

山东省高职高专统编通用英语教材



# *New Times*

## *College English*

# 新时代大学英语

教师用书（预备级）

主编 臧金兰 马茂祥



中国石化大学出版社

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# Preface

前

言



鉴于目前高职高专学生入学时的英语水平差异较大,高职高专教育英语课程的教学要求分为A、B两级,实行分级指导。A级是标准要求,B级是过渡要求。入学水平较高的学生应达到A级要求,入学水平较低的学生至少应达到B级要求。《新时代大学英语》(预备级)就是全面考虑学生的实际情况,针对大学英语基础较差的学生编写的。本教材遵循以话题为核心的编写原则,力求在新的水平上复习、巩固、加深和拓展学生已有的英语语言知识,加强英语基本技能训练,培养学生综合运用语言的实用能力,增强学生自主学习的能力,为学生顺利开展《新时代大学英语》的学习打好基础。

**读写部分** 每个单元有一个主题,含同一主题的课文两篇(正副课文各一篇)。每单元由Part I Learn to Communicate, Part II Text, Part III Pronunciation or Word-building or Grammar, Part IV Fast Reading, Part V After-class Reading 等几部分组成。分别介绍如下:

Part I Learn to Communicate 给出了与单元主题相关的几个话题,通过教师与学生、学生与学生之间的互动,了解本单元主题知识,激发学习兴趣,导入课文的学习。

Part II Text 由课文、词表、注释和练习四部分组成。练习主要包括课文理解、词汇、结构等几方面。

Part III Pronunciation or Word-building or Grammar 共10个专题分别讲述了基本的语音、构词和词法知识,并附有一定数量的练习,巩固所学到的知识。

Part IV Fast Reading 为限时阅读,是提高学生快速阅读能力的有效手段。

Part V After-class Reading 由课后阅读文章、词表和练习组成,进一步扩大词汇量和知识面,加深对主题语言的理解和把握。

**听说部分** 每单元围绕一个主题,旨在培养和提高学生的口头语言交际能力,

主要包括以下几个部分:

**Part I** Listen and Repeat,

**Part II** Listen and Understand,

**Part III** Listen and Recite,

**Part IV** Listen and Write,

**Part V** Conversational Skills (Unit 6~Unit 10为Speaking Task)

**Fun Time** English Songs, Movie

教师用书每单元由6部分组成:(1) Background Information (背景信息); (2) Brief Introduction (课文概要); (3) Text Structure Analysis (课文结构分析); (4) Language Points (语言点讲解); (5) Key to Exercises (练习答案); (6) Chinese Version (课文译文)。书后附有 Tapescript and Key (听力原文和答案)及与听力主题相关的注释。教师用书是与学生用书相配套的教学指导用书,从目前教学实际出发,为教师提供了丰富翔实的教学资源,最大程度减轻了教师的备课工作量,具有较强的实用性。

为方便教学和学习者自学使用,教学课件提供光盘(CD-ROM)和录音带两种介质,其内容包含了本教材学生用书和教师用书所有相关项目,不仅提供了高质量的单词和课文录音,还对《基本要求》中的大多数核心词汇进行了更为详细的讲解。光盘中还提供了若干英语原版电影的片断和英文歌曲,使学生在轻松愉快的气氛中感受纯正地道的英语。多媒体教学课件的同步推出顺应当前英语教学模式改革的趋势,促进教学观念的转化和教学手段的更新,推动教师课堂教学模式与学生课下自主学习模式相结合,以此培养学生听说读写译的综合运用能力。

本书是在进行了大量的理论研究的基础上,根据多年来大学英语教学的实践经验和高职高专英语的实际情况编写的。读写部分起点为1 000词,课文长度一般在350词左右。听说部分话题主要选择学生在学习和生活中常用的话题。以这些话题为中心,多侧面、多层次地组织与之有关的语言材料,使学生有机会接触、消化和积累与该话题有关的语言现象和语料,以便充分表达自己的思想和情感。

本教材选材新颖,课文绝大多数选自近几年出版的英美报刊书籍。题材多样,涉及到人文、地理、社科、自然科学等方方面面,所选文章注重时代性、知识性、趣味性,强调实用性和针对性;力求使教材体现“力足实用、打好基础、

强化能力”的特点。

本教材由多所高校十几位多年从事大学英语教学、经验丰富、教学效果优秀的资深教授和一线骨干教师编写。全书由臧金兰、马茂祥担任主编。参加编写的还有冯潇、苏元斌、张传强、宋雪梅、徐西晨、袁敬之等。臧金兰、马茂祥对全书内容进行了审阅、修改、统编和定稿。全书承蒙美籍专家 Sulmaan W. Khan 审阅。

本教材是山东省教育厅统编教材，主要供高职高专非英语专业的公共英语课程使用。本教材同时是山东省高职高专英语应用能力考试的配套教材。在本教材编写过程中得到了山东省教育厅的关心和大力支持，得到了同行专家的指导和帮助。对此我们深表谢忱。同时，我们在编写过程中参考了众多报刊、书籍和有关网站的资料，在此一并向作者表示诚挚的谢意。

本教材中的疏漏或不当之处，恳请广大读者及同行专家赐教指正，以期进一步修改完善。

编者

2006年5月

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# Unit 1

## Stories About Social Life

### I Background Information >>>>

#### 1. About Giving Thanks

It's important to give thanks. But the process of giving thanks is often more difficult than we imagine. It's difficult because we tend to believe we deserve the good things we have. We believe we have earned these things by our hard work, ingenuity(机灵), and skill. Our pride prevents our thanks.

Giving thanks is also difficult because many of us find ourselves in situations in which the bad things seem to outnumber the good. We have soured(使不满) ourselves to the point where we don't want to give thanks for anything. Our lack of perspective prevents our thanks.

Being thankful can be difficult because we need to identify the person we are thanking. We cannot properly thank forces or events. It's a person who must be thanked, and as soon as we thank a person, we acknowledge our indebtedness(蒙恩,受益) to that person.

#### 2. Thanksgiving Day(感恩节)

The fourth Thursday in November is called Thanksgiving Day. On this day, families and friends gather together, share a meal, and give thanks for good health, food, jobs, and families.

In 1620, a group of Pilgrims left from England to search for religious freedom; some of them were Protestants. They sailed to America on a boat named the Mayflower and they landed at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, in icy November. The price in human lives had been great.



Yet, they saw new hope for the future. The first official Thanksgiving in America took place in Plymouth colony, Massachusetts in October 1621. Thanksgiving did not become a national holiday until 1863 during the American Civil War.

In the United States, Thanksgiving dinner is practically the same all over the country. The table is always loaded with delicious food of many different kinds. Naturally, the main course is turkey (a bird native to America), with an array of vegetables and desserts. Pumpkin pie is often served in remembrance of the first settlers.



## II Brief Introduction >>>>

It's self-evident that mutual help is very important in our social life. Giving thanks to those who have ever helped us and trying to do something for others who are in need will help spread love all over the world. Remember, it is love that makes the world go round. What we are going to talk about is just such a story.



## III Text Structure Analysis >>>>

The text can be divided into two parts:

Part One (Para. 1~3): The author talks about the poor boy's childhood life and his meeting with the woman who offered him a large glass of milk.

Part Two (Para. 4~7): The author describes their second meeting years later: yesterday's boy was now a famous doctor who was eager to help the woman.



## IV Language Points >>>>

1. One day, a poor boy who was trying to pay his way through school by selling goods door to door found that he only had one dime left. (Para. 1, L. 1~3) 一天,一个贫穷的小男孩为了攒够学费正挨家挨户地推销商品。饥寒交迫的他摸遍全身,却只有一角钱。

**pay one's way** 支付生活费;勉强维持不负债

**pay one's way through school** 凭自己赚钱完成学业,半工半读

John paid his way through school by doing part-time work.

约翰靠打工来上学。

**from door to door** 挨家挨户地

I found one young man was selling shampoo *from door to door*.

我发现一个年轻人正挨家挨户地兜售洗发水。

2. However, he lost his courage when a lovely young woman opened the door. (Para. 2, L. 1~2) 然而,当一位美丽的年轻女子打开房门的时候,这个小男孩却有点不知所措了。

**courage** *n.* the state or quality of mind or spirit that enables one to face danger, fear, etc.; bravery 勇气,胆量

He showed remarkable *courage* when he faced the danger.

他在面对危险的时候表现出非凡的勇气。

He showed great *courage* in battle. 他在战斗中表现得十分勇敢。

3. Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. (Para. 2, L. 2) 他没有要吃的,只乞求给他一口水喝。

**instead of** 代替;而不是;不……而……

We sometimes eat rice *instead of* potatoes. 我们有时候吃大米,不吃土豆。

Let's play cards *instead of* watching television. 咱们玩纸牌吧,别看电视了。

**ask for** 要求,请求;寻找

I have the right to *ask for* an explanation. 我有权要求一个解释。

He felt too ashamed to *ask for* help. 他不好意思请求帮助。

They'll very likely *ask for* an increase in the budget.

他们很可能会要求增加预算。

4. She thought he looked hungry, so she brought him a large glass of milk. (Para. 2, L. 2~3) 这位女子看到他饥饿的样子,就倒了一大杯牛奶给他。

句中 look 为系动词,其后接形容词或过去分词作表语。再如:

She *looked* very beautiful in black. 她穿着一身黑衣服看上去很漂亮。

5. He drank it slowly, and then asked, "How much do I owe you?" (Para. 2, L. 3~4) 男孩慢慢地喝完牛奶,问道:“我应该付多少钱?”

**owe** *vt.* to be indebted or obliged to 欠债;感恩于;归功于

The food cost £4, but I only paid £3 so I still *owed* £1.

这份食品要4英镑,而我只付了3英镑,还欠1英镑。

She *owes* her success to good luck. 她把成功归功于运气。

6. They finally sent her to the big city, where specialists could be called in to study her rare disease. (Para. 4, L. 2~3) 最后,她被转到大城市医治,由专家对她罕

见的病情进行会诊治疗。

句中 *where* 引导一个非限定性定语从句修饰 *a big city*。

**call in** 召集, 召来; 来访

He is ill; you should *call in* the doctor right away.

他病了, 你应该立即请大夫来。

We had better *call in* a specialist to help us. 我们最好请个专家来帮忙。

Will you *call in* at the supermarket for some eggs and milk?

你顺便去超市买些鸡蛋和牛奶好吗?

**disease** *n.* an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant 疾病; 弊病

The rapid spread of the *disease* is alarming the medical authorities.

这种疾病的迅速蔓延使医疗当局深感忧虑。

Many *diseases* are caused by bacteria. 许多疾病是由细菌引起的。

7. He recognized her at once. (Para. 5, L. 1~2) 他一眼就认出了她。

**recognize** *vt.* to know who someone is or what something is 辨认, 认出

Can you *recognize* her from this picture? 你能从这张照片中认出她吗?

I *recognized* Peter although I hadn't seen him for 10 years.

虽然我有 10 年没看到彼得了, 但我认出了他。

8. He went back to the consultation room and determined to do his best to save her life. (Para. 5, L. 2~3) 回到会诊室后, 他决心一定要竭尽所能来治好她的病。

**determine** *vt.* to control or influence something directly, or to decide what will happen 决定, 确定; 决心

*determine* 常用于如下结构中:

**determine to do sth.** 决心或决定做某事

**determine on (doing) sth.** 确定、决定(做)某事

We *determined to go* to the railway station at once. 我们决定立刻去火车站。

Your health is *determined* in part by what you eat.

你的健康部分是由你的饮食决定的。

We have not *determined on* our plan yet. 我们还没有确定我们的计划。

9. From that day on, he gave special attention to her case. (Para. 5, L. 3~4) 从那天起, 他就特别关照这个曾经对自己有恩的病人。

from...on 表示从……时候起, 如 from now on, from then on 等等。

**case** *n.* an example of a disease or a person who has a disease; a situation that exists 病例; 情形

There are three *cases* of fever in school. 学校有三个发烧病人了。

She thought she was hurt but it wasn't the *case*.

她认为她受伤了,但事实上并非如此。

Changing traditional gender roles is not easy, but in our *case* it has been helpful. 改变传统性别角色不容易,但就我们的情况而言还是有益的。

10. After a long struggle, the battle was won. (Para. 6, L. 1) 经过艰苦的努力,手术成功了。

**struggle**

*n.* a long period of time in which you try to deal with a difficult problem 奋斗,努力,斗争;难事

After a long *struggle*, she gained control of the business.

经过长期的努力,她在业务上已能应付自如。

It was a *struggle* for her to make him understand.

对她来说,让他明白是一件费劲的事。

*v.* to make strong effort to do sth. 奋斗,努力

The human being *struggles* with his environment. 人类与环境作斗争。

11. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. (Para. 6, L. 1~2) 凯利医生要求医务室把医药费通知单送到他那里。

**request** *vt.* to ask for sth. in a polite or formal way 请求,要求

You are sincerely *requested* to be present at the party. 敬请您光临晚会。

To *request* more information, please call our toll free number.

要获取更多信息,请拨打我们的免费电话。

**approval** *n.* official permission of a plan or decision, etc. 赞成,同意

The president has already given his *approval* to the plan.

总统已经同意该计划。

A company cannot be sold without the *approval* of the shareholders.

公司在没有股东们同意的情况下是不能被变卖的。

12. She was afraid to open it because she was positive that it would take the rest of her life to pay it off. (Para. 6, L. 3~5) 她不敢打开看,因为她确信,治病的费用将会花费她整个余生来偿还。

**positive** *a.* certain and without any doubt 确定的,肯定的

Are you *positive* that you saw him? 你肯定见过他吗?

It was a *positive* miracle that we arrived on time.

我们能够及时赶到,这简直是奇迹。

**pay off** 还清(债务)



I'll *pay off* all my debts first. 我得先还清债务。

- 13. Finally she looked, and the note on the side of the bill caught her attention.  
(Para. 6, L. 5~6) 最后,她还是鼓起勇气,翻开了医药费通知单,旁边的那行小字引起了她的注意。

**catch/attract/get one's attention** 引起某人注意

I knocked on the window to *get/attract/catch her attention*.

我敲击窗户以引起她的注意。

- 14. Paid in full with a glass of milk. (Para. 6, L. 7) 一杯牛奶,药费足矣。

**in full** 全部,彻底

The bill must be paid *in full* by the end of the month.

这份账单到月底必须全部结清。

His statement on the handling of prisoners is worth quoting *in full*.

他关于处理囚犯的声明值得全文转引。



## Key to Exercises

### Learn to Communicate

#### ● 1. Sample

Yes. In several situations I felt very grateful to someone who helped me so much. When I was studying in Shanghai in 1996, I knew almost nobody in the city. I often felt lonely by myself there and found my studies difficult. It was at that time that I got to know one of my teachers who influenced me a lot. He asked me to work as his assistant, by which I not only forgot my loneliness, but learned much and discovered my calling(使命感,责任感). That experience laid a solid foundation for my later studies. I owe him a lot.

#### ● 2. Sample

No one is a single island in this world, so one has to depend on other people in doing things sometimes. Originally, people formed a group to defend themselves. No single person can defend himself without depending on other members of the group. After solving the problem of physical survival, it seems that people need not depend on each other in dealing with difficulties. Actually, mutual help still matters both for individuals and for communities. We help each other in our everyday life. Although God helps those who help themselves, God helps those more who not only