



# College Applied English Teacher's Book

大学应用英语系列教材

## 大学应用英语 教学参考书 2

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高等教育出版社

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# 前言

《大学应用英语》(College Applied English)是由北京城市学院和高等教育出版社共同规划、设计、编写的一套大学英语教材。

## 一、编写依据

《大学应用英语》全面贯彻教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》。编者在教材规划、编写和试用过程中紧密结合《大学英语课程教学要求》对词汇、听力、口语、阅读、写作、翻译等语言知识和语言技能提出的标准和要求,对新建本科院校学生英语学习特点和需求进行了深入研究。教材吸取、借鉴了数十年来国际国内二语习得、大学英语教学的丰硕成果,参照北京城市学院建校以来大学英语一线教学的丰富经验,充分体现了“实用为本、有效为主、适合为度”的教材编写原则。教材以《大学英语课程教学要求》中的“一般要求”为最终能力培养目标,并按照教育部相关文件的精神、结合学生语言应用方面的实际情况,将“听说能力”作为语言技能培养的重要目标。

## 二、教学对象与目标

《大学应用英语》以新建本科院校的非英语专业本科学生为主要教学对象。教材充分考虑该类生源在英语学习上的语言水平、学习特点和应用需求,将夯实语言基础知识、提高各项语言技能与增强综合语言应用能力设定为总体目标。教材将各种语言媒介方式与教学活动相结合,旨在提高学生对英语学习的兴趣、掌握有效的英语学习策略、并培养自主学习的良好习惯。

## 三、教材特色

《大学应用英语》全面覆盖了听、说、读、写、译等语言技能,同时尤其突出听说能力的培养。教材在语言学习各个环节的输入—输出过程中整合各种单项语言技能,体现了learning language as a whole的语言学习原则。教材重点培养口语输出能力,在以文本、音频、图片、视频等媒介进行语言输入后均设计有口头语言输出环节。

《大学应用英语》充分体现了情景教学和任务型教学的过程,注重学习策略和方法的系统培养。教材以“培养学生的自主学习能力,使学生在教师的引导下成为英语语言学习的主体”为出发点,针对各单元具体教学内容精心设计了各种促进学生自主学习、主动应用学习策略和方法的教学活动。教材还为每个教学活动提供了详细的教学操作步骤和教学活动所需材料。

《大学应用英语》突出体现了教材编写的趣味性、知识性和可思性原则。为满足新建本科院校学生在英语学习上对趣味性的要求,教材采用可视化方式将抽象语言用具体、生动、形象的方式进行二次呈现。教材每个单元还设有与主题挂钩的“开心一刻”板块,以进一步提高学生兴趣。教材选材充分考虑语言点和知识点的覆盖,不仅为学生呈现丰富的语言现象,也提供了语言学习之外的知识性内容。为帮助学生弥补、夯实语言基础,教材各单元还设计有基础语法、基础写作、基础翻译等独立板块。

《大学应用英语》设计题型紧密结合具体教材内容、灵活多样。教材每个单元中各个模块的练习和习题针



对不同语言材料的体裁和内容特点、根据某一具体的语言知识、语言技能或学习方法设计。教材中的习题形式灵活多样,借鉴了社会各权威语言测试的习题设计理念和形式。

#### 四、教材体系

《大学应用英语》教材主要由综合教程、教师用书、综合教程配套光盘、教师用书配套光盘四大部分组成。教材共分三册,每册八个单元,每个单元的教学内容均围绕同一主题。教材第一册八个单元的主题围绕大学新生的校园生活展开,分别是:进入大学、时间规划、学习、理财消费、饮食、兴趣爱好、时尚、旅行。教材第二册的八个单元围绕学生关注的社会话题展开,分别是:社会名人、志愿者、社会道德、网络与生活、家庭、文化、灾难应对、科技。教材第三册的八个单元围绕学生日常生活中应具备的专业和行业知识展开,分别是:教育、经济、法律、艺术、新闻传播、医药卫生、城市建设、社会管理。

《大学应用英语》综合教程的每个单元由以下四个模块组成:听说(Listening and Speaking)、阅读(Reading and Understanding)、写译(Writing and Translating)、轻松一刻(Enjoying and Entertaining)。教师用书为学生用书上述四个部分中的各项练习提供详细的讲解和说明,并在听说模块和阅读模块各设计了一项便于操作的教学活动,各教学活动所需的纸质材料也收入教师用书的附录中。综合教程配套光盘包括教材听说模块的音频、视频文件、阅读模块主课文导入部分的音频、视频文件及单词音频、课文音频和词汇练习。教师用书配套光盘中纳入教师授课用PPT课件。

#### 五、编写团队

《大学应用英语》系列教材是“公共英语课程教学改革方案研究”课题的一项重要成果。教材编写者多为在北京城市学院等新建本科院校长年担任大学英语教学、具有丰富一线教学经验的优秀中籍和外籍教师。教材编写过程中还聘请了知名专家进行指导和指正,教材编写每个环节中的文字工作均经过美籍专家的审定,视频制作由北京城市学院传媒系承担,PPT制作由北京城市学院网络中心承担。

本教材已经过一个教学周期的试用和实践,受到了学生的普遍欢迎,学习英语的积极性大幅度提高。由于编者水平有限,难免存在不足之处,敬请广大同仁批评指正!

编者

2012年12月

# 《大学应用英语综合教程2》教学参考书使用说明

本书为《大学应用英语综合教程2》的教学参考书,为使用该教材的教师提供参考,内容主要包括:(1)各单元内容的文字资料(2)语言和文化背景知识注释(3)练习和答案(4)课堂活动模板(Photocopiable Activity)(5)各单元参考教案(Reference Lesson Plan)。

为方便教师查阅和使用,本教学参考书的内容编排顺序与学生用书一致,在每个模块后提供了相应的音频(视频)文本、课文译文、语言点及文化点注释、练习答案等。同时,本书还针对每个单元的重点教学内容——口语训练(Real World Speaking)和主课文阅读(In-depth Reading)——设计了建议性的课堂活动,以期为教师提供详细的教学建议。

本书正文后的两个附录(Appendix I & II)分别为课堂活动模板(Photocopiable Activity)和参考教案(Reference Lesson Plan)。其中,课堂活动模板(Photocopiable Activity)是口语训练(Real World Speaking)和主课文阅读(In-depth Reading)建议课堂活动的配套教学材料,可拆取复印,便于课堂教学。参考教案(Reference Lesson Plan)则是编者(均为一线教师)根据教学实践归纳整理的各单元完整教案,是对教学情况的真实记录,未经刻意美化和修饰。每单元教案后所附的教学反思记录了实际教学中的经验和不足,供使用本教材的教师参考借鉴。

下面以 Unit 1、Unit 2 和 Unit 3 部分内容为例,配合图片说明本教师参考书各组成部分及相关的使用方式:

## Part One Listening and Speaking

Pronunciation & Intonation	Plural Noun Forms Pronunciation of Regular Plural Nouns
Listening Strategy	Signal Words Parallel, Additive, Transformative, Comparison and Contrast, and Cause and Effect
Long Conversation	It Was Too Good to Be True Expressing Surprise
Passage	Hua Tuo The Famous Chinese Medical Scientist and the Play of Five Animals
Real World Speaking	A Campus Celebrity Reading Aloud Useful Expressions Making Up and Retelling a Dialogue in Third Person
Home Listening	Michael Jordan

每单元的 Part One, Part Two, Part Three 前都有一个目录,列出各模块的具体教学环节和教学内容。此处为 Unit 1 Part I 的目录。

Part I 中的各教学环节

教学环节的具体教学内容

## Pronunciation and Intonation

**Exercise 1: Listen to the five sentences and supply the missing word for each blank. Fill in each blank with the plural form of a noun.**

1. The one hundred British living on these blocks have blogs.
2. Thousands of beauties from around the world have competed in the contests.
3. Governments should always keep an eye on budgets and investments.
4. The farmers trimmed the bushes before enjoying the dishes.
5. Patients suffering mental problems can't tell myths and truths apart.

### Notes:

In English, there are many rules for converting singular nouns to plurals just as there are many rules governing the pronunciations of those plural forms. However, when dealing with regular plurals, such as those in this unit, the rules governing pronunciations are fairly simple as the pronunciations are decided by the ending letter(s) of each word. Generally speaking, if the "s" follows a vowel or a voiced consonant, it is pronounced /z/ - days; if the "s" follows a voiceless consonant, it is pronounced /s/ - cups. When the "s" follows the letter "t", the two consonants are pronounced simultaneously /ts/ - hats; when the "s" follows the letter "d" they too are pronounced simultaneously /dz/ - hands. For detailed rules, refer to the table below:

Ending Letter(s)	Plural Form	Pronunciation	Examples
s, sh, ch, x	-es	/ɪz/	classes, buses, boxes, watches
a vowel letter + y	-s	/z/	boys, toys, bays, guys
a consonant letter + y	-ies	/ɪz/	armies, stories, factories, babies
o	-s or -es	/z/	photos, tobaccos, pianos; tomatoes, heroes, potatoes
a vowel letter + o	-s	/z/	zoos, radios
f or fe	-ves	/vz/	leaves, thieves, wives
t	-ts	/ts/	investments, governments
d	-ds	/dz/	hands, thousands

Exercise 1 mainly focuses on distinguishing between the following pronunciations of plural forms.

- |                               |                    |                            |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. British /'brɪtɪʃ/          | blocks /'blɒks/    | blogs /'blɒgz/             |
| 2. thousands /'θaʊzndz/       | beauties /'bjʊtɪz/ | contests /'kɒntests/       |
| 3. governments /gə'vɜːnmənts/ | budgets /'bʌdʒɪts/ | investments /ɪn'vestmənts/ |
| 4. farmers /'fɑːməz/          | bushes /'bʊʃɪz/    | dishes /'dɪʃɪz/            |
| 5. patients /'peɪʃənts/       | myths /'mɪθs/      | truths /truːθs/            |

## Listening Strategy

**Exercise: You are going to hear five short conversations. After each conversation a question will be asked about what you've heard. Choose the correct answers to the questions you hear.**

1. A. Liu Xiang was terrible though he won first place.  
B. He won first place although he hurt his ankle not long ago.  
C. He attended the race despite his serious illness.  
D. Though he did his best, he failed to win.
2. A. Einstein was great mainly because of his achievements in physics.  
B. Einstein was not only idle but also honest.  
C. Einstein was not only simple but also modest.  
D. In addition to his achievements in physics, he is also admired for his characters.

### Audio Script:

1. W: Did you watch the 110-meter-hurdle race last night?  
M: Yes. I did. Liu Xiang was terrific! Though just recovered from an ankle injury, he did his best and finally won first place!  
Q: What do we learn about Liu Xiang from the conversation?
2. M: Albert Einstein is the person I admire most due to his great achievements in physics.  
W: Yes. We share the same idol. In addition, I admire his honesty, simplicity, as well as his modesty.  
Q: What's the woman's comment about Albert Einstein?

练习题答案

练习背后的语言知识点

练习题答案

听力音频原文

## Notes:

1. Signal words are words that help the listener/reader follow the direction of a speaker's/writer's thought. They are like signposts on the road that guide the traveler. In this unit, five types of commonly-used signal words are used: parallel, additive, transformative, comparison and contrast, and cause and effect.
  - (1) **Parallel** signal words indicate a relationship of equality.  
e.g. *and, or, as well as, rather than, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also, etc.*
  - (2) **Additive** signal words indicate a continuation of thought.  
e.g. *in addition to that, one more thing, besides, too, etc.*
  - (3) **Transformative** signal words indicate an upcoming change of direction in thought.  
e.g. *although, nevertheless, however, otherwise, while, but, despite, on the contrary, in spite of, yet, whereas, conversely, etc.*
  - (4) **Comparison and contrast** signal words indicate a similarity or difference.  
e.g. *similarly, in other words, on the other hand, likewise, in the same way, instead, in contrast, by comparison, etc.*
  - (5) **Cause and effect** signal words indicate a causal relationship between two events.  
e.g. *because, because of, for, as, due to, owing to, in that, now that, etc.*
2. **Liu Xiang** A Chinese 110-meter hurdler. His 2004 Olympic gold medal was the first in a men's track and field event for China. He was the favorite to win gold in the 110-meter-hurdle at the Beijing Olympics, but he had to withdraw from competition at the last moment.

## 练习题听力策略及文化要点讲解

## Long Conversation

### It Was Too Good to Be True

#### 练习题答案

**Exercise 1: Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each question you hear.**

1. A. He is a book writer.  
B. He is the host of the program, *Books and Us*.  
C. He is a friend of Miss Rowling.  
D. He is an actor in the film, *Harry Potter*.  
Question: Who is the man?
2. A. She thought that it was really amazing.  
B. She thought that people were crazy for buying the books.  
C. She never expected the books to be so successful.  
D. She didn't think people really loved the books.  
Question: What did Miss Rowling think about the success of the *Harry Potter* series?

**Exercise 2: Listen again and supply the missing information. Fill in each blank with no more than four words.**

1. Today, it's my great pleasure to have Miss Rowling, the writer of the *Harry Potter* series, with us.
2. The *Harry Potter* books are now sold in over 200 countries and have been translated into more than sixty languages.

#### 听力音频原文

#### Audio Script:

**Host:** Good morning, everyone. Welcome to *Books and Us*. I'm your host, Paul James. Today, it's my great pleasure to have Miss Rowling, the writer of the *Harry Potter* series, with us.  
**Host:** Good morning, Miss Rowling.

#### Notes:

1. In English, there are different ways for expressing surprise such as "That's incredible!" and "It's too good to be true." There are basically two different ways to express surprise: using narrative statements with a hint of exaggeration and using interjections/exclamatory sentences. For example, "I can't believe my eyes." is a narrative statement that uses exaggeration to express surprise while "Wow! What a beautiful lake!" is an interjection combined with an exclamatory sentence that achieves the exact same goal.
2. ***Books and Us*** This is most likely the name of a radio/television program that interviews various celebrities in front of a live, studio audience.
3. **Miss Rowling** Referring to Joanne "Jo" Rowling (pen name J. K. Rowling), who is a British novelist, best known as the author of the *Harry Potter* fantasy series. The *Harry Potter* books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and were sold more than 400 million copies. They have become the best-selling book series in history and have been the basis for a series of films which has become the highest-grossing film series in history.

#### 听力原文语言点及文化要点解析



## Passage

### Hua Tuo

**Exercise 1: Listen to the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false. Put "T" for "True" and "F" for "False".**

1. (T) Hua Tuo was a well-known medical scientist in ancient China.
2. (T) Hua Tuo suggested that people exercise to cure diseases.
3. (F) Hua Tuo invented the play of five animals including the wolf, the monkey, and the bird.
4. (T) Hua Tuo believed that practicing the play of five animals can make people stay healthy.
5. (F) Hua Tuo said that the play of five animals would help people eat more but still keep fit.

练习题答案

**Exercise 2: Listen again and supply the missing words for the following paragraph. Fill in each blank with only one word.**

He once told his students that moving incorrectly could harm the human body. When a person moves around his blood will run more smoothly and no illness will appear. It's just like the phrase "a well-oiled engine lasts longer."

#### Audio Script:

Hua Tuo was a famous Chinese medical scientist in the Han Dynasty. He recommended the use of exercise to cure illness.

He once told his students that moving incorrectly could harm the human body. When a person moves around, his blood will run more smoothly and no illness will appear. It's just like the phrase "a well-oiled engine lasts longer."

Therefore, Hua Tuo invented the play of five animals: the tiger, the deer, the bear, the monkey, and the bird. He believed that these five plays could serve as a means to get rid of disease and improve health. He said, "When you feel ill, start doing the plays of the animal; your sweat will come out and you will feel light and easy and have an appetite for food."

#### Notes:

1. **Hua Tuo** An ancient Chinese physician who lived during the late Han Dynasty and Three Kingdoms era in Chinese history. *The Records of Three Kingdoms* and *Book of the Later Han* record Hua as the first person in China to use anesthesia during surgery. Hua Tuo developed the Play of Five Animals or Wuxinxi from studying movements of the tiger, deer, bear, ape, and crane.
2. **Han Dynasty** The Chinese imperial period from 206 BC to 220 AD. The imperial government during this period was founded by the rebel leader *Liu Bang* who was known as *Emperor Gaozu of Han*.
3. **It's just like the phrase "a well-oiled engine lasts longer."** An extended metaphor, the rhetorical device is used to compare the human body to a mechanical engine, implying that good circulation is as important to human function as an adequate supply of oil is to the moving parts of a machine.

听力原文及文化要点  
解析

#### Alternative Teaching Steps for Oral Practice:

1. Assign students to work in groups of three.
2. Give each student a minute or two to share their volunteer experiences with the other members of his/her group.
3. You should require each group to keep record of each member's volunteering experience on the *Story Board Worksheet* (refer to Photocopiable Activity 2). Remind students that they should write down when and where the volunteer experience occurred; remind them to explain what they did, who they helped and how they helped. Tell them to be as specific as possible. If time permits, you should ask them to draw a picture of their volunteer experience.
4. After students finish step 3, ask each group to exchange their *Story Board Worksheet* with one of the groups next to them.
5. You may now ask each group to make up a complete dialogue based on all of the volunteer experiences recorded on the *Story Board Worksheet* they just received. Each member should have a role in the finished dialogue.
6. Encourage them to use the expressions and sentence structures learned in class during their dialogues.
7. Give the groups 15 minutes to prepare before selecting several of them to perform their dialogues in front of the class.
8. As an extended activity, you may ask the original owner of each *Story Board Worksheet* to comment on the related performance's accuracy.

建议的口语课堂活动  
(Real-world Speaking),  
此处为Unit 2的口语  
活动步骤

根据序号可在附录1  
(Appendix I)中找到该  
课堂活动中需要的活  
动模板

## Home Listening

### Michael Jordan

Exercise: Listen to the passage and answer the questions with key words.

1. When did Michael Jordan try to become a basketball player on his school team?  
At the age of 15.
2. How tall was he at the age of 15?  
5 feet 11 inches.
3. How did he feel when he found that he was not on the list of players' names?  
Disappointed/His name was mistakenly left out.
4. What did his mother tell him?  
To improve himself.
5. Since that day, what efforts did he make to improve himself?  
Training and practicing everyday.

练习题答案及听力原文

#### Audio Script:

At the age of 15, Michael Jordan wanted to play on his school basketball team, so he tried out. However, he was only 5 feet 11 inches tall, a height less than the coaches were looking for in a player. It was one of the most unforgettable moments of Michael's life. He stared at the list of players' names. He read and reread the J list several times, feeling sure that his name had been mistakenly left out.

Later, he realized it was true. He wept. When he got home disappointed, his mother came to him and told him that the best thing he could do was to improve himself.

Since that day, Michael dedicated himself to training and practicing. His coach was the first to notice that change: "Usually I arrived at school between 7:00 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. Michael was there before me. Each time I came in and opened the door, I heard the sound of a ball hitting the floor: in autumn, in winter, in summer. Almost every morning I had to force him to leave."

#### Notes:

1. **Michael Jordan** A former professional basketball player. Michael Jordan joined the NBA's Chicago Bulls in 1984 and quickly became a superstar. Considered by many to be the greatest basketball player of all-time, he retired after fifteen seasons. During his career in basketball he won an NCAA collegiate championship, six NBA championships, and two Olympic gold medals. He currently earns over \$80,000,000.00 per year in endorsements and business deals, most notably his endorsement of Nike's Air Jordan basketball shoe.

文化要点解析

## In-depth Reading

### 史蒂夫·乔布斯——改变世界的人

(1) 在2005年六月的一个温暖的日子里,史蒂夫·乔布斯参加了人生中第一场大学毕业典礼——作为毕业典礼致辞人。这位苹果公司的创始人、领导者,既是一位亿万富翁,又绝不仅仅是一个商人。尽管刚刚五十岁,这位当年的大学辍学者却是一位科技奇才,对于这个世界上成千上万的人来说更是活着的传奇。

(2) 在乔布斯刚刚二十几岁的时候,他几乎是单打独斗,为这个世界创造了第一台可以摆放在桌子上的计算机,而且它可以完全自动地处理某些事务。他还发明了 iPod 这种时尚小巧的音乐播放器,彻底改变了人们听音乐的方式。他创办了一家名为“皮克斯”的新动画电影公司(Pixar),这家公司制作了最令人称奇的计算机动画电影——《玩具总动员》、《汽车总动员》以及《海底总动员》。6月,当他登台为毕业典礼致辞时,他在科技领域最伟大的成就——iPhone 和 iPad——就已经在开发之中了。这位四个孩子的父亲被人们反复与历史上其他的发明家们相提并论,因为他们都创造了廉价的、改变生活的便利设备,改变了美国人的生活方式。

主课文(In-depth Reading)译文

#### Introduction to the Author and the Passage:

This passage is adapted from two website articles: *Steve Jobs: the Man Who Thought Differently*, published by *The Guardian*, and *Steve Jobs: 3 Stories from His Life*, published by *The Indian Express*. Karen Blumenthal, the author of the bibliography *Steve Jobs: The Man Who Thought Differently*, is a critically acclaimed children's non-fiction writer and a long-time journalist for *The Wall Street Journal*. She once won a Jane Addams Children's Book Award.

This passage was chosen to force college students to understand who Steve Jobs really was, which events shaped his life, and how he achieved his success. After reading the passage, students should be more curious to learn about the roles celebrities play in the lives of the public and whether or not they provide appropriate influence upon other members of society.

In terms of its writing style, this passage is a combination of argumentation and narration. The ruminations about life conveyed in the three stories are rather thought-provoking. As for its structure, the passage can be divided into two parts: a brief introduction to Jobs and the three stories he believed changed his life.

主课文(In-depth Reading)  
来源、作者简介及写作特点

主课文(In-depth Reading)重点及难点解析, 主要分为难句理解(Paraphrasing)、语法点讲解(Instruction)和文化要点讲解(Culture)三种类型

#### Language points:

1. **The billionaire founder and leader of Apple Computer was more than just a businessman.** (para.1)  
Paraphrasing: Although he was the CEO of Apple computers, he believed that his job was far greater than simply designing, producing, and selling new products.  
Instruction: "More than" refers to being greater in number or volume relative to something else. Here is another example: *His violin had become more than a meal ticket. It had also become his escape from the pressures of everyday life.*
2. **Though only fifty years old, the college dropout was a technology rock star, a living legend to millions of people around the world.** (para.1)  
Instruction: "Rock star" is a metaphor used to reinforce the popularity of Steve Jobs. It implies that his game-

建议的主课文(In-depth Reading)课堂阅读活动

#### Suggested Teaching Steps:

1. Ask students to preview the passage before they come to class. You may require them to complete the two exercises in the *Comprehension of the Text* section to ensure they have a general idea about the information contained in the passage.
2. When students come to class, make them work in groups of three or four. Give each student a *Characterization Worksheet* (refer to Photocopiable Activity 1).
3. Guide students to extract information from the text and categorize it according to the eight features listed on *Characterization Worksheet*. The students should transfer the information from the text into the column labeled *From the Text*. Several examples have been provided: Appearance, Family, and Opinions of Others; however, you need to remind students that those features are not complete and more information can be added. You may have the groups work collectively or tell the groups to distribute the tasks amongst its members; for example, student A works on *Personality and Family* and student B works on *Successes and Failures*. In this way, every student has to read through the passage more carefully.
4. Give students 10~15 minutes to complete the *From the Text* column of the *Characterization Worksheet*

根据序号可在附录1 (Appendix I) 中找到该课堂活动中需要的活动模板

## Unit 2

### Storyboard

附录1(Appendix I)中的课堂活动模板。此处显示的模板适用于Unit 2口语活动(Real-world Speaking)教学, 可拆下复印。

Name(s): _____	Date: _____	Period: _____
(picture)	(picture)	(picture)
Date: _____	Date: _____	Date: _____
Place: _____	Place: _____	Place: _____
People: _____	People: _____	People: _____
Job: _____	Job: _____	Job: _____

## Appendix II Reference Lesson Plan

### Unit 1 Steve Jobs: The Man Who Changed the World

#### Part I- Listening and Speaking (4学时)

Pronunciation and Intonation: (识别名词复数形式发音)

- \* 学生直接听 Exercise 1. 填空;
- \* 选择几名同学读出答案并纠正不正确的发音;
- \* 学生结对或分组讨论该部分所练习的发音要点;
- \* 引导学生根据 Exercise 1 中所填的内容归纳出规则名词复数形式发音的两大类: /s/ (清辅音之后) 和 /z/ (元音和浊辅音之后), 并根据尾字母不同有变体: /ts/, /dz/, /hɪz/, /vɪz/;
- \* 将上述规则列在黑板上, 要求学生对于每种规则举出更多的例子;
- \* 带领学生进入 Exercise 2. 先让他们结对朗读段落, 相互纠正每个复数形式的发音;
- \* 请两对学生在全班朗读段落, 请其他学生注意他们朗读每个复数形式时的发音, 教师暂时不要评价或纠正;
- \* 播放 Exercise 2 的录音, 学生跟读, 自我纠错, 并回顾 Exercise 1 中总结出的发音规则;
- \* 再次要求学生朗读 Exercise 2 的段落, 重点放在理解段落意义上, 朗读完后可要求学生合上书, 教师用提问的方式了解学生的理解情况。

可在附录2(Appendix II)中找到Unit 1及其他各单元的参考教案

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**UNIT****1**

# STEVE JOBS: THE MAN WHO CHANGED THE WORLD

## Part One Listening and Speaking

**Pronunciation and Intonation****Plural Noun Forms**

Pronunciation of Regular Plural Nouns

**Listening Strategy****Signal Words**

Parallel, Additive, Transformative, Comparison and Contrast, Cause and Effect

**Long Conversation****It Was Too Good to Be True**

Expressing Surprise

**Passage****Hua Tuo**

The Famous Chinese Medical Scientist and the Play of Five Animals

**Real World Speaking****A Campus Celebrity**

Reading Aloud Useful Expressions

Making Up and Retelling a Dialogue in Third Person

**Home Listening****Michael Jordan**

# Pronunciation and Intonation

**Exercise 1: Listen to the five sentences and supply the missing word for each blank. Fill in each blank with the plural form of a noun.**

1. The one hundred British living on these blocks have blogs.
2. Thousands of beauties from around the world have competed in the contests.
3. Governments should always keep an eye on budgets and investments.
4. The farmers trimmed the bushes before enjoying the dishes.
5. Patients suffering mental problems can't tell myths and truths apart.

## Notes:

In English, there are many rules for converting singular nouns to plurals just as there are many rules governing the pronunciations of those plural forms. However, when dealing with regular plurals, such as those in this unit, the rules governing pronunciations are fairly simple as the pronunciations are decided by the ending letter(s) of each word. Generally speaking, if the "s" follows a vowel or a voiced consonant, it is pronounced /z/ - days; if the "s" follows a voiceless consonant, it is pronounced /s/ - cups. When the "s" follows the letter "t", the two consonants are pronounced simultaneously /ts/ - hats; when the "s" follows the letter "d" they too are pronounced simultaneously /dz/- hands. For detailed rules, refer to the table below:

Ending Letter(s)	Plural Form	Pronunciation	Examples
s, sh, ch, x	-es	/ɪz/	classes, buses, boxes, watches
a vowel letter + y	-s	/z/	boys, toys, bays, guys
a consonant letter + y	-ies	/ɪz/	armies, stories, factories, babies
o	-s or -es	/z/	photos, tobaccos, pianos; tomatoes, heroes, potatoes
a vowel letter + o	-s	/z/	zoos, radios
f or fe	-ves	/vz/	leaves, thieves, wives
t	-ts	/ts/	investments, governments
d	-ds	/dz/	hands, thousands

Exercise 1 mainly focuses on distinguishing between the following pronunciations of plural forms.

- |                              |                     |                            |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. British /'brɪtɪʃ/         | blocks /'blɒks/     | blogs /b'lɒgz/             |
| 2. thousands /'θaʊzndz/      | beauties /'bjʊ:tɪz/ | contests /'kɒntests/       |
| 3. governments /'gʌvənmənts/ | budgets /'bʌdʒɪts/  | investments /ɪn'vestmənts/ |
| 4. farmers /'fɑ:məz/         | bushes /bʊʃɪz/      | dishes /'dɪʃɪz/            |
| 5. patients /'peɪʃənts/      | myths /'mɪθs/       | truths /tru:θs/            |

**Exercise 2: Now listen to the following paragraph. Pay special attention to the pronunciations of the underlined parts. Then work in pairs and practice reading while following the recording you hear.**

The word, celebrities, or celebs, refers to people who gain public popularity in day-to-day media. Celebs can be found in many different fields such as sports, entertainment, arts, science, technology, and other industries. Some well-known names include Albert Einstein, the Curies, President Obama, Bill Gates, Tiger Woods, Leonardo Da Vinci, and Julia Roberts. Different countries, regions, cultures and ethnic groups may have their own types of famous figures, but generally, most celebs are leading a wealthy and luxurious life. However, many of them have made contributions to society through donations and adoptions.

## Notes:

Exercise 2 is based on the pronunciations of the types of plurals that appeared in Exercise 1. The purpose of the second exercise is to make students read aloud in pairs and become more aware of the different pronunciations of plural nouns. The following is a reference.

celebrities /sə'lebrətɪz/	celebs /sə'lebz/	fields /'fi:ldz/	sports /spɔ:ts/
arts /ɑ:ts/	industries /'ɪndəstri:z/	names /neɪmz/	Curies /'kjʊəri:z/
Gates /gerts/	Woods /wʊdz/	Roberts /'rɒbəts/	countries /'kʌntri:z/
regions /'ri:dʒənz/	cultures /'kʌltʃəz/	groups /gru:ps/	types /'taɪps/
figures /'fɪgəz/	contributions /kɒntri'bju:ʃnz/	donations /dəʊ'neɪʃnz/	adoptions /ə'dɒpʃnz/

## Listening Strategy

**Exercise: You are going to hear five short conversations. After each conversation a question will be asked about what you've heard. Choose the correct answers to the questions you hear.**

- A. Liu Xiang was terrible though he won first place.  
B. He won first place although he hurt his ankle not long ago.  
C. He attended the race despite his serious illness.  
D. Though he did his best, he failed to win.
- A. Einstein was great mainly because of his achievements in physics.  
B. Einstein was not only idle but also honest.  
C. Einstein was not only simple but also modest.  
D. In addition to his achievements in physics, he is also admired for his characters.
- A. Comparing Jackie Chan, he likes Donnie Yen more.  
B. He doesn't like any Kung Fu star.  
C. He wants to meet Jackie Chan at the airport, too.  
D. He would like to meet Donnie Yen at the airport.
- A. Bill Gates has made greater contributions because he invented Microsoft.  
B. Mother Teresa has made greater contributions because she helped poor people.  
C. It's hard to say because both of them have contributed to society in different ways.  
D. It's unnecessary to compare because neither of them has made great contributions.
- A. He feels really good all the time.  
B. He seldom feels good.  
C. He never feels bad.  
D. He sometimes feels awful.

### Audio Script:

- W: Did you watch the 110-meter-hurdle race last night?  
M: Yes. I did. Liu Xiang was terrific! Though just recovered from an ankle injury, he did his best and finally won first place!  
Q: What do we learn about Liu Xiang from the conversation?
- M: Albert Einstein is the person I admire most due to his great achievements in physics.  
W: Yes. We share the same idol. In addition, I admire his honesty, simplicity, as well as his modesty.  
Q: What's the woman's comment about Albert Einstein?
- W: You know what? Jackie Chan is arriving Shanghai tomorrow! I'll meet him at the airport!  
M: I wouldn't do that if I were you. I'm not a fan of anybody. But by comparison, I like Donnie Yen more.  
Q: What does the man mean?
- M: Who do you think has made greater contributions to people, Bill Gates or Mother Teresa?



W: Bill Gates invented Microsoft while Mother Teresa helped poor people, so it's hard to decide.

Q: What does the woman imply?

5. W: Welcome to the program, Mr. Bradley! How does it feel to be famous?

M: To be honest, most of the time I feel really good. However, every coin has two sides.

Q: What can we infer from Mr. Bradley's words?

#### Notes:

1. Signal words are words that help the listener/reader follow the direction of a speaker's/writer's thought. They are like signposts on the road that guide the traveler. In this unit, five types of commonly-used signal words are used: parallel, additive, transformative, comparison and contrast, cause and effect.

(1) **Parallel** signal words indicate a relationship of equality.

e.g. *and, or, as well as, rather than, neither ... nor, both ... and, not only ... but also, etc.*

(2) **Additive** signal words indicate a continuation of thought.

e.g. *in addition to that, one more thing, besides, too, etc.*

(3) **Transformative** signal words indicate an upcoming change of direction in thought.

e.g. *although, nevertheless, however, otherwise, while, but, despite, on the contrary, in spite of, yet, whereas, conversely, etc.*

(4) **Comparison and contrast** signal words indicate a similarity or difference.

e.g. *similarly, in other words, on the other hand, likewise, in the same way, instead, in contrast, by comparison, etc.*

(5) **Cause and effect** signal words indicate a causal relationship between two events.

e.g. *because, because of, for, as, due to, owing to, in that, now that, etc.*

2. **Liu Xiang** A Chinese 110-meter hurdler. His 2004 Olympic gold medal was the first in a men's track and field event for China. He was the favorite to win gold in the 110-meter-hurdle at the Beijing Olympics, but he had to withdraw from competition at the last moment.

3. **Albert Einstein** A German-born theoretical physicist who developed the general theory of relativity and revolutionized the field of physics in the early 20th century. Einstein is acknowledged as the father of modern physics and the most influential physicist of the 20th century. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921 and will probably be best remembered for his mass-energy equivalency formula,  $E=mc^2$ .

4. **Jackie Chan** A Hong Kong-based actor, comedian, director, martial artist, singer, and stuntman. In his movies, he is known for his acrobatic fighting style, comic timing, and innovative stunts.

5. **Donnie Yen** A Hong Kong-based Chinese martial artist and World Wushu Tournament medalist. Yen is widely credited by many as the person responsible for popularizing the traditional martial arts style known as Wing Chun.

6. **Bill Gates** The former chief executive and current chairman of Microsoft, the world's largest personal-computer software company. He is consistently ranked among the world's wealthiest people. In the later stages of his career, Gates has pursued a number of philanthropic endeavors, donating large amounts of money to various charitable organizations and scientific research programs through the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, which was established in 2000.

7. **Mother Teresa** A catholic nun who founded the Missionaries of Charity. For over 45 years, she ministered to the poor, sick, orphaned, and dying. She was the recipient of numerous honors including the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize.

8. **Mr. Bradley** Here, it refers to William Bradley "Brad" Pitt, an American actor and film producer. Pitt has received four Academy Award nominations and five Golden Globe Award nominations, winning one Golden Globe. He has been described as one of the world's most attractive men, a label for which he has received substantial media attention.