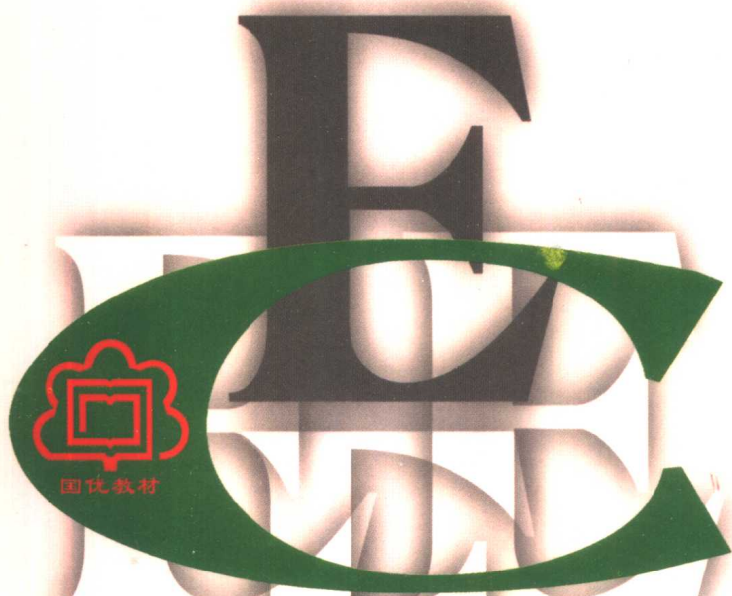


精 读 INTENSIVE READING

教师用书

Teacher's Book



College English

全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖
国家教委高等学校第二届优秀教材一等奖

高等学校教材

上海外语教育出版社



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大学
英语

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Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press

总主编 董亚芬

大学英语

College English (修订本)

(Revised Edition)

精 读

Intensive Reading

第二册

教师用书

Teacher's Book

张增健 (主编)
陈寅章 姚燕瑾 任建国

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修 订 本 前 言

《大学英语》是根据国家教育委员会审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》编写的一套系列教材,分精读、泛读、听力、快速阅读、语法与练习五种教程,于1986年出版试用本,1992年出版正式本。

本教材的精读、泛读、快速阅读和听力教程各按分级教学的要求编写六册,每级一册,供1—6级使用;语法与练习编写四册,供1—4级使用。精读与听力教程均配有教师用书和录音磁带;泛读教程1—6级也配有教师用书。对低于大纲规定入学要求的学生,另编预备级精读、泛读教程各两册。全套教材由复旦大学、北京大学、华东师范大学、中国人民大学、武汉大学和南京大学分工编写,复旦大学董亚芬担任总主编。前大学外语教材编审委员会综合大学英语编审组的全体成员对这套教材的设计与编写自始至终给予关注。

这次修订是在广泛听取全国各地使用本系列教材的教师们的意见,并通过问卷形式对数以万计的师生征求意见的基础上进行的。大学外语教学指导委员会综合大学英语组对本教材的修订提供了多方面的指导与帮助。修订的宗旨是“面向21世纪,将大学英语教学推上一个新台阶”。修订本根据各教程的具体情况,对课文作适当调整,提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率,进一步完善练习,突出重点词语的操练;同时加强各教程间的横向联系,做到既自成体系又相互补充,形成整体。修订本更加注意文、理、工、农、医等各科的通用性,力求给学生打好“宽、厚、牢”的语言基础。

精读教程的修订重点放在改善对词汇的处理和改进练习两个方面,在培养学生阅读能力的同时,更好地加强对学生的表达能力的训练。

本书为《大学英语》精读教程第二册教师用书的修订本。为了体现精读教程的修订重点,突出每课重点词反复进行操练的原则,本书除了对原教案中的“课文背景材料”(Information Related to the Text)部分略作修改外,主要对原教案中的“语言点”(Language Points)部分,作了较大幅度的扩展和补充。凡属精读课文精选出的,须加以反复操练的重点词(Words to Drill),均列为语言点,加注并配以实用性强的例证,供教师备课时参考选用。教案中原有的例句,也作了相应的调整、修改或替换。此外,为配合精读教材中的英译汉练习,加深对译文的全面了解,特将精读教程中的阅读材料(Reading Passages)全篇译出。同时,阅读材料的参考译文也作为附录三附在精读课文练习答案及课文参考译文之后。

本书教案严格按照教学大纲有关听说读写诸方面的要求编写,力求反映近年来文、理、工等各科教学改革成果。教案内容的编排侧重于学生综合运用语言技能的培养。编写人员有张增健(主编)、陈寅章、姚燕瑾、任建国。修订本由张增健负责,参加修订的有姚燕瑾和吴晓真。

在本书编写过程中,承我校陆谷孙教授和美籍专家 Janet M. Helfand 和 Craig M. Breon 以及英籍专家 Anthony J. Ward 协助审阅,并蒙程雨民教授和孙骊教授主审。上海外语教育出版社的编辑同志在付梓前仔细编审,精心设计,谨此一并致谢。

由于编者水平与经验有限,书中难免还有不足之处,希望广大读者继续批评指正。

所附精读课文练习答案和精读课文参考译文,由精读教材编写组成员翟象俊、王德明、夏国佐、张增健、赵建、任建国、杨晨等提供。

编者
1997年11月

使用说明

本书是《大学英语》精读教程第二册教师用书的修订本。内容包括第一至第十单元精读课文教案,以及“精读课文练习答案”、“精读课文参考译文”和“阅读材料参考译文”等三个附录。

各单元教案基本上按以下五部分编写:

(1) 背景材料 (Information Related to the Text) 包括作者生平、人物介绍、相关课文的英美文化教育、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。

(2) 导言 (Introduction) 包括说明课文主旨或介绍写作特色的开场白 (Introductory Remarks)、检查学生预习情况的课堂提问 (Introductory Questions) 和帮助学生领会课文以及培养学生语言技能的预备性课堂活动 (Warm-up Activity) 等。

(3) 语言点 (Language Points) 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。凡属精读课文精选出的并须加以反复操练的重点词 (Words to Drill), 均作为语言点加注并配以例证。鉴于英语中一词多义的基本属性, 在处理重点词时, 除着重阐明该词出现在精读课文中的释义及其用法外, 还根据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》(1—4 级) 所框定的词义要求, 适当介绍了该词在其他层面上的意义及其用法 (在释义序码前加有圆点号“·”)。至于是否须向学生讲解或何时讲解, 可由教师灵活掌握。

(4) 课堂活动 (Suggested Activity) 主要包括对话 (Pair Work)、小组讨论 (Group Discussion) 或表演片断 (Role Playing) 等。

(5) 补充练习 (Additional Exercises) 包括听写 (Dictation)、课文复述 (Guided Retelling)、课文摘要 (Guided Summary) 和听力理解 (Listening Comprehension) 等。

在具体安排教学活动时, 教师可根据自己的教学实际情况删选使用上述内容。

编者

1997年11月

突破传统教学模式,提高大英教学质量

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘正式出版

为了繁荣我国的大学外语教育事业,支持我国的大学外语教学改革,上海外语教育出版社开发了《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘。该系列教学光盘与《大学英语》(修订本)系列教材同步。精读和听力的每册教材各配2张光盘。

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听力光盘:听力素材增加一倍,英美外籍教师朗读

《大学英语》(修订本)多媒体系列教学光盘分精装和简装两种包装,精装每册2张,定价168元;简装每册2张,定价30元。

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《大学英语》(全新版)系列教材是新世纪新形势下本社为满足不同层次、不同目标的教学需要而推出的一套全新的大学公共英语教材。全系列由主干课程《综合教程》(1—6)、《阅读教程》(1—6)、《快速阅读》(1—6)、《听说教程》(1—6)以及供预备级使用的教材一套和语法手册一本以及配套多媒体光盘组成。复旦、北大、华东师大、中科大、华南理工、南京大学、武汉大学和南开大学等全国著名高校的数十位专家教授参加了教材的编写工作。

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Is There Life On Earth?

INFORMATION RELATED TO THE TEXT

1 About the author

Art Buchwald (1925 –) is a well-known American humorist and journalist. He writes a political humor column that appears daily in hundreds of newspapers across the United States. His columns frequently deal with stories about politicians and famous personalities, current events in politics and issues in the news. Some of his well-received columns have been collected and reprinted in book form.

2 Venus

Venus is the second planet in distance from the sun and nearest to the Earth of all the planets in the solar system. Except for the sun and the moon, Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The planet is called “the morning star” when it appears in the east at sunrise, and “the evening star” when it is in the west at sunset.

The surface temperature of Venus averages about 475° C and its atmosphere is about 95% carbon dioxide (CO₂). Oxygen is very rare. The high temperature and near absence of oxygen on Venus make it unlikely that life as we know it could exist there.

It is satirically interesting that Art Buchwald has chosen the planet Venus as the setting for his story. His satire is most deeply felt when he has the Venusian professor say that if the Venusians can learn to breathe in an Earth atmosphere, then they can live anywhere else.

3 Manhattan

Manhattan (Island) is one of the commercial, financial, and cultural centers of the world. It has many famous landmarks and tourist attractions. They include Broadway, Chinatown, the Empire State Building, Greenwich Village,

Times Square, the United Nations Headquarters, Wall Street, and many churches, colleges, skyscrapers, and theatres. Most of New York's municipal buildings stand on Manhattan Island. When people think of New York City, they are usually thinking of Manhattan, the core of the city.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians in 1626 by Peter Minute, a Dutch Colonial governor. He paid for this area of 31 square miles with beads, cloth and trinkets worth \$24.

4 Consolidated Edison Belt

It is a fictitious and facetious name coined by Art Buchwald. In fact, it is a blending of two familiar names: Van Allen Belts and Consolidated Edison. Van Allen Belts refer to two radiation zones encircling the earth named after James Van Allen, an American scientist who first identified such zones. Consolidated Edison is a group of electric power companies consolidated for greater efficiency, the largest of which was originally founded by Thomas Edison. The power plants of these companies, which produce and supply electricity for New York City and much of eastern New York State, burn a lot of coal, causing serious air pollution in the area. By Consolidated Edison Belt, Art Buchwald suggests in playful dismay that if Consolidated Edison — the embodiment of man's total indifference to his environment — should continue to pollute the air, we would eventually have a belt of coal dust and smoke encircling the planet Earth.

INTRODUCTION

Warm-up Activity

Procedure:

Step 1: Students are divided into pairs.

Step 2: The teacher writes on the blackboard the following expressions:

- 1) the Venus Institute of Technology
the Venus Evening Star
Venus Beings
the Grubstart
zilches
- 2) earth's surface in the area of Manhattan
the Consolidated Edison Belt
something that looks like a river
metal particles
stalagmite projections
granite formations

Step 3: Each pair is to figure out the meanings of these expressions, using context clues provided in the text.

Step 4: The teacher is to sum up what the students have suggested. It is advisable to make clear the following two points:

- 1) The author has meant this essay to appear as a piece of science fiction, a story taking place on the planet Venus.
- 2) It is written from the point of view of the "Venusians" who are exploring the possibility of life on Earth.

LANGUAGE POINTS

1 manage (to do sth.): succeed in accomplishing or handling, esp. with an effort

Examples:

- He managed to paint the whole room in one hour.
- "How did you manage to persuade him to come?" "I tried, but failed."

2 signal:

(*n.*) movement, message, device, etc. used to convey information

Examples:

- The commander made a signal with his hand for his soldiers to move on.
- All vehicles must stop when the traffic signal turns red.

• (*v.*) send a signal or signals to

Examples:

- Sailors signal SOS by flags.
- The chairman signaled silence to some of the audience who were busy talking.

3 ever since: from then till now

Examples:

- She caught a cold on Saturday and has been in bed ever since.
- I have known them ever since they came here in 1982.

4 known as: generally recognized as; called

Examples:

- He is known as a successful pop music composer.
- The radiation zones around the earth, known as Van Allen Belts, were discovered in 1958.
- The actress likes to be known as "May Diamond", though it is not her real name.

5 be named after: be given the same name (of) as

Examples:

- The Hudson River is named after the English explorer Henry Hudson.
- Our eldest son was named George after his uncle.

6 20,000 light years ago:

A light year is the distance light travels in one year at the speed of 186,282 miles per second. In a non-scientific context "many light years away" is often

used as a vogue expression meaning “an immeasurably long time away”. (e. g., The realization of such a utopian brotherhood is many light years away.) It is not considered acceptable to say “20,000 light years ago”. The unconventional usage here may be deliberate, however. It might be a way for the author to demonstrate his cleverness in using language for satirical purposes. The intended meaning is only “a very, very long time ago”.

7 extremely: very

Examples:

- Sir, I’m extremely sorry for what has happened.
- It’s extremely dangerous to go to sleep without turning off the gas.
- Summer in Nanjing is extremely hot.

8 as to: about; concerning

Examples:

- He has no complaint as to his salary.
- There is no doubt as to her honesty.
- As to your final grade, that will depend on your actual performance in the final examination.

9 feasibility: possibility of being carried out or done

Examples:

- A feasibility study is required before the bank agrees to finance a project.
- Although many people doubted the feasibility of the experiment, he was determined to go on.

10 conference: meeting (formal usage)

Examples:

- The more international conferences a scholar attends, the better known he is.
- An international women’s conference was held in Beijing several years ago.
- Ms. Hardin left office early today because she had to attend a parent-teacher conference at her son’s school.

11 base ... on: build or found ... on; use ... as a basis for

Examples:

- We should always base our opinions on facts.
- The book is based on something that really happened.

12 for one thing: in the first place (used to introduce a reason, often the reason that first comes to the mind; sometimes followed by “for another”)

Examples:

- We’d better give up the idea of making a long trip for the coming holiday. For one thing, there isn’t time; for another, we don’t have enough money.
- I didn’t think much of his speech: for one thing, the subject was uninteresting; for another, his delivery was not so good.

13 be composed of: be made up of

Examples:

- The chemistry teacher asked the pupil what water is composed of.
 - Our party is composed of three grown-ups and four children.
 - A car is mainly composed of a body, an engine, and four wheels.
- 14 atmosphere:**
- (1) all the gases round the earth
 - Examples:*
 - Astronauts must carry an oxygen tank because there is little or no atmosphere in outer space.
 - Some physicists are interested in the study of changes in the atmosphere.
 - (2) the feeling the mind receives from a place, conditions. etc.
 - Examples:*
 - With the music playing, our apartment takes on a peaceful atmosphere.
 - We all like Mary because she can always create a lively atmosphere wherever she stays.
- 15 deadly:** causing death; likely to cause death
- Examples:*
 - Bites from some snakes are deadly.
 - Tens of thousands of Jews were killed by deadly gases in World War II.
- 16 survive:**
- (1) remain alive
 - Examples:*
 - According to the Theory of Evolution, only the fittest animals survive.
 - It is a miracle that John survived the air crash while all the others were dead.
 - (2) live longer than
 - Examples:*
 - It is unnatural for parents to survive their children.
 - In a typical family, the wife usually survives the husband by five years or longer.
- 17 as far as ... be concerned:** as for; in respect of
- Examples:*
 - As far as your career is concerned, you should choose to work in a big company.
 - As far as the color is concerned, I prefer this suit.
- 18 originally:** formerly
- Examples:*
 - The house was originally occupied by a Spanish couple.
 - These planes were originally designed for five years' service.
- 19 hazard:** danger
- Examples:*
 - Smoking is a hazard to health.

— I will climb Mt. Blanc at all hazards.

20 hover over: keep floating over

Examples:

— The two birds hovered over their nest.

— The helicopter hovered over the spot where the lost man had been last seen.

21 indicate: show

Examples:

— Ancient Chinese officials would take up the teacup to indicate that it was time for guests to leave.

— Early results of the election indicate that the Prime Minister will soon lose his job.

22 pollute: make dirty with man-made waste

Examples:

— Farmers can no longer wash clothes in village ponds because they are all polluted.

— Plastic lunch boxes should be banned because they pollute the environment.

23 be unfit (to do sth. /for sth.): be not suitable (for sth./ doing sth.)

Examples:

— Those who have a low voice are unfit to teach large classes.

— He is unfit for military service because of poor eyesight.

24 emit: send out

Examples:

— This device kills off mosquitoes by emitting a sound at a frequency they can hardly bear.

— In order to find E. T. s (外星人), some scientists have been emitting radio signals to outer space for a long time.

25 keep crashing into each other: hitting each other repeatedly

keep doing sth: continue doing sth.; do sth. repeatedly

Examples:

— My parents kept encouraging me to study hard.

— I don't know what's wrong with me today: I keep breaking things.

Note: "Keep" and "keep on" have almost the same meaning, but "keep on" puts more emphasis on the idea of repetition or determination. For example:

— He keeps on phoning me but I really don't want to talk to him.

— Don't give up hope; keep on trying.

crash:

(v.) fall or strike suddenly, violently and noisily

Examples:

— The fighter plane crashed to the ground after being hit by enemy gunfire.

— A strong wind came and the empty vase crashed to the floor.

• (n.) (noise made by) a violent fall

Examples:

- The vase fell to the floor with a crash.
— The FBI is investigating the air crash that happened a week ago.
- 26 smash:** (cause to) break into pieces violently
Examples:
— He was extremely angry at her words, so he smashed everything within reach.
— Tom keeps smashing neighbor's windows when he plays football in the alley.
- 27 stick up:** project upwards; stand upright or on end
Examples:
— The Empire State Building that sticks up on Manhattan is the tallest skyscraper in the world.
— The girl's hair has stuck up straight with fright.
- 28 type:**
(n.) class or group having sth. in common
Examples:
— Do you know your blood type?
— This type of animal only exists in Australia.
(v.) use a typewriter
Example:
— Could you type this letter for me, Ms. Nevertire?
- 29 give off:** send out; emit (a smell, etc.)
Examples:
— The liquid gave off a strong smell.
— This chimney gives off a lot of waste gas.
- 30 set back:** cause to put off or get behind schedule; reverse the progress of
Examples:
— Bad weather set back the construction of the building by one month.
— We shall set our clocks back by one hour when summer ends.
- 31 proceed:** continue after having stopped
Examples:
— After the break, we will proceed to discuss the problem of atmospheric pollution.
— He glanced at the newcomer and proceeded with typing.
- 32 Grubstart:**
This is a word coined by the author. It is not difficult to figure out from the context that it must have been some governmental agency on Venus in charge of financial budgeting. Grubstart is a "twisted" form of "grubstake", an American English word meaning "money or supplies advanced to a person seeking oil, gold or other precious metals in return for a share in his findings or profits".
- 33 fund:**

- (1) sum of money set apart for a special purpose

Examples:

- Her only job now is to run the charity fund her family has set up.
- The primary task of a university president in the USA is to raise funds.

- (2) store or supply (of non-material things)

Examples:

- Children like to gather around the old woman, who seems to have a great fund of fairy tales.
- James Bond (007) survived many hazards with his fund of ready wit.

34 zilch:

A colloquial term in American English meaning “zero” or “nothing”. For *example*:

- “Can I borrow \$5?” “Sorry, I’ve got zilch.”
- I expected to win a hundred dollars in that poker game but I came away with zilch.

Here in our text “zilch” is used as if it were a monetary unit such as *yuan* or dollar. A native speaker would immediately see the paradoxical humor of spending “billions” of “nothing”.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITY

1 Group Discussion

What Does Our Planet Look Like?

Procedure:

Step 1: Break the class into groups of 5–6.

Step 2: Ask the students to depict what our planet looks like, using the information provided in the text, e.g.

- Earth’s surface
- the atmosphere
- the water
- cars & traffic accidents
- the conclusion

Step 3: Ask each group to report the result of their discussion.

Step 4: Sum up the group discussion.

2 Concluding Remarks

Art Buchwald has meant this article to appear as a piece of science fiction or to be an amusing nonsense story just for light reading. But in fact it is a very serious article about a grave subject — man’s total indifference to his environment. It is written from the point of view not of human beings living on the Earth, but of the Venusians (hypothetical inhabitants of the planet Venus)