

Essential College English

总顾问 杨治中
顾问 李霄翔
总主编 蔡昌卓

大学基础英语

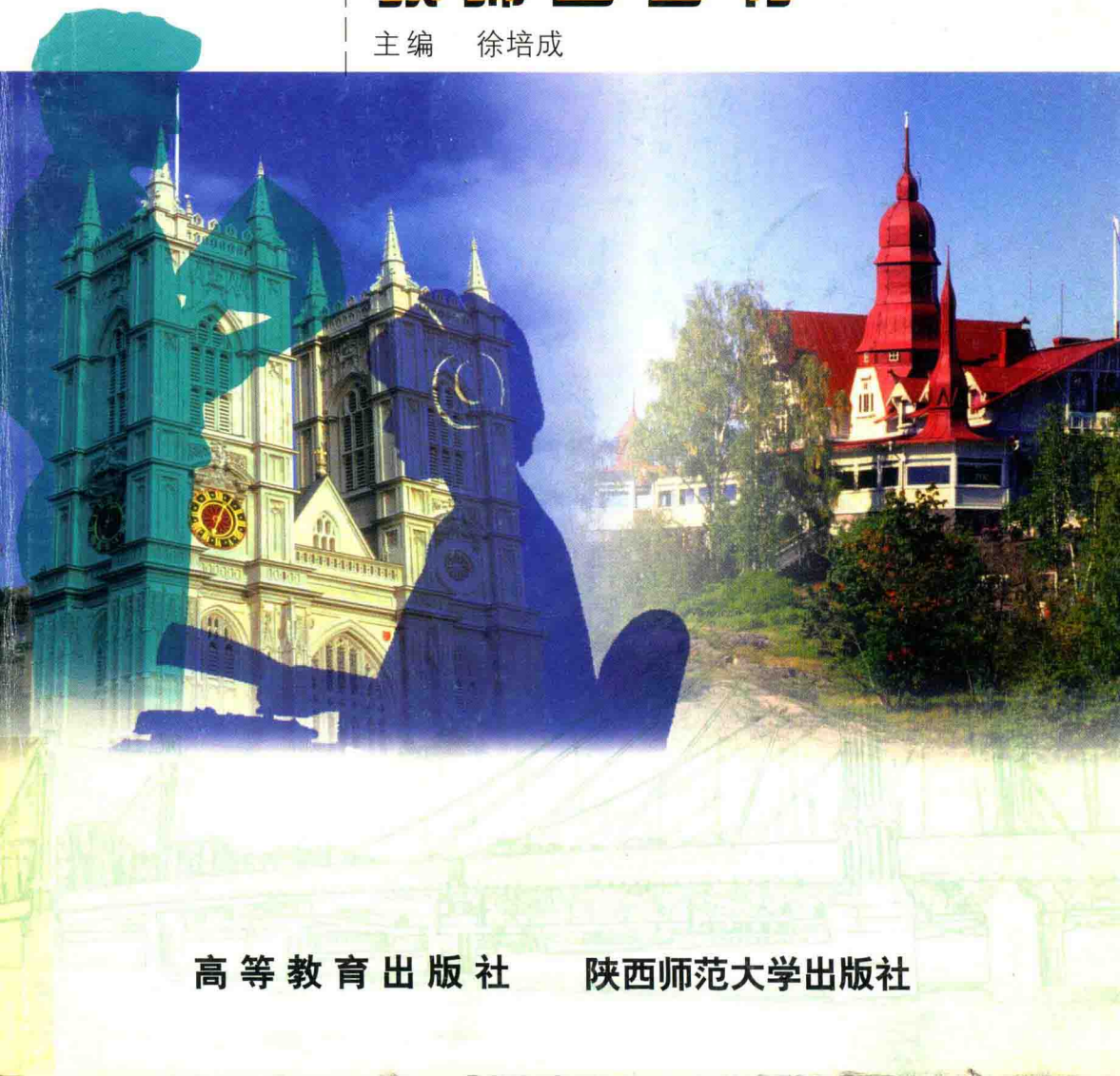
读写教程(二)

Reading & Writing

教师参考书

2

主编 徐培成



高等教育出版社

陕西师范大学出版社

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Reading & Writing 2

Teacher's Book

主 编 徐培成

副主编 甘莉萍

林 雅

编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

朱华蓉

姜亚丽

胡闻一

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使用说明

《大学基础英语·读写教程(二)》以教育部1999年颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)为指导,依照其“坚持分类要求和因材施教的原则”编写,适用于各地区、院校分级测试达一级起点的学生。

一级的起点词汇量为1800。通过学习本教材,学习者可增加词汇量750个,能顺利地完向二级的过渡,和本教程第三册衔接。

本教程在编写思想上综合了TAVI(Text as Vehicle for Information)和TALO(Text as Linguistic Object)这两种教材编写方法理论,广泛吸收国内外各类EFL(English as a Foreign Language)教材的优点,具有独特的风格。在内容和题材上注重来源广泛和体现时代精神,在体裁上尽力做到常见且多样。在进行内容选材时,本教程特别注意遵循这样一个原则,即让学生在可接受的语篇环境中扩大词汇量、在可容忍的篇幅里体会结构、在可选择的练习中提高能力。这很符合非英语专业学生的英语教学规律,因而尤其适合低起点学习英语的高校非英语专业学生和基础较薄弱的英语爱好者使用。

《大学基础英语·读写教程》共分5册学生用书和5册教师用书。学生用书第2册由12个单元组成。每个单元由课文、生词、注释、谚语、词汇学习及练习组成,其中练习包括词汇、结构、阅读理解、翻译及写作等部分。课文篇幅适度、由浅入深、循序渐进、选材广泛、题材丰富、内容新颖,涉及社会、文化、教育、人物、科普、娱乐等方面,使学习者在学习语言的过程中,既对中外文化增加了解,又扩大知识面,拓展思维意识。每单元除主课文外,还配有3篇题材与主课文相关、难易度适中的短文,以便提高词汇的复现率和阅读量,同时使学习者接触更多的表达方式。

每单元所配的阅读理解短文,由教师或学习者根据具体情况来决定使用方法,既可用作快读、泛读,也可供基础较好的班级选择部分作为增加的精读。用于检测理解的练习形式有三种:简单回答、是非判断和选择回答。单元练习形式、题量较多,使用者可根据具体情况选择使用。

教师用书每单元包含Introductory Remarks, Language Points, Key to Study & Practice及参考译文等内容。

编者

1999年10月

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Arbor Day

Part A Introductory Remarks

Most people today know that trees are very important. Not only do trees produce beautiful blossoms or delicious fruit but they provide us with shade from hot sun and protection from the wind and rain. Trees can freshen air and maintain ecological balance. Trees are used to make paper, build houses and make furniture. In one word, trees are really very useful in our daily life. In order to protect trees and forests, governments of many countries choose a special day for planting new trees every spring. In America this day is called Arbor Day.

This text tells us how American school children plant trees near their schools on Arbor Day. We can learn a lot about trees from this text and we must think about what we can do to protect our natural environment.

Part B Language Points

1. lack: *n.* absence or need

Examples

The reason that prevented me from joining you at lunch today was the lack of cash.
We must overcome the lack of technical data.

- v.* to be without, not have enough of

Examples

He lacked the experience to get the job.

I lacked words with which to express my thanks.

2. **blossom: n.** the flower of a tree or bush

Examples

The tree has an excellent blossom this month.

The wind shook some blossoms from the trees.

v. to produce or yield flowers

Examples

These apple trees are blossoming.

The cherry trees will blossom next month.

3. **People cut down thousands more to build houses or to make furniture:** "to build houses or to make furniture" are infinitive phrases.

4. **promise: vt.** to make a promise to do or give (something) or that (something) will be done

Examples

I promise to return your English books next week.

Promise me that you will come straight home.

Yes, I promise.

5. **This day is called Arbor Day:** the statement is in the passive voice.

Examples

History is made by the people.

He is called Xiao Wang.

6. **have something ready:** to get things prepared (for use)

Examples

They have got everything ready for the trip.

She has an answer ready for you.

7. **belong to:** to be the property of

Examples

That English dictionary belongs to me.

We don't belong to this college.

8. replace: vt. to take the place of

Examples

Can anything replace a mother's love and care?

We have replaced the old machine with a computer.

9. learn about: to become informed (of)

Examples

She was really surprised to learn about his success.

We have learned a lot about the history of this city by visiting the museum.

10. cut down: to bring down by cutting

Examples

If you cut down all the trees you'll break the ecological balance.

to reduce in quantity or amount

Example

Now the income of the family was cut down more than one-third.

11. die: vi. to stop living

Examples

She is very ill and I'm afraid she is dying.

My love for you will never die.

die from

Example

He died from an airplane crash.

die of

Example

Her brother died of cancer.

P

art C Key to Study & Practice

J. Comprehension Questions

1. Yes, I do. I think trees are some of the oldest things on earth. But I don't think living things can last forever.
2. Yes, I do. I believe that almost everyone likes a kind of tree.
3. Trees produce beautiful blossoms and delicious fruit and provide shade for us from the hot sun and protection from the wind and rain.
4. Because trees are very useful in our daily life. For example they produce blossoms and fruit. They provide shade for us. And people cut down trees to build houses and make furniture.
5. Because they know that trees play a very important role in our daily life. Human beings can not keep ecological balance without trees.
6. The special day every spring in America is Arbor Day. On this day American children learn about trees and plant new trees near their schools.

JJ. Recitation and Dictation

- C. Words: 1. arbor 2. lack 3. blossom 4. furniture 5. provide
6. promise 7. plant 8. shade 9. repair 10. forever

- Phrases: 11. Arbor Day 12. die from 13. plant trees 14. forest fire
15. learn about

Sentences:

16. Trees are some of the oldest living things on earth.
17. Americans think that trees are important.
18. Every spring there is a special day for planting new trees.
19. Almost every one has a favorite kind of tree.
20. Arbor Day is a special day in America for planting new trees.

JJJ. Vocabulary

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. c

- B. 1. protection from 2. last 3. have ... ready 4. provide 5. has lost

6. produce 7. cut down 8. died 9. promised 10. belong to
C. 1. provide ... for 2. learned about 3. cut down 4. belongs to 5. died from

IV. Structure

A. 1. have/get everything ready

2. Have your tickets ready, please.

3. has an excuse ready

4. get the room ready

5. have two bedrooms ready

B. Model 1

1. I don't think that life will be pleasant without trees.

2. I don't think that it is necessary to cut down trees to widen the streets.

3. I don't think that every tree can provide us fruit.

4. We don't think that we should plant new trees once in a year.

5. I don't think that money grows on the tree.

Note: This exercise can also be used as a translation exercise, either from Chinese into English, or vice versa.

Model 2

1. She is one of my favorite singers.

2. She has read most of Mark Twain's novels.

3. One of my great interests in life is music.

4. Some of my students are studying abroad now.

C. 1. to buy me a new bicycle

2. not to swim in the river

3. to buy that beautiful skirt

4. to have his watch repaired

5. lacked the necessary information

V. Reading Comprehension

Passage 1 1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.T

Notes: 1. pay them little mind: pay no attention to them; don't care much about them

2. paper made of ...: paper which is made of ...

3. do more than ...: 远不止...; 不仅仅是...

- Passage 2**
1. Trees take in carbon dioxide and turn it into oxygen.
 2. They brought in water and planted a lot of orange trees there.
 3. In recent decades they have cut down many orange trees to build houses and roads.
 4. If I buy a tree and plant it around my house I can get fruit, flowers, shade and a more beautiful home.
 5. They are a link to the past and a bridge to the future.

Passage 3 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. b

VJ. Translation

1. Every year we will plant flowers, grasses and trees on Arbor Day.
2. Nothing lasts forever on earth.
3. Flowers and trees will die from lack of water.
4. The biggest tree provides protection from the wind and rain.
5. I don't think it's my camera. Maybe it belongs to my gardener.
6. These trees produce beautiful blossoms in summer.
7. We learned about the news on television.
8. We think "*The Titanic*" is one of our favorite movies.

VJJ. Writing

- A: Hello, Xiao Li. You've been to America, haven't you?
- B: Yes, I came back last week. I went there to attend a meeting. It's about environmental protection.
- A: Oh, that's great! Can you tell me something about Arbor Day in America?
- B: Arbor Day? Yes, in every spring there is a special day for American children to plant trees around their schools. This day is called Arbor Day.
- A: What do they usually do on Arbor Day?
- B: They usually learn about trees and plant trees around their schools.
- A: Do teachers plant trees with children?
- B: Yes. Teachers usually have young trees ready and take children out to plant trees.
- A: Do they make a deep hole together?
- B: Yes. All the children are going to help.
- A: That's really good for environmental protection.

TEXT

植树节

树木是世界上最古老的一种生物。它们或开出漂亮的花，或结出鲜美的果实。它们可以遮挡烈日，让人躲避风雨。几乎每个人都有一种他最喜欢的树。

没有一种生物能永存，树也会老的。树叶脱落，树木死亡。成千上万棵树在森林大火中被烧毁；许多树因缺水而枯死。人们砍下成千上万棵树盖房或制作家具。美国人认为树很重要。他们在森林火灾后种上新树来替代那些老树。伐木的人也常在原地种上别的树。每年春季有一天专门用于植树，这一天叫植树节。孩子们学习有关树木的知识，然后在植树节那天，在学校附近种一棵树。珍妮特在田纳西州孟菲斯上学。她上六年级，很喜欢她的老师斯旺小姐。今天是植树节，春光明媚。斯旺小姐带孩子们到校外去。她要栽一棵漂亮的小树，孩子们都去帮忙。他们在教学楼和街道之间挖一个深坑，把这棵树栽上。斯旺小姐告诉孩子们，这棵树是属于他们的，孩子们答应每年要来看望它。

READING COMPREHENSION

Passage 1

树有什么好处？

当我重访儿时就读的小学时，我碰到了一位好朋友。我们两个都长大了，而我的好朋友站在那里，足足有 **30** 多英尺高。

我们初次相逢于植树节，那天全校集合，把我的朋友——一棵小树，植入土中。校长告诉我们植树很重要。今天，科学家们告诉我们同样的事。

树木是这样的平凡普通、默默无闻，我们几乎不把它们放在心上。比如说，当有人问我们地球上最庞大的生物是什么时，我们该如何回答呢？恐龙？蓝鲸？不对，加利福尼亚州北部最大的树比6条蓝鲸还要重。最高大的红杉超过300英尺，为最大的恐龙身长的3倍。

巨龟活150年或更久，你认为它的寿命很长了吧？美国西部有些树已有4000多年的历史。

树木以许多实实在在的方式维持着我们的生命和我们这个地球。今天早上进早餐时，你可能在你的木框架结构的房屋里在木制的餐桌上津津有味地喝了橙汁或吃了苹果，而这两种水果都来自树木。早报则是印在木浆做成的纸上。

树木的作用并不仅仅在于使我们的生活变得愉快，它们还使生命成为可能。

Passage 2

树有什么好处？

人类与树木共同生存，树木吸入人和机器制造的二氧化碳并把它转变为氧气。我们则植树育树以回报它们赋予我们的多种恩惠。不幸的是，我们往往要等到失去树木时，才会想起我们对树木的依赖程度是多么之深。

当移民初到洛杉矶安家落户时，他们发现此地燥热干旱，就引水在那里种植了很多柑橘树，使当地的气温下降了好几度。

为了修盖楼房，修建道路，近几十年来许多柑橘树都被砍掉了。现在那里的气温比过去高了6度，人们不得不为这些增加的热量付出很多代价。

在气候暖热的季节，住在林木葱郁地方的人家就节约了很多，科学家们说，树荫一年可为每户人家节约空调费175美元。

世界其它地区对树木的需要就更大了。一些国家的科研人员正在进行实验，试图在一些特殊的树行之间种植庄稼。

你只需要花上几美元就能买到一棵树。它能为你提供几十年的水果、花和绿荫，还有一个较为幽静而美丽的家。而你一定会高兴地了解到：根据美国森林局的规定，树木可提高你住宅的市场价格，平均增长6%或7%。

树木具有巨大的实用价值。它们是连结过去的链环，也是通向未来的桥梁。

Passage 3

本地植物有助于节水

一些科学家建议，要想少浇水，我们就应种植本地的植物。

因为，土生土长的植物不需要培土，不需要照料或浇水，就能在你本地的自然环境条件下很好地长期生长。

由于自然选择的作用，一些当地植物改变了自己的生理特性，结果仅靠降水就能生存。

它们能在一般情况下抵御害虫和疾病，使你不必在花园中使用化学物质。

80年代加利福尼亚州长期干旱，无水绿化被证明是很好的节水方法。做到这一点并非依靠通过浇水管来节水，或依靠牺牲绿色，代之以沙石，靠的是对绿化方案的规划，使植物获得少量的水就能很好地生长。

对其它干旱地区的人们而言，一个已被证明行之有效的办法就是选择耐旱的植物来战胜干旱。

只要我们选择了合适的植物并认真规划，无水绿化能把绿化环境所需的水量削减 **20%** 到 **80%** 不等。

这就是我们对无水绿化节水方法非常感兴趣的原因。

Unit Two

UNIT
2
Text

Learning a Language

Part A Introductory Remarks

It is not easy to learn a language, and it is more difficult to learn a foreign language well. So foreign language teachers want to find an easy way to teach students a second language. They try different ways. Some teachers speak only the foreign language in the classroom. Some teachers teach their students the rules for using the language. And some teachers put these two ways together.

As we know it is very necessary for us to learn a foreign language well. So we must remember "Practice makes perfect." We must practise listening, speaking, reading and writing. Only in this way can we learn a foreign language well.

Part B Language Points

1. Foreign language teachers are interested in how children learn to speak their native language for a very important reason: In this sentence, "how children learn to speak their native language" is a noun clause used as the object of the preposition. There are some examples like this.

Examples

Of course she's proud of what you've done.

His mother was worried about how the pocket money was spent.

for: because of or as a result of something

Examples

She couldn't speak for laughing.

He got a ticket for driving through a red light.

2. **adult**: a fully grown person or animal, esp. a person over an age stated by law, usu. 18 or 21

Examples

Unless you discipline a greedy child, he may grow up to be a selfish adult.

a dialogue between adults and teenagers

3. **similar**: like or alike; of the same kind

Examples

We have similar opinions.

His views are similar to mine.

4. **simply**: just; only

Example

I don't like driving; I do it simply to get to work.

5. **rule-learning**

The formation of this compound adjective is "a noun + a present participle" with a hyphen (-) between them.

Examples

peace-loving

epoch-making

world-shaking

6. **memorize (BrE memorise)**: to learn and remember, on purpose

Examples

He memorized the list of dates.

If you memorize a poem, you can say it without looking at a book.

7. **practise (AmE practice)**: to do(an action) or perform on(a musical instrument) regularly or repeatedly in order to gain skill

Examples

He's practising the piano now.