

Roads & Ways

Reading

Writing

to Better English

Students' Book

学生用书·第一册

1

北京外国语学院 屠蓓 主编

英语读写教程

Higher Education Press

Roads & Ways to Better English 1

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编写

高等教育出版社

(京) 112 号

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高等教育出版社出版

高等教育出版社照排中心照排

新华书店北京发行所发行

高等教育出版社印刷厂印刷



开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 10 插页 1 字数 378 000

1988 年 7 月第 1 版 1993 年 4 月第 8 次印刷

印数 71 325—94 833

ISBN7—04—001787—3/H·81

定价:3.90 元

前言

Roads and Ways to Better English (《英语读写教程》)是一套适合高等师范院校英语专业使用的教材。全书共分四册,供大学基础阶段(一、二年级)使用。本书以培养和加强学生阅读和写作两方面基本技能为主线,进行听、说、读、写、教的综合训练。

本书使用对象:

- 1) 高等师范院校英语专业一年级学生或具有该水平的教师进修学院或教育学院学生;
- 2) 相当于大学一年级(入学时)水平的中学英语教师;
- 3) 自学大学英语者。

本书有以下特点:

1. 突出实践:

本书充分重视培养学生语言的基本功,为学生提供了大量实践性练习。注意通过听、说、读、写的实践活动,帮助学生把所学语言知识转换成交际能力(包括口头和笔头两方面的能力)。

2. 重视社会文化背景知识的介绍:

我国学生(包括部分中学教师)对英美等国社会文化知识的不足,在相当程度上影响了他们对语言的理解和语言表达时的得体。为了弥补这一缺陷,本书从课文选材、练习设计以及补充阅读的选择上都有意识地增加了英美等国的社会文化背景、风土人情的介绍和英美与中国社会文化差异的对比等内容。

3. 突出学生独立工作能力的培养:

为使学生能主动地学习,本书注意加强对学生的独立能力的培养。书中每单元提供了“课前预习(Prep. Work)”一项内容,指导学生借助工具书自己解决课文中的部分难点,进行自我测试和独立思考。本书还为教和学编写设计了多方面进行交流和讨论的练习。

4. 培养用英语教学的能力:

本书除培养学生听、说、读、写四方面的基本技能外,为结合学生专业的特点,还增加了“如何教(Learn to Teach)”的内容,使学生在学英语的同时,为未来作为合格的英语教师打下初步的专业基础。

本书的编写方法:

本书从我国学生的实际出发,结合成人学习英语的特点,不以某一种教学法作唯一依据,而是试图吸收国内外各教学流派之长处,采取综合法进行

编写。

本书配有详尽的教师参考书,并配有录音带供学生模仿。为使课堂生动活泼和便于教学,本书附有英美地图、教学术语表以及多幅照片、图画和图解。

在编写过程中,我们曾得到许多兄弟院校的大力支持和帮助。本书曾在北京师范学院、北京教育学院以及北京外国语学院进行试用。试用的教师曾多次提出中肯的意见和建议。北京外国语学院英语二系屈延平等还参加了部分练习的编写工作。

本书由北京师范大学钱瑗教授担任主审,参加审稿会的兄弟院校有北京师范学院、北京教育学院、大连外国语学院、四川教育学院、烟台师范学院的代表等。与会代表对本书进行了认真的审阅,提出了具体的修改意见。

北京外国语学院周谟智教授曾对本书第一册进行了审阅和文字润色。英国文化委员会在北京外国语学院工作的专家参加了本书的编写和校阅工作。北京大学张祥葆教授也对本书提出了宝贵的意见。

在此,我们对他们的帮助一并表示深切的谢意。

由于我们水平有限,书中存在缺点和错误在所难免,希望使用本书的广大教师能提出意见,以便修订时更正。

编 者

1988年2月

于北京外国语学院

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UNIT ONE

Prep Work

Study the text as thoroughly as you can and do the following exercises before you go to class.

I. Vocabulary

1. Learn the spelling and the meaning of the words listed below:

- 1) admire /əd'maɪə / v. think highly of
钦佩; 羡慕
- 2) confuse /kən'fju:z / v. mix (something) up in the mind, to fail to tell the difference between (things)
弄糊涂; 弄混乱
- 3) origin /'ɔrɪdʒɪn / n. the point or source from which a thing begins its existence
起源; 由来
- 4) twisted /'twɪstɪd / adj. altered as a result of two opposite forces
扭曲的

2. Find the following words in the text and pick out the right meaning for each from those given on the right. Then give the Chinese equivalent for each:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) tailor | a) a person whose job is making things from wood |
| 2) woodworker | b) a person whose job is covering roofs with reeds and dried straw, etc. |
| 3) wheat grinder | c) a man who makes and repairs things of iron |
| 4) thatcher | d) a person who crushes wheat into flour |
| 5) blacksmith | e) a male ruler of a kingdom |
| 6) prince | f) a person whose job is making coats, suits, etc. for people |
| 7) king | g) any son of a royal family |

II. Study the notes to the text carefully.

Notes

1. English names ... two parts:

In addition to the first name and the last name, some people have middle names, e.g.,

Ann Mary Cooper or Ann M. Cooper

Peter Austin Brown or Peter A. Brown

2. a first name and a last name:

The first name is also called the *Christian name*, *forename* or *given name*. The last name is also called the *surname* or *family name*.

The way English names are written is different from the way Chinese names are written, e.g.:

Chinese way:	family name	+	given name
	(last name)		(first name)

张	玲
---	---

English way:	given name	+	family name
	(first name)		(last name)

Mary	Cooper
------	--------

III. Go over the text once more and decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. _____ English people only have two names.
2. _____ William and Joy are common English names.
3. _____ A long time ago people had only one name.
4. _____ Last names were introduced to avoid confusion between people.
5. _____ Most people are called Taylor.
6. _____ Some names came from jobs.
7. _____ Some names came from people's personal appearances.

IV. Write down five English names you have come across and bring them to class for discussion.

Text

Names and How They Began

English names are made up of at least two parts: a first name and a last name. Many people in England are called William or Mary or John or Joy. These are their first names. How could you, then, tell the difference if they didn't have last names?

- 5 But there was a time in England when there were no last names. A father might have been William, and a mother, Mary, William's wife. A boy's name might have been Fred, son of William. What if another William moved into town? Let's say he was a tailor. He might have been called William the tailor to keep
10 people from confusing the two Williams. The name would then have become William Taylor and his family would have the last name Taylor. This is how family names came to be.

- There are many ways in which families were named. People were named for their jobs, where they lived, or how they looked.
15 Some people even took the names of things that they thought were beautiful. Other people took such names as Prince or King, because they admired those people. Names were also given because of the father's name. When the father was John, the son might be called Johnson, and so such names as Williamson, Richardson and
20 Harrison came into being. There were many ways that people got their last names. Can you imagine having to choose your own?

Let's look at some names and their origins.

Occupations

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Smith — blacksmith | Cantor — singer |
| 25 Miller — wheat grinder | Ward — watchman |
| Thatcher — roof-maker | Turner — woodworker |

Personal Appearances

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hardy — bold or brave | Brown — dark in coloring |
| Strong — strong | Campbell — twisted mouth |
| 30 Cameron — twisted nose | Gross — big |

Places

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Churchill — church hill | Holt — wood |
| Thorpe — village | Villa — house |
| Steinberg — stone mountain | Booth — house |

Exercises

I. Reading Aloud

1. Read aloud and compare:

/ e / — / ei /					
get	gate	let	late	met	mate
pen	pain	men	main	chess	chase
test	taste	tell	tale	sell	sale
less	lace	edge	age	debt	date
red	raid	wet	wait	led	laid
fell	fail	wreck	rake	sent	saint

2. Read aloud the following, paying attention to sound-linking:

- 1) come in / work out / good idea / think of it / made up of /
move into town / put it up /
- 2) English names are made up of at least two parts.
- 3) There was a time in England when there were no last names.
- 4) What if another William moved into town?
- 5) Let's look at some names and their origins.

3. Pronounce these names:

Anderson /ændəsn/	Cameron /kæməɾən/
Johnson /dʒənsn/	Churchill /tʃə:tʃil/
Richardson /ritʃədsn/	Steinberg /stainbə:g/
Campbell /kæmbl/	Thompson /tɒmpsn/

II. Language and Comprehension

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the two parts of an English personal name?
- 2) Before the introduction of last names, what was one method which was used to avoid confusion between people?
- 3) Why were last names introduced in England?
- 4) How did a name such as "John Prince" come into being?
- 5) How did such family names as Baker and Teacher come

into being?

- 6) If, a long time ago, someone began to call himself "William Fair" and another began to call himself "Thomas Small", what do these names tell us about them?
- 7) What were the names of these people's fathers?
 - a) Johnson
 - b) Thompson

2. Learn to use the following words and expressions:

tell, because of, made up of / made of, imagine, name, keep

Tell

The verb *tell* has two meanings:

TO TELL	
<i>Sense A</i>	<i>Sense B</i>
to speak	to know
to inform	to distinguish

Example: Can you *tell* me the way to Beijing University?

(Sense A)

How could you *tell* the difference if they didn't have last names? (Sense B)

- 1) The following sentences are muddled up. Write them out correctly, then put (A) or (B) at the end to show whether the verb here means *to speak* or *to know*.
 - a) I can tell he's French A) the difference between Putonghua and Cantonese
 - b) I can tell you B) by his clothes
 - c) Can't you tell C) when he arrived
 - d) She will tell you D) the difference between Sarah and Jane
 - e) I couldn't have told E) an interesting story
- 2) Now write out four sentences of your own, using the different meanings of *to tell*. Then read your sentences to your neighbour, and ask him/her to say which meaning you have used.

Because of

Because of must be followed by a noun or a noun phrase, e.g.

"Names were also given *because of* the father's name ..."

Because of	}	All these phrases explain why something happens or happened.
Owing to		
Due to		
On account of		

Example: The train arrived later than usual

because of	}	the heavy rain.
owing to		
due to		
on account of		

1) Now finish off these sentences, using the above four phrases:

- a) She came late...
- b) My sister failed the exam...
- c) I didn't sleep well last night...
- d) The population growth rate is decreasing...
- e) The rate of illiteracy is higher in the rural areas than in the cities...
- f) The roads are very dangerous...

2) Now write four sentences of your own, using the four phrases.

Be made up of / Made of

"English names are made up of at least two parts..."

Here *be made up of* means *consists of*. Work out the difference between the two sentences:

- a) The exam paper is *made up of* ten parts.
- b) Is that suitcase *made of* leather or plastic?

Complete these sentences using either *made up of* or *made of*:

- a) The book is...
- b) The banquet is...
- c) This special dish is...
- d) The class is...
- e) The building is...
- f) My coat is...

Imagine

Study the following sentences. List the patterns in which *imagine* is used:

- a) Can you imagine having to choose your own?
- b) I can't imagine myself teaching in front of that many people.
- c) I imagine him as a tall and handsome man.
- d) Can you imagine that he left without even a word?
- e) Let's imagine what he will say when he enters the room.

Name

The word *name* can be used both as a noun and as a verb.

- Example:
- a) The newborn baby took its *name* from his grandfather. (noun)
 - b) The newborn baby *was named* after his grandfather. (verb)

Group together all the expressions in the text concerning naming.

Keep

Translate the following pairs of sentences into Chinese, paying special attention to differences between *to keep somebody from doing something*, *to keep somebody doing something* and *to keep doing something*:

- a) He tried everything to keep people from talking.
He tried everything to keep people talking.
- b) The rain kept me from going to the lecture.
It kept raining for days.
- c) We must do something to keep him from going to sleep.
We must do something to keep him sleeping.
- d) What shall I do to keep this from falling?
It keeps falling; what shall I do?
- e) I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.
You really needn't keep waiting for him at the bus-stop for such a long time.

3. Combine each pair of sentences into one single sentence, using the subjunctive mood:

1/2/22

Model: You can make it. You know how to work the machine.

You couldn't make it if you didn't know how to work the machine.

- 1) He has no job. He can't afford to buy a bike.
 - 2) I can't show you around today. I have no time.
 - 3) You can go in. They all know you.
 - 4) People can't confuse one person with another. They all have last names.
 - 5) You can't go fishing now. It's raining.
 - 6) I can't go to visit my grandmother. I have no holiday.
4. Fill in the blanks with words describing the Brown family and the relationships between them.
- 1) Mary Blacksmith is married to John Brown. So people now call her _____. Mary's full name has changed to _____.
 - 2) Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, a son and a daughter. Their son's first name is Ted and their daughter's is Susan. Their full names should be _____ and _____.
 - 3) There are four people in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and Ted and Susan Brown. When people refer to their family, they often say "_____".
 - 4) Mr. Brown has a brother and a sister. Their names are William and Nancy. So their full names must be _____ and _____. William and Nancy are Ted and Susan's _____ and _____.
 - 5) William Brown has married a rich lady. Her name is Diana Baker. That is her maiden name, of course. Since she has become a member of the _____ family, her name has naturally changed to _____.
 - 6) William and Diana also have two children, Jim and Alice. Jim is their _____ name and Alice is their _____ name. Jim and Alice are Mary and John Brown's _____ and _____. Jim and Alice are Ted and Susan's _____.
 - 7) Nancy Brown is 26 years old. Her boy friend, Tony, is 28. Very soon they will get married. Nancy will soon become