

新视界大学英语系列教材

PROSPECT
NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

基础实用英语 读写教程 (第一册) 教师用书

总主编 马占祥

主 编 鲍 瑞

副主编 娜 敏 孙胜海

 中国人民大学出版社

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新视界大学英语系列教材

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前言

《基础实用英语》(Essential and Practical College English) 是为少数民族地区高校学生编写的大学英语学习教材。在教材的设计和编写上严格按照《大学英语课程教学要求》，并结合少数民族地区学生的实际英语水平，以打好英语基础和提高语言应用能力为最终目的，全力以赴，打造我国富有民族特色的新型大学英语教材。

本套教材在编写过程中，吸取了我国在外语教学中长期积累下来的行之有效的经验和方法，仔细研究和分析了我国少数民族学生在英语学习中经常遇到的问题及教师在教学过程中的困惑，在教材的编写理念和教学模式上不断创新，充分反映了当今外语教育研究的最新成果。

全套教材由《基础实用英语读写教程》(1~4册)和《基础实用英语听说教程》(1~4册)构成，每册设有八个单元，并配有详尽的教师用书和教学课件。教材内容以单元话题为主线，涉及现代技术、道德情感、文化知识、科学教育等多个方面。语言素材真实、地道，选材广泛，文章短小精悍，具有知识性、趣味性和实用性的鲜明特点。

本套教材起点为大学英语预备级和高职高专新生的入学水平。教学安排上，可分四个学期使用，也可以根据各学校的具体教学情况及学生的专业特点自行安排。教学总时数为220学时，每周安排3~4学时。

本套教材由马占祥教授担任总主编，参加编写的院校有：内蒙古师范大学、内蒙古农业大学职业技术学院、内蒙古兴安盟职业技术学院、锡林郭勒盟职业技术学院、呼伦贝尔学院、内蒙古大学鄂尔多斯学院、呼和浩特民族学院、集宁师范学院。

各分册主编有鲍瑞、巴达荣贵、纪雪梅、高桂贤、李文冀、田振华、崔振华、苏嘎拉图和闫晓云。初稿完成后，我们特地组织了一个由国内专家、学者以及教学经验丰富的一线老师组成的专家组对整套书稿进行了系统校阅。此外，在书稿的编写过程中，美籍教师 Amy Shane 对书稿进行了系统的审阅，并为我们提出了宝贵的意见和建议；中国人民大学出版社的领导和编辑对教材的编写工作给予了悉心指导和帮助，对他们的辛勤劳动，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

从整套教材的策划到最终定稿出版，我们始终坚持把好质量关，但在实际编写中难免还会出现纰漏和不妥之处，希望广大师生和专家学者在使用过程中不吝赐教，使之不断充实和完善！

有关本教材的教学课件，请联系 wyfsmail@163.com，或电话：010-62515576，010-62513265，010-62515037。

编委会

2012年3月18日

于呼和浩特

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Unit 1

Fully Enjoy Your College Life

Getting Ready

Activity 1: Ask students in the classroom to speak out the interesting and fresh things they find in the college.

Activity 2: Ask them to discuss the difficulty they have in their college life, and then write them down on the paper.

Activity 3: English teacher writes the solutions of the common difficulties on the blackboard; let students put the “Smile Face 😊” after the one they choose.

Reference answers:

Activity 1: Military training was my first precious experience in college, and unforgettable. The training life was impressive on us; we had a lot of activities, for example giving a speech on a stage or singing together or playing basketball. At that time, I felt myself among them. I really feel that the school is very good, and my classmates are very friendly to me and warm-hearted!

Activity 2: At the first sight of my dormitory, something disappointing comes up to me. The students in our dorm were chatting with each other happily, but I could not understand them! I felt myself isolated! I felt in this city I am just isolated, and I was homesick.

Activity 3: participate in organization activities; make new friends; learn new things as well as have fun...

Text A

I. Summary

“Fully Enjoy Your College Life” gives an overview about how to adjust the freshmen themselves to college life. Above all they have to learn they are not the only new kids on the campus. Then they need to



participate in various activities. Furthermore, as newcomers, they should also step outside of the comfort zone and make new friends. Some interesting things may happen in the dorm, where they have fun as well. And finally, they are reminded that their friends and parents are just a phone call away and every person's adjustment period is different.

II. Related Information

Higher Education in China

Today, more than 2,000 universities, colleges, and institutes in China offer four or five-year programs. Students who have earned a bachelor's degree in arts or science may apply for Master of Arts or Science programs and then three-year Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) programs.

Undergraduate studies cover basic courses, specialty basic courses, and specialty courses. Students generally take basic courses with many classroom hours in their first two years and specialty courses with fewer classroom hours in their last two years. College and university students also have a wide choice of extracurricular (课外) activities and every institution of higher learning has a student association practicing "self-management, self-education, and self-service".

The year 1997 saw the launch of Program 211, with the aim to establish about 100 key universities of higher learning with key research projects poised to meet challenges in the 21st century. A national, multi-layered structure of higher education is taking shape in China.

III. Language Points

1. The following ways are given to make you *spend* the college life easily.

spend...(in) doing /spend...on sth.: 花费……在……

Can you spend 2 hours practicing English every day?

你们每天能花2小时的时间来学英语吗?

My brother has spent about \$3,000 on books.

我哥哥已经在书本上花了差不多3 000美元了。

2. *Above all* you have to learn that you are not the only new kid here.

above all: 首要的是; 尤其

Above all, he was kind.

最主要的一点, 他这人心善。

The song is loved above all by the children.

这首歌尤其被儿童所喜爱。

3. *Meanwhile*, you immediately realize that you are in the same camp.

meanwhile: adv. 同时; 其间

Meanwhile, thanks for your pleasant reception.

同时, 对您的热情款待深表感激。

Congress, meanwhile, was adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

国会在这段期间采取了观望的态度。

in the same camp: 志同道合

Your partners have to be in the same camp.

你的合作伙伴必须和你是志同道合的。

Do you think you can find the mate in the same camp?

你觉得你能找到志同道合的伴侣吗?

4. Moreover you need to actively *participate* in organization activities.

participate in: 参加; 加入

Everyone can participate in this game.

每个人都能参加这个游戏。

They want me to participate in their club.

他们要我加入他们的俱乐部。

5. And they can *serve* as an excellent resource for you.

serve as: 担任, 充当

Miss Lisa may serve as a good secretary.

丽萨小姐可以当个好秘书。

The dictionary may serve as a pillow.

这本词典可以当枕头用。

6. Don't be afraid to go to all of the activities, they are there to *adjust* you to college life soon.

adjust...to...: 改变……以适应

She will have to adjust herself to new conditions.

她必须使自己适应新的环境。

You should adjust your expenditure to your income.

你应该量入为出。

7. Moreover you' ll easily *figure out* not only who you are, but also who you want to be.

figure out: 解决; 弄明白; 计算出

We must figure out how to solve the problem.

我们必须想出解决这个问题的办法。

I cannot figure out who he is.

我想不出他是谁。

Please figure out the total cost.

请算出总费用。

8. Of course, don't forget that college is about learning new things *as well as* having fun.

as well as: 也, 又; 此外



He grows flowers as well as vegetables.

他既种菜也种花。

She is smart as well as pretty.

她不但聪明而且漂亮。

Text B

I. Summary

This text is about Chinese undergraduates in the USA. The majority of Chinese undergraduates in the US major in science, engineering or economics. Life outside the classroom consists of an important part of college life. Student activities are another thing to enjoy about American college life. Of course, some Chinese undergraduates in the US have much success both on campus and at their jobs. However, at Yale, plenty of Chinese students are only content with finishing their homework and using the rest of time for relaxation.

II. Related Information

Studying Abroad

There is a trend for more and more students to go abroad to study in the US, Canada, the UK and Australia so as to be better educated. English is the only common language spoken at universities in these countries. International students not only need to acquire good communication skills and fluent English both in writing and speaking but also absorb western academic writing culture such as the style, structure, reference and the local policy toward academic integrity in academic writing. To Chinese overseas students being a big component of international students, besides language proficiency, the other aspect that leads to the challenges Chinese international students confront is different educational background. When Chinese students first come to the US, the emphasis of student's ability on group work under the US educational system makes them feel difficult to deal with. Therefore, overcoming this common failing of Chinese students, they should combine the improvement of their attitude with being in group work and also enrich their linguistic knowledge of vocabulary, grammar and so on so forth.

III. Language Points

1. Each year, American universities, such as Yale, Harvard, and Columbia, etc. offer a number of scholarships to Chinese high school graduates to study as undergraduates in their universities.

a number of: 许多的

He has a large number of friends.

他有很多朋友。

A number of students are preparing for the finals.

许多学生正准备期末的考试。

短语辨析: **the number of**: ……的数目

The number of the bags is right.

行李件数是对的。

The number of cars has increased.

汽车的数量增加了。

2. The **majority** Chinese undergraduates in the US major in science, engineering or economics.

majority: *n.* 多数, 大多数

I represent the silent majority.

我代表沉默的大多数。

The majority of them love to sleep.

他们中的大多数喜欢睡觉。

major in: 主修

I major in English and minor in Japanese.

我主修英语, 辅修日语。

What do you plan to major in?

你打算主修什么科目?

3. Life outside the classroom **consists of** an important part of college life.

consists of: 由……组成

The system consists of four parts.

系统由四个部分组成。

The dinner consists of seven courses.

晚饭有七道菜。

近义词组: **be composed of**: 由……组成

be made up of: 由……组成

constitute: 组成了……

That bread consists of eggs, honey and cream.

那种面包由鸡蛋、蜂蜜和奶油构成。

That bread is composed of eggs, honey and cream.

That bread is made up of eggs, honey and cream.

Eggs, honey and cream constitute that bread.

4. Many Chinese students use their time to **pick up** some extra pocket money.

pick up: 拾起, 捡起; 使搭乘; 搭救

The kid picked up a purse on the street.



小孩在街上拾到一个钱包。

Where do I pick up my bus?

我要在哪里上车?

Tom has to pick up children from school.

汤姆得去学校接孩子。

He is beginning to pick up after the operation.

手术后他的病有了起色。

5. New student organizations are constantly being created, and Chinese undergraduates contribute to this excitement.

contribute to: 有助于, 促进; 贡献

Does smoking contribute to lung cancer?

吸烟会导致肺癌吗?

This new discovery will contribute to all humanity.

这个新发现将对全人类作出贡献。

6. However, plenty of Chinese students are only content with finishing their homework and using the rest of time for relaxation.

be content with: 对……满足

You should not be content with book knowledge only.

你不能只满足于书本知识。

He was content with his work.

他对自己的工作很满意。

Grammar

时态 (Tenses)

在语法里, 时态表示行为发生的时间和说话时的关系。一般分为过去式、现在式、未来式, 通常也有与表示动作进行或终止的进行式和完成式等一起相连用的情况。

词形变化的形式共有如下四种:

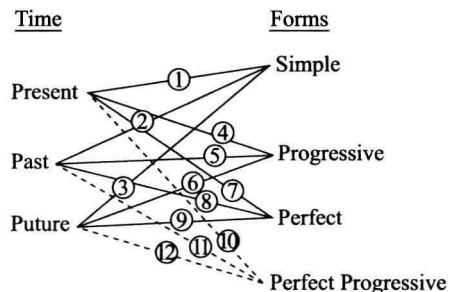
1. 一般式 (Simple Form)
2. 进行式 (Progressive Form)
3. 完成式 (Perfect Form)
4. 完成进行式 (Perfect Progressive Form)

动作或状态的时间性则可分为如下三个时段:

1. 现在 (Present)
2. 过去 (Past)

3. 将来 (Future)

这四种词形形式和三个时段可以配合成如下的十二种动词的时态。



这十二种时态可以列表如下：

动词时态形式表

	时态	动词形式
1	一般现在时	do/does
2	一般过去时	did
3	一般将来时	shall/will do
4	现在进行时	am/is/are doing
5	过去进行时	was/were doing
6	将来进行时	shall/will be doing
7	现在完成时	have/has done
8	过去完成时	had done
9	将来完成时	shall/will have done
10	现在完成进行时	have/has been doing
11	过去完成进行时	had been doing
12	将来完成进行时	shall/will have been doing

重点区分：

1. 过去时与现在完成时的区别：

(1) 过去一般时只表示发生在过去的动作或存在的状态，不涉及对现在的影响；现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或状态一直延续到现在，或表示过去发生的动作对现在造成影响。

His brother was in the army for five years.

他的哥哥入伍五年。(现在已经退伍了。)

His brother has been in the army for five years.

他的哥哥已经入伍五年了。(现在还在服役。)

(2) 与过去一般时连用的时间状语只指过去而不涉及现在，而现在完成时通常与不确定的或包括现在在内的时间状语连用。

He was in prison in 1989.



他在1989年入狱。

He has been in prison since 1989.

自从1989年，他一直在服刑。

（3）有些时间状语如：this morning, for a year, recently等可以与过去一般时又可以与现在完成时连用，但意义上有差别。

I wrote several letters this afternoon.

今天下午我写了几封信。

I have written several letters this afternoon.

今天下午我一直都在写信。（可能未完成。）

2. 过去时与过去完成时的区别：

一般过去时，一般只出现一个表示过去的时间；而过去完成时则应出现两个表过去的、有先后时间的动作。

（1）一般过去时表示说话人关心过去某动作发生的“时间”，所以往往有表过去的时间。如有two days ago, last week, yesterday等。

He came here two years ago.

他两年前来到这儿。

We played basketball last week.

我们上周打过篮球。

（2）过去完成时则主要体现过去发生的两动作的先后有别，表达的是“过去的过去”，即比过去发生的某动作还要“过去”，两动作中先发生的就用过去完成时，后发生的则只用一般过去时。运用过去完成时的句子往往有两个在过去的时间发生的动作。

Mr. Green had lived in New York for ten years before he came to China.

格林先生来中国之前，在纽约住了十年。

（“来”中国已过去，而先前“住”在纽约是过去的过去。）

We had learned 1,000 words by the end of last term.

上学期末，我们已经学了1 000个单词了。

（“上期期末”已过去，而在其前“学”的就是过去的过去。）

3. 现在完成时与过去完成时的区别：

（1）过去完成时与现在完成时两者的用法基本相同，但现在完成时以现在的时间为基点，而过去完成时则以过去的时间为基点，与现在无关，是过去的过去。

I have finished my homework.

我已经做完作业了。（表示说话时作业已经做完了。）

By four o'clock, I had finished my homework.

四点之前，我就做完作业了。（表示过去的时间之前，过去的过去。）

(2) 初步掌握延续性动词和瞬间动词在语法上的区别: arrive, come, go, join, leave, buy, begin, get, start, become, borrow 等均为瞬间动词, 在现在完成时态中不能与表示一段时间的状态语连用。

He has joined the army.

他参军了。

He has been in the army for a year.

他参军已经一年了。(换成可以延续的动词)

He joined the army a year ago.

他一年前参军了。(用过去时)

4. 现在完成进行时与现在完成时的区别:

(1) 现在完成进行时have/has been doing强调的是在一段时期内某项活动的持续性, 强调的是动作本身。现在完成时have/has done则是强调动作产生的结果或取得的成就, 而不是动作本身。

My hands are very dirty. I have been painting the house.

我的手脏了。我一直都在粉刷房子。

I have painted the house green. The house was white, but now it is green.

我把房子粉刷成绿色的了。房子以前是白色的, 现在是绿色的。

(2) 现在完成进行时是表示一种看起来是不间断的动作。如果涉及做一件事的次数或一共做了多少件事情, 这时都相当于把动作分割为一次一次的间断动作了, 所以不能用现在完成进行时。

今天下午我喝了五杯咖啡。

I have been drinking five cups of coffee this afternoon. (×)

I have drunk five cups of coffee this afternoon. (√)

5. 现在完成时与将来完成时的区别:

(1) 现在完成时have/has done, 以现在时间为参照点, 表示在“现在”以前完成的动作或持续到“现在”的状态, 现在的动作已经完成了; 将来完成时will/shall have done, 则以将来时间为参照点, 表示在“将来”某一时间为止已经完成的动作或持续到“将来”某一时间的状态。

He has finished writing his novel.

他已写完了他的小说。

He will have finished writing his novel by the end of next year.

到明年年底他就会写完他的小说了。

(2) 现在完成时与将来完成时的截止时间不同, 现在完成时是到现在为止, 而将来完成时是到将来某个时间为止。

The house has been built.

房子已经被建好了。

The house will have been built by the year 2019.

房子将在2019年才能被建好。



（前一句是说已经建好了，后一句是说将在2019年建好。）

6. 三种一般将来时的区别：

（1）will + 动词原形构成的将来时表示主观意愿，未经事先精心计划或打算，可用于各种人称。

There is someone at the door. I will go and open it.

有人敲门，我去开门。

Who will go and help that poor old man?

谁去帮助一下那个可怜的老人？

（2）be going to + 动词原形强调计划、安排要发生的事或有迹象要发生的事。

He is going to buy a new car next week.

他下周要去买辆新车。

Look at the dark clouds; I think it is going to rain soon.

看天上的乌云，我觉得马上要下雨了。

（3）shall + 动词原形构成的将来时主语通常是I或 we并且在肯定句中常被will + 动词原形构成的将来时代替，但在疑问句中Shall I.../ Shall we...? 常用来征求对方意见。

Shall I /we go fishing tomorrow?

我（们）明天要去钓鱼吗？

When shall we meet?

我们什么时候会面？

（4）用于条件句时，be going to 表将来，will 表意愿。

If you are going to make a journey, you'd better get ready for it as soon as possible.

如果你打算去旅行，最好尽可能快地做好准备。

Now if you will take off your clothes, we will fit the new clothes on you in front of the mirror.

如果您现在愿意脱掉外套的话，我们将给您在镜子前试试新衣服。

7. 英语中有四类动词一般不用进行时（不用现在进行时和过去进行时）：

（1）表心理状态、情感的动词：love, hate, like, care, respect, please, prefer, know等。若用进行时则词意改变。

I'm forgetting it. (= beginning to forget)

（2）表存在、状态的动词，如：appear, exist, lie, remain, stand, seem等。

（3）表感觉的动词，如see, hear, feel, smell, sound, taste等。

（4）表一时性的动词accept, allow, admit, decide, end, refuse, promise等。

As she was reading the newspaper, Granny fell asleep.

当她正读报纸的时候，格莱尼睡着了。

Tom slipped into the house when no one was looking.

没人注意的时候汤姆溜进了房子。

