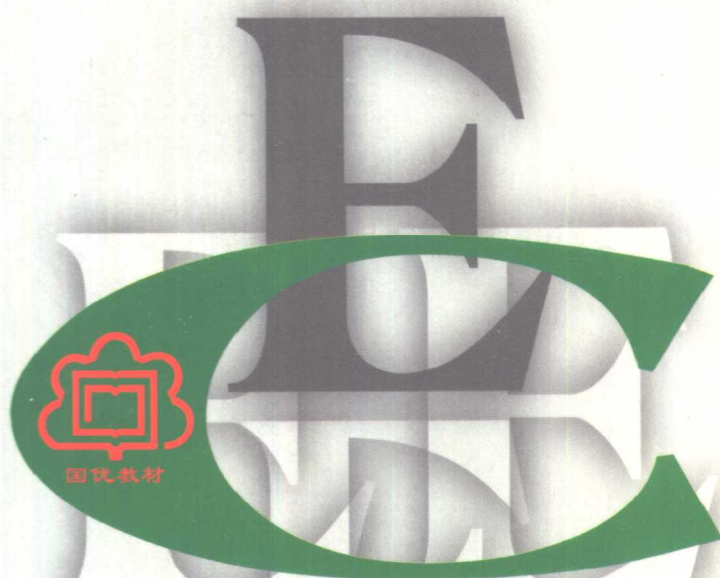


精 读 INTENSIVE READING

教师用书

Teacher's Book



College English

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社



外教社

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大学英语

Sub-Band

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预备级

Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

College English (修订本)

(Revised Edition)

精 读

Intensive Reading

预备一级

教师用书

Teacher's Book

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修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

《大学英语》预备级精读教程教师用书在修订的过程中,对原教师用书的布局作了相应的调整,根据《大学英语》预备级精读教程的任务,增减了部分内容。

本书为预备级精读教程第一册教师用书,供教师备课时参考。

本书原编写人员为史宽、张华、刘寒冰、张瑞敏,参加修订的人员为陈祖芳、史宽、张华。由于编者水平与经验有限,教材中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1997年3月

使用说明

本书为《大学英语》预备一级精读教程教师用书。全书共十六课,供一学期使用。每课按三个部分编写:

- 一、教案:包括背景材料、导言、语言点、课堂活动和补充练习等;
- 二、练习答案:包括预习、语音、语法、句型和课文练习的答案,以及造句、听写等内容;
- 三、参考译文。

提供上述材料的目的只是为了便于教师备课,并非为教师上课划定某种模式。《大学英语》预备级精读教程的根本任务,即大学英语预备级教学的根本任务,是使学生能在一个新的水平上复习巩固中学阶段所学的英语,以提高学生对所学内容的实际掌握和运用,提高学生听说读写的实际能力。教师在实际的课堂教学中,分析课文内容和讲解语言点等是帮助学生读懂文章内容的必要教学环节。鉴于《大学英语》预备级精读教程所含的语言项目多是学生中学已经学过的东西,帮助学生弄懂课文的含义不一定很困难,也不一定要花费许多时间。然而,帮助学生弄懂内容只是学生学习英语的最初的一步,而且是最简便的一步,更重要的、更困难的,也是最根本的一步是如何使学生实际掌握“已经懂得了意思”的英语语言形式本身。因此,教师要以极大的精力帮助学生熟悉课文和练习的语言形式,并能在听说读写等方面实际运用,唯有如此,才能完成大学英语预备级的教学任务。至于本书所提供的材料仅供参考,教案部分可根据教学的实际情况作必要的增减;许多练习的答案也并非唯一的,参考译文也不能算是真正意义上的译文。

本书原编写人员为史宽、张华、刘寒冰、张瑞敏,参加修订的人员为陈祖芳、史宽、张华。由于时间仓促,编写人员水平和经验有限,书中不妥之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者
1997 年 3 月

突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘正式出版

为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配 2 张光盘。

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听力光盘: 听力素材增加一倍,英美外籍教师朗读

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘分精装和简装两种包装,精装每册 2 张,定价 168 元;简装每册 2 张,定价 30 元。

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LESSON 1

Is Learning English Easy or Not?

TEACHING NOTES

1 Information Related to the Text

1. The languages in the world

The number of the languages used in the world has never been satisfactorily determined. Since it is always difficult to set a clear difference between a language and a dialect, some linguists even suggest the number be over 25,000. However, there are only thirteen languages with 50 million or more speakers. They are Chinese, English, Hindustani, Russian, Spanish, German, Japanese, Arabic, Bengali, Portuguese, Malay, French and Italian.

English, second only to the Chinese language which is largely limited to China, is the most widely used language in the world.

2. English-speaking countries

English, as a native or colonial tongue, is used in the United States, the British Isles, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In many other countries, especially those in the British Commonwealth like India, Singapore, Uganda, etc., English is set as the official language, people speak it in addition to their own native tongues.

2 Introductory Remarks

“Is learning English easy or not?” To this question, perhaps most of the students’ answer will be “It’s not easy.” Most people feel that English is much more difficult than Chinese. They spend a lot of time and take great pains and yet make little progress. After reading this text, we may get a better understanding of language learning.

When a grown-up learns a foreign language, he doesn’t have all the advantages a child has in learning his native language, that is, his mother tongue. He doesn’t

speak the foreign language all the time and rarely uses it in real life. And his speaking habits in native language usually stand in the way, giving a lot of interference.

Therefore, to those who want to learn English well, our advice is "Practice makes perfect." We must try our best to find time and chances to practise what we have learned. Without practice, without efforts, English will forever remain foreign.

3 Language Points

1. "THERE BE" structure (see Textbook)

In addition, some points should be noted.

- 1) "There" is only a structural word and does not function as a place adverbial. Study the two "there" in the following sentence:

There is a chemical plant there.

- 2) When the subject contains more than two nouns, the number of the verb must agree with the number of the nearest noun.

Examples:

There is a book and some magazines on the desk.

There are some magazines and a book on the desk.

- 3) Some verbs may be used in the similar structure.

Examples:

There seemed to be no doubt about this problem.

There remains one more test to be carried out.

There stands a factory by the river.

2. fifteen hundred; one thousand and five hundred

3. But only a few of them are very important.

"A few" is different from "few". "A few" is positive in meaning while "few" is negative.

Examples:

I know a few of these people.

I know few of these people.

A few students were absent in the class.

Few students were absent in the class.

4. Many, many people use it, not only in England and the U.S.A., but in other parts of the world.

Examples:

He not only speaks English but also speaks Japanese.

Not only he but I knew her.

We have English classes not only on Monday but also on Thursday.

She is not only my classmate but also my good friend.

5. it is + *adj.* or *n.* + to do sth.

Examples:

Is it easy or difficult to learn English?

So it is hard to say that learning English is easy.

It is my pleasure to do something for you.

I thought it was easy to learn English well.

6. Many millions are trying to do so. : Many millions of people are trying to learn English as a foreign language.
7. ... or your money back... : if you can't learn it in six weeks, you can have your money back.
8. Our records and tapes help you master your English in a month.
help sb. (to) do sth.

Examples:

He helped me (to) fix my bicycle.

Can you help me move this table away?

9. ... it never happens quite like that. : In fact learning English is not so easy as the ads say.
10. If we could learn English in the same way, it would not seem so difficult.
(See Textbook) Tell students some basic rules about the subjunctive mood and ask them to make some sentences with "if ... could ..., would ..." pattern.

Examples:

If he could come here, he would surely help us. (The fact is that he can not come here and therefore he will not help us.)

If we could memorize 300 new words a day, it would be very easy to learn English. (The sentence implied that we can not memorize so many new words a day and therefore it is not easy to learn English.)

11. Think of what a small child does.

1) think of

Examples:

a) consider: 考虑

We have a lot of things to think of before we can decide.

We are thinking of going to Guangzhou for our holidays but we haven't decided yet.

b) 想出,想起

Can you think of a good place for a weekend?

Who first thought of the idea?

I know the man but I can't think of his name.

c) 有……的看法

What do you think of this film?

- 2) "... what a small child does." (See Textbook)

Examples:

We listen to what people say.

We will do what the people want us to do.

We love what the people love.

12. listen to; try to hear; pay attention to; agree

Examples:

He listens to the news program every morning.

You should listen attentively to the teacher in class.

The boys heard their father's voice, but were not listening to what he was saying.

Don't listen to him. He wants to get you into trouble.

13. When he wants something, he has to ask for it.

- 1) have to

Examples:

It's getting late and I have to leave now.

The children don't have to go to school on Sundays, do they?

Have you (or Do you have) to leave so early?

These shoes will have to be mended.

- 2) ask for

Examples:

You'd better not talk too much with him, if you do, you're just asking for trouble.

The child asked his father for a toy car.

She asked me for help.

Did anyone ask for me?

14. ... because a good command of English depends upon a lot of practice. :
One can only learn English well after a lot of practice.

- 1) depend on (upon); need; rely on; trust

Examples:

Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.

Good health depends upon good food, exercise, and getting enough sleep.

He depends on his pen for a living.

The price depends on the quality.

He is a man who can be depended upon.

How much a person can earn depends on his skills.

- 2) a lot (of); many; much; lots of

Examples:

She spends a lot of money on clothes.

There were such a lot of people in the shops.

There is lots of time to do that job.

I saw quite a lot of her when I was in London last month.

He is feeling a lot better today.

15. Good teachers, ... and dictionaries will help.

"Will help" here means "will be helpful". (Here "help" is an intransitive verb.)

16. the student's work; homework, exercises, practice, etc.

KEY TO EXERCISES

Question for Preview Check

8

Phonetics

2

/ei/ state, face, stage, lake, ate, cake

/ʌ/ fun, some, lunch, supper

/ai/ nice, time, white

/æ/ catch, man

Grammar

1

1. about (*prep.*) difficult (*adj.*) take (*v.*) an (*art.*)
 fifteen (*num.*) you (*pron.*) world (*n.*) in (*prep.*)
 language (*n.*) ago (*adv.*) three (*num.*) but (*conj.*)
 the (*art.*) oh (*int.*) him (*pron.*) a (*art.*)
 seem (*v.*) and (*conj.*) now (*adv.*)
2. (*n.*) language, mother, tongue, English, way, time, practice
 (*adj.*) easy, only, same, difficult, all, much
 (*adv.*) so, not, just
 (*v.*) seem, learn, is, try, hear, want, has, ask, use, talk, think, give
 (*art.*) the
 (*pron.*) that, we, it, what, something
 (*prep.*) to, in, for

Exercises to the Text

2

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. 在世界上 | 2. 人民,人们 |
| 3. 数百万 | 4. 尽力做某事 |
| 5. 多少 | 6. 这类 |
| 7. 以同样方法 | 8. 小孩 |
| 9. 始终,一直 | |

3

1. Using tapes and records will help a lot in English learning.
2. Tim will be back home in a month.
3. The child is listening to his mother.

4. We depend on Jim to make the decision.
5. He has a lot of books.

4

1. one of the important languages
2. in other parts of the world
3. articles of this kind
4. in two weeks
5. in the same way
6. talk in English
7. all the time
8. It's hard to say
9. will take much time
10. from the first day

5

1. important language tongue practise
difficult magazine remember effort
foreign excellent imagine dictionary
2. Tapes and records are good for the students.
Learning English needs great effort and takes much time.
Tommy learned English when he was a child.
English and Chinese are different languages.
That man's English is excellent.
There are advertisements in the newspapers.
She didn't have enough money to buy the dictionary.

6

1. There are about fifteen hundred languages in the world.
2. Many people use English.
3. People in other parts of the world also use English.
4. Is it easy or difficult to learn English?
5. Your pronunciation will be excellent in a month.
6. So it is hard to say that learning English is easy.
7. Practice needs great effort.
8. Our records and tapes help you to learn English well in a year.

7**part**

1. 我弟弟每天一部分时间上学,其余的时间工作。
2. 我不太熟悉镇子的这个地区。
3. 考试似乎在学校里起着重要作用。
4. 在这个剧里,毛泽东这个角色的确是最难演的。

master

1. 如果你掌握了一件事,你就懂得怎样把它干好。
2. 狗的主人就是喂养它的人。

3. 如果你能控制困难的情况,你就能成功地驾驭它。
4. 师傅就是一个能够教会别人工作的熟练工人。

add / addition

1. 如果你把数字加在一起,或在一个数上加上另一个数,就能得到它们的和。
2. 老师合计我们的分数。
3. 孩子们一开始就学汉语和加法。
4. 这种动物除了吃树叶之外,还吃大量的果实。

8

1. It is not difficult to learn English.
2. There are thirty students in the classroom.
3. Many people in the world use Chinese.
4. Can I help you to do it?
5. I started learning English at middle school. At that time I didn't like it very much because I didn't know why I must learn it.
6. Many thousands of Chinese people are learning English, but few of them understand that a good command of English needs a lot of practice.

参考译文**英语容易学吗?**

世界上大约有一千五百种语言,但是广泛使用的只有少数几种,英语就是其中之一。在英国和美国以及世界的其他地方,使用英语的人为数众多。英语为母语的人口约有两亿。至于到底有多少人把它作为外语来学习就很难估计了,而且打算学英语的人也有数百万。

英语是否容易学?不同的人有不同的回答。您是否在报刊杂志上见过这样的广告:“包您六周内学会英语,否则分文不取……”“轻松愉快!我们的唱片磁带助君一月内精通英语。从第一天起您的发音就将妙不可言。且请寄……”。当然实际情况绝非如此。

唯一显得容易学的语言是母语。然而我们必须记住,当我们还是孩子的时候,就对自己的语言运用自如了。假如我们能以同样方式来学习英语,事情就似乎简单多了。试想一个孩子的所作所为。他倾听人们的谈话,鹦鹉学舌般地模仿,开口索要他所需的东西。不论何时,他都在使用这种语言,用它来说,用它在想。这其中训练量之大是可想而知的。

因此,很难说学习英语是件易事,因为精通英语靠的是大量的训练,而大量的训练则需要花大力气,下苦功夫。名师的指点,优质的唱片和磁带,好的书本和词典都能提供帮助,但它们决不可能为学生代劳。

LESSON 2

Good Manners

TEACHING NOTES

1 Information Related to the Text

“Excuse me” and “I’m sorry”

The Chinese translation for these two expressions may be the same — “对不起”. However they are different in usage. “I’m sorry” is an expression when one has a sincere feeling of shame or unhappiness at one’s past actions, for example, when he caused some trouble to others. It also means that somebody feels pity for somebody else when he is told of bad news such as a death. “Excuse me” is a polite expression used when one starts to speak to a stranger, or when one wants to get past a person, or when one disagrees with something other people said. In American English, it may sometimes mean the same as “Sorry” when, for example, one steps on another person’s foot.

2 Introductory Remarks

When we say that a person has good manners, we mean that he talks politely and behaves well. Although people in different countries have different customs and habits, they all have something in common about politeness and good behavior. After you first read the text, can you tell the most important thing for good manners?

3 Language Points

1. a person with bad or careless manners; a person who talks or behaves improperly or carelessly
2. How do I know what to do and what not to do.
“what (how, when, where, who, which, why) + to do sth.” has the same functions as an infinitive; it can be used as the subject, object, predicative,

etc. of a sentence.

Examples:

When to hold the meeting remains undecided. (subject)

I don't know where to find him. (object)

The problem is how to get the money needed. (predicative)

Please tell me what to do and how to do it. (object)

3. Here are some examples of these things.

The adverb "Here" is put at the beginning of the sentence because the subject is long. (When a sentence begins with "here" or "there", the predicate usually goes before the subject unless the subject is a pronoun.)

Examples:

Here is the book.

Here it is.

There went Tom.

There he went.

4. He never laughs at people when they are in trouble.

1) laugh at

Examples:

a) be amused by

The children laughed at his funny story.

b) make fun of

He was laughed at for being so foolish.

It is unkind to laugh at a person who is in trouble.

c) disregard; treat with indifference

He laughed at the difficulties.

2) in trouble

Examples:

He is a good neighbour and is always ready to help anyone in trouble.

He is in trouble now. Let's all give him a hand.

5. ... either to people or to animals.

"either ... or ..." can be used to link almost every part of a sentence.

Examples:

He must be either mad or drunk. (predicative)

Please either come in or go out. Don't stand there in the doorway. (predicate)

You may hand in your homework either today or tomorrow. (adverbial)

Give me either a pen or a pencil. (object)

Either my father or my brothers are coming. (subject)

Either my brothers or my father is coming. (subject)

6. When people are waiting for a bus, or in a post office, he takes his turn.

1) wait for

Examples: