

新综合英语·读和写 预备级·教师用书



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Part One: In - class Reading

Useful Information

- 1. Unlike Chinese, English meals are different from Chinese meals. Chinese people generally have breakfast, lunch and supper, all together three meals, while English people have breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner, all together four.
- 2. English breakfast usually consists of breakfast cereal (早餐谷类食品), e. g. corn flakes, oatmeal, milk, fried eggs, boiled eggs, fried porridge (made of oats or barley, milk, sugar or salt), bacon and eggs (boiled or fried), buttered toast or bread-and-butter with marmalade. However, Chinese breakfast is guite different.
- 3. Comparatively speaking, lunch is simpler than dinner. People call lunch as light meal. Lunch in restaurant serves snacks (快餐), buffet meal (自助餐), table d`hote luncheon(午餐份饭), a la carte meal (零点菜), homemade lunch(自家风味午餐) and so on.
- 4. *Wancan* in English is either dinner or supper. And dinner is usually the main meal(正 餐) of the day. You usually invite a friend to DINNER, so it is a formal meal.

Language Points

1. It might be useful for you to know what sort of meals English people have and how they behave at table.

useful: adj. used for some practical purpose; helpful.

e.g. It is a useful book.

He would like to do something useful in his life.

sort of: type of

e.g. What sort of painting are you using?

We cannot approve of this sort of thing.

2. ... behave rather differently from those of another.

behave v. to act or conduct oneself in the specified way.

e.g. She behaves more like a friend than a mother.

He has behaved gracefully towards his wife.

3. What is good manners in one country may be bad manners in another.

"What is good manners in one country" is a subject clause, introduced by "what".

4. It consists of Porridge, bacon and eggs...

consist of: be composed of or made up of sth.

e.g. The committee consists of ten members.

This paper consists of three parts.

5. Instead of bacon and eggs, fish may be served...

instead of: prep. as an alternative or replacement

e.g. We sometimes eat rice instead of potatoes.

I went to visit my friend instead of staying at home last night.

 $6.\ \dots$ for millions of pounds' worth of fish is caught \dots

millions of:

e.g. Millions of students in China are learning English in a new way.

There are millions of books in this library.

7. Either tea or coffee is drunk at breakfast.

either... or...: used to show a choice of two alternatives

e.g. You can either write or phone to ask for a book.

Either Xi'an or Wuxi is the best choice.

8.... helps himself and comes back to his place.

help oneself/sb. (do something): serve oneself/sb. with food, drink, etc. in a meal:

- e.g. Help yourself to apples.
 - -Would you please pass me the spoon?
 - —Yes, of course. You can help yourself to the pudding.
- 9. On the table is pepper, salt, mustard and sometimes vinegar.

This sentence is in inverted order. "on the table" is predict in the sentence. "pepper, salt, mustard and sometimes vinegar" are logical subject of the sentence.

10. It is not the custom to ...

custom: n. usual, generally accepted and long-established way of behaving or doing things.

e. g. It is difficult to get used to another country's customs.

Social customs are culture in a sense.

11. ... you may drop in for tea without an invitation ...

drop in: pay a casual visit (to a person or place)

e.g. You may drop in whenever you are free.

My mother dropped in at my college several times a year.

12. so if you are asked out to dinner you must find out whether you are expected to wear a dinner suit; for you would feel very embarrassed if, when you got there, you were the only person in ordinary clothes.

"must" is a modal verb, therefore a notional verb is needed usually.

e.g. We must learn to live.

You must keep your promise.

13. If there is a guest, he generally sits in the place of honor... the place of honor: an important position.

14. You should try to get into conversation...

get into: become involved in . . .

e.g. Getting into conversation helps get to know people.

It is not easy to get into conversation if you are not listening to others carefully.

15. If you are in unfamiliar surroundings, keep an eye open for what the others are doing.

keep an eye open for: pay attention to or show concern to

e.g. Keep an eye open for the baby while you are reading.

People should keep an eye open for safety when travelling.

16. ... or it may be chicken or duck.

"may" is a modal verb expressing possibility.

e.g. It may be cloudy tomorrow.

People may buy some local products when they come here.

17. With it are served various vegetable, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower.

This sentence is in inverted order. The logical sentence order is: Various vegetable, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower are served with it.

- 18. ... the table is cleared and the dessert is brought out. to clear the table: to take away the plates, etc. after a meal.
- 19. At this stage the ladies may get up and retire to the drawing room... retire to: go away to somewhere else.
 - e.g. During the break of the meeting, some members retired to the smoking room.

 After the conference, you can retire to the meeting room.
- 20. It must not be imagined that all English people eat like this.

Imagine: v. to assume, to suppose

e. g. I imagine he will be waiting for you.Just imagine what it would be like if you had only three days to live.

Chinese Translation of the Text

英国人之用餐

了解英国人的饮食以及他们的餐桌礼仪是很有必要的。因为一个国家的餐饮和礼仪不 尽相同。谚语"人乡随俗",其实是一个很好的忠告。

在很多英国家庭,一天用四餐,即早餐、午餐、茶点和晚餐。这是一般富裕家庭的生活习惯。

早餐一般在早晨七点到九点,包括粥(一般由燕麦、大麦、牛奶、糖或盐熬成)、熏肉和鸡蛋(煮鸡蛋或煎鸡蛋),涂黄油的烤面包片或抹黄油的面包片、酸果酱。人们每年在大不列颠海岸捕捞数百万镑的鱼。因此早餐时人们吃鱼而不吃熏肉和鸡蛋。早餐一般喝茶或咖啡。

午餐在中午一点钟,一般包括冷肉(前一天所剩)、土豆和生菜、黄瓜、西红柿、胡萝卜、甜菜根等做成的色拉。有时,这些菜放在餐具柜里。

每个人拿自己的盘子,取喜欢吃的食物,然后返回自己的位置。桌子上放着胡椒粉、盐、芥末,有时放些醋。随后,是面包、饼干和奶酪。大多数人午餐喝水,也有人喝啤酒、葡萄酒。即便是在富裕家庭,中午人们也不习惯喝像威士忌、白兰地等烈性酒。

午后茶点一般在下午四五点钟,是一天最随意的一餐。作为这家人的朋友,你用不着应邀或告诉他们,可以偶然走访来用茶点。茶点一般不上在餐桌上,家庭成员和来客一般在客厅享用。每人面前有一个带茶托的茶杯,一个汤匙,一个放面包、黄油和蛋糕的小盘子。顺便说一句,不要先吃蛋糕,应先吃面包、黄油,如果有蛋糕就再吃蛋糕。另外,切记,在盘子上不要放多于一块面包或蛋糕。

晚餐是一天中最丰盛的、也是最正式的一餐。很多人有时穿特别的服装。如果有人邀

你出席晚餐,你要弄明白是否需要着晚餐装。否则,你会因为自己是唯一一个着便装的人而感到尴尬。晚宴一般在七点半开始。所有家庭成员以最佳的礼仪状态坐在一起。男主人坐在餐桌的一端,妻子坐在另一端。如果有客人,一般坐在女主人的右侧,以示尊贵。如果有多位客人,最重要的坐在女主人的右侧。席间谈话时,你应该和你左右的人说话,但不应该和离你较远的人攀谈。

第一道菜是汤,盛在浅盘里。你可以用大汤匙慢慢地喝。接下来是鱼,每个人有一套不同的刀和叉。如果你对周围的环境不熟悉,注意观察别人怎样用餐。记住人乡随俗这个谚语。

第二道菜是最重要的,一般包括带骨肉(牛肉或羊肉)或羊腿肉或猪腿肉,要么就是鸡肉或鸭肉。与此同时,有各种蔬菜,像豌豆、红豆、卷心菜、菜花等。女仆在每位客人的左边上菜,当他要取掉盘子时,也是从左边去取。布丁是第四道菜。要表示自己已用完一道菜,一般将刀和叉放在盘子上,把手对着自己。布丁之后,就收拾餐桌,然后端出甜食。这时是苹果、梨、桔子、香蕉、无花果和坚果等各种水果。之后,是波尔图葡萄酒(一种葡萄牙红酒)。当酒瓶传到你面前时,在你右边的小杯中,倒一些酒,然后把酒瓶传给你旁边的人。此时,女士们可能起身去客厅,给男士们留下足够时间喝红酒、吸烟、聊天。当女士们起身离开时,出于尊敬,先生们也起身,当女士们离开餐厅后,他们又重新回到座位上。不久,他们也起身到客厅去。

你千万别认为所有英国人都是这样用餐的。

Key to the Exercises

Comprehension of the Text

I. (omitted)

II.

1. D 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. A

Vocabulary and Structure

I.

1. service 2. knowledge 3. differences 4. varies

5. image 6. worthy 7. expectation 8. drink

II.

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. D

III .

1. well-to-do 2. drop in on 3. informal 4. find out

5. start 6. honour

Word Building

1. useful 2. respectable 3. helpful 4. honoured

fruitful

6. English

7. beautiful

8. British

Cloze

1. sights

2. until

3. reigned

4. best

5. tortured 6. get rid of

7. rather than

8. brought

Translation

- 1. 英国只有天气,其他国家有气候。
- 2. 近年来,英国食品很流行。
- 3. 早餐在很多国家只是一种快餐。
- 4. 英国食品在海外有很好的声誉。
- 5. 苹果派是一种很受人喜爱的甜食。

Part Two: After – class Reading

Chinese Translation of Passage A

英国的晚宴

中国人与英国人在行为方式上有很多细微的差别。这些差别本身并不太重要,但把他们放在一起便构成了一种文化差异。

在英国,正式晚宴的请柬末端附有 R. S. P. V. 或 "Regrets Only"的字样,还有地址或电话号码。R. S. P. V. 是法语 Respodz sìl vous plait 的缩写,意思是"请回复",要你告诉主人能否接受邀请。如果接受邀请则无需答复。这样做可以使主人清楚需要安排多少人用的东西和座位。在中国人的正式晚宴上,摆放的餐具比较简单;在英国,一个座位需要摆放三副刀叉,几把匙子,一个餐盘,两个酒杯、一个水杯和一个餐巾。

下午七点至七点半意味着你可以在这个时间内任何一刻到达,届时你会受到主人的欢迎。如果作为朋友,你对主人很了解,便应带一束鲜花或一盒巧克力赠送主人以表谢意。随后,有人会为你送上一杯啤酒或一杯不含酒精的饮料;此时你可以走到其他客人面前互致问候。有时主人或其他朋友会把你介绍给其他你不认识的客人,有时也可作自我介绍。

主人认定所有的客人到达后,便会邀请来宾至席间就座。大型的正式晚宴不多,不像在中国那样常见。座位经常是安排好的,你要找写着你名字的座位就坐。正式的晚宴邀请男宾和女宾的人数尽量相等;座位的排列也是一个男宾一个女宾。假若主人要在就餐前发表祝酒辞,你要站在座椅后面等着。而且站着饮酒,这视情况而定。之后,主人会请大家"人座"。作为男宾,礼貌的做法是让女宾先坐下,而且还应为身旁的女宾拉开座椅。

菜是一道一道上的,从左边放入客人的盘中。如果酒水不是置于桌上让客人自取,应从客人的右侧倒上。先为别人斟满后,然后再斟自己的。主人落座并开始就餐意味着其他客人可以进食了。在每一道菜(通常是五道,有时是六道)吃完后,盘子都要被端走,此时,你应

等待周围的人都上好第二道菜后,你再进食第二道菜。应先使用放在外围的每道餐具的匙、刀叉。如果你不喜欢吃盘中的菜或担心吃得太多,而不想吃完盘中的所有食物,你就将其留在盘中—侧,将刀叉、匙摆放在一起以表示你已吃完;而如果你将它们分开放,侍者就不会收你的盘子,因为他们认为你还未吃完你想吃的东西。

甜食之后,就上乳酪水果。正餐后可能还会有祝酒辞,你应在杯中留下一些酒水以备干杯时用。此后,咖啡或酒水(白兰地或小杯带甜味的烈性酒)会送入席间。你也可能会被邀请至另一房间,坐在舒服的椅子上饮用咖啡和甜酒。在起居室中,你或是与桌子周围的人谈话,或是自己选择一个谈话圈。

餐后 1-2 小时候后,客人便常常独自或双双或成群结伴离去。大多数人在午夜 11:00-12:00 离去。在主人向来宾致谢后,你应向正在和你交谈的朋友及其他朋友告别。主人通常将客人送至门口并目送客人离去。

次日,你应以电话或致函的方式感谢主人的款待,并告诉他你在他家过得非常愉快。

Chinese Translation of Passage B

美国人进餐的礼节

如果你应邀去一位美国朋友家共进晚餐,你应该记住以下这些礼貌行事的常规。首先,争取按时到达(但不要早到)。美国人希望守时。晚到十分钟或十五分钟是无所谓的,但不应迟到 45 分钟。因为到那时,菜肴或许因为烹饪时间过长而失去应有的美味。当别人邀请你去他家吃饭时,不妨带一件小礼物表示礼貌。鲜花或糖果总是很相宜的。如果你带一件自己国家的特产,你的主人会很高兴的收下这一礼物。

有些美国人并不知道来自不同种族或有不同宗教信仰的人的饮食禁忌。如果你的盘中有你不喜欢吃或不能吃的东西,你该怎样办?可别大惊小怪的。如果主人对你不吃某种食物并没说些什么,那你也不要提起。只管吃你能吃的,但愿人家没有注意你所剩的食物。

如果主人问你,不妨承认你不吃肉(或别的什么),但你也可以说你吃了许多其他的饭菜,已经吃饱了。不应让准备饭菜的人觉得应该给你做些别的。一定要向厨师表示你对喜欢的菜肴的赞美。

不要吃完就走,但也不要逗留时间过长。如果你的朋友看上去有些疲倦,你们似乎也没什么可聊的,不妨向主人告辞。第二天,给朋友打个电话或写个感谢卡以表明自己昨晚过得很愉快。

如果你请别人去餐馆吃饭,应事先给餐馆打个电话,询问是否需要预定,以防到时为桌位等候半天。预定时,只需说出你的名字,进餐人数和时间即可。你要是请人家吃饭,就应准备付账单,账单递上来时,应立即接过来。如果你的同伴坚持各付各的,你也不必跟他争执不休。有些人愿意分摊,这样就不会感到欠人情。应该尊重这种心理。在大多数美国餐馆中,侍者的小费并不算在账单内。如果服务令你满意,按照惯例,你应留下约为账单 15%的小费。在较高级的餐馆进餐,应留下更多的小费。

II.

美国人餐桌上的礼仪经观察后还是容易掌握的。请注意以下特点:餐巾不应塞进衣领或背心内,而应放在腿上;餐具的摆放与欧式的摆法大不相同。但只要你先从离餐盘最远的餐具开始,然后随着每道菜上桌依次使用越来越靠近餐盘的餐具就不会出错。在切食物之前,有些美国人会把刀叉换个手,但此举并不是必须的。

Part Three: Grammar

Key to the Exercises

I.
1. George is cooking dinner tonight.
subject verb object adverb
2. Henry and Marcia have visited the president.
subject verb object
3. We can eat lunch in this restaurant today.
subject verb object adverbial of place adverb
4. Trees grow.
subject verb
5. It was raining at seven o'clock this morning.
subject verb adverbial of time adverbial of time
6. She opened a checking account at the bank last week.
subject verb object adverbial of place adverbial of time
7. Harry is washing dishes right now.
subject verb object adverbial of time
8. She opened her book.
subject verb object
9. Paul, William and Mary were watching television a few minutes ago.
subject verb object adverbial of time
10. Betty is shopping downtown.
subject verb adverbial of place

1. The children asked questions continuously in class this morning.

3. The children played games in their room quietly yesterday.

4. He planted a tree in the corner of the garden.

5. He read the letter quickly in his office before lunch.

2. I put your book on the shelf.

- 6. I borrowed a book from the library this morning.
- 7. The cook spoilt the soup.
- 8. We stay at home on Sundays.
- 9. There are a lot of people at the bus stop.
- 10. The little boy ate greedily an apple in the kitchen this morning.

Part One: In - class Reading

Useful Information

1. The Mississippi River

The Mississippi River is the most important and largest river in the U. S. A. . Nearly all the rivers west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Rockies flow toward each other and empty into this river, also known as the "Father of Waters". Its water comes from areas which account for two thirds of the United States. The Mississippi flows about 6,400 kilometers from its northwest source in the Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico. Before America completed its railway system, the large Mississippi River system had been the most important artery of transportation for the Mid-West. Each year tens of hundreds of ships sailed on this river to New Orleans . In his novel *Life On the Mississippi* Mark Twain gave a vivid description of the river and the adventurous lives of its boatmen.

In its lower course, the Mississippi wanders along slowly, appearing lazy and harmless. But when the snows in the Rockies and the Appalachians begin to melt in spring, there is more water than the bank can hold. It used to change its course in some places and this led to serious floodings.

2. Introductory Remarks

Natural disasters such as floods happen in different places and at different times in the world almost every year. It can bring a great loss of human life and property, especially in big countries like China, India and America, where the world's longest rivers flow and the biggest lakes ripple. Looking back on human history, we can see that people have never stopped fighting against the floods. They have accumulated a great deal of experience and tried in many different ways, but these do not always succeed. It seems that humans can do nothing in the face of natural forces. Courage is not enough. In this passage, the author will explain what floods are, where they occur and what we can do to control flooding.

Language Points

- 1. flood: great overflow of water
 - e.g. The water rose to flood level .

The village was badly destroyed by the floods that occurred in 1998.

2. Sometimes spring rains are good news.

Rain during springtime is as precious as oil. It helps crops to grow well, especially after a dry winter. Spring rains promise a good harvest.

3. But too much rain can mean trouble.

But too much rain can bring about great loss of life and property.

mean: represent (a meaning)

e.g. What does this French word mean?

The green light means "Go".

4. But the earth can only hold so much water.

hold: be able to contain

e.g. How much water does the pan hold? Life holds many surprises.

5. Too much rain can cause streams, ... the land.

cause: lead to; be the cause of; make happen

e.g. What caused the plants to die?

This has caused us much trouble.

6. The water can spill over onto the land around it.

spill over: (of liquid) run over the side of the container

e.g. The milk in the pot boiled up and spilled over.

Too much rain caused the streams to spill over.

7. · a river of water can race through a town.

race: (cause to) go (somewhere) very fast

e.g. The holiday raced by.

He came racing across the road.

8. The water can fill up yards and houses.

fill up: make or become completely full

e.g. He has filled up the tank with petrol.

Before I had finished the tea, the host filled up my cup again.

9. It can carry off cars, houses, and people.

Cars, houses, and people can be carried away by water.

10. Land . . . is usually the first to flood.

The infinitive "to flood" is used here as an attributive.

e.g. That will be the only thing to do now.

He wants to get something to read during the weekend.

11. Rain and the wind can make the flooding worse.

The word "make" plus noun followed by an adjective form a complex object.

e. g. Physical training makes people healthy.

His interference in the affair made the situation even worse.

12. "they can wash away homes.

wash away: remove by or as if by washing; become lost as if by erosion

e.g. She washed away the stains in her clothes.

The cliff is being washed away by the sea.

13. ···rivers become full of water.

be full of: containing or having plenty of

e.g. Every time they meet us, they are full of complaints about something. Her eyes were full of tears on hearing the news.

14. When they do happen,...

The word "do" is an auxiliary verb, used here to emphasize the affirmative nature of a statement.

e.g. That's exactly what she did say.

But I do want to go with you.

15. They can ruin store.

They can destroy stores.

ruin: destroy; spoil (completely)

e.g. During the Cultural Revolution, a lot of ancient cultural relics were ruined. She poured water all over my painting and ruined it.

16. They can wreck farms...

wreck: ruin or destroy especially (ship) by storms

e.g. The ship was wrecked in the storm.

You'll wreck your digestion if you swallow your food in that way.

17. "and cause damage to crops.

damage: harmless

e.g. Smoking did a lot of damage to his health.

Political disagreement with each other caused great damage to their marriage.

18. heavy rain hit land...

hit: strike; give a blow to

e.g. The boy hit the ball with the bat.

The car hit the wall and crashed.

19. They wanted to stop the river from flooding...

stop: prevent; hinder

e.g. He is as stubborn as a mule. Nobody can stop him from doing that.

20. They wanted to stop the river from ... and towns nearby.

nearby: near; within a short distance. In British English, it is often placed after the noun it modifies.

- e.g. The helicopter crashed in the village nearby and many people injured seriously.
- 21. There are some ways to hold back or control floods, ...

hold back: prevent from advancing

e.g. No one can hold back the wheel of history.

As there was heavy traffic in the vicinity, he had to hold the children back from running out into the streets.

22. The walls fell down.

fall down: collapse; lose one's footing

e.g. The house is falling down from lack of attention.

He fell down by a ditch.

23. The river rushed through city streets.

rush: (cause to) go or come with violence or speed

e.g. They rushed out to see the parade.

The bull rushed at the dog.

24. be covered with: have a great amount of