

全国
高职
高专
公共
英语
教材

总主编 孙亦丽 张孝民

Essential English Course

基础英语教程

2

主 编 荣斌年



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基础英语教程 ②

Essential English Course ②

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前 言

本套教材是依据教育部2000年11月颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)与2001年2月颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》(高职高专公共英语考试大纲,以下简称《考试大纲》)编写的,是目前国内唯一一套按照最新《基本要求》与《考试大纲》编写的高职高专公共英语教材,填补了我国高校教材的该项空白。

全套教材从调研、策划、讨论到组织、编写工作历时三年之久。在教育部最新《基本要求》与《考试大纲》确定之后,北京大学出版社就组织专业人员进行了八个多月的调研、策划。在此期间,我们走访了许多高职高专学校的在校生、毕业生与任课教师,采用座谈、抽样调查、统计等形式,深入分析他们对英语课教学的意见与建议,随后又在全国十几个省、直辖市召开座谈会,广泛听取各地一线教师与英语教学专家的意见,并参考国内外大量优秀教材,精心策划,制定出严格的编写计划,在此基础上,我们在全中国范围内组织发动经验丰富的英语教师与英语教学专家(涉及范围达十几个省、直辖市)编写该套教材。下面说明一下本教材的编写思路、特点及其所体现的教学理念。

一、分级教学

本教材在策划与编写过程中,始终坚持以下两个原则:

- (一)充分体现《基本要求》的精神;
- (二)切实结合社会与学生的实际需要。

教材的选文、语言的难度与梯度的控制、词汇的覆盖率、体例与练习题的设计都是以上述两个原则为基础的。

考虑到高职高专学生入学英语水平参差不齐的现状,从初中英语水平(初中毕业升入五年制高职学校)到职高、职业中专再到普通高中英语水平,差距很大,最新《基本要求》与《考试大纲》明确规定:教学与考试实行分级制,根据学生入学水平的高低,分为A、B两级,本教材在此基础上进一步细分为三级以适应不同起点的学生选用(含初中起点——B级,高中起点——A级),并在完成《基本要求》教学任务的基础上与大学公共英语四级接轨。全套教材分级层次如下:

第一级:

B级入学要求为起点——A级入学要求为终点。

第二级:

A级入学要求为起点——B级教学任务完成为终点。

第三级:

B级教学任务完成为起点——A级教学任务完成为终点。

第四级(提高级教材,可选学):

A级教学任务完成为起点——大学公共英语四级教学任务完成为终点。

一、二两级教材完成B级教学任务,二、三两级教材完成A级教学任务。这样分级的目的是便于不同起点的学生选用教材,构成完整的教学层次体系。初中毕业起点五年一贯制高职与一些职高、职业中专毕业为起点的高职高专学生可选用一级教材作为起点教材,学完一、二两级教材达到B级教学要求水平,继续学习可达到A级教学要求水平。普通高中毕业、基础较好的职高、职业中专毕业生可选用二级教材作为起点教材,学完二、三两级教材达到A级教学要求水平。在完成《基本要求》规定的教学内容后,可选学四级教材达到大学公共英语四级教学要求水平。各级教材既有相对独立性,又前后连贯,共同构成完整的体系来完成《基本要求》规定的从B级入学到A级标准要求的各项教学任务。

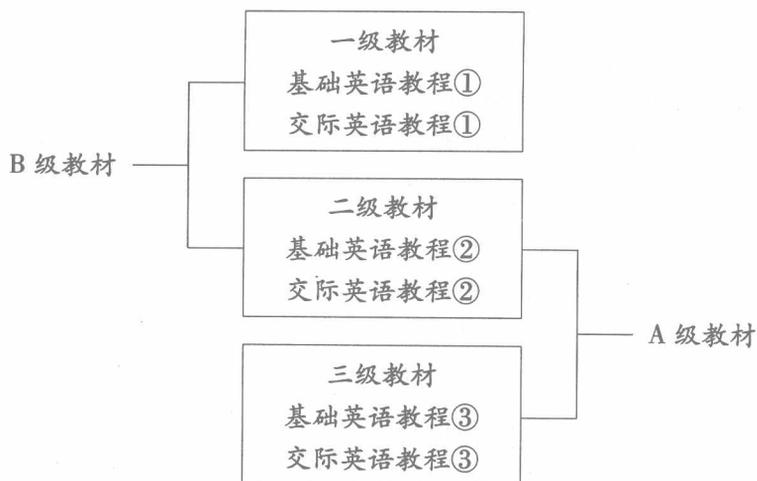
二、平行结构

最新《基本要求》强调两个“并重”：“强调打好语言基础和培养语言应用能力并重；强调语言基本技能的训练和培养实际从事涉外交际活动的语言应用能力并重。”该教材在注重英语语言基础知识与基本技能的同时，突出语言应用能力的培养，采用两种教程（《基础英语教程》与《交际英语教程》）平行教学的结构以体现《基本要求》“两个并重”的精神，在教学实践上更便于实际操作。两种教程主要内容如下：

交际英语教程：采用普通的“交际能力”概念，包括口头交际与书面交际两个方面，即日常交际与涉外业务交际中的听、说、写等内容。本教程吸取功能教学法的优点，本着“以学生为主体，以教师为主导”的教学原则，充分调动学生的积极主动性与创造性，激发学生主动发言与成段陈述，既吸取国外“交际语言教学”的经验，又考虑到作为基本教材与我国英语教学现状，给学生提供在交际实践中模仿的基本范式，注重实用性。

基础英语教程：吸取“语法—翻译法”教学的优点，讲究“稳打稳扎”，但更注重基本技能的培养与训练，对词汇量与阅读量予以足够的重视，保证相当的阅读量以完成《基本要求》的词汇、阅读、语法与翻译等教学任务。本教程主要包括语言的基础知识与阅读、翻译等基本技能的学习与训练，以读为中心，包括词汇、语法、翻译等教学内容。

两种教程侧重点不同，平行教学可完成《基本要求》规定的各项教学任务，同时两种教程又具有各自的完整性与相对独立性，可作为独立教材使用，完成A级或B级教学要求仅需四本教材。A、B两级选用教材图示如下：



每册教材十六个单元,每级教材供一学年使用。

第四级教材为提高级教材,在完成 A 级教学任务后可选学该级教材达到大学公共英语四级要求。

三、教材的词汇覆盖率

严格控制教材生词的超纲率与对《基本要求·词汇表》的覆盖率是本套教材编写的最重要原则之一,为此,我们专门为本套教材的编写设计了计算机软件,以检测词汇的超纲率与覆盖率,使教材文字材料完全覆盖《基本要求·词汇表》中的所有单词。为控制词汇增加量与语言难度的梯度,教材对《基本要求·词汇表》中的词汇进一步细致分级,把《词汇表》的 3400 个单词分为四个级别:

起点词汇 1000 个单词

该词汇量为初中英语词汇量,是 B 级入学前的词汇量。

一级词汇 600 个单词

是一级教材增加的词汇量,加上起点词汇,学完一级教材可达到 1600 个单词的词汇量,该词汇量是高中英语词汇量,也是 A 级水平入学的词汇量,与二级教材(A 级的入学教材)衔接。

二级词汇 900 个单词

是二级教材增加的词汇量,加上此前 1600 个单词的词汇量,学完二级教材可达到 2500 个单词的词汇量,该词汇量是完成 B 级教学任务的词汇量。

三级词汇 900 个单词

是三级教材增加的词汇量,加上此前 2500 个单词的词汇量,学完三级教材可达到 3400 个单词的词汇量,该词汇量是完成 A 级教学任务的词汇量。

词汇量的增加主要由各级《基础英语教程》完成,各级教程对该级词汇的覆盖率为 100%。

四、教材的选文

选文(包括课文与阅读材料)在教材中占有核心地位。因为各项教学内容与训练都是围绕着课文选文展开进行的,选文的恰当与否直接影响教材质量的优劣。选文的标准、范围与选文的筛选原则是本教材编写中最关注的焦点之一,本教材选文具有以下特点:

(一) 对《基本要求·词汇表》的覆盖率

词汇要求是各项教学任务中最基本、最重要的任务,这项任务完成不好,其它各项任务的完成基本上都是空话。本教材把词汇覆盖率为选文最重要的标准(之一),坚持量中取优,利用先进的计算机技术统计,把选文词汇的超纲率控制在20%以内,力求教材文字材料对《基本要求·词汇表》的覆盖率达到100%。

(二) 语言共核的体现与人文精神的关注

本教材选文注重体现英语语言的共核要素,避免过于专业化的选文,突出人文性特点,兼顾科普与职业性内容的选文,适应各专业学生的学习,为学生打下良好的语言基本功。

(三) 生活化、社会性与时代性

本教材选文贴近生活与社会,反映时代发展与未来趋势,避免内容枯燥无味的选文,注重实用性与趣味性,如磁卡、IP电话、SARS,计算机,互联网,分期付款,世贸组织,欧元,2008年北京奥运会,九·一一恐怖事件等话题。

(四) 一般性题材与业务性题材的关系

处理好各类题材选文的关系是教材选文的一个重要原则。作为公共英语课程,一般性题材的选文很重要,它对词汇的覆盖率与语言现象有直接的制约作用。本教材关注一般性题材的选文,同时注重一些与职业、涉外业务相关的主题,兼顾科普方面的材料。职业性话题、涉外业务性话题与科普方面的选文仍以体现英语语言共核要素为原则。业务性题材的选文以涵盖《基本要求》规定的范围为标准,同时也注意这类选文对词汇的覆盖率。

另一方面,高职高专教育专业众多,作为大学阶段的公共英语课程,本教材的选文在处理好一般题材与涉外业务题材关系的基础上适当照顾一些“大”专业,如贸易经济、文秘、金融、财会、旅游、计算机、应用电子技术等,同时也体现出一些新兴专业的需要,如管理、烹饪、房地产等。

说 明

本册教材为《基础英语教程》②,在吸取“语法—翻译法”教学优点、注重培养学生语言基本功的基础上,更注重语言基本技能的培养与训练。全书共分16个单元,每单元分精读、语法与翻译、阅读练习三大部分,以读为中心展开,包括词汇、语法、翻译等教学内容。

本教材在设计中注意到以下问题:

(一)明确意识到这是打好语言基本功的一门课,尽量保证基本语言学习材料(选文)的量,对《基本要求》与《考试大纲》规定的词汇、结构等重要语言现象予以足够的重视。

(二)控制教材规模,便于教学实践操作。根据各地研讨的意见,考虑到实际课时数,每单元仅设一篇精读课文,不设A、B课文。明确其它两篇文章为阅读材料,既可保证阅读量,又便于课堂教学操作,避免设立A、B课文的局限:要么抛弃B课文,要么讲不完。

(三)避免面面俱到。整体布局以读为重点,以阅读带动词汇、结构的学习与训练。尽量贯彻语法知识技能化原则,系统讲解语法、翻译技能,注重训练。

下面谈谈教材结构与内容的具体构思。

一、关于阅读

每单元的阅读文章共三篇,其中一篇为精读,一篇为补充阅读,一篇为快速阅读,三篇文章围绕一个主题范围选材,主题范围作为该单元的课题。本册教材的选文除具有全套教材的特色外,主要话题为一般性大众话题,如学习、语言文化、音乐、人物、动物、故事、环境、科普等;时代性话题如世贸组织、克隆、九·一一恐怖事件、信用卡、网络等;个别单元涉及一些职业话题,如物业管理、广告、产品说明等。

精读课文是单元学习的核心,设有阅读提示与读前问题项。阅读提示简要介绍课文内容、主题或利用学生感兴趣的话题引入课文内容。读前问题是在学习课文前提出两个与课文内容相关、学生感兴趣的问题让学生思考,学完课文后参考课文内容展开讨论。该问题属主观题,目的是刺激学生从主观上积极参与阅读内容,增加学习课文的趣味性并与交际教程配合,在课后讨论中训练学生成段表达的能力。

阅读练习给出两篇文章,第一篇为补充阅读,可视为一般的泛读文章,第二篇为快速阅读练习。根据两篇文章不同的训练目的,结构、体例也不相同。

补充阅读除训练阅读技能、扩大阅读面之外,还肩负着增加词汇量的任务。本

部分设置 Warming up 一项,首先给出生词,让学生对词义有一个初步的印象,目的是尽可能减少学生整体阅读效果,免除随时翻阅词表之苦。为培养学生学会在阅读中思考问题,阅读理解题目采用跟踪问题的形式,附在文章右侧的空白处,旨在引导学生的思维随时参与到阅读内容中,在阅读过程中抓住关键信息的方法。

快速阅读主要训练学生的阅读技能与阅读速度。为提高阅读速度,改变随时查词典的习惯,在阅读材料右边的空白处随时给出生词注释,并鼓励猜词,超纲而又不影响阅读的生词则不列出,以便培养学生的猜词能力。其后的第二项练习为篇章信息填空练习,主要考查学生的整体篇章阅读效果,给出一段话,对阅读文章概括、总结或要点整理,也有的是文中重要的原话,留出若干个空格,要求学生填写,这种题型也是《考试大纲》中样题的题型。

教材中没有直接给出阅读方法的讲解,但阅读文章给出的要求可视作对阅读方法的引导,教师在授课中可补充这方面的内容讲解。

二、关于生词

为控制本套教材词汇增加量与语言难度的梯度,我们对《基本要求·词汇表》中的词汇进一步分级,把《词汇表》的 3400 个单词分为四个级别(具体分级见《前言》),各单元生词表中 B 级生词无标记, A 级生词标记为单词右上角的阿拉伯数字 3,大学公共英语四级生词标记为单词右上角的阿拉伯数字 4,超纲生词为斜体。另外,在选材范围比较集中、有明确的专门领域的单元题目后设立主题词汇(即与主题相关的词汇)一项,收集该主题的常用或专业词汇与词组,供学生在今后的学习与工作中使用。

三、关于语法与翻译

本册教材的语法、翻译部分承接一级教材,坚持一级教材的编写原则,但语法讲解稍有不同。本册教材的语法项目更加深入英语语言结构,讲解、分析也较为深入细致,主要语法项目有:形容词、副词的比较等级;情态动词与助动词;不定式、分词;从句;虚拟语气;强调、否定、倒装、替代、一致关系等。

本册的翻译仍主要讲解与训练英汉翻译的一般技巧,技巧讲解具有提示性质,配有例句,重在训练,避免空泛讲述。

四、关于作业

每单元布置的作业有三个目的:

(一)引导学生养成正确的学习方法与思维习惯,调动学生的积极性,鼓励学生主动参与到教学内容中来,相关题型有补充阅读的跟踪问题、精读的读前问题、快速阅读的篇章信息填空等。

(二) 巩固语言基础知识,训练语言基本技能,相关题型有词汇与结构练习、阅读理解练习、语法与翻译练习等。

(三) 增强考试的适应性。练习的题型设计照顾到考试题型,与《交际英语教程》配合,每单元的题型均覆盖高等学校英语应用能力考试所有题型。

本书配有教师用书、磁带与光盘。

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Unit One

Study and Language Learning

Words & Expressions Related to the Topic

In this unit you will come across some of the following words and expressions and all of them can help you better understand the reading.

intensive reading /in'tensiv 'ri:diŋ/ 精读*

intellectual /,inti'lektʃuəl/ 知识分子

pronunciation /prəˌnʌnʃi'eɪʃən/ 发音

columnist /'kɒləmnɪst/ 专栏作家

journal /'dʒə:nl/ 期刊, 杂志

vocabulary /və'kæbjʊləri/ 词汇量

extensive reading /ik'stensiv 'ri:diŋ/ 泛读

diploma /'dipləʊmə/ 毕业证书

phonetics /fəʊ'netiks/ 语音学

science fiction 科幻小说

walkman /'wɔ:kməŋ/ 随身听

consult a dictionary 查字典

SECTION ONE INTENSIVE READING

Text

Confession of a Book Lover

Books are our good friends, which play an important part in our life. We can get much pleasure from reading books that we love. The author of this passage has his own unique way of reading. Reading brings him to a state of being in love.

Pre-reading Questions

1. Are you a book lover? How do you usually read a book?
2. What benefits can you gain in reading a book?

Locked up with my reading, I am completely alone. It's just my book and me. What a delight!

* 编者注: 除单词外, 本书只对难度较大的词组注音, 一般词组不注音标。

It's a purely selfish pleasure. In the morning, I'm happier and fresher. I feel renewed. Like an athlete, I'm better at some moments than at others. This morning I'm the best at reading.

My attention is clear and strong.

I've always had a close relationship with the written page. It speaks to me, brings me to life, and I respond. I make notes on the pages. It's my way of communicating with the author. All of a sudden I will stop the flow of printed words to pass judgment on or underline a sentence with my pencil.

The most important part of this method lies elsewhere: making notes in a book is a way of introducing oneself into the text, putting one's mark on it. It's an exciting intellectual business: as a reader, I use the same tools as the author.

Up until the age of 18 I read very little. I limited myself to what was necessary for a secondary-school diploma. I was always busy either playing football or falling in love. Then came the day when, as a young columnist, my main responsibility was to read. And I got to like it. An unknown enthusiasm took hold of me. What happened? For me, it was the entrance to a new state of being in love. I began to take possession of books and to make notes on them, thus I would tell them how much I liked them or didn't. Today 25 years later, I look through my books from those days and it's magic, finding myself face to face with the young man I once was. Sometimes I understand him. Other times I find him hopeless. Certain remarks seem stupid to me now. Others make me happy.

Twenty-five years later I find the loving trace of my thoughts, my sensibilities of that time. They have become my journals, my confessions.

Today books have serious competitors—theater, film, exhibition—that attract me. When I retired about a year ago, I started going to films again. I enjoyed them all. They aroused my curiosity and gave me great pleasure. This is no longer always the case. My critical spirit has returned. But what record do I have of my emotions? I can't make notes on a piece of film. And a movie will never tell me who I was in my youth.

If I were a book, I would hate the pleasure that other forms of art provide. The pleasure that distracts men, women and children from the pleasure that I, a book, could give. But would I really have all that much to worry about? After all, going to the theater is a little complicated. Seeing a film involves a lot of running around. And watching TV requires that one stay home, and keep changing channels. But I, a book, can go anywhere—in my reader's pocket, when he gets on a bus, takes a train, waits in line for a haircut. In fact, my only real competition is the Walkman, which can also be taken anywhere and provides a one-on-one relationship.

Dangerous, this Walkman? Yes and no. Everything comes in cycles. One day people will have had enough noise. They'll be brave. And, I'm certain, they'll take a good ballpoint pen and start making notes in books!

New Words

confession³ /kən'feʃən/

n.

坦白, 承认, 交待

delight /di'lait/

n. great pleasure

快乐, 高兴

purely /'pjuəli/

adv.

完全地, 十足地

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| selfish /'selfɪʃ/ | adj. | 自私的,自利的 |
| renew /ri'nju:u/ | vt. | put new life into 使……新生 |
| athlete ³ /'æθli:t/ | n. | 运动员 |
| relationship /ri'leɪʃənʃɪp/ | n. | (家庭或个人的)关系,联系 |
| respond /ris'pɒnd/ | vi. | answer; act in answer 回答,响应,反应 |
| communicate /kə'mju:nikeɪt/ | vi. | 交流(看法、消息等) |
| author /'ɔ:θə/ | n. | 作者 |
| print /prɪnt/ | vt. | 印刷,打印 |
| judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ | n. | an opinion 判断,评价,意见 |
| underline /'ʌndə'leɪn/ | vt. | draw a line under 划线于……之下 |
| elsewhere /'elsweə/ | adv. | 在别处,到别处 |
| intellectual ³ /ɪntɪ'lektʃuəl/ | adj. | 智力的,理智的 |
| | n. | 知识分子 |
| limit /'lɪmɪt/ | vt. | 限制,限定 |
| secondary /'sekəndəri/ | adj. | 中等教育的,中等学校的 |
| responsibility /ris,pɒnsə'bɪlɪti/ | n. | 责任,义务 |
| enthusiasm /ɪn'θju:ziæzəm/ | n. | 热情,激情 |
| possession /pə'zeʃən/ | n. | 拥有,占有,所有权 |
| magic ³ /'mædʒɪk/ | n. / adj. | 魔力,魅力;有魔力的 |
| remark /re'mɑ:k/ | n. | 评论,意见 |
| trace ³ /treɪs/ | n. | 痕迹,足迹 |
| sensibility ³ /sensɪ'bɪlɪti/ | adj. | 敏感性,感受性 |
| journal /'dʒə:nl/ | n. | diary 日记,日志 |
| competitor /kəm'petɪtə/ | n. | 竞争者,对手 |
| attract /ə'trækt/ | vt. | 吸引,招引 |
| arouse ³ /ə'rauz/ | vt. | 激起 |
| curiosity /,kjʊrɪ'osəti/ | n. | 好奇(心) |
| critical /'krɪtɪkl/ | adj. | 危急的,决定性的,吹毛求疵的 |
| emotion /ɪ'məʊʃən/ | n. | 感情,激情,情绪 |
| provide /prə'vaɪd/ | vt. | supply 提供,供给,供应 |
| distract /dɪ'strækt/ | vt. | 转移,分散(他人的注意) |
| complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ | adj. | 复杂的,难以理解的,难处理的 |
| involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ | vt. | 使……卷入,牵涉,包括,拖累 |
| channel /'tʃænl/ | n. | (电视台的)频道 |
| competition /kəm'pɪtɪʃən/ | n. | 竞争,比赛 |
| cycle /'saɪkl/ | n. | 循环,周期,一轮 |

lock up

锁住,锁好

all of a sudden

suddenly; unexpectedly

突然地,意外地

take hold of

take sth. and hold in or with hands

抓住,掌握

be in love (with)

fall in love

与.....恋爱

take possession of

possess; own

占领,占有

face to face (with)

in the direct presence (of)

面对面,面临

in line

排队

in cycle

循环

Notes

1. Locked up with my reading, I am completely alone. It's just my book and me. What a delight!
闭门读书,我与世隔绝,仅与书为伴,真是其乐无穷!

What 引导的是一个感叹句,如:

What a pity! 多可惜啊!(真可惜!)

What a strange thing! 多奇怪的一件事啊!

2. This morning I'm the best at reading. 今天早晨我读书的兴致特别浓。
3. I've always had a close relationship with the written page. 我总是同书本关系亲密。
written page:指 book(书本)。
4. I made notes on the pages. 我在书页上写下批注。
note:注释;注解
5. ... making notes in a book is a way of introducing oneself into the text, putting one's mark on it.
作读书笔记的方法可使读者把自己的思想融入到文章之中并留下自己的印记。
putting one's mark on it 作状语,表示结果。
如: The boy fell, striking his head against the door and cutting it.
那孩子跌倒了,头碰在门上磕破了。
6. But what record do I have of my emotions? 但即使有了心得,又记载在哪里呢?
of my emotions 做 record 的定语。

Task I Discussing: Referring to the text you read just now, discuss Pre-reading Questions with your classmates.

Task II Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. The author feels that reading a book _____.
- A. gives him delight and pleasure B. makes him happier and fresher
- C. makes him healthy D. makes him clear and strong
2. All the following are mentioned to show the good of making notes in a book EXCEPT _____.
- A. introducing oneself into the text B. putting one's mark on it

- C. finding the loving trace of thoughts D. arousing one's curiosity
3. In the author's view, none of the following can replace books EXCEPT the _____.
A. theater B. walkman C. film D. TV
4. In the author's opinion, books are superior to other forms of art because _____.
A. books can provide us more information
B. books are very convenient to be taken anywhere and provide one-on-one relationship
C. TV is too expensive
D. music of film is disturbing
5. What's the author's attitude towards books in the future?
A. Confident. B. Doubtful. C. Uncertain. D. Respectful.

Vocabulary & Structure Exercises

Task I Rewrite the following sentences using words or expressions in the text to replace the underlined parts.

- The question is too difficult to understand for a six-year-old boy. It's beyond his understanding.
- We tend to react strongly if someone smokes in the office.
- He succeeded in awakening the nation's sympathy for the unemployed.
- During his trip, he kept a diary of his experience.
- Her anger burst out unexpectedly.
- William stopped working from the army at the age of 65 and it took him a long time to adjust to civilian life.

Task II There are 8 incomplete statements here. Please fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in the bracket.

- The _____ (possess) of a degree does not guarantee you a success in the job.
- You can leave the children with her; she's very _____ (responsibility).
- There's a good _____ (relation) between the police and the local people here.
- Although there were only four horses _____ (compete), it was an exciting race.
- There has been very little _____ (respond) to our call for help.
- _____ (Judge) by the look on Adam's face, the news must have been terrible.
- He was _____ (delight) that the date of the conference had been fixed.
- Do you agree to his _____ (critic) remarks?

Task III There are 8 incomplete sentences. Please complete each one by deciding on the most appropriate words or expressions from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D.

- The court passed judgment _____ the prisoner.
A. to B. with C. in D. on
- In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A. which B. one C. that D. what