



Guide to Integrated Skills

of English

1

综合英语教程·解读

总主编 于秀华

主 编 吕明才

H31

煤炭工业出版社

总 主 编 于秀华
副总主编 邹芙林 曾宪正
策 划 李曦聪

综合英语教程·解读

Guide to Integrated Skills of English



主 编 吕明才
副主编 吕道利 张菊香 彭子柱
编 者 (按姓氏笔划排列)
刘丽娟 吕明才 吕道利 张菊香
邵 敏 夏 萍 彭子柱

煤炭工业出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

综合英语教程·解读/于秀华等编著. -北京:煤炭工业出版社, 2001
ISBN 7-5020-2079-9

I. 综… I. 于… II. 英语-高等学校-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2001) 第 068146 号

综合英语教程·解读

总主编 于秀华

副总主编 邹美林 曾宪正

责任编辑: 郑发科 李 星 杨成俊 姚有纠

*

煤炭工业出版社 出版

(北京市朝阳区芍药居 35 号 100029)

山东省肥城市新华印刷有限公司 印刷

新华书店北京发行所 发行

*

开本 $787 \times 1092 \text{mm}^{1/16}$ 印张 $26^{5/8}$

字数 595 千字 印数 1—5,500

2001 年 10 月第 1 版 2001 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
社内编号 4850 总定价 (共 4 册) 36.00 元

版权所有 违者必究

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 本社负责调换

前 言

Preface

邹为诚教授主编的《综合英语教程》(Integrated Skills of English) (1~4 册), 为教育部委托编写的普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材, 是为我国师范院校英语专业学生编写的一套面向 21 世纪的英语专业基础教材。该教材反映了国内外在应用语言学、心理学和英语教学研究方面的最新成果, 注重学生对基础知识的掌握、能力的培养和文化知识的输入; 同时, 该教材具有内容新颖、信息量大等特点, 受到英语专业师生的欢迎和好评。

为了广大师生更好地使用和学习这套教材, 我们针对教材的特点, 在对教材使用和研究的基础

上,编写了与该教材配套的《综合英语教程·解读》。

本书以帮助学生更好地学习和掌握语言基础知识、提高语言能力为宗旨,共分四大部分:① 为每单元提出了预习指导和学习目的(Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives),以利学生对每单元有一个良好的准备状态;② 对每单元涉及到的文化背景知识及课文中的重点、难点进行了介绍与释疑(Culture Information and Notes);③ 对每单元生词及短语进行英语释义(New Words and Phrases),并提供了相关词汇;④ 每单元还提供一篇与单元话题相关的阅读材料(Supplementary Reading),以扩大学生的知识面。

《综合英语教程·解读》与《综合英语教程》配套编写,共4册。编写过程中参阅了国内外最新出版的和国际互连网上的相关参考书籍和资料。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指教,以便修订时改正。

编者

2001.6

Contents

1

My First Job

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	1
Culture Information and Notes	1
New Words and Phrases	3
Supplementary Reading	
<i>The Plowboy</i>	4

2

American Homes and British Homes

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives ...	7
Culture Information and Notes	7
New Words and Phrases	8
Supplementary Reading	
<i>American Family Life</i>	9

3

What Is in a Name ?

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	12
Culture Information and Notes	12
New Words and Phrases	13
Supplementary Reading	
<i>The Game of the Name</i>	15

4 Doing away with the King's English

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	18
Culture Information and Notes	18
New Words and Phrases	20
Supplementary Reading	
<i>English, the World Language</i>	21

5 England as Seen by Americans

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	24
Culture Information and Notes	24
New Words and Phrases	26
Supplementary Reading	
<i>Speaking to a Table</i>	27

6 The First Day at School

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	31
Culture Information and Notes	31
New Words and Phrases	33
Supplementary Reading	
<i>Weather in Britain</i>	34

7 Computers

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	37
Culture Information and Notes	37
New Words and Phrases	38
Supplementary Reading	
<i>Seniors Find Friends on Web</i>	39

8 The Missing Monarchs

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	42
Culture Information and Notes	42
New Words and Phrases	43
Supplementary Reading	
<i>Overwintering Locations of North American</i>	
<i>Monarch Butterfly</i>	43

9 The Risks of Life

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	46
Culture Information and Notes	46
New Words and Phrases	48
Supplementary Reading	
<i>Healthful Living</i>	49

10 Words Can Give You Power

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	51
Culture Information and Notes	51
New Words and Phrases	52
Supplementary Reading	
<i>English: A Crazy Language (Abridged)</i>	54

11 The Transaction

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	57
Culture Information and Notes	57
New Words and Phrases	58
Supplementary Reading	
<i>How to Be a Good Listener</i>	59

12 The Message Behind the Smile

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	63
Culture Information and Notes	63
New Words and Phrases	64
Supplementary Reading	
<i>The Message Behind Physical Contact</i>	66

13 A Delightful Village

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	69
Culture Information and Notes	69
New Words and Phrases	71
Supplementary Reading	
<i>England's Delightful County of Devon Offers the Visitor Many Surprises</i>	72

14 The Mystery of the White Gardenia

Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives	76
Culture Information and Notes	76
New Words and Phrases	77
Supplementary Reading	
<i>The Day I Met My Mother</i>	79

1

My First Job



Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives

1. **Functions:** Greetings and farewell: Greetings and farewell are probably the most often used functions in daily life. Besides *Good morning* or *Goodbye*, more ways of greetings and bidding farewell are listed for practice in this unit. Some of them are more friendly or more formal than others.
2. **Grammar points:** This/That be + *n.* or *a.* (*This is my address.*)
3. **Vocabulary:** run, offer, except for, figure, promote, you'd better, how about, as far as somebody is concerned, take a day off, bring in, beam
4. **Understanding of the text:** The text and the passage of "read more" are both entitled "The First Job". The writers did the job when they were teenagers. From their experience they learned what they could cherish throughout their life. Can you also learn it?



Culture Information and Notes

1. **given name & family name—Personal names:** There are many subdivisions and terms within the category of personal names. Originally, one name was given to a person at an early period of life—in Europe (and later in America), normally at Baptism. This is called either simply the name, the baptismal or Christian name, or the forename; in the United States and Canada it is usually called the first or given name. Because many people received the same name (given name), they were differentiated by surnames (for example, John Redhead, John Hunter, John Scott). Many of these surnames became fixed and hereditary in individual families. These are called either surnames or family names, and in the United States and Canada they are frequently known as last names. Thus the basic pattern is "given name + family name", together called the name or the personal name.

There are exceptions concerning this sequence. Among the Chinese and Hungarians, for example, the family name precedes the given name: Mao Tse-tung, Nagy István. The Hungarians usually switch the order when they write English; thus, Nagy István becomes István (or Stephen) Nagy. The Chinese, however, maintain the order of family name first. There are variations in the basic pattern. In the United States and Canada the usual practice is to insert another name (frequently expressed in writing only by the initial letter) between the given and the family name. This is the second, or middle, name. It may be the original family name of a married woman inserted between her first name and the last name of her husband, the maiden name of one's mother, as well as other names. In Europe, such a second name is less common and is usually acquired at Baptism (or, eventually, at Confirmation). In most European countries, the first baptismal name is the important one, and the second one (third, and so forth) can be omitted. In German usage, however, the baptismal name immediately preceding the family name is the most important one. For example, if one of the baptismal names in Johann Sebastian Bach or Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is to be omitted, it would be Johann. (But in a sequence like Johann Nepomucenus Nestroy, the shorter form is Johann Nestroy, because Nepomucenus is only an attribute discerning one of the numerous saints who had the name Johann.) British usage varies in this respect, but sometimes follows the German pattern— e.g., W. Sidney Allen. About English names, you can also refer to the Cultural Information in Unit 3 of your textbook.

2. **It's nice talking to you:** People say this when they are closing a conversation. Some people also use "It's nice to talk to you" in American English.
3. **Good bye and good luck:** a farewell formula seldom used upward in social ranks
4. **Have a happy landing:** a farewell formula used only when people are going to take a plane
5. **put one's feelings to words:** to express one's feelings to words
6. **Hi, I'm Linda Su.:** to be polite, one usually introduce oneself first before asking for other's name
7. **Please come and have lunch with us some Sunday, so we can really have a nice talk:** This is often a lip service rather than a real invitation when people are going to say goodbye. A real invitation should involve time and location for the meeting. However, people sometimes do use this kind of expression as a gambit to real invitation. The listener usually depends on the communicative situation to figure out the speaker's real intention.
8. **How are you getting on?** a greeting often used among friends or familiar friends
9. **Fancy meeting you here!** a greeting used in a chance encounter, spoken in a high pitch which reflects excitement and high spirits

10. I was pitching in for the good of the whole family: I made my contributions to the growth of my family restaurant.
11. made it clear: "It" refers to "I had to meet certain standards to be parts of the team".
make...clear express or explain something clearly.
12. How about ...? a colloquial expression for making a suggestion or an offer. One may also say "What about...?"
13. after being away in the Army: after leaving home and serving in the Army
14. Janitor's day off: "off" following the expression such as "day" means "not working".
15. Diner: It means a person who dines, esp. in a restaurant. In American English, it is more commonly used to mean a type of restaurant. This type of restaurant is usually informal, cheap, and popular with families, for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Customers sit in a booth of vinyl (tough, flexible plastic, used for coverings, clothing, etc. 乙烯基), or may sit at the bar for their meal. Waitresses wear a uniform and a white apron, and offers country-style meals such as soup, ham, mashed potatoes (土豆泥) and gravy (肉汁、肉卤), and ice-cream sodas, as well as the usual hamburgers, hot dogs and sandwiches. The atmosphere there is less formal than the expensive restaurants.
16. Pennsylvania: A state of the north-east USA. Its area is 45,333 square miles. The capital is Harrisburg, and other large towns are Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Erie. Pennsylvania was founded as a Quaker colony in 1682 by William Penn, who had been granted land by Charles II, in payment of a debt. The state was one of the Thirteen Colonies, and many Pennsylvanians were prominent in the American Revolution, notably Benjamin Franklin. It was also a major battlefield of the Civil War (especially the Gettysburg campaign).



New Words and Phrases

run *v.* manage e.g. *run a restaurant, run a country, run a firm, run a business*

eatery *n.* American slang, a restaurant or other commercial establishment serving food

shine *v.* polish

customer *n.* person who buys something from a shop or one who dines in a restaurant

reshine *v.* to polish (shoes) again

janitor *n.* (US caretaker) person who is employed to look after a house, building, etc.

beam *v.* smile broadly, brightly, happily

pitch in; pitch into doing something: (informal) start doing something energetically. e.g.

If someone pitches in, we'll soon have the job finished.

As soon as the food was put on the table, all the children pitched in without waiting to be invited.

The theatre company was about to close when luckily the city council pitched in with an offer of money.

punctual *a.* happening or doing sth. at the agreed or proper time

buddy *n.* (informal) a close friend, especially a male friend of a man

guy *n.* a man or a boy in informal English; in American English, it can also refer to females when it is used in plural, such as “You guys” to mean “You girls”.

boy *n.* (informal) a man can also be called to as a boy, especially by someone who is in a position of authority, power, or superiority of him

soda *n.* a drink of soda water, or other flavoring drinks such as *Sprite*, *Coca cola* or fruit juice in American English

figure *v.* calculate; believe

owe *v.* be in debt to (sb.)

negotiate (with sb.) *v.* try to reach an agreement by discussion

argument *n.* disagreement; quarrel

promote *v.* raise sb. to a higher position or rank

loyal (to sb. or sth.) *a.* true and faithful

As far as/so far as sb./sth. is concerned: in the way or to the extent, that sb./sth. is involved or affected

be full of pride: be proud of



Supplementary Reading

The Plowboy

My father was foreman of a sugar-cane plantation in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. My first job was to drive the oxen that plowed the cane fields. I would walk behind an ox, guiding him with a broomstick. For \$1 a day, I worked eight hours straight, with no food breaks.

It was very tedious work, but it prepared me for life and taught me many lasting lessons. Because the plantation owners were always watching us, I had to be on time every day and work as hard as I could. I've never been late for any job since. I also learned about being respectful and loyal to the people you work for. More important, I earned my pay; it never entered my mind to say I was sick just because I didn't want to work.

I was only six years old, but I was doing a man's job. Our family needed every dollar we could make because my father never earned more than \$18 a week. Our home was a

three-room wood shack with a dirt floor and no toilet. Nothing made me prouder than bringing home money to help my mother, father, two brothers and three sisters. This gave me self-esteem, one of the most important things a person can have.

When I was seven, I got work at a golf course near our house. My job was to stand down the fairway and spot the balls as they landed so the golfers could find them. Losing a ball meant you were fired, so I never missed one. Some nights I would lie in bed and dream of making thousands of dollars playing golf and being able to buy a bicycle.

The more I dreamed, the more I thought. Why not? I made my first golf club out of a guava limb and a piece of pipe. Then I hammered an empty tin can into the shape of a ball. And finally I dug two small holes in the ground and hit the ball back and forth. I practised with the same devotion and intensity I learned working in the field—except now I was driving golf balls with a club, not oxen with a broomstick.

Notes

1. Puerto Rico: 波多黎哥
2. sugar-cane: 甘蔗
3. self-esteem: 自尊心
4. golf course: 高尔夫球场
5. fairway: (高尔夫球场上的)平坦球道
6. guava limb: 番石榴树枝



读书札记



2

American Homes and British Homes



Tips for Preview and Studying Objectives

1. **Functions:** Introducing self and others; identifying objects/persons: In daily life, we need to introduce ourselves to others, or introduce someone to someone else. We also need to identify someone or something. Part one of Unit 2 offers good help in acquiring these functions.
2. **Grammar points:** This/That + noun/possessive e.g. *That's the switch for the heater.*
3. **Vocabulary:** so (consequence); also, too /nouns of household objects/ move, afford, atmosphere, occupy, private, block, go up, pay back, every few years, move house, on the move, give a view of, the same age
4. **Understanding of the text:** You know your home well; but how much do you know about British homes and American homes. The text can give you a brief introduction. If you use Writing Task b as a clue, you can surely have a clear idea about the differences and similarities between American Homes and British Homes.



Culture Information and Notes

1. **You're joking:** When you have doubt about what you have just heard, you can say *You are joking* or *You are kidding*.
2. **You bet:** an emphatic way of saying "certainly"
3. **Call me Jones:** *Mr. Perry* is a formal address. But Jones Perry would like to go by his first name, which reflects an informal and friendly attitude.

4. **new suburbs**: the housing in a new area is usually cheap, therefore suitable for young couples
5. **another suburb**: moving into another area which is lived in by more wealthy families
6. **apartment blocks**: *blocks* are buildings of flats in British English, a block refers to an area surrounded by four streets
7. **New England**: collective name given to the six states of the northeastern United States, namely, *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut*. The region is bordered on the west by New York State, on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the south by Long Island Sound; the land rises in the north and west to the New England system of the Appalachian Mountains. The coast is the most important commercial area, although during the 20th century industry and tourism have largely superseded the traditionally important activities of fishing and shipbuilding. Many of the major events of America's colonial period, including the start of the American Revolution, took place in New England.



New Words and Phrases

cottage *n.* small simple house, esp. in the country

terraced houses *n.* continuous row of similar designed houses in one block

bungalow *n.* small house with one story

council house (also council flat) *n.* (British) house / flat built or provided by a city, country, etc.

semi-detached house *n.* a house jointed to another house by one shared wall

mobile home *n.* a house that can be moved from place to place

apartment *n.* (US also flat) set of rooms usually furnished and rented, esp. for a holiday

apartment block *n.* (Brit.) (US apartment house) block of flats

residential area *n.* an area containing private houses, having no offices, factories, etc.

suburb *n.* (esp. residential) district outside the central part of a town or a city

income *n.* money received over a certain period, esp. as payment for work or as interest on

investment *n.* investing of money

garage *n.* building in which to keep one or more cars, vans etc.

atmosphere *n.* (*sing*) air in or around a certain place, it's used figuratively in this text, means surroundings

view *n.* [C] what can be seen from a particular place, esp. fine natural scenery

unmarried *a.* not married, single

gardening *n.* [U] cultivating of gardens