

NEW COLLEGE ENGLISH

新编大学英语 示范教案 2

(供教师备课时参考)

总主编 北京大学英语系 李培 李博
主 编 訾 纓 俞桂娥
审 定 史宝辉
总策划 胡东华



 **机械工业出版社**
China Machine Press



新编大学英语示范教案(二)

总 主 编	北京大学英语系	李培	李博
主 编	管 缨	俞桂娥	
副 主 编	陶嘉玮	王经益	
编 委	(按姓氏笔划)		
	朱红梅	罗凌志	张永萍
	杨军华	郭 陶	欧阳宏亮
审 定	史宝辉		
总 策 划	胡东华		

机 械 工 业 出 版 社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语示范教案(二)/菅纛等主编.
北京:机械工业出版社,2003.1
ISBN 7-111-11228-8
I.新... II.菅... III.英语-高等学校-教案(教育) IV.H319-3
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2002)第090434号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮编:100037)
责任编辑:于宁 责任校对:赵丽萍
封面设计:吴亦峰 责任印制:何全君
北京市高岭印刷厂印刷 机械工业出版社出版发行
2003年1月第1版 第1次印刷
787mm×1092mm 1/16 · 25印张 · 928千字
定价:35.00元

©版权所有 违法必究

<http://www.bbdd.cc>(中国教育考试双博士网站)

<http://www.cmpbook.com>(机械工业出版社网站)

凡购买本书,如有字迹不清、缺页、倒页、脱页,由本社发行部负责调换。

“大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座” 免费授课计划

<http://www.bbdd.cc>

一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座

二、讲座总策划:胡东华

三、主讲:

“双博士品牌”大学英语课题组

四、网站:中国教育考试双博士网站:<http://www.bbdd.cc>

五、时间:2003 年 4 月 ~ 5 月 2003 年 11 月 ~ 12 月

六、大学英语四、六级考试考前 2 个月押题讲座课程表

时 间 科 目	4 月或 11 月	4 月或 11 月	4 月或 11 月	4 月或 11 月	5 月或 12 月	5 月或 12 月	5 月或 12 月	5 月或 12 月
	第 1 周	第 2 周	第 3 周	第 4 周	第 1 周	第 2 周	第 3 周	第 4 周
四 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	翻译	写作	模拟题
六 级	听力理解	阅读理解 (一)	阅读理解 (二)	词语用法 语法结构	完形填空 简短回答	改错	写作	模拟题
分值	20 分	40 分		15 分	10 分		15 分	总分 100 分

以上讲座将结合本教材。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办免费的词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌 真爱大奉献

来自北大研究生会的感谢信

双博士:

您好!

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助!师恩难忘,北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一,是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老

师,其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人,双博士曾陪伴我们度过无数个考研岁月的日日夜夜,曾带给我们无数个明示和启发,当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信,向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情,并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

二零零二年十二月

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

.....

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,我认为质量很好,因为我在准备2001年6月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了94.5分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,.....

李XX

2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

.....

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对“双博士”最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”,所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

.....

英语俱乐部部长:于XX

2002年4月24日

前 言

本丛书系列共四册,为《新编大学英语》第一册至第四册的示范教案,供教师在备课及教学时参考,亦可供正在学习“新编大学英语”1~4级的学生使用。

每册共有十二个单元。每个单元分别由四部分组成:第一部分为准备活动。内容包括:1)口语练习。该部分总结了大量实用上口、简便易记的口语句型供操练,旨在帮助学生奠定坚实的口语基础,顺利通过口语考试;2)热身训练。该部分除精心设计了问答题和讨论题之外,还列出了可用于讨论的相关词汇和短语,以避免出现课堂讨论时无话可说的局面;同时也为教师备课减轻了负担。3)花絮。包括与课文话题相关的短文听写、谚语、歌词、谜语、小知识等,旨在激发学生的学习兴趣。第二部分为无障碍听力。包括生词、短语注释,重要句型讲解,练习答案以及听力文字材料。该部分设计的目的是帮助学生实现无障碍听力。第三部分为课内及课外阅读文章精讲。包括1)词汇学习(word study)。每课挑选约20个左右的重点词语精讲。该部分特色为:①除给出各种类型的扩展例句外,还单列出了该词所在的课本句;②句型归类;2)阅读导入。①包括中英文内容提要;②背景知识简介;③篇章结构分析;3)课文详解。包括①长难句注释;②语言点总结;③四级考点归纳、解析;④精彩句赏析;⑤课文中出现的有关修辞与写作知识讲解;⑥练习答案;⑦课文译文。第四部分为拓展训练部分。内容包括课文中全部练习答案及解析,写作范文以及测验(Quiz)答案与解析。以上栏目,任课教师可根据本地区实际教学情况,就其中内容决定取舍。如有不妥之处,敬请谅解。

本书内容详实,编排体例新颖,其特色为把课堂教学与四级考试、口语考试训练密切结合起来,注重对学生进行全程能力型导学与针对性训练。

本书编者为大学英语一线教师,具有丰富的教学经验,对大纲要求及四、六级考点耳熟能详,对学生的学习状况了如指掌,因此,对教材的讲解具有较强的针对性和启发性。

本书由外语教学与研究出版社语言学丛书专家委员会委员史宝辉教授审定。“双博士”品牌图书策划胡东华同志负责体例策划及组织工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编者

2003年1月

目 录

Unit One	Food	(1)
Unit Two	Personality	(43)
Unit Three	Career Planning	(79)
Unit Four	Learning Skills	(114)
Unit Five	Language	(152)
Unit Six	Nature and Nurture	(192)
Unit Seven	Music	(215)
Unit Eight	Creativity	(246)
Unit Nine	Gender Differences	(279)
Unit Ten	Risks	(306)
Unit Eleven	College Life	(336)
Unit Twelve	Time	(365)

Unit One Food

重点内容检索

一、口语练习 (Oral Practice)

In a Restaurant

二、语法重点 (Grammatical Points)

- 1. 表语从句
- 2. 同位语从句
- 3. 同级比较
- 4. 与现在事实相反的虚拟条件句

从 句	主 句
did / were	would do

三、重点词语、句型 (Key Words, Phrases and Sentence Patterns)

1. When is it for? (听力)

什么时候要?
2. throw ... into (听力)

将……扔到
3. specialize in (sth.) (听力)

专门从事
4. in particular (听力)

特别是
5. in any case (听力)

无论如何
6. anthropologist

人类学家
7. appropriate

恰当的,适合的,相称的
- to be appropriate to / for something*

It is appropriate that + (虚拟语气 should do something)
8. bark

(狗,狐,松鼠等) 吠,叫
- bark at sb.*

朝……吠叫,叫骂
9. disgusting

令人作呕的
- to be disgusted at / by / with. . .*

对……感到厌恶
- show / express one's disgust at / with. . .*

对……表示厌恶
- feel disgust for . . .*

对……觉得恶心
- to one's (great) disgust*

使……(大为) 愤慨的是……
- in disgust*

厌恶地,气愤地
10. calorie

卡路里,热量
11. fertilize

使肥沃,使丰富;使受精
12. forbid

禁止,阻止,不准(某人) 进入(或使用等)
- forbid sth.*
- forbid sb. to do sth.*
- forbid sb. sth.*
13. gram

克
14. hamburger

汉堡包
15. nutritious

有营养的
- nutrition*

营养,营养物,食物
16. pork

猪肉
17. protection / protect

保护,防止
- give protection (to sb.) against / from sth.*
- protect sb. / sth.*

protect sb. / sth. from / against sth.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 18. sufficient | 足够 |
| to be sufficient for | 足够以…… |
| to be sufficient to do | |
| 19. sacred | 神圣的,庄严的,献给……的,专供……用的 |
| sacred to | 奉献给……,专供……用的 |
| 20. as a result | 因此,作为结果 |
| 21. to be sick | 恶心的,要呕吐的,厌倦的,渴望的 |
| to be sick at / to one's stomach | 想呕吐 |
| to be sick with... | |
| to be sick of | 对……感到厌烦 |
| be sick for | 渴望…… |
| 22. in addition | 此外,加之,还有 |
| 23. pick up | 拿起,获得,找到,学会(语言) |
| 24. regard...as... | 把……视为…… |
| 25. to be related to | 与……相关;与……有亲戚(亲缘)关系” |
| relate...with (to) | 把……与……联系起来 |

四、四级考点

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. pick up 拾起,获得 | 2. therefore 因此,结果是 | 3. idea | 4. enough |
| 5. regard...as... 把……视为 | 6. First, secondly | 7. more than 超出 | |
| 8. to be related to 与……有关 | 9. 同级比较 | | |
| 10. 表语从句 | 11. 同位语从句 | | |
| 12. 关系副词 where 引导定语从句 | | | |
| 13. 所有格关系代词 whose 引导定语从句 | | | |

五、精彩句赏析

过渡性词语的运用

六、写作与修辞

写作风格 (Writing Style)

形容动物叫声的象声词 (onomatopoeia)

第一部分 准备活动 (Preparation)

一、口语练习 (Oral Practice)

1. Practice the Dialogue: In a Restaurant

- Inquiry(问)——What would you like, sir? / What would you like for your main course?
Answer(答)——I'd like... / I would care for... / I'll have... / Bring us... / I think I'll take...
- Inquiry——Could / May I take your order? / Are you ready to order?
Answer——(例 Bacons and eggs), please.
- Inquiry——Would you like something to drink?
Answer——Yes. I'd like a glass of ginger ale with ice.
- Inquiry——What would you recommend? (既可用于询问侍者,亦可用于询问同伴。)
——What's the specialty of your restaurant? (拿手菜是什么?)
——What's today's special? (特价/特色菜是什么?)
Answer——Let's see, they make some pretty good seafood. (这家的海鲜做的不错)(同伴)
——Do you like...? / Then how about...? (侍者)
- Inquiry——Then, how about fish soup?
Answer——Actually, I think I'd prefer something a little lighter. (我比较喜欢清淡一些的。)
- Inquiry——Anything else?
Answer——Yes. I'll have the green salad. (No, thanks. / No, that's all.)

7) Inquiry—And how would you like your steak / eggs?

Answer—(I want my steak) Rare (嫩一点) / Medium (适中) / well - done (老一点), please. / Over easy, please.

(注:煎蛋时双面煎的称为 over easy; 为使蛋黄留在上面只煎一面的叫做 sunny - side up。例如: two eggs sunny - side up. 两个单面煎的鸡蛋)

8) Inquiry—Would you like fried, baked or mashed potatoes, sir? (你要的马铃薯是炸的、烤的、还是捣成泥的?)

Answer—Baked, please.

9) Inquiry—With onions?

Answer—Yes, if you have it.

10) Inquiry—Could I have the check, please?

Answer—Certainly.

11) Inquiry—Bill, please? / Could you show me my bill?

Answer—Right away, sir.

★ 小知识

在美国餐馆里,上菜的顺序是:饮料(drinks),汤(soup), salad (色拉),主菜(main course, main dish, entree),甜点(dessert)等。

2. Pair Work

Suppose you are eating with your partner in a restaurant. Make up a dialogue, using the patterns above and expressions below. Then present your dialogue to the class.

二、热身训练(Warm-up Exercise)

1. Check Your Vocabulary

Useful Words and Expressions

Vegetables

asparagus 芦笋

bean - sprout 豆芽

broad - bean 蚕豆

celery 芹菜

eggplant 茄子

green pepper 青椒

lettuce 莴苣

pepper 胡椒

pumpkin 南瓜

spinach 菠菜

turnip 萝卜

bamboo shoots 竹笋

beet 甜菜

carrot 胡萝卜

cauliflower 菜花

fennel 茴香

greens 青菜

mushroom 蘑菇

pea 豌豆

rape 油菜

squash 南瓜,西葫芦

wild rice stem 茭白

bean 豆子

broc(c)oli 花椰菜

cabbage 洋白菜

cucumber 黄瓜

garlic 大蒜

leek 韭葱

onion 洋葱

potato 马铃薯

soybean 黄豆

tomato 番茄

Fruit

apple 苹果

cherry 樱桃

grape 葡萄

kiwi fruit 猕猴桃

melon 甜瓜

mulberry 桑椹

pineapple 菠萝

sugarcane 甘蔗

apricot 杏子

coconut 椰子

grapefruit 西柚

lemon 柠檬

mango 芒果

peach 桃子

plum 洋李

water melon 西瓜

banana 香蕉

fig 无花果

honeydew melon 香瓜

litchi 荔枝

orange 橘子

pear 梨

strawberry 草莓

Meat

<u>bacon</u> 咸猪肉	<u>beef</u> 牛肉	<u>chicken</u> 鸡肉
<u>chop</u> 排骨	<u>cutlet</u> 供烧烤、煎炸用的肉片,肉饼,炸肉排	
<u>ham</u> 火腿	<u>lamb</u> 羔羊肉	<u>mutton</u> 羊肉
<u>pork</u> 猪肉	<u>roast</u> 烤肉	<u>sausage</u> 香肠
<u>stew</u> 炖肉	<u>steak</u> 牛排,肉排,鱼片	<u>turkey</u> 火鸡

Cereal

<u>barley</u> 大麦	<u>buckwheat</u> 荞麦	<u>maize / corn</u> 玉米
<u>millet</u> 小米	<u>oat</u> 燕麦	<u>rice</u> 稻米
<u>sorghum</u> 高粱	<u>wheat</u> 小麦	

Others

<u>cooking oil</u> 食用油	<u>salt</u> 盐	<u>soy sauce</u> 酱油
<u>vinegar</u> 醋	<u>MSG</u> 味精	<u>steam</u> 蒸
<u>stew</u> 炖	<u>fry</u> 煎,炸	<u>bake</u> 烤,焙
<u>boil</u> 烧煮	<u>roast duck</u> 烤鸭	<u>fried noodle</u> 炒面
<u>preserved eggs</u> 皮蛋	<u>pork dumpling</u> 鲜肉包子	<u>Hamburgers</u> 汉堡包
<u>Hot Dogs</u> 热狗	<u>French Fries</u> 炸薯条[美](= potato chips)	
<u>Sandwich</u> 三明治	<u>beef steak</u> 牛排	
<u>sliced pork with green pepper</u> 青椒肉丝		
<u>minced meat and bean curd in pepper sauce</u> 麻婆豆腐		

Beverages

<u>Coca-Cola</u> 可口可乐	<u>tea</u> 茶	<u>coffee</u> 咖啡	<u>beer</u> 啤酒	<u>wine</u> 葡萄酒,果汁酒
<u>orange juice</u> 橙汁	<u>apple cider</u> 苹果(汁)酒	<u>milk shake</u> 奶昔		
<u>lemonade</u> 柠檬水[法]	<u>spirits</u> 烈酒	<u>whisk(e)y</u> 威士忌酒		
<u>soft drinks</u> 软饮料	<u>mineral water</u> 矿泉水			
<u>soda pop</u> 苏打冷饮[美俗](一种汽水,有时加冰激凌以增味)				
<u>apple jack</u> 苹果白兰地(由蒸馏发酵的苹果汁而成)				

2. How much Do You Know about Food?

- 1) A. cereal 解析:最快供给人体能量的食物是谷类食品,因而选 A。
- 2) B. meat 解析:最有助于身体发展的食品是肉类,因而选 B。
- 3) C. salted peanut 解析:最富含脂肪的食品是咸花生,因而选 C。
- 4) C. fruit and vegetable 解析:人体可从水果和蔬菜中摄取大量维生素,因而选 C。
- 5) B. fatty food 解析:摄入过多的高脂肪食物有害健康,因而选 B。C 项 frozen vegetable 指速冻蔬菜。
- 6) A. salt 解析:盐也对健康不利。因而选 A。
- 7) C. Vitamin C 解析:柑桔是健康食品,因为它富含维生素 C,因而选 C。
- 8) B. helps to fight colds 解析:维生素 C 对人体有益,因为它有助于增强机体的抗寒能力,因而选 B。
- 9) C. lightly 解析:绿色蔬菜如卷心菜宜快速烹调,因而选 C。
- 10) A. fat 解析:住在寒冷气候下的人需要摄入大量的脂肪,因而选 A。

3. Comparing Diets

STEP ONE

Samples

- 1) In my opinion, this is not a healthy diet, especially for a 10-year-old boy, because it contains too much sugar, which may change into fat and accumulate in his body. Besides the food is too much for a boy of 10.
- 2) Diet of a 10-year-old Chinese boy on a typical day:
Breakfast: one or two baozi, one egg, a cup of milk
Lunch: rice/noodles, fish/meat, vegetables, soup
Supper: rice/dumplings, soup, vegetables, meat.
Snacks during the day: fruit, candies, soft drinks.
- 3) Differences between the two diets:

A. The British diet contains more energy while the Chinese diet has more carbohydrates.

B. The British boy eats a wider variety of food.

STEP TWO

Samples

1) Two kinds of diets

Student A

Breakfast: Two *baozi*, a cup of milk, one egg

Lunch: rice, fish, beef, chicken soup

Supper: *jiaozi*, pork, fish soup

Student B

Breakfast: some porridge, one boiled egg, one *mantou*

Lunch: rice, vegetables, bean curd

Supper: noodles, potato, egg soup

2) Advice on the improvement of the two diets:

Student A should have more vegetables every day, while student B should have some meat and milk every day.

Both of them should add some varieties to their diet so that they may get a balanced diet to provide them with all the necessary nutrients the body needs.

三、花絮 (Miscellany)

1. 语篇听写 (Passage Dictation)

Thanksgiving Dinner

Thanksgiving is a national holiday observed (庆祝) in the United States on the fourth Thursday in Nov. On this day, Americans give thanks for the blessings (祝福, 幸运) they have enjoyed during the year. Thanksgiving was first celebrated in 1621 by the English settlers of the Plymouth colony, and the spirit and customs have remained unchanged.

Many of the tradition of the modern American Thanksgiving come from that first Thanksgiving celebration more than 350 years ago. A typical Thanksgiving dinner today is still featured (以……为特色) by its Thanksgiving turkey, squash (南瓜) and corn, pumpkin pie and Indian pudding. Today, Thanksgiving is usually a family day, celebrated with big feasts and happy family reunions.

2. 有关“吃”的谚语 (Some Proverbs Concerning “Food and Eating”)

1) Eat to live and not live to eat. (Live not to eat, but eat to live.)

吃饭是为了活着, 活着不是为了吃饭。(活着不是为了吃, 吃是为了活。)

(这两句谚语是劝人不要以吃为主要的的生活目标。可用来纠正太注重口腹之欲的美食主义者)

2) He that eats least eats most. 吃最少的, 就能吃得长久。

(本句意指食量少, 能长寿。)

3) Much meat (= food), much malady (疾病) 吃多病多, 食多伤身。

4) We are what we eat. 吃什么东西就长成什么样子。

5) Well fed, well bred (教养) 衣食足, 而后知礼节。

6) An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 苹果天天尝, 不劳医生开药方。

7) One man's meat is another man's poison. 甲之熊掌, 乙之砒霜。

3. 餐桌上的禁忌 (Taboos at the Table)

Eating is an important part of culture. People have developed many customs and taboos (禁忌) about table manners. Therefore, some knowledge of the table will help you feel at ease and avoid embarrassment at a dinner party.

1) Don't sit at a table where other people are already sitting, for people seldom share the table with strangers in restaurants in western countries. Don't stand next to people who are eating and wait for them to finish, wait in the area provided for waiting.

2) Don't put the napkin (餐巾) to your vest (= waistcoat) or put it under your chin like a baby's bib (涎巾, 围咀)。Spread it on your lap.

3) Don't use your handkerchief (手绢) to wipe (擦) your mouth when eating. Use the napkin.

4) Don't put the napkin on the table when you must leave temporarily during the meal. It should be put on your chair. The napkin should be put back on the table only when the meal is finished.

5) Don't bend over your food. Keep the plate close to you and pull up your chair so that you don't have to lean forward. Sit up straight all the time.

- 6) Don't bite a small piece out of a large piece of food and return the rest to your plate. Cut a small piece each time.
- 7) Don't lift your plate or saucer from the table.
- 8) Don't drink with the spoon from your cup.
- 9) Don't dip(蘸,浸) bread, doughnuts(炸面圈), cookies, etc., into tea, milk or any other liquid food.
- 10) Don't make noise when you are chewing. Close your mouth when eating. When you eat your soup, don't sip it from your spoon, but swallow it all in one mouthful.
- 11) Don't talk with your mouth full. If someone talks to you, wait until your mouth is empty before answering. Never blow food to cool it.
- 12) Don't try to reach for the salt or pepper in front of others. Ask your neighbor to pass it.
- 13) Don't eat with your hat or cap on in a restaurant. But never put a hat or cap on the table. It should be hung up or put on a chair beside you.
- 14) Don't take too much food on your fork, for it is generally considered bad manners to open one's mouth wide at meals.
- 15) Don't leave the seeds, bones or food you don't want to eat on the table. Leave them on your plate.

第二部分 无障碍听力(Listening - Centered Activities)

Listening 1

词汇注释(New Words and Expressions)

1. order 定,订购
2. bacon 咸肉
3. grapefruit 葡萄柚,西柚
4. canned 〈美〉罐装的
5. frozen 冷冻的
6. soft-boiled (蛋)溏心的,煮得半熟的
7. toast 烤面包
8. marmalade 橘子酱,果酱
9. preserves 蜜饯,果酱(较 jam 正式)
10. start with 先上……
11. a selection of preserves 果酱供选择
12. lemon 柠檬
(tea with lemon) 柠檬茶
13. When is it for? 什么时候要?

听力原文(Tapescript)

G = Guest F - W = Floor Waiter

G: Hello, Room Service. This is Room 226. We'd like to order breakfast for tomorrow.

F - W: Yes, sir. What would you like?

G: We'd like to start with fruit juice, orange for me and grapefruit for my wife. Fresh juice, please. Not canned or frozen.

F - W: Right, sir. One fresh orange and one fresh grapefruit.

G: Good. And then bacon, eggs, and tomato for me and two soft-boiled eggs for my wife, and toast, butter, and marmalade. Do you have different marmalades?

F - W: Yes, sir. We'll put a selection of preserves on your tray. And is it tea or coffee?

G: Tea, please, but with lemon, not milk.

F - W: Very good. And when is it for?

G: Oh, about 7:30 would be fine.

F - W: Fine, and could you give me your name, sir?

G: It's Sand. Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Room 226.

F - W: Thank you, sir.

(152 words)

练习答案(Key to Exercise)

※ Exercise 1

- 1) 226 2) 7:30 a. m. 3) orange juice 4) grapefruit juice
 5) bacon, eggs, and tomato 6) two soft-boiled egg
 7) toast, butter 8) lemon tea

※ Exercise 2

Sample

W = Waitress C - A = Customer A C - B = Customer B

W: Can I help you?

C - A: We'd like to have a quick breakfast.

W: What would you like to have?

C - A: I'd like to start with fruit juice, fresh orange juice.

W: Right, sir. One fresh orange juice. (Turn to Customer B) What would you like, Madam?

C - B: Well, I'd like some apple juice. Canned please. And then, bacon, egg and some toast with butter please.

C - A: Oh, I'd like to have some cornflakes with whole milk and two boiled eggs.

W: So bacon, eggs and toast for you (Customer B) and cornflakes with whole milk and boiled eggs for you (Customer A). And is it coffee or tea?

C - A: Coffee, with milk and sugar.

W: For both?

C - B: No, I'd like some black coffee.

W: All right. Please wait a moment. Your breakfast will soon be ready.

C - A & C - B: Thank you.

Listening II

词汇注释 (New Words and Expressions)

14. passion 热情
15. hit 冲击
16. in particular 特别
17. chain restaurant company 餐饮连锁公司
18. McDonald's 麦当劳快餐连锁店
19. specialize in (sth.) 专门从事
20. counter 柜台
21. pack 打包
20. cardboard 硬纸板
21. plastic container 塑料盒
22. tight-fitting lid 拧紧的盖子
23. drive-in restaurant (顾客无需下车可得到服务的)“免下车”餐馆
24. board 此处指展示菜单的菜单牌
25. throw ... into 将……扔到
26. Mexican 墨西哥的
27. menu 菜单
28. microphone 麦克风
29. trash 垃圾
30. efficient 效率高的
31. folks (口)[用作称呼]各位,大伙儿
 例句: That's all for tonight, folks. 各位,今晚到此结束。
32. the hope of a high tip 希望得到更多的小费
33. in any case 无论如何
34. check 账单
35. refill 再装,补充
36. extra charge 额外索费

听力原文 (Tapescript)

Part One

The American passion of speed has now hit the food business. Many restaurants, in particular the great chain restaurant company, McDonald's, specialize in "fast food", food which is served at the counter ready "to go" or "to take out". The food, cooked and hot, is packed into cardboard and plastic containers, and hot drinks go into plastic cups with tight-fitting lids. There are also drive-in fast food restaurants, where the customer does not have to leave his or her car. They first stop at a board where the menu is displayed, give an order through a microphone and then drive another twenty yards, where a girl hands them the meal ready cooked and packed. People who prefer to eat at a table in the restaurant also receive their food in cardboard or plastic containers, and the knives, forks and spoons are plastic, too. When they have finished, customers throw everything except the tray into a trashcan.

Part Two

In most cities, large and small, you can eat Mexican or Italian food. And even small towns have a coffee shop serving simple meals, drinks of all kinds—and excellent, freshly made coffee. You sit at the counter, or are served at a table. Service in restaurants and coffee shops is efficient and friendly. Waiters and waitresses often introduce themselves: "Hi! I'm Don (or Debbie). What can I get you folks?" This friendliness is natural and isn't entirely influenced by the hope of a high tip. In any case, people usually tip 15% of the check. One of the most pleasant things about waiters and waitresses is that they refill your coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

练习答案 (Key to Exercise)

※ Exercise 1

- 1) to take out, cardboard, plastic, tight-fitting
- 2) board, menu, order, microphone, twenty yards
- 3) knives, forks, everything, tray

※ Exercise 2

- 1) Efficient and friendly
- 2) Their friendliness is natural and isn't entirely because they hope to get a high tip.
- 3) 15% of the check.
- 4) They refill a customer's coffee cup several times for no extra charge.

Listening III

词汇注释 (New Words and Expressions)

37. baker 面包师
38. brown bread 黑面包
39. bun 小圆面包
40. butter 涂上黄油
41. mutter 咕哝
42. cheap chips 便宜的土豆片
- 43 chips shop 炸土豆片小店
44. proper 真正的
45. tin coffee-pot 锡咖啡壶
46. iron coffee-pot 铁咖啡壶

听力原文 (Tapescript)

The big baker bakes black bread.

"The bun is better buttered," Bill muttered.

Cheryl's cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.

You can have:

fried fresh fish, 现炸鲜鱼

fish fried fresh, 鲜鱼现炸

fresh fried fish, 炸鱼现卖

fresh fish fried, 活鱼现炸

or fish fresh fried. 现炸活鱼

All I want is a proper cup of coffee

Made in a proper coffeepot.

You can believe it or not——

I want a cup of coffee

In a proper coffeepot.
 Tin coffeepots or
 Iron coffeepots.
 They're no use to me.
 If I can't have a
 Proper cup of coffee
 In a proper copper coffeepot
 I'll have a cup of tea.

练习答案 (Key to Exercise)

※ Exercise

- 1) The big baker bakes black bread.
- 2) "The bun is better buttered," Bill muttered.
- 3) cheap chip shop sells cheap chips.
- 4) fried fresh fish, fish fried fresh, fresh fried fish, fresh fish fried, fish fresh fried.
- 5) proper cup of coffee, proper coffeepot, a cup of coffee, proper coffeepot. coffeepots, Iron coffeepots. Proper cup of coffee, proper copper coffeepot, cup of tea

第三部分 阅读训练 (Reading - Centered Activities)

I 课内阅读精讲 (In - Class Reading)

教学步骤 (Teaching Steps)

Key Words

1. anthropologist *n.* 人类学家

【课本句】

- ① Anthropologists try to discover the hidden reasons for taboos.
人类学家们试图发现禁忌背后隐藏的原因。
- ② ... but anthropologists believe that there are reasons for it.
……但是人类学家们相信它自有其原因。

【记忆法】

anthro- 是词的前缀, 源自古希腊文 "anthropos", 表示 "人, 人类的"。-ist 是名词后缀, 表示 "……专业人员, ……专家, 从事……的人", 如: botanist 植物学家; journalist 新闻记者, 从事新闻杂志业的人; socialist 社会学家。

派生词: anthropology 人类学 anthropological 人类学的

2. appropriate *adj.* 恰当的, 适合的, 相称的

【课本句】

Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats, but there are forty - two different cultures whose people regard rats as appropriate food.

许多人会觉得吃老鼠肉是令人恶心的事, 但世界上有 42 种不同文化背景的人将鼠肉视为正常的食物。

【常用句型】

to be appropriate to / for something

It is appropriate that + (虚拟语气 should do something)

【例句】

- ① Flashy style is appropriate to Paris. 崇尚奢华的风格与巴黎很相称。
- ② Plain, simple clothes are appropriate for school wear. 简朴的服装适合上学时穿。
- ③ It is appropriate that she should get the post. 由她担任这一职务是恰当的。

【固定搭配】

at an appropriate time 在适当的时候

take appropriate measures 采取适当的措施

a speech appropriate to / for the occasion 一篇得体的讲话

【记忆法】

派生词: appropriateness *n.* 适当, 适合

同(近)义词: suitable, proper (无比较级)

反义词: inappropriate 不合适的

3. bark *vi.* (狗, 狐, 松鼠等) 吠, 叫, (人) 咆哮 *n.* (狗, 狐, 松鼠等) 吠声

【课本句】

Thieves will not usually enter a house where there is a dog because the dog will bark and possibly attack a stranger who is trying to get into a house.

盗贼一般不进入有狗的住宅, 因为狗会吠叫, 而且可能会攻击试图进入屋子的陌生人。

【常用句型】

bark at sb. 朝……吠叫, 叫骂

【例句】

The dog barked furiously at the stranger. 狗朝着那个陌生人疯狂地吠叫。

【固定搭配】

bark at the moon 空嚷

more bark than bite 言语比行动吓人; 雷声大雨点小

4. disgusting *adj.* 令人作呕的; (disgust *vt.* / *n.* 令人愤慨/厌恶, 愤慨)

【课本句】

Many people would find it disgusting to eat rats,

许多人会觉得吃老鼠肉是令人恶心的事,

【常用句型】

to be disgusted at / by / with... 对……感到厌恶

show / express one's disgust at / with... 对……表示厌恶

feel disgust for... 对……觉得恶心

【例句】

① I am (very) much disgusted with the man / at his behavior.

我非常讨厌那个人/他的行为。

② Mr. Smith expressed his disgust with the woman / her conduct.

史密斯先生对那个女人/她的行为表示厌恶。

③ The bad smell disgusted me. 那臭气使我作呕。

④ I feel disgust for bad odors. 闻到臭气我觉得恶心。

【固定搭配】

to one's (great) disgust 使……(大为)愤慨的是……

in disgust 厌恶地, 气愤地

【例句】

① To his great disgust, he was left out in the cold. 使他大为愤慨的是, 他遭到排斥。

② He slammed the receiver down in disgust. 他气愤地砰地放下电话听筒。

【记忆法】

构词法: 可把 disgust 分开来记, dis + gust + ing。dis 是否定前缀, 表示“不……, 取消……”之意; gust 意为“美味, 品尝, 嗜好”, 加上否定前缀 dis-, 意思正好相反, 为“令人恶心(v.)”

同(近)义词: nauseating *adj.* 使人恶心的

5. calorie *n.* 卡路里

【课本句】

... but one hundred grams of termites contain more than twice as many calories and almost twice as much protein as one hundred grams of cooked hamburger.

……然而, 如果拿 100 克白蚁与 100 克制做好的汉堡包相比, 前者所含的热量是后者的两倍多, 其蛋白质含量也几乎是后者的两倍。

【记忆法】

此词为音译词, 可按汉语“卡路里”的发音来记。calorie 是表示热量的单位名词。其复数形式直接加“s”, calories。

6. fertilize *vt.* 使肥沃, 使丰富; 使受精

【课本句】

Therefore, farmers that kill their cows for meat soon find that they cannot plow or fertilize their fields or make