

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

# 大学英语 基础教程

1

教师用书

(第三版)

College English

曹杰旺 ©主编



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

总主编 曹杰旺

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教师用书 Teacher's Book  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH

大学英语基础教程

1

(第三版)

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## 总 序

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提升英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实,尊重语言社会功能的学习视界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,正是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。而最能表现语言的工具性质的,莫过于在语言的实际运用过程中了。

英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量的先行任务。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会坚定推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,北京大学教材建设委员会重点立项“大学英语”教材建设,北京大学出版社具体组织、策划了本套“大学英语立体化网络化系列教材”的编写和出版工作。

本套教材被评为“十二五”普通高等教育国家级规划教材,根据《大学英语课程教学要求》,我们又在原书基础上进行了修订。

北京大学教材建设委员会将本套教材列为重点教材建设项目,重点支持。我国英语教学研究权威李赋宁教授、胡壮麟教授担任本套教材总顾问,北京大学英语系黄必康教授任总主编,中国农业大学外语系李建华教授任网络版主编。

编写过程中我们也得到了各主编所在院校的大力支持和配合,得到了北京大学、北京师范大学、北京航空航天大学、中国农业大学、复旦大学、南京大学、北京交通大学、中山大学、吉林大学、东南大学、大连理工大学、华南理工大学、东北大学、四川大学、重庆大学、云南大学、河北师范大学、西安电子科技大学、山东农业大学、西北师范大学、长春师范学院、山东青年管理干部学院、淮南师范学院、江西财经大学、西北大学、福州大学等院校数十位专家教授的关注和支持,对此我们深表谢忱。我们也特别感谢本系列教材几十位中外英语教学专家在编写过程中认真细致、富有成效的工作!

中国大学英语改革任重道远,大学英语教材建设未有止境。本套大学英语系列教材既循改革步伐,探索教学新路,缺点与不足乃至谬误之处在所难免。衷心希望得到专家学者的批评指正,听到广大师生的改进意见。

# 大学英语立体化网络化系列教材

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## UNIT OVERVIEW

### Objectives

By the end of this unit, the students will be expected to be able to

1. have some information about “Internet” and know how to use the Internet for the purpose of our study and research, how to avoid unexpected cheating, and how to balance our study and online games;
2. use skillfully the 10 key words and 8 expressions learned in TEXT A in conversations and writings, and be familiar with the words and phrases learned in the text;
3. get to know something about “robot” and learn as many language points as possible in TEXT B;
4. consolidate the basic grammar on the simple present tense;
5. get to know how to write notes on ASKING FOR LEAVE and LEAVING WORDS.

### Prerequisites

1. Students should read Text A for the main idea before they come to the class sessions.
2. Text B is to be used for class reading activities. Students should not read Text B before they come to class.
3. Students are required to write a note as instructed after learning practical writing.

### Proposed Unit Duration

4~8 class hours (50 minutes each)

### Suggested Minute Timing

部分	Part I: 语言能力训练		Part II: 语言篇章阅读活动				Part III: 读写活动	
课时	1		2		3		4	
项目	关键词	关键词组	读前活动	课文 A	课文 A	练习	课文 B	读写练习
分钟	10~20	10~20	15~30	35~70	25~50	(25~50)+ 布置 课外作业	30~60	(20~40)+ 布置 课外作业

Total: 200~400 min.



## PART I PREPARATORY

### WORDS AND PHRASES LEARNED IN DISPLAY

**address:** details of where a person may be found and where letters, etc. may be delivered 住址, 通讯处

**describe:** say or write what someone or something is like 描述

**connect:** join or be joined with something else 连接

**popular:** liked, enjoyed or supported by many people 流行的, 受人喜欢的

**acquaintance:** person with whom one is acquainted, person whom one knows 相识的人

**surf:** spend time visiting a lot of websites 网上冲浪

**share:** have or use something at the same time as someone else 共用

**create:** make something new, especially to invent something 创造

**give out:** distribute, send out 分发

**watch out:** used to warn someone of danger or an accident that seems likely to happen 当心, 注意危险

### EXPRESSIONS LEARNED IN DISPLAY

- |                      |                      |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. pays attention to | 2. take the place of | 3. in order to | 4. made clear   |
| 5. Keep away from    | 6. indulge in        | 7. make use of | 8. depends...on |

## PART II LANGUAGE IN CONTEXT

### Text A Internet

#### INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

The Internet is composed of many interconnected computer networks. Each network may link tens, hundreds, or even thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with one another and to share computational resources such as powerful supercomputers and databases of information. The Internet has made it possible for people all over the world to communicate with one another effectively and inexpensively. Unlike traditional broadcasting media, such as radio and television, the Internet does not have a centralized distribution system. Instead, an individual who has Internet access can communicate directly with anyone else on the Internet, make information available to others, find information provided by others, or sell products with a minimum overhead cost.

The Internet has brought new opportunities to government, business, and education. Governments use the Internet for internal communication, distribution of information, and automated tax processing. In addition to offering goods and services online to customers, businesses use the Internet to interact with other businesses. Many individuals use the Internet for communicating through e-mail (electronic mail), reading news, researching information, shopping, paying bills, and banking. Educational institutions use the Internet for research and to deliver courses and course material to students.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Today the Internet is the most popular means for people in far distance to communicate with each other. And a lot of people have access to it. They like to make good use of it. But some people, especially teenagers, like to play online games. This may not only affect their studies, but also do harm to their health. Some even take advantage of the Internet so that they can cheat others into giving them money without charge. Therefore, we should know how to use the Internet for the purpose of our study and research, how to avoid unexpected cheating, and how to balance our study and online games.

## LANGUAGE POINTS

### 1. The word “Internet” describes the network that started in 1983.

**describe** v. say or write what someone or something is like 描述

- ▮ *He described the painting in detail.*  
他详细描述了那幅画。
- ▮ *Let me describe (to you) how it happened.*  
让我向你描述事情是如何发生的。

### 2. The Internet connects computers from around the world for people to share information.

**connect** v. join or be joined with something else 连接

- ▮ *Can I connect my printer to your computer?*  
我能把打印机连到你的电脑上吗?
- ▮ *Where does the cooker connect (up) to the electricity?*  
锅的接电部分在哪儿?

**share** v.

1) have or use something at the same time as someone else 共用

- ▮ *She's very possessive about her toys and finds it hard to share.*  
她对玩具占有欲强,很难同他人共用。
- ▮ *Bill and I shared an office for years.*

比尔和我共用一间办公室多年。

- 2) divide food, money, goods, etc. and give part of it to someone else 分享

❖ *Will you share your sandwich with me?*

你愿意和我分三明治吗?

❖ *Let's share the sweets (out) among/between everyone.*

让我们大家分享糖果吧。

- 3) If two or more people share an activity, they each do some of it. 共同完成

❖ *Shall we share the driving?*

我们轮流开车好吗?

❖ *We shared the preparation for the party, so it wasn't too much work.*

我们一起准备晚会,所以工作不太多。

- 4) If two or more people or things share a feeling, quality or experience, they both or all have the same feeling, quality or experience. 共历

❖ *We share an interest in sailing.*

我们都对帆船感兴趣。

❖ *I don't share your views/beliefs.*

我和你的观点/信仰不同。

- 5) tell someone else about your thoughts, feelings, ideas, etc. 分享(思想、情感、想法等)

❖ *He's not very good at sharing his worries.*

他不善于把自己的烦恼告诉他人。

❖ *It's nice to have someone you can share your problems with.*

如果有人和你一起解决问题会很不错。

### 3. What do you need to do if you want to surf the Internet?

**surf** v. spend time visiting a lot of websites 网上冲浪

❖ *Many towns and cities have cybercafes where you can surf the Internet.*

许多城镇和城市都有网吧,人们可以在里面尽情上网浏览。

### 4. If you don't know the address, go to a popular search engine like Google.

**popular** adj.

- 1) for or involving ordinary people rather than specialists or highly educated people 通俗的,大众的

❖ *The issue was virtually ignored by the popular press.*

那件事几乎被大众媒体所淡忘。

❖ *The popular myth is that travel by air is more dangerous than travel by car or by bus.*

普遍的错觉是乘飞机旅行比乘车旅行危险。

- 2) liked, enjoyed or supported by many people 流行的,受人喜欢的

❖ *That song was popular with people from my father's generation.*

那首歌深受我父亲那代人的欢迎。

❖ *Walking is a popular form of exercise in Britain.*

在英国,散步是流行的锻炼形式。

### 5. You just need to **type** in some information about what you want to find.

**type** v. write with a computer 电脑输入

❖ *She asked me to type a couple of letters.*

她让我在电脑上打几封信。

### 6. But **watch out** when you use information from the Internet.

**watch out**

1) used to warn someone of danger or an accident that seems likely to happen 当心, 注意危险

❖ *"Watch out!" he shouted. But it was too late — she had knocked the whole tray of drinks on the floor.*

“当心!”他大声喊道,可是太迟了——她已将整盘的饮料摔到地上。

2) be careful to notice someone or something interesting 留意

❖ *Watch out for his latest movie, which comes out next month.*

请留意他的最新影片,该片将在下月放映。

### 7. Anyone can **create** a website, so you cannot always be sure the information is correct.

**create** v. make something new, especially to invent something 创造

❖ *The Bible says that God created the world.*

圣经上说,上帝创造了世界。

❖ *He created a wonderful meal from very few ingredients.*

他用了很少的配料就做出了非常不错的一顿饭。

### 8. ...to get useful information, **widen** their knowledge, communicate with others...

**widen** v. (cause something to) become larger or include a larger amount or number 变大, 加大

❖ *Why not widen the discussion to include the Muslim and Jewish points of view?*

何不将讨论范围扩大,将穆斯林和犹太人的观点也包括进来?

相关的短语 broaden / expand / widen sb's horizon: increase the range of things that someone knows about or has experienced

❖ *Traveling certainly broadens your horizon.*

旅行一定会扩大人的视野。

### 9. They like to listen to music, watch films, and go to their **favourite** stars' websites.

**favourite** adj. best liked 最受喜爱的

❖ *What is your favourite colour?*

你最喜欢什么颜色?

### 10. Some students who used to do well at school are now **failing** exams because now...

**fail** v. be unsuccessful, or judge that someone has been unsuccessful in a test or examination 考试未通过,判定他人考试未通过

❖ *I passed in history but failed in chemistry.*

我历史考及格了,但化学不及格。

☞ *A lot of people fail their driving test the first time.*

许多人第一次考驾驶未通过。

**11. ...bad things can easily happen if young people indulge in the Internet.**

**indulge** v.

- 1) allow yourself or another person to have something enjoyable, especially something that is considered bad for you or him 沉溺于, 沉湎于

☞ *The soccer fans indulged in their patriotism, waving flags and singing songs.*

足球迷挥舞旗帜,唱着歌,尽情展现爱国热情。

☞ *We took a deliberate decision to indulge in a little nostalgia.*

他有意作出决定以慰思乡情。

- 2) let someone have or do whatever they want even if it is bad for them 放纵,纵容,迁就

☞ *My aunt indulges the children dreadfully.*

我姑妈太纵容孩子了。

**12. ...how to make good use of the net, and how to keep away from the websites they should not look at.**

**make use of** use something that is available 利用某物

☞ *We might as well make use of the hotel's facilities.*

我们不妨好好利用一下旅馆的设施。

**keep from away** not go somewhere or near something, or prevent someone from going somewhere or near something 远离

☞ *Keep away from the edge of the cliff.*

远离悬崖边。

**13. They should be made clear that surfing the Net doesn't take the place of their homework and that surfing the net is not the same as being with friends.**

**take the place of** (也可写成 **take sb's / sth's place**) exist or be used instead of someone or something else 代替

☞ *Natural methods of pest control are now taking the place of chemicals.*

对害虫天然的防治现在正在取代化学药物。

☞ *I had to find someone to take Jenny's place.*

我只好找人来顶替珍妮的工作。

**14. Here are some tips that the teenagers are required to pay attention to.**

**tip** n.

- 1) a useful piece of information or a helpful piece of advice 提示,建议

☞ *She gave me a useful tip about/for growing tomatoes.*

她给我一些很有用的种西红柿的建议。

☞ *She gave me some useful tips on how to improve oral English.*

就如何提高英语口语能力她给了我一些很有用的建议。

- 2) a small amount of additional money that you give to someone, such as a waiter or a taxi

driver 小费

- ▣ *Did you leave a tip?*  
给小费了吗?

**15. Be careful to make an online friend and never meet an unacquainted friend offline without telling your acquaintance...**

**acquaint sb with sth** make someone aware of something 让某人熟悉某物

- ▣ *Take time to acquaint yourself with the rules.*  
花时间熟习一下规定。

**acquaintance** often used in the phrases listed below

have a passing/slight/nodding acquaintance with sth

have a nodding acquaintance with sb/sth

**16. ...never answer messages that make you feel confused or uncomfortable...**

**confuse** v.

- 1) mix up someone's mind or ideas, or make something difficult to understand 混乱, 难理解

- ▣ *You're confusing him! Tell him slowly and one thing at a time.*  
你让他无从理解! 慢慢同他说, 一次讲一件事。
- ▣ *Stop confusing the issue (making the problem unnecessarily difficult)!*  
不要将事情复杂化!

- 2) mix up two separate things or people in one's mind, imagining that they are one 混淆

- ▣ *You're confusing me with my sister. She's the one studying drama.*  
你将我同我妹妹弄混了, 她是学戏剧的。
- ▣ *It's easy to confuse his films, because he tends to use the same actors.*  
很容易将他的电影搞混淆, 因为他常常使用相同的演员。

**confused** adj.

- 1) unable to think clearly or to understand something 糊涂的

- ▣ *Grandfather gets quite confused sometimes, and doesn't even know what day it is.*  
祖父有时很糊涂, 他甚至不知道是星期几。

- 2) not clear and therefore difficult to understand 迷惑的

- ▣ *Your essay gets a bit confused halfway through when you introduce too many ideas at once.*  
当你一次介绍太多的想法时, 你的散文中间有点不清晰。

**confusing** adj. it describes something that makes you feel confused because it is difficult to understand 迷惑人的

- ▣ *The instructions are terribly confusing. Could you help me with them, please?*  
这个说明很令人费解。请你帮我看看好吗?

**17. ...never use bad language or send mean messages online...**

**mean** adj. unkind or unpleasant 恶意的

- ▣ *Stop being so mean to me!*  
不要对我怀有恶意!

## COMPREHENSION CHECK

### Understand the Specifics

1. T      2. T      3. T      4. T      5. F      6. F      7. F      8. T

## STUDY AND PRACTICE

### Vocabulary

- |             |             |             |              |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. personal | 2. official | 3. describe | 4. connected |
| 5. share    | 6. address  | 7. popular  | 8. create    |
| 9. failed   | 10. spare   |             |              |

### Expressions

2. Watch out when you cross the busy street.
3. The room is quite small, but they can make good use of it.
4. We do hope that you will give out enough information about the work.
5. They tried their best to make clear what they would do next.
6. The government never pays attention to pre-school education.
7. Although we can use computers in teaching, computers cannot take the place of human beings in school.
8. Children depend on their parents for their schooling.

### Translation

#### A From Chinese to English

1. The Internet can help people all over the world to share information.
2. I like going to pop stars' websites.
3. We can make good use of the Internet to find needed information.
4. Surfing the Net cannot take the place of homework.
5. Teenagers should keep away from the websites they should not look at.
6. Pay attention to the traffic light when you cross the street.
7. Sending emails is both simple and cheap.
8. It is dangerous for teenagers to indulge in online games.

## B From English to Chinese

(见课文A译文)

### GRAMMAR

#### Immediate Practice

*Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the verbs given in the brackets.*

- |          |           |                  |                |                     |
|----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. get   | 2. needs  | 3. costs         | 4. talk        | 5. wants            |
| 6. barks | 7. have   | 8. love          | 9. forgets     | 10. work, don't     |
| 11. goes | 12. flows | 13. doesn't tell | 14. translates | 15. doesn't believe |

*Translate from Chinese into English.*

- Children always get up before six o'clock in the morning.
- She seldom forgets to do her homework.
- He sometimes goes to the library, and sometimes goes to the lab.
- Does your sister teach maths in No. 2 Middle School? No, she doesn't teach maths there. She teaches physics.
- Does your brother go to work by bike every day? No, he goes to work on foot.
- Every year, a lot of foreigners come to visit our country.
- We go to the Net to play games every other week.
- Jack speaks both English and French.
- The sun always rises in the east.
- Practice makes perfect.

## PART III TOWARD PRODUCTIVE LANGUAGE

### Text B Calligraphy Not to Be Taken Over

#### BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE PART

**Approximate Time: 30—60 min.**

In this part, students will have timed reading practice in class. Let students read as quickly as possible and get the maximum comprehension and just give them instructions when students really need. In a word, class instruction is reduced so that students can be more independent in reading activities.



*T: We have come to a new class hour for your independent reading task. As has been indicated at the beginning of our unit study, you should not read Text B before coming to class. This is a timed reading practice. But it is not fast reading in the usual sense, as you should do some pre-reading activities before you actually read it. You will also have longer class time for the reading. In this case, you don't have to hurry. Your reading comprehension will not suffer. After the reading, you will have time to do some reading comprehension practice in this section. If you are not sure of your comprehension in class, you can read it again after class and do the follow-up exercises as an assignment. I will let you take most of the time to do your work. When I am walking around, please feel free to ask me questions.*

## BACKGROUND NOTES

### Calligraphy

Calligraphy is a type of visual art. It is often called the art of writing. A contemporary definition of calligraphic practice is “the art of giving form to signs in an expressive, harmonious and skillful manner.” The story of writing is one of aesthetic evolution framed within the technical skills, transmission speed(s) and materials, limitations of a person, time and place. A style of writing is described as a script, hand or alphabet.

Modern calligraphy ranges from functional hand lettered inscriptions and designs to fine art pieces where the abstract expression of the handwritten mark may or may not supersede the legibility of the letters. Classical calligraphy differs from typography and non-classical hand-lettering, though a calligrapher may create all of these; characters are historically disciplined yet fluid and spontaneous, improvised at the moment of writing. Calligraphy continues to flourish in the forms of wedding and event invitations, font design/typography, original hand-lettered logo design, religious art, various announcements/graphic design/commissioned calligraphic art, cut stone inscriptions and memorial documents. Also props and moving images for film and television, testimonials, birth and death certificates/maps, and other works involving writing.

Chinese calligraphy is an Oriental art. It is like painting very much. It uses Chinese characters to communicate the spiritual world of the artist. Just as one thousand persons will have as many faces, one thousand persons will have as many differences in handwriting. Through the medium of form, way of handling the brush, presentation, and style, calligraphy as a work of art conveys the moral integrity, character, emotions, esthetic feelings and culture of the artist to readers affecting them by the power of appeal and the joy of beauty.

Calligraphy is not only a practical technique for writing Chinese characters, but a unique Oriental art of expression and a branch of learning or discipline as well. As a branch of learning it is rich in content, including the evolution of writing styles, development and rules of technique, history of calligraphy, calligraphers and their inheritance in art, and evaluation of calligraphy as a work of art. This branch of learning is wide ranging and deep, forming an important part of Chinese culture.

Like chopsticks, this calligraphy used to be wholly Chinese. As Chinese culture spread to Korea, Japan, Vietnam and Singapore, calligraphy became a unique feature of Oriental art.