

贵州省高等学校教材建设指导委员会审定

五年制师范专科统一教材(试用本)

英语

公共课

(第九册)

Public English

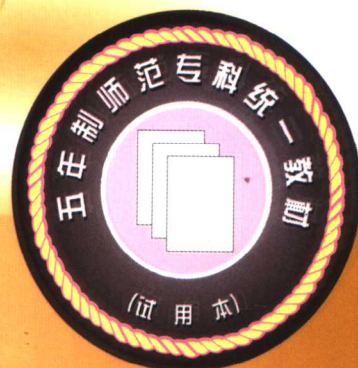
(Book IX)

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贵州人民出版社

ENGLISH



五年制师范专科英语专业教学用书

总主编 丁廷森

英 语

Public English

(公共课)

9

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

贵州人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 9/丁廷森主编. —贵阳:贵州人民出版社, 2005. 8

五年制师范专科教材

ISBN 7 - 221 - 07115 - 2

I. 英… II. 丁… III. 英语—师范大学—教材
IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 096618 号

书 名	公共英语(九)
主 编	丁廷森 赵 涛
责任编辑	苏 桦 钱海峰
特约编辑	王 霞
封面设计	陈艺芳
版式设计	亦 抒
出版发行	贵州人民出版社
印 刷	贵州兴隆印务有限责任公司
规 格	850 × 1168 毫米 1/16 14 印张 300 千字
版 次	2005 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
书 名	ISBN 7 - 221 - 07115 - 2/H. 118
定 价	25.00 元

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总序

新世纪的最初一页刚刚翻过去，我们深切地感受到了科学技术的突飞猛进，知识经济扑面而来，世界范围内综合国力的竞争日渐激烈……全球的总体形势，既让我们看到了光明的前景，又让我们感到形势逼人、重任在肩。

历史前进的步伐告诉人们，一个国家、一个民族的兴旺发达或“积贫积弱”，都与教育紧密相关；而发展教育的关键又在于有没有高素质的雄厚的师资力量支撑。

1999年6月，《中共中央、国务院关于深化教育改革，全面推进素质教育的决定》明确提出了“2010年前后，具备条件的地区力争使小学和初中阶段教育的专任教师的学历分别提升到专科和本科层次”的战略目标，确立了把提高教师实施素质教育的能力和水平作为师资培养、培训重点的构想，为发展我国基础教育规划了重要途径。

根据整个社会和小学教育发展的实际状况和迫切需要，我省决定从2001年起，在全省范围内试行“五年制师范专科教育”，即中等师范学校与本科、专科院校联合办学，招收初中毕业生，修业五年，培养具有高等专科程度的小学教师的办学模式。并明确要求五年制师范专科教育从整体上五年统一规划，设计课程方案及教学计划，从整体上统一规划教材建设、教师队伍建设和教学管理。

继而，成立了贵州省五年制师范专科教材指导委员会，拟订、修订了贵州省五年制师范专科指导性教学计划、课程方案，召开了五年制师范专科教材编写会议，组建了贵州省五年制师范专科教材编写委员会及各专业编写组，启动了贵州省五年制师范专科统编教材编写的系统工程。

我们编写教材的指导思想和基本要求是：贯彻国家教育方针；坚持教育“面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来”，贯彻国家基础教育课程改革纲要的精神，树立适应社会主义现代化要求的教育新思想和新

观念；注重科学性、基础性、实践性、人文性、思想性、前瞻性、综合性，注重学科自身的规律、特点和发展状况；努力做到“以学科知识和信息技术为载体，以培养创新意识为核心，以实际运用为重点，以愉悦教育为动力，以培养能力为目的，以发展个性为特色”；充分体现“初中起点、大专水平、五年一贯、面向小学、师范性质”的特点，适应培养我省社会主义现代化建设和小学教育事业发展需要的高等师范专科程度的小学教师的要求，体现小学教育实际和小学教师的特点，坚持师范专科培养规格的要求，既区别于中等师范学校、普通高中的相关教材，又区别于三年制师专、大学本科的相关教材；通俗易懂，简明扼要，生动有趣，充分发挥五年一贯学制的优势，优化课程组合，构建科学的教材体系。

与此同时，对幼儿教师的培养也做出了相应的决定，提出了相应的要求，制订了相应的教学计划、课程方案，组建了教材编写组，开始了学前教育专业统编教材的编写工作。

整套教材共分三大类（文化基础课程、教育基础课程、专业方向课程），主要用于培养专科层次的小学（幼儿园）教师，也可用于在职小学（幼儿园）教师学历提升培训。

贵州省五年制师范专科教材的编写出版工作，得到了社会各界及有关领导的关心和大力支持，参加编写的专家、教师、工作人员，负责审阅的教授、专家，负责编辑出版发行的出版界的朋友，均付出了艰辛的劳动。这里，我们一并致以衷心的感谢。

由于五年制师范专科教材编写是一项新的工作，加之我们水平有限、编写时间十分仓促等原因，这套教材的不当之处在所难免。恳请社会各界，广大教师、学生提出宝贵意见，以帮助我们把下一步的编写工作和修订工作做好。

贵州省五年制师范专科教材编委会

2003年8月

《英语》(公共课)编写说明



一、编写宗旨

公共英语课是初中起点的五年制师范专科文化基础课主干课程,《英语》(公共课)(1~9册)是该课程的指定教材,旨在指导学习者掌握第二语言习得的基本规律和有效的学习策略,激发学习英语的兴趣,通过听、说、读、写的训练,培养学生运用英语的基本技能。

二、编写原则

本书运用新的教学理念指导编写,强调学生自主学习,强调课堂的实践,内容新颖,具有现代气息。

本书有很强的针对性,编写体系均按照五年制师范专科小教专业学生年龄特征和中等学校及师范专科学校课程改革的有关规定和要求设计。课文语言文字规范、流畅,难度适中,长短相宜,便利教学。

本套教材选材形式多样,知识面广,信息量大,趣味性强,便于学生自主学习,练习设计丰富多彩,也有利于学生开展课堂讨论等活动和课外实践,注重培养学生的创造性思维能力、分析能力和灵活运用语言的能力。

三、全书框架

全套教材分两个阶段: I. 基础阶段(1~5册)

II. 提高阶段(6~9册)

每册包括10个单元;每单元分三个部分:

Part I: 阅读

- A. 课文A
- B. 生词、短语
- C. 导读(注释、背景知识、语法及课文理解)
- D. 课文B(课外阅读材料)

Part II: 实践

- 1. 语音训练
- 2. 语法训练
- 3. 听与说训练
- 4. 翻译与写作训练

Part III: 补充读物

四、使用说明

《英语》（公共课）全套共9册，供五年制师范专科各专业一至五年级学生使用，也适用于师专学生（5~9册）、中专学生和广大英语学习者。按照五年制师范专科小教专业教学计划，公共英语开设9个学期，第一至第五学期每周4学时，第六至第九学期每周3学时，五年总学时为590学时；每学期使用一册，每册10个单元。建议在第一至第五学期6学时学习一个单元，第六至第九学期4学时学习一个单元。

《英语》(公共课)编写组

2003.6



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Unit One

Part One

Reading Activities



In-Class Reading

The Living Seas

The ocean covers three quarters of the earth's surface, produces 90 percent of all its life-supporting oxygen^①, and is the driving force behind the entire weather system^②. There are over 450 million cubic miles of sea water on the earth; and each cubic mile contains over 150 million tons of minerals.

So vast is the sea that if the earth's crust were made level, ocean water would form a thick covering over 8,000 feet deep^③.

The oceans contribute immeasurably to earth's life support system as well as provide an untapped storehouse of food, minerals, energy, and archaeological treasure^④. The sea is such a place of interest for tourists as any scenic spots on land. Not only does the sea bring human beings great happiness and wealth, it also brings disasters to the world. The Titanic which is lying on the bottom of the great ocean is now a historical witness of its vice. The Titanic, designed to be unsinkable, struck a huge iceberg and sank at a sudden together with 1,500 helpless passengers. The tragedy took place on the sea near Newfoundland the night of April



14th, 1912.

Advanced diving suits permit researchers to descend to depths of 1,500 feet. Yet the ocean's average depth is greater than 12,000 feet. It is at these depths that remarkable discoveries are being made, discoveries, which only a short time ago would have been impossible^⑤.

In that depth, where darkness is absolute and pressure exceeds eight tons per square inch^⑥, enormous gorges here are four times deeper than the Grand Canyon. Here, too, are volcanoes that vastly outnumber those on land^⑦. Landslides have been recorded, as well as raging undersea storms that appear completely unnoticed on the surface^⑧.

And under these seas the largest single geological feature on earth has been found—a mountain range that dwarfs the Himalayas. It's a range that covers nearly one quarter of the earth's surface.

All these discoveries have come from the exploration of less than one-tenth of this undersea mountain range.

The earth is the only planet we know that has an ocean. The ocean is the largest feature on the earth^⑨. Yet it's the one feature we know the least about^⑩. We know more about the moon 240,000 miles away than we know about the three-fourths of the earth covered with water. Man has set foot on the moon, but not on the most remote part of the earth, 35,000 feet under the sea.

Modern technology is changing all that. Human race will discover more and more secrets in the depth of the sea. Modern science is parting the waves for today's undersea explorers. And it's bringing about the opportunity to transform vision, curiosity, and wonder into practical knowledge^⑪.

The deep sea is the last frontier left to explore^⑫.



New Words

quarter	['kwɔ:tə]	n.	四分之一
surface	['sə:feis]	n.	表面;外表
oxygen	['ɔksidʒən]	n.	氧气
cubic	['kju:bik]	adj.	立方体的;立方形的
crust	[krʌst]	n.	外壳;地壳
immeasurably	[i' meʒərəbli]	adv.	不可估量地
storehouse	['stɔ:haus]	n.	仓库



energy	[ˈenədʒi]	n.	能量; 活力
archaeological	[ɑːkiəˈlɒdʒikəl]	adj.	考古学的
treasure	[ˈtreʒə]	n.	珍宝; 财富
descend	[diˈsend]	v.	下降; 坠落
average	[ˈævərɪdʒ]	adj.	平均的; 平常的
remarkable	[riˈmɑːkəbl]	adj.	显著的; 卓越的
absolute	[ˈæbsəljʊt]	adj.	绝对的; 纯粹的
exceed	[ikˈsiːd]	v.	超过; 胜过
inch	[ɪntʃ]	n.	英寸
enormous	[iˈnɔːməs]	adj.	巨大的; 庞大的
gorge	[ɡɔːdʒ]	n.	山峡; 咽喉
canyon	[ˈkænjən]	n.	峡谷
volcano	[vɒlˈkeɪnə]	n.	火山
outnumber	[aʊtˈnʌmbə]	v.	在数量上超过
landslide	[ˈlændslaɪd]	n.	山崩; 崩塌
rage	[reɪdʒ]	vi.	大怒; 汹涌
unnoticed	[ˈʌnˈnəʊtɪst]	adj.	被忽视的
geological	[dʒiəˈlɒdʒikəl]	adj.	地质学的
feature	[ˈfi:tʃə]	n.	特征; 特色
dwarf	[dwɔːf]	v.	使矮小; 使相形见绌
remote	[riˈməʊt]	adj.	遥远的; 偏僻的
transform	[trænsˈfɔːm]	v.	转变; 改革
vision	[ˈvɪʒən]	n.	幻象
curiosity	[kjʊəriˈɒsɪti]	n.	好奇心
frontier	[ˈfrʌntjə]	n.	边境; 边疆; 新领域

Phrases and Expressions

contribute to 有助于; 贡献

e. g. Plenty of fresh air contributes to good health.

多呼吸新鲜空气有助于身体健康。

bring out 生产, 制造, 产生

e. g. The factory brings out a new kind of soap.

这家工厂制造了一种新肥皂。



Science brings about productive force.

科学创造生产力。

transform...into... 把……转变(化)为

e. g. You should transform your failure into a good lesson.

你应当把你的失败转化为一次有益的教训。

Proper Names

the Grand Canyon (美国) 科罗拉多大峡谷

the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉



Reading Guide

- ① life-supporting oxygen 维持生命的氧气。名词 + 分词的结构可以作形容词用。例如:
peace-loving people 热爱和平的人们
- ② ...the driving force behind the entire weather system ...整个天气体系(变化)的推动力。
句中 behind 短语修饰前面的名词词组,指“在整个天气体系之后起作用的动力”,behind 可不译出。
- ③ So vast is the sea that if the earth's crust were made level, ocean water would form a thick covering over 8,000 feet deep. 海洋如此浩大,以致于如果使地壳平整起来,海水可以形成 8000 多英尺深的覆盖层。这是“so + 形容词 + that 从句(如此……以致于)”句型的倒装句。例如:
So excited were the audience that no body left the theatre ten minutes after the play finished.
- ④ The oceans contribute immeasurably to earth's life support system as well as provide an untapped storehouse of food, minerals, energy, and archaeological treasure. 海洋对地球的维系生命系统做出了不可估量的贡献,它又是一座尚未打开的宝库,储藏着食物、矿物、能源,具有考古价值。
- ⑤ It is at these depths that remarkable discoveries are being made, discoveries which only a short time ago would have been impossible. 正是在这个深度,有惊人的发现,这些发现在不久以前还是不可能办到的。
- ⑥ pressure exceeds eight tons per square inch 每平方英寸的压力超过了 8 吨
- ⑦ Here, too, are volcanoes that vastly outnumber those on land. 这儿的火山也大大超过了陆地上的火山。句中代词 those 指 volcanoes。例如:



The stars in the east are brighter than those in the west.

- ⑧ ...appear completely unnoticed on the surface.在水面上完全不会引起(人们)注意。
- ⑨ The ocean is the largest feature on the earth. 大海是地球上最具有特征的东西。
- ⑩ Yet it's the one feature we know the least about. 正是这一特征我们知道得最少。
- ⑪ It's bringing about the opportunity to transform vision, curiosity, and wonder into practical knowledge. 它(现代科技)正在创造机会使幻想、好奇心和惊叹转变为实际的知识。
- ⑫ The deep sea is the last frontier left to explore. 深深的海洋是尚待开发的最后一个领域。

句中 left to explore 为过去分词短语作定语用,修饰前面的名词 frontier。例如:

We have discuss the problem left to solve.

She put forward several questions left to consider about for us.

Understanding the Text

Directions: Read the following questions and answer them orally.

1. How much does the ocean cover the earth's surface?

2. How many cubic miles of sea water are there on the earth?

3. Describe how vast the sea is if the earth's crust were made level?

4. What kind of a storehouse is the sea?

5. What is the ocean's average depth?

6. Are there any volcanoes in the oceans? Where are there more volcanoes, on land or in the oceans?

7. Has the mankind ever known any other planet that had an ocean so far?

8. What is the largest feature on the earth?

9. Do we know very much about the oceans on the earth?

10. What is modern technology doing for today's undersea explorers and for human beings?
