and develop 滋养, 滋生 |
| sightseeing ['saɪt, si:ɪŋ] | n. | the activity of traveling around a place to see the interesting things in it 观光, 游览 |
| adventure [əd'ventʃə] | n. | an exciting, unusual, and sometimes dangerous experience 冒险(经历) |
| vacationer [və'keɪʃnə(r)] | n. | a holidaymaker 度假者 |
| ancestral [æn'sestrəl] | adj. | of ancestor 祖先的, 祖传的 |
| wander ['wɒndə] | v. | to travel from place to place, especially on foot, without a particular direction or purpose 漫游, 闲逛, 游荡, 流浪 |
| shelter ['ʃeltə] | v. | to protect someone or something from bad weather 保护, 庇护(以免受恶劣天气的影响) |
| descendant [di'sendənt] | n. | a relative of a person who lived in the past 后裔, 后代 |
| appreciation [ə, pri:ʃi'eɪʃən] | n. | the feeling you have when you are grateful to someone 感激, 感谢 |
| sentimental [, senti'mentəl] | adj. | relating to emotions rather than reason 感情上的 |



| | | |
|----------------------------------|------|---|
| involve [in'vɒlv] | v. | to include something as a necessary part of an activity, event or situation (作为必要部分的)包含;需要 |
| overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk] | v. | to have a view of something from above 眺望,俯瞰 |
| imposing [im'pəʊzɪŋ] | adj. | large and impressive 壮观的,气势雄伟的 |
| maternal [mæ'tɜːnl] | adj. | a maternal relative is related to you through your mother (亲属)母亲一方的 |
| fulfilling [ful'fɪlɪŋ] | adj. | making you feel fulfilled 令人满足的,使人有成就感的 |
| graciously ['ɡreɪʃəsli] | adv. | genially, pleasantly 和蔼地,仁慈地 |
| thresh [θreʃ] | v. | to separate the grain from the rest of a crop such as wheat using a tool or machine (使用工具或机器)打谷,使……脱粒 |
| issue ['ɪʃuː] | v. | to announce something or give it to people officially 发布,公布,颁发,发放 |
| stern [stɜːn] | adj. | a stern person, expression or statement is serious and severe 严肃的,严厉的 |
| slam [slæm] | v. | to shut a door or lid with great force so that it makes a loud noise, often because you are angry 使劲关,把……砰地关上 |
| décor ['deɪkɔː] | n. | the style of decoration and furniture in a building 装饰风格,布置样式 |
| cemetery ['semitəri] | n. | an area of ground where dead people are buried 墓地,公墓 |
| inscription [in'skripʃən] | n. | a piece of writing written or cut on or in something, especially as a record of an achievement or in order to honour someone 题词,题名,铭文 |
| pilgrimage ['pɪlɡrɪmɪdʒ] | n. | 1. a journey that a religious person makes to a holy place 朝圣之旅,朝拜 2. a visit to a place that is connected with someone or something that is important to you 拜谒,(到某重要的地点或人物居所的)参观 |
| carpentry ['kɑːpəntri] | n. | the activity of making things from wood or repairing things that are made of wood 木匠活 |

Unit 1 Vacations That Nurture a Sense of Place

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| lament [lə'ment] | <i>v.</i> | to show publicly that you feel sad or disappointed about something (为)(某事物)感到哀伤(或痛心), 哀悼, 痛惜 |
| concrete ['kɒkri:t] | <i>n.</i> | a hard substance used in building made by mixing cement, sand, small stones, and water 混凝土 |
| take its toll | | to harm or damage someone or something, especially in a gradual way (尤指逐步)损害, 破坏 |
| elation [i'leiʃən] | <i>n.</i> | a feeling of great happiness and excitement 得意洋洋, 兴高采烈 |
| pristine ['pristi:n] | <i>adj.</i> | something that is pristine looks very clean, tidy, or new 整洁的; 崭新的 |
| derelict ['derilikt] | <i>adj.</i> | something such as a building or piece of land that is derelict is empty, not used, and in a bad condition 被遗弃的; 破败的 |
| dimension [di'menʃən, dai-] | <i>n.</i> | a part of a situation, especially when it influences the way you think about the situation (情况的)部分, 方面 |
| overwhelming [ˌəʊvə'hwelmiŋ] | <i>adj.</i> | much larger, stronger, more important etc than anything else in a situation 压倒性的, 势不可挡的 |
| convene [kən'vi:n] | <i>v.</i> | to arrange a formal meeting, or to gather for a meeting 召集(会议), 集合开会 |
| permanently ['pə:mənəntli] | <i>adv.</i> | for a long time without essential change |

Cultural Tips



1. Pine River

Pine River is a town in Lincoln County, Wisconsin, the United States. The population was 1,877 at the 2000 census. The unincorporated community of Pine River is located in the town.

2. Wis.

Wisconsin is a state located in the north-central United States and is part of the Midwest and Great Lakes regions. It is bordered by Minnesota to the west, Iowa to the southwest, Illinois to the south, Lake Michigan to the east, Michigan to the northeast, and Lake Superior to the north. Wisconsin is the 23rd most extensive and the 20th most populous of the United States.



3. Oshkosh

Oshkosh is a town in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, the United States. The population was 3,234 at the 2000 census.

4. Congregational church

Congregational churches are Protestant Christian churches practising Congregationalist church governance, in which each congregation independently and autonomously runs its own affairs.

5. New Jersey

New Jersey is a state in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic regions of the United States. It is bordered on the north and east by the U.S. state of New York, on the southeast and south by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Pennsylvania, and on the southwest by Delaware. New Jersey is the 4th least extensive, but the 11th most populous and the most densely populated of the United States.

6. L. P. Hartley

Leslie Poles Hartley (30 December 1895 — 13 December 1972), known as L. P. Hartley, was a British novelist and short story writer. His best-known novels are *The Eustace and Hilda Trilogy* (1947) and *The Go-Between* (1953). The latter was made into a 1970 film, directed by Joseph Losey with a star cast, in an adaptation by Harold Pinter. Its opening sentence, “The past is a foreign country: they do things differently there,” has become almost proverbial.

7. Paunzhausen

Paunzhausen is a municipality in the district of Freising in Bavaria in Germany.

8. Long Island

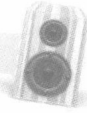
Long Island is an island in the southeast of the U.S. state of New York, just east of Manhattan. Stretching northeast into the Atlantic Ocean, Long Island contains four counties, two of which are boroughs of New York City (Queens and Brooklyn) and two of which are mainly suburban (Nassau and Suffolk). The term “Long Island” often refers only to Nassau and Suffolk counties in order to differentiate them from New York City, although all four counties are on the island and part of the New York metropolitan area.

9. Thomas Wolfe

Thomas Clayton Wolfe (October 3, 1900 — September 15, 1938) was a major American novelist of the early 20th century. He wrote four lengthy novels, plus many short stories, dramatic works and novellas. He is known for mixing highly original, poetic, and impressionistic prose with autobiographical writing. His books, written and published from the 1920s to the 1940s, vividly reflect on American culture and mores of the period.

Unit 1 Vacations That Nurture a Sense of Place

Shower for Learning



1. In our family, this kind of sentimental journey involves heading to Pine River...

In our family, this kind of journey full of love includes going to Pine River...

2. ... raised four children and carved out fulfilling lives.

... brought four kids up and succeeded in creating meaningful and satisfactory lives.

3. The décor has changed, of course, but these spaces still convey a sense of the past.

Surely, the decorations have changed, but the rooms still deliver the feelings from the past.

4. Sometimes such pilgrimages are bittersweet.

Sometimes such kind of visiting is full of pain and pleasure.

5. But our elation over its pristine condition turned to sadness at our next stop...

But at next stop, our happiness and excitement at its clean and tidy condition became sadness.

Sailing Tower



1. Treat the world well. It was not given to you by your parents. It was willed to you by your children.

— Kenyan Proverb

2. Let us not become weary in doing good, for at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up.

— from Bible

3. Relationship without friendship, friendship without power, power without will, will without effect, effect without profit, profit without virtue, are not worth a farto.

— by Benjamin Franklin

4. When the sun comes in, the doctor goes out.

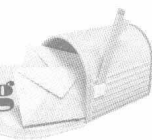
— anonymous

5. The greatest friend of truth is time, her greatest enemy is prejudice, and her constant company is humility.

— by Colton



Life Journey for Sharing



They say you can never go home again.

Well, you can. Only you might find yourself staying at a Trave Lodge, driving a rented Ford Contour and staking out your childhood home like some noir private eye just trying to catch a glimpse of the Johnny-come-latelys that are now living in YOUR HOUSE.

It's a familiar story. Kids grow up, parents sell the family home and move to some sunnier climate, some condo somewhere, some smaller abode. We grown up kids box up all the junk from our childhoods—dusty ballet shoes, high school text books, rolled up posters of Adam Ant—and wonder where home went.

I'm not a sentimental person, I told myself. I don't need to see old 3922 26th Street before we sell the place. I even skipped the part where I return home to salvage my mementos from the garage. I let my parents box up the stuff which arrived from San Francisco like the little package you get when released from jail. You know, here's your watch, the outfit you wore in here, some cash. Here's the person you once were.

After a year, San Francisco called me home again. The next day, I cruised over to my old neighborhood. There was the little corner store my mom used to send me to for milk, the familiar fire station, the Laundromat. I cried like the sap I never thought I'd be. I sat in the car, staring at my old house, tears welling up. It had a fresh paint job, the gang graffiti erased from the garage door. New

人们都说你是再也回不了你的家了。

其实你是可以的。这样的话,你会发现自己将会住进寒酸的汽车旅馆里面,开着租来的廉价福特康拓车,在你童年的家门口久久地徘徊,就像黑色电影里的私家侦探一样,你总想窥探那些占了你“巢穴”的到底是些什么样的人。

这样的故事让你觉得似曾相识。孩子长大了,父母们便要把老家卖掉,搬到气候更宜人的地方去,住公寓或更小的房子。而我们这些已经长大成人的孩子,将所有童年时期的破烂玩意儿打包收拾好,包括已经尘封了的芭蕾舞鞋、高中时期的课本和已经卷好的歌手亚当·安特的海报,可当我们收拾好之后,才惊奇地发现家不见了!

我对自己说,我并不是个多愁善感的人。我们老家,26街3922号卖掉之前我并没有要去多看一眼的冲动,甚至没有亲自回老家打捞车库里的那些纪念品,而是让父母帮我打包后从旧金山寄了过来。收到那包裹的时候感觉就像出狱一样。这是你的手表,这是你在这穿过的,这里还有些现金……你可以从这包东西看到自己的过去。

搬家一年后,出于对家乡的想念,我回了趟旧金山。第二天我便到处去走访那些老街坊。我旧地重游了街道拐角的那家迷你便利店,当年妈妈经常打发我到那里去买牛奶,还有那熟悉的消防局和洗衣店……我坐在车里,直直地盯着老家看。此时的我,哭得像个傻瓜一样,我从来没有想过自己会哭得那么凶。此刻的老屋,里里外外都被重新粉刷了一遍,车库门上的涂