

专升本·第一册

新时代实用英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR THE NEW ERA

教学参考

TEACHER'S BOOK ①

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

总主编：盛跃东

主编：潘章仙 副主编：徐知媛



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

浙江大学出版社

提升本·第一册

新时代实用英语

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR THE NEW ERA

教学参考

TEACHER'S BOOK ①

藏 中 章
INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

总主编：盛跃东

主审：Kathryn Koop

本册主编：潘壹仙 副主编：徐知媛

浙江大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新时代实用英语教学参考. 第1册 / 盛跃东主编;
潘章仙分册主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2010.9
专升本

ISBN 978-7-308-07992-1

I. ①新… II. ①盛… ②潘… III. ①英语—成人教育:
高等教育—升学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 187125 号

新时代实用英语●教学参考(专升本●第一册)

盛跃东 总主编 潘章仙 本册主编

责任编辑 张琛

文字编辑 李峰伟

封面设计 典传设计/伍毓泉

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310007)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>)

排版 杭州中大图文设计有限公司

印刷 杭州杭新印务有限公司

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 19.75

字数 520 千

版印次 2010 年 9 月第 1 版 2010 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

书号 ISBN 978-7-308-07992-1

定价 39.80 元(含光盘)

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话 (0571)88925591

前 言

《新时代实用英语》是一套为成人、夜大和函大等成人高等教育编写的英语教材，也适用于高职高专英语教学。

本教材遵循《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》，以先进的教育理念为思想指导，以全面提高学生的综合素质为宗旨，在传授英语语言基本知识的基础上，注重开发和培养学生在英语听、说、读、写、译方面的应用能力以及学生的创新精神，从而顺应时代潮流，满足社会需求，为成人和高职高专学生的终身学习、工作、生活及个人发展奠定良好的科学基础。此外，本教材以人为本，体现和满足学生学习的基本需求。

根据成人高等教育英语课程设置要求和特点，本系列教材共由7册组成，其中专科有3册，专升本有3册，高升本有1册。专科以打好基础为目标。通过第一至第三册的学习，学生应能够具备通过高等学校成人专科英语考试的能力或英语应用能力考试B级的能力。通过专升本第一至第三册的学习，学生应当能通过高等学校成人大专英语考试或具备通过高等学校英语应用能力考试的A级水平或大学英语三级考试的能力。高升本为高起点英语课本，通过学习，学生应当具备通过国家大学英语四级考试的能力。本教材的词汇起点大约是900个单词和词组，从专科第一册到高升本，词汇量分别设立为1300、1800、2300、2800、3300、3900和4700。听、说、读、写、译也是从基础知识和能力开始，循序渐进，由浅入深，最终达到成人高等教育英语课程教学的基本要求。

本教材每册均由10个单元组成。每个单元以一个热门话题为中心，共有7个部分，即：**第一部分 听力**，**第二部分 口语**，**第三部分 阅读**，**第四部分 语法**，**第五部分 翻译**，**第六部分 写作**，**第七部分 巩固与提高**。这7个部分主题鲜明，中心突出，层层展开，环环紧扣，相互促进，不断提高，从各个方面向学生提供丰富的语言和文化等方面的知识，并为学生构建了全面实践所学知识的平台。

本教材所选材料在注重时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性和语言规范性的同时，更加注重学生的实践性。这些集时代性、知识性、趣味性、可思性、语言规范性和实践性于一体的阅读材料有助于学生提高学习兴趣，提高应用语言的能力。例如，很多单元提供了相同主题下与中国文化相关的阅读文章。学生在学习英语的同时，可以从

各个不同侧面和角度学习中国文化，从而缩短了学生与外语学习之间的情感距离，使学生真正知道将来在用英语传播中国文化、表达自己的思想时该说些什么和怎么说。这种新颖别致和学以致用选材突破了现今外语教材传统的选材模式和框架。

提高语言应用能力的一个重要途径是练习。在设计和编写练习时，本教材力争将练习与提高语言能力和应对考试有机结合起来。全套教材的练习设计以全面提高学生的应用能力和应对考试能力为目标，针对成人高校学生英语学习的特点，将教与学结合起来，将课堂学习与课外学习结合起来，力争做到练习形式活泼多样，寓教于乐，让学生通过各种输入与输出学习活动，不断加深对所学知识和技能的掌握与提高，为今后进一步学习英语打下坚实的基础。

为了充分调动学生自主学习的积极性，培养学生自主学习的能力，本教材编写人员同时编写了与教材紧密配套的《新时代实用英语·学习指导》。该学习指导用书包括课文听力原文、每课课文要点注解和课文翻译以及一套自测题，该书附有光盘，内容包括课文听力原文、课文自测题听力部分的朗读，以提高学生的自学能力。此外，还配有内容丰富的《新时代实用英语·教学参考》，该书附有光盘，内容包括课文听力原文、课文和自测题听力部分的朗读，以及 PowerPoint 等备课使用的参考资料，它为教师的教学提供了很好的帮助。

为了了解成人英语教学的真实现状，本教材编写组先后深入许多成人高等教育院校，以多种方式对成人英语高等教育现状和特点、教师和学生情况等进行了深入细致的调查，并获得了大量第一手真实数据。这些数据为本教材的框架设计、材料选择和练习安排提供了有益的帮助，并使本教材极具针对性和实用价值。

我们衷心感谢浙江大学各级领导对本教材的指导和关心，衷心感谢众多为本教材做出贡献的成人高等教育院校以及个人。浙江大学出版社为本教材的出版做了大量工作，特别是樊晓燕副总编及责任编辑张颖琪、张琛对本教材进行了精心策划和认真编审，而且还在本教材的编写、结构和版式等方面提出了许多宝贵意见，谨此一并致谢。

本套教材由盛跃东任总主编，Kathryn Koop 担任主审。本册主编潘章仙，副主编徐知媛，编者(以姓氏汉语拼音为序)：白晋明、崔巧、冯丽春、李侠、沈椿萱、盛翔宇、孙文求、徐燕、宇菲菲、张佳媚和张培青。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间紧张，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大同仁批评指正。

盛跃东

2010年8月26日于紫金港

Contents

Unit 1 Learning

Teaching Focus	1
Cultural Background or Related Information	1
Part 1 Listening	3
Part 2 Speaking	5
Part 3 Reading	5
Text A Importance of Learning a Foreign Language	6
Text B Strategy Is Needed to Learn Chinese	15
Part 4 Grammar	24
Part 5 Translation	25
Part 6 Writing	25
Part 7 Further Development	26
Keys to Testing Yourself	27

Unit 2 Life

Teaching Focus	31
Cultural Background or Related Information	31
Part 1 Listening	33
Part 2 Speaking	35
Part 3 Reading	36
Text A Healthy Lifestyle	36
Text B Different Life Experience	45
Part 4 Grammar	54
Part 5 Translation	55
Part 6 Writing	55
Part 7 Further Development	56
Keys to Testing Yourself	58

Unit 3 Shopping

Teaching Focus	62
----------------	----

	Cultural Background or Related Information	62
Part 1	Listening	64
Part 2	Speaking	67
Part 3	Reading	67
	Text A Shopping: Online vs Conventional	68
	Text B Bargaining in China	78
Part 4	Grammar	88
Part 5	Translation	88
Part 6	Writing	89
Part 7	Further Development	89
	Keys to Testing Yourself	91

Unit 4 Celebrity

	Teaching Focus	95
	Cultural Background or Related Information	95
Part 1	Listening	97
Part 2	Speaking	99
Part 3	Reading	100
	Text A Bill Gates	100
	Text B Confucius: An Extraordinary Culture Maker	111
Part 4	Grammar	119
Part 5	Translation	120
Part 6	Writing	120
Part 7	Further Development	121
	Keys to Testing Yourself	122

Unit 5 Movie

	Teaching Focus	126
	Cultural Background or Related Information	126
Part 1	Listening	127
Part 2	Speaking	130
Part 3	Reading	131
	Text A Brave Enough to Face the World	131
	Text B Chinese Movie Posters and Collection	141
Part 4	Grammar	148
Part 5	Translation	149
Part 6	Writing	149

Part 7 Further Development	150
Keys to Testing Yourself	152

Unit 6 Food

Teaching Focus	156
Cultural Background or Related Information	156
Part 1 Listening	158
Part 2 Speaking	160
Part 3 Reading	161
Text A Barbeque in America	162
Text B Philosophy of Chinese Cooking	171
Part 4 Grammar	178
Part 5 Translation	179
Part 6 Writing	179
Part 7 Further Development	180
Keys to Testing Yourself	181

Unit 7 Body Language

Teaching Focus	185
Cultural Background or Related Information	185
Part 1 Listening	187
Part 2 Speaking	189
Part 3 Reading	190
Text A Body Language	190
Text B Understanding Body Language	199
Part 4 Grammar	207
Part 5 Translation	208
Part 6 Writing	208
Part 7 Further Development	209
Keys to Testing Yourself	211

Unit 8 Gender Difference

Teaching Focus	215
Cultural Background or Related Information	215
Part 1 Listening	217
Part 2 Speaking	219
Part 3 Reading	220

Text A	Gender Roles and Stereotypes	220
Text B	Man and Woman	229
Part 4	Grammar	238
Part 5	Translation	238
Part 6	Writing	239
Part 7	Further Development	239
Keys to Testing Yourself		241

Unit 9 Music

Teaching Focus	245	
Cultural Background or Related Information	245	
Part 1	Listening	247
Part 2	Speaking	249
Part 3	Reading	250
Text A	Popular Teen Music	250
Text B	Modern Chinese Music	259
Part 4	Grammar	266
Part 5	Translation	266
Part 6	Writing	267
Part 7	Further Development	267
Keys to Testing Yourself	269	

Unit 10 Leisure

Teaching Focus	273	
Cultural Background or Related Information	273	
Part 1	Listening	275
Part 2	Speaking	277
Part 3	Reading	278
Text A	Benefits of Recreation and Leisure	278
Text B	Leisure and Recreation Activities in China	287
Part 4	Grammar	295
Part 5	Translation	295
Part 6	Writing	295
Part 7	Further Development	296
Keys to Testing Yourself	298	



Study

Unit 1

Learning

Teaching Focus

Listening	Clothes Shopping
Speaking	Caution and Warnings
Reading	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Importance of a Foreign Language Learning; Strategy to learn Chinese 2. Words, phrases and expressions and structures, such as sense, benefit, target, promote, exchange, research, moreover, increase, chance, admit, advantage, operation, affair, effective, efficient, process, characteristic, identify, perform, various, predict, cooperate, enable sb. to do sth., take...for granted, apply for, trace back to, tend to, focus on, rather than, be capable of, etc.
Grammar	Infinitive: used as subject and object
Translation	Numeral words
Writing	Business or personal card
Further Development	Application of comprehensive knowledge in this unit



Cultural Background or Related Information

The key to success in any activity is to develop effective skills. Athletes develop athletic skills; musicians develop musical skills; managers develop managing skills; learners need to develop learning skills. With the help of learning skills, one can develop

himself from a beginner to a top learner. Developing skills means building good habits. There is never a short cut in the learning process, but we can equip ourselves with some good habits, from which we can benefit a lot. For example, learners need to learn how to manage their time well by making regular and reasonable plans. In this way they can achieve efficient learning and set aside enough time for entertainment and relaxation, which in turn helps them keep enthusiastic in learning. As the old saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." It is also a good way to keep practicing the fundamentals (基本原理) until one has mastered the essence. However, learners need to have great patience and willpower.

As regard to language learning, some people seem to have a key to learning language. They can pick up new vocabulary, master rules of grammar and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others, so what makes language learning so much easier for them?

First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teachers to explain, they try to find the pattern and rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions. When they are wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

It is a common mistake to regard school as the only place for the acquisition(获得) of knowledge. In fact, we can learn something useful from everyone and everything everywhere. Successful language learners are active in learning, therefore they do not wait for a chance to use the language, and they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and let those people correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things. They are willing to make mistakes and try again when communication is difficult. They can accept information that is incorrect or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with purpose. They want to learn language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from these. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn it.

Part 1 Listening



Activity 1 Conversation Clothes Shopping

Directions: *In this part you will hear 5 short conversations. Listen carefully and fill in each of the following blanks with the words you hear.*



Conversation 1

A: Excuse me. Can you tell us the best store to buy clothes here?

B: We have a lot of stores here from Wal-Mart to JC Penney and Nordstrom.

A: Which store do you recommend?

B: It depends on what you are going to buy and how much you want to pay.

A: I want to buy some cheap clothes (1).

B: Then Wal-Mart is the best store for you.

A: What if I want to buy expensive ones?

B: Then, I recommend Nordstrom.



Conversation 2

A: Welcome to Nordstrom. Can I help you?

B: Yes. Where can I find women's clothes?

A: Go straight and turn right at the second counter (2).

B: Thanks. Do you have the medium size for this suit?

A: Let me check it on the computer. Sorry, we only have large sizes right now.

B: How much is it?

A: \$89.99 plus tax.

B: Thank you very much.



Conversation 3

A: Wow! This T-shirt is on sale.

B: Yes, all T-shirts are on sale, and we have all sizes too.

A: Do you think the large size (L) fits me?

B: It looks about right (3), but you need to try it on.

A: Excuse me. Where can I try it?

B: The fitting room is to the left of the aisle.

A: What do you think?

B: I think it fits you nicely.



Conversation 4

A: Excuse me. How can I buy pants for myself?

B: Do you know your sizes?

A: What sizes?

B: To buy pants, you need two sizes: waist and inseam (leg length).

A: Sorry, I don't know my sizes because I have never bought pants myself.

B: It doesn't matter (4) whether you know your sizes or not.

A: Really?

B: Yes, if you try a pair and it fits, then the pants' sizes are your sizes.



Conversation 5

A: Do you know how to buy shoes here?

B: For you or your friend?

A: What is the difference?

B: For you, you needn't know your size. Simply try it on (5) to see if it fits.

A: What if I buy it for my friend?

B: Then, you do need to know the size.

A: How do I get the US shoe size since I only know my Chinese shoe size?

B: Just to give you an idea: 42 ma is equivalent to Size 9 and 37 ma is Size 6.5 in the US.



Activity 2 Passage

Directions: Listen to the passage twice and fill in each of the blanks with the word you hear.

My mother has three children, and she treats us fairly and equally. She often helps us, even though (1) we sometimes do not want her help. Her help, care (2), and love to us are unconditional. Whenever we have problems or run (3) into trouble, she is always there to help us. She helps us to get our minds clear. Unlike (4) many other mothers, she understands our feelings (5). Instead of controlling (6) us, she lets us know what is right and what is wrong, and what should be done and what should be avoided (7). My mother trusts (8) us and lets us take care of our own things. She works very hard at home so that we have more time to study. In addition (9), she works hard at work and was once nominated as the employee of the year. Many of her friends call her an extraordinary (10) woman.

Part 2 Speaking



Speaking Activity Dialogue



Dialogue 1

A: Be careful!

B: Careful for what?

A: It is hot.

B: Hot?

A: Yes, it is very hot.

B: Well, it is hot!

A: You see. If you touch it, you will get burned.

B: Thank you very much for warning me.



Dialogue 2

A: You can't drive so fast. You must slow down!

B: Why? There are no people in the street right now.

A: If you keep driving like this, I want you to stop.

B: Are you serious?

A: Yes, I mean it.

B: Don't be so nervous, OK?

A: Watch out! A boy is chasing the ball on the street!

B: Well, it is dangerous to drive fast, isn't it?

Part 3 Reading



Warm-up Activity Learning Habits

- plan one's time carefully
- make good use of time

- make a list of things that one has to do
- find a good place to study

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| —focus on important materials | —skip less important materials |
| —listen to teachers carefully in class | —take notes |
| —go over notes after class | —study regularly |
| —take the initiative in the learning process | —be enthusiastic about learning |
| —set aside enough time for entertainment and relaxation | |



Reading Text A

Importance of Learning a Foreign Language

Notes to the Text

1. Mastering a foreign language may give you a sense of pride as well as academic power. (Para. 1)

此句的主语为动名词短语: *mastering a foreign language*。动名词(短语)可作句子的主语。例如:

1) *Talking to him is talking to a wall.* 和他说话等于对牛弹琴。

2) *Getting a satisfying job is all she hopes.* 她全部的希望就是找到一份满意的工作。

a sense of 是常用词组,表示“……感”的意思。例如: *a sense of humor* (幽默感), *a sense of rhythm* (节奏感)。

as well as 是常用短语,表示“除……之外,也,还”的意思,用于连接两个并列的成分,重点强调前者。例如:

1) *He grows flowers as well as vegetables.* 他既种菜又种花。

2) *The tournament is open to amateurs as well as professionals.* 这次比赛不仅职业运动员可以参加,而且业余运动员也可以参加。

2. It is widely believed that learning a foreign language enables you to understand the culture, tradition and history of the target country. (Para. 2)

It is widely believed that 是常用句型,表示“人们普遍认为”的意思,其中 *it* 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面的 *that* 从句。类似的表达方式还有 *it is commonly/generally held/accepted/recognized that...* 例如:

1) *It is widely believed that the language is developing and changing.* 人们普遍认为语言是不断发展和变化的。

2) *It is commonly held that men are stronger than women.* 人们普遍认为男人比女人强壮。

3) It is generally recognized that drinking milk every morning is good for health. 人们普遍认为每天早上喝牛奶有益健康。

learning a foreign language 为动名词短语作 that 从句中的主语, 其用法可参考注释 1。
enable sb. to do sth. 是固定短语, 意为“使某人能够做某事”。例如:

- 1) The software enables you to access the Internet in seconds. 这种软件使你在几秒钟内便可访问互联网。
- 2) They are making a new plan to enable old people to study at college. 他们正在制定使老年人有机会在大学学习的新计划。

target 意为“目标”, 常放在其他名词前表示具体的某个目标。例如: a target area/audience/company/group (目标地区/观众/公司/群体)。

3. Unless you understand a culture in its own terms, you cannot be said to have gained the insight of another culture. (Para. 2)

unless 为从属连词, 表示“除非”的意思, 用于引导条件状语从句。例如:

- 1) You'll never move others, unless your speech comes from your heart. 如果你说的话并非发自内心, 你就不可能感动他人。
- 2) He hasn't got any hobbies unless you call watching TV a hobby. 他没有什么爱好, 除非你把看电视也称作爱好。

in...terms 表示“用……措辞, 用语”的意思。terms 一般用作复数形式。例如:

- 1) I'll try to explain it in simple terms. 我会尽量讲得通俗易懂。
 - 2) We wish to protest in the strongest possible terms. 我们想要以最强硬的措辞抗议。
- insight 常与 into 连用, 表示“对……了解”的意思。例如:

- 1) The book gives us fascinating insights into life in Mexico. 这本书生动地表现了墨西哥的生活。
- 2) His speech gave us an insight into the problem of education. 他的演讲使我们对教育问题有了深入的了解。

4. If you can speak two languages, you are able to bridge two different cultures and therefore promote cultural exchanges and communications. (Para. 2)

be able to do sth. 表示“能够做某事”的意思。例如:

- 1) Unless you change your mind, I won't be able to help you. 除非你改变你的想法, 否则我不能帮助你。
- 2) If we change places you will be able to see better from here. 假如我们换换位子的话, 你从这儿会看得更清楚。

therefore 为副词, 意为“因此, 所以”, 用于说明由前文内容引起的结果。例如:

- 1) He's only 17 and therefore not eligible to vote. 他只有 17 岁, 因此没有投票选举的资格。
- 2) He was very tired, and therefore he didn't give the market report. 他非常疲倦, 所以没能作市场报告。

5. As a native speaker you may not realize certain functions, features, and rules of grammar of your own language, because you are grown up with them and take them for granted. (Para. 3)

because 引导原因状语从句，从句中两处 them 均指主句中的 certain functions, features, and rules of grammar of your own language。

take...for granted 为固定短语，意为“想当然地认为，(因视为当然而)不把……当回事，(因习以为常)对……不予重视”。如果宾语较长，可使用形式宾语，真正宾语后置。例如：

- 1) We take it for granted that everyone should have the chance of being educated. 我们理所当然地认为每个人都应该有受教育的机会。
- 2) Her husband was always there and she just took him for granted. 她丈夫随时都出现在身边，她只是认为他理应如此。

6. By learning a foreign language, you have systematically learned its grammar. (Para. 3)

句中 by 为介词，其后可以跟名词或动名词，表达行为方式。例如：

- 1) I will contact you by letter. 我会给你写信联系的。
- 2) Switch it on by pressing this button. 按下这个开关启动它。

7. Since all languages have the same parts of speech and of course each of them is used uniquely in its own language, learning a foreign language helps better understanding of your own language. (Para. 3)

本句中 since 为连词，引导原因状语从句，意为“既然”。since 引导的从句往往是次要的，重点强调主句的内容。例如：

- 1) Since tomorrow is Jim's birthday, let's give him a party. 既然明天是吉姆的生日，咱们举行一个宴会吧。
- 2) We thought that, since we were in the area, we'd stop by and see them. 我们想，既然到了这个地方，就该顺便去看看他们。

part of speech 为固定搭配，表示“词性，词类”的意思。例如：

- 1) Using the part of speech flexibly is the special phenomenon in Chinese. 词性活用是汉语中的一种特有现象。
 - 2) If you don't understand a word or phrase in English, ask yourself what part of speech it is. 如果你不理解一个英语单词或短语，问问自己它是什么词性。
- each of 表示“每一个”的意思，谓语用单数。

8. Moreover, learning a foreign language well increases chances to be admitted to the college you like to attend. (Para. 4)

you like to attend 是定语从句，补充说明先行词 the college，此处省略了关系代词 that/which。当先行词在定语从句中作动词的宾语时，that/which 往往可以省略。例如：

- 1) I have never regretted the decision (that/which) I made years ago. 我从来没为我几年前作出的决定感到遗憾。