

新视点 新思路 新境界

交际英语

A Communicative

Approach to English

朱正◎主编



旅游教育出版社

A Communicative Approach to English

交 际 英 语

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前言

交际法一直是 20 世纪 60 年代以来我国英语教学中提倡的教学法。大学英语教学大纲对此作出了明确的规定:大学英语教学要重视培养学生运用语言进行交际的能力。在教学过程中教师既要传授必要的语言知识,也要引导学生运用所学的语言知识和技能进行广泛的语言交际活动。教学活动不但要有利于语言能力的训练,也要有利于交际能力的培养。大纲的这一要求向传统的语言教学提出了更高的要求:语言教学不仅要帮学生“输入”语言,更重要的是如何引导学生“输出”语言——这也正是交际教学法的关键,即:抓输入方法和激活学生的思维,刺激输出的产生。

语言大师吕淑湘先生说:“语言的使用是一种技能,一种习惯。不同的语言当然要求不同的习惯,学习英语就是养成使用英语的习惯。一种习惯,只有通过正确地模仿和反复地实践才能养成。”也就是说,要学会英语,应该从模仿入手,经过反反复复的练习、应用,最终达到习惯成自然的境界。

正是基于教学大纲的要求及如上所说的这种理念,编者总结多年的教学实践经验,编写了这本上下两册合一的《交际英语》(A Communicative Approach to English)。本书的编写宗旨即在于最大程度上为学生提供听说模仿的素材和更多练习的机会,激发学生学习的兴趣,引导学生养成正确学习英语和用英语进行交际的习惯。

为达到上述目的,本教材的内容全部取材于日常生活、工作和一些热门话题,具有涉及面广、内容新颖、有启示意义以及篇章短小、生词量小等特点。而且,本教材中的语言点复现率比较高,这就更加便于学生模仿和记忆。此外,本教材的五种练习项目均以提高学生的英语听说写译能力为目标,每一项都要求学生通过动口、动笔、动脑,并在课外查找和阅读相关资料来完成。

使用本教材的关键在于以学生为主、精讲多练。在课堂上教师应

以课文内容为基础尽量创造机会让学生练习听说,使学生在练习和实践中掌握课文。为了培养学生的自学能力,应督促学生充分做好预习和复习工作,因为只有预习和复习做到位了,学习效率才能提高,也才能使每一课的学习达到最佳效果。

每课的课堂教学可分六步进行:第一,课前师生讨论课文内容。在上新课前教师可以提问一些与课文相关的思考题,目的是培养学生预习及阅读时思考的习惯。讨论形式可以多样化。第二,教师对课文中的语言点进行讲解。讲解重点应放在词语用法及使用场合上。为帮助学生正确掌握课文中的习惯用语,对比中英文语言及文化差异是非常必要的。第三,内容理解和讨论。结合练习I中和练习III中的理解问答及讨论题,联系现实生活,对每课的话题进行深入讨论。第四,写摘要。根据练习II的要求,指导学生把练习I中问题的答案用适当的连词连贯成一篇摘要,这样做可以帮助学生逐渐摆脱想好中文再译成英文的不良习惯。第五,听写。练习IV要求学生进行短文听写,旨在巩固学生所学内容并提高听力理解能力。听写材料是编者以现实生活为内容,使用课文中一些常用句型和表达法编写而成。第六,汉译英练习。以这样六步处理课堂教学,既能使学生扎实地掌握所学内容,又有利于练好“听说写”基本功。

本书的课文(上册25课,下册21课)和练习IV的听写内容都配有录音,便于学生模仿背诵,练习听说。上下册听写部分及下册第6课(含第6课)之后的男声录音为美籍专业人士录制,其他部分的男女声均为英籍专业人士录制。本书兼容英音和美音的目的就是希望学生能熟悉两种语音习惯,有利于强化交际能力的培养。

迄今,此教材在北京第二外国语学院继续教育学院及其四所高职分校的大专学生使用了两年,师生反映良好。实践证明,本书适合大学低年级的学生作为精读教材使用,可以帮助学生提高英语语感,培养学生的英语思维习惯。另外,鉴于本书实用性强,也可供希望提高英语交际能力的社会人员自学使用。

由于编者水平有限,书中若有不周之处,请各位同仁提出宝贵意见,以便改进。

朱正

于北京第二外国语学院

2006年5月

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Lesson 1

A University Town



When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean that it is a town with a university in it. A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university building and the rest of the city. The university is not just one part of the town; it is all over the town. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, restaurants, market places and so on, but most of it is the college libraries, clubs and other places for university staff and students.

The town was there first. Cambridge became a center of learning in the thirteenth century. Many students were too poor to afford lodgings. Colleges were opened so that students could live cheaply. This was the beginning of the present-day college system.

Today there are nearly thirty colleges. Very few students can now live in college for the whole of their course; the numbers are too great. Many of them live in lodgings at first and move into college for their final year. But every student is a member of his college from the beginning. He must eat a number of meals in the college hall each week.

Students are not allowed to keep cars in Cambridge, so nearly all of them use bicycles. Don't try to drive through Cambridge during the five minutes between lectures, as you will find crowds of people on bicycles hurrying in all directions. If you are in Cambridge at five minutes to the hour any morning of the term, you'll know that you are in a university town. Stop in some safe place, and wait.

(273 words)



Vocabulary

1. Cambridge ['keimbridʒ] *n.* 剑桥(英国城市, 剑桥大学所在地)
2. separation [sepə'reiʃən] *n.* 分离, 分开
3. staff [stɑ:f] *n.* 全体职员
4. lodging ['lɒdʒɪŋ] *n.* 寄宿处, 寄宿
5. system ['sistəm] *n.* 系统, 体系, 制度, 体制



Useful Phrases and Expressions

1. When we say... we do not mean that...
2. The university is not just one part of the town; it is all over the town.
3. There is no clear separation between...
4. the present-day college
5. final year
6. Nearly all of them use...
7. You will find crowds of people on bicycles hurrying in all directions.



Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions

1. What do people say about Cambridge?
2. Why is it a university town?
3. When was Cambridge University founded?
4. How many colleges are there in it now?
5. Where do the students live?
6. What does a student have to do once he has become a member of his college?
7. How do students move around the town?
8. Do students have cars? Why?

II. Essay Writing

Write an essay by putting together the answers to the questions in Exercise I, using such joining words as *because*, *and*, *but* and so on.

III. Questions for Discussion

1. Do you find it strange not to let the students keep cars in Cambridge? Why?
2. Use the library or Internet to find out how students learn in Cambridge. Give your comment on the way the students learn in that university.
3. Are there university towns in China? Do you think it is a good idea to have a university town? Why?

IV. Dictation

Listen to a short passage and write it down.

V. Translation

Put the following Chinese into English, using as many as possible the phrases and expressions you have learned.

1. 在我国不允许私人拥有枪支。
2. 中国是一个多方言国家。有的方言之间的差别很大,有的几乎没有什么差别。
3. 我的班上不只我没完成作业,还有好多学生也没完成作业。
4. 今年是我姐姐大学最后一年,由于现在好工作不好找,现在她就开始满城地找工作了。
5. 周末骑自行车游北京城是个很有益的活动。
6. 一个班级如同一个家,每个学生都是这家庭中的一个成员,因此大家要爱护它。
7. 如今的茶馆同 50 年前的不一样。





Lesson 2

A Lucky Customer

All the housewives who went to the new supermarket had one great ambition: to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her shopping. For this was what the notice just inside the entrance promised. It said: “Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This May Be Your Lucky Day!”

For several weeks Mrs. Edwards hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer. Unlike her friends, she never gave up hope. The cupboards in her kitchen were full of things which she did not need. Her husband tried to advise her against buying things but failed. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the supermarket would approach her and say: “Madam, this is Your Lucky Day. Everything in your basket is free.”

One Friday morning, after she had finished her shopping and had taken it to her car, she found that she had forgotten to buy any tea. She dashed back to the supermarket, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk. As she did so, she saw the manager of the supermarket approach her. “Madam,” he said, holding out his hand, “I want to congratulate you! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free!”

(217 words)



Vocabulary

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. supermarket [ˈsju:pəmɑ:kɪt] | n. 超级市场 |
| 2. ambition [æmˈbɪʃən] | n. 野心, 雄心 |
| 3. entrance [ˈentrəns] | n. 入口, 门口, 进入 |

4. cupboard ['kʌbəd]

5. approach [ə'prəʊtʃ]

6. dash [dæʃ]

7. cash [kæʃ]

8. congratulate [kən'grætʃuleɪt]
- n.* 食橱,碗碟橱

n. 接近;方法,途径

v. 接近,靠近

vi. 快跑,猛掷,冲撞

n. 现金

vt. 祝贺,庆贺,恭喜



Useful Phrases and Expressions

1. have one/a great ambition to be/that...
2. pay for one's shopping
3. This was what the notice promised.
4. get free goods
5. unlike... she never gave up hope
6. The cupboards in her kitchen were full of things which she did not need.
7. She dreamed of the day when...
8. The supermarket manager approached her.
9. Everything in your basket is free.
10. She finished her shopping.
11. dashed back to the supermarket



Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions

1. What was all the housewives' great ambition?
2. Where did the housewives do their shopping?
3. What attracted the housewives?
4. Did many of Mrs. Edwards' friends become the Lucky Customers?
5. What did they do?
6. Did Mrs. Edwards have any luck at first?
7. Did she give up?



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8. What was her husband's idea to be the lucky customer?
9. Why did her husband want her to give up?
10. What happened to Mrs. Edwards on one Friday morning?

II. Essay Writing

Write an essay by putting together the answers to the questions in Exercise I, using such joining words as *because*, *and*, *but* and so on.

III. Questions for Discussion

1. Do you think the manager of the new supermarket was smart? Why?
2. What do you think of Mrs. Edwards?
3. If you were the manager, how would you attract more customers?

IV. Dictation

Listen to a short passage and write it down.

V. Translation

Put the following Chinese into English, using as many as possible the phrases and expressions you have learned.

1. 我的一个好朋友有一个愿望,希望他在 35 岁时能开一个大型的超市。
2. 很多中小学为他们的教师提供免费早餐和午餐。
3. 老马今年 86 岁了,同其他老人不同的是,他特别喜欢旅游,一年中的人有六个月都不在家。他的老伴特别为他担心,建议他放弃这种爱好,因为像他这样年纪的人在外面旅游是很不安全的。
4. 现在有一种两元商店,店中的每样商品都是两元,这种商店很受学生们的欢迎。
5. 我爷爷从不浪费,从不乱扔东西。这既是个好习惯,也是个坏习惯。如果你到他的屋子看看,你会立即发现那里到处是无用的东西。
6. 一天下午,我买完东西走出超市时,看见一个小女孩向我走来。她站在我面前问我能否帮她。她说她的钱包被偷走了,没钱回天津。那女孩看起来不像是骗人的,我就给了她 50 元钱。走时她记下了我的地址。一周后,我就收到了她寄回的 50 元钱。

Lesson 3

Save the Library



One of New York's most beautiful and valuable buildings is in danger. The New York Public Library, in the heart of the city at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, may have to close its doors.

The library is a very special place. Even though it is in the busiest part of the city, it has grass and trees around it, and benches for people to sit on. Even more unusual in crowded New York, its rooms are very large. The roof of the main reading room is fifty-one feet high. Here, a reader can sit and think and work in comfort.

And what books there are to work with! The library has over thirty million books and paintings. It owns one of the first copies of a Shakespeare play, a Bible printed by Gutenberg in the 15th century, and a letter written by Columbus in which he tells of finding the new world.

Every New Yorker can see and use the library's riches free.

But the cost of running the library has risen rapidly in recent years, and the library does not have enough money to continue its work. In the past, it was open every evening, and also on Saturdays and Sundays. Now it is closed at those times to save money.

The library is trying every possible way to raise more money to meet its increasing costs. Well-known New York writers and artists are trying to help. So are the universities, whose students use the library, and the governments of New York City and New York State. But the problem remains serious.

Yet a way must be found to save the library because, as one writer said, "The Public Library is the most important building in New York City — it contains all our knowledge."

(300 words)



Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. avenue [ˈævənjuː] | n. 林荫道, 大街, 路 |
| 2. unusual [ʌnˈjuːʒuəl] | adj. 与众不同的, 不寻常的 |
| 3. Shakespeare [ˈʃeikspiə] | n. 莎士比亚 |
| 4. bible [ˈbaɪbl] | n. 《圣经》 |
| 5. riches [ˈrɪtʃɪz] | [复] n. 财富, 财产 |
| 6. New York [ˌnjuːˈjɔːk] | n. 纽约 |
| 7. remain [riˈmeɪn] | vi. 保持, 逗留, 剩余, 残存 |



Useful Phrases and Expressions

1. One of New York's most beautiful and valuable buildings is in danger.
2. in the heart of the city
3. may have to close its doors
4. A reader can sit and think and work in comfort.
5. And what books there are to work with!
6. He tells of finding the new word.
7. use the library free
8. The cost of running the library has risen rapidly.
9. The library is trying in every possible way to raise money to meet its increasing costs.
10. The problem remains serious.
11. A way must be found to save the library.



Exercises

I. Comprehension Questions

1. What part of New York City is the Public Library in?
2. Why is it so famous?
3. What is so special about this library?
4. What about its opening hours?