

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版)

总主编 戴炜栋

英语泛读新教程

A New English Reading Course

教师用书

第2版

主 编 / 唐慧心



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W 上海外语教育出版社
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS
www.sflep.com

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语泛读新教程(1-2)教师用书/唐慧心主编. —2版.

—上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2014

(新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材. 修订版)

ISBN 978-7-5446-3327-7

I. ①英… II. ①唐… III. ①英语—阅读教学—高等学校—教学参考资料

IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第196401号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 张传根

印 刷: 上海华业装璜印刷厂有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 11 字数 288千字

版 次: 2014年8月第1版 2014年8月第1次印刷

印 数: 1 100册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-3327-7 / H · 1727

定 价: 23.00元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

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总序

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设,伴随着我国改革开放的步伐,得到了长足的发展和提升。回顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程,无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订,还是四、八级考试的开发与推行,以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓,无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的,正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标,即培养“具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才。”为促进英语专业本科建设的发展和教学质量的提高,外语专业教学指导委员会还实施了“新世纪教育质量改革工程”,包括推行“十五”、“十一五”、“十二五”国家级教材规划和外语专业国家精品课程评审,从各个教学环节加强对外语教学质量的宏观监控,从而确保为我国的经济建设输送大量的优秀人才。

跨入新世纪,英语专业的建设面临新的形势和任务:经济全球化、科技一体化、文化多元化、信息网络化的发展趋势加快,世界各国之间的竞争日趋激烈,这对我国英语专业本科教学理念和培养目标提出了新的挑战;大学英语教学改革如火如荼;数字化、网络化等多媒体教学辅助手段在外语教学中广泛应用和不断发展;英语专业本科教育的改革和学科建设也呈现出多样化的趋势,翻译专业、商务英语专业相继诞生——这些变化和发展无疑对英语专业的学科定位、人才培养以及教材建设提出了新的、更高的要求。

上海外语教育出版社(简称外教社)在新世纪之初约请了全国30余所著名高校百余位英语教育专家,对面向新世纪的英语专业本科生教材建设进行了深入、全面、广泛和具有前瞻性的研讨,成功地推出了理念新颖、特色明显、体系完备的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”,并被列入“十五”国家级规划教材,以其前瞻性、先进性和创新性等特点受到全国众多使用院校的广泛好评。

面对快速发展的英语专业本科教育,如何保证专业的教学质量,培养具有国际视野和创新能力的英语专业人才,是国家、社会、高校教师共同关注的问题,也是教材编写者和教材出版者关心和重视的问题。

作为教学改革的一个重要组成部分,优质教材的编写和出版对学科建设的推动和人才培养的作用是有目共睹的。外教社为满足教学和学科发展的需要,与教材编写者们一起,力图全方位、大幅度修订并扩充原有的“新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材”,以打造英语专业教材建设完整的学科体系。为此,外教社邀请了全国几十所知名高校40余位著名英语教育专家,根据英语专业学科发展的新趋势,围绕梳理现有课程、

优化教材品种和结构、改进教学方法和手段、强化学生自主学习能力的培养、有效提高教学质量等问题开展了专题研究，并在教材编写与出版中予以体现。

修订后的教材仍保持原有的专业技能、专业知识和相关专业知识三大板块，品种包括基础技能、语言学、文学、文化、人文科学、测试、教学法等，总数逾200种，几乎涵盖了当前我国高校英语专业所开设的全部课程，并充分考虑到我国英语教育的地区差异和不同院校英语专业的特点，提供更多的选择。教材编写深入浅出，内容反映了各个学科领域的最新研究成果；在编写宗旨上，除了帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功外，着力培养学生分析问题、解决问题的能力，提高学生的思辨能力和人文、科学素养，培养健康向上的人生观，使学生真正成为我国新时代所需要的英语专门人才。

系列教材修订版编写委员会仍由我国英语界的知名专家学者组成，其中多数是在各个领域颇有建树的专家，不少是高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会的委员，总体上代表了中国英语教育的发展方向和水平。

系列教材完整的学科体系、先进的编写理念、权威的编者队伍，再次得到教育部的认可，荣列“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。其专业技能板块的70多种教材更于2012年首批被评为“‘十二五’普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材”。我深信，这套教材一定会促进学生语言技能、专业知识、学科素养和创新能力的培养，填补现行教材某些空白，为培养高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础。

戴炜栋

教育部高校外语专业教学指导委员会主任委员
国务院学位委员会外语学科评议组组长

【编写宗旨】

《英语泛读新教程教师用书》是《英语泛读新教程》的配套用书，本书的编写旨在方便从事英语专业泛读教学的教师们，同时也供学生自学时参考。本书为每一单元提供了相关的背景知识、与课文内容相关的信息以及课后练习的参考答案，帮助教师在备课过程中节约一定的时间和精力，引导学生更深入地理解课文。

【本书内容】

《英语泛读新教程教师用书》共有14个单元，按《英语泛读新教程》的课文顺序编写和排列。每个单元包括以下六项内容：

1. **背景知识 (Background Information)**：该部分提供与课文主题相关的内容，帮助学生深入理解作者的创作意图，了解与课文相关的历史、文化、地理等背景知识。
2. **补充信息 (Further Information on Text-Related Details)**：该部分提供与课文具体内容相关的背景知识和信息，主要对课文中出现的人名、地名、机构、典故、文化背景、历史事件和生活常识等进行详细说明。
3. **课文难点 (Difficult Points of the Text)**：该部分对课文中的难点加以解释。以《英语泛读新教程》课后练习“理解点”(Comprehension Points)为主体，并适当补充其他一些语言难点。该部分是本教材有别于其他同类教材的一大特色，也是中国人民解放军外国语学院英语系多年来在泛读教学中强调的重点之一。该部分包括了语言和内容两方面的理解问题，其目的在于培养学生细致观察语言的能力，并引导学生分析判断、深入理解作者意图。它既可作为学生独立阅读时的阅读指导提纲，也可作为教师课堂检查的依据。教师可根据学生理解上的共同问题，讲解有关阅读技巧。该部分包括以下几类问题：1) 课文中的代词(it、that、them等)或名词的指代。这通常是考查学生的基本语法概念以及通过上下文来理解所指代的具体事物的能力。2) 对句子的释义。要求学生用英语解释课文中有一定难度的句子。一方面引导学生通过查阅字典了解句中有难度的关键词或习语的含义，培养学生使用字典的能力，使其能够在众多释义中找出课文里该单词或习语的具体含义；另一方面引导学生通过上下文的逻辑联系理解句子。3) 解释课文的隐含意义。这主要考查学生理解作者意图、分析课文字里行间含义的能力，如对作者评论和人物对话的理解等。4) 对课文内容的提问。要求解释课文中一些细节或情节的因果关系、来龙去脉。这部分的练习主要培养学生观察语言、分析归纳、推理论证等逻辑思维能力，通过上下文的逻辑联系，对课文有更清晰的理解。
4. **选择题和是非题答案 (Key to Multiple-Choice Questions / Key to True or False)**：该部分包括每个单元中的选择题或是非题答案。选择题既包括对词汇、习语的理解，也包括对

基本事实等课文内容的理解。是非题主要针对课文内容，既有细节的把握，也有语篇的归纳。

5. **参考译文 (Suggested Versions of Translation Exercises)**: 该部分为每个单元课文练习的翻译题提供参考译文。
6. **课文问答题答案 (Key to Text-Related Questions)**: 该部分为课后的问答题提供答案。该部分练习主要检查学生对课文大意、中心思想、基本观点、基本事实、具体论点的理解，不仅要求学生针对课文的某几段进行概括，还要求学生对全文的情节、观点、人物等进行综合的分析归纳。

上述各项内容，教师在具体的授课过程中可机动选择、灵活运用。教师在布置预习任务时，可要求学生利用图书馆和因特网等资源去查阅“背景知识”和“补充信息”部分的相关内容，以此扩大学生的知识面和阅读量，培养良好的读书习惯和自学能力。练习部分既可由教师在课堂上进行口头检查，也可指定为学生阅读过程中的笔头作业。

由于编者水平与经验有限，本书难免存在不足之处，敬请广大读者不吝赐教，以便我们进一步修订。

编者

于中国人民解放军外国语学院

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材（修订版）

总主编：戴炜栋

课程类型		供选择书目	主编
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Part One A Dog from Nowhere**Part Two Welcome to Our Bank****I. Background Information****Part One A Dog from Nowhere**

Hunting is the practice of seeking, following and killing wild animals for consumption or display. Hunting became a sport in medieval Europe, where it was reserved, as far as possible, for the privileged classes by game laws. Falconry and foxhunting became increasingly popular in England in the Middle Ages, and the use of hunting dogs — hounds, setters, pointers, spaniels, and the like — became widespread in this period.

Hunting can be divided into three branches, each of which is defined by the type of instrument used by the hunter. Hunting with weapons (now primarily firearms) is probably the most popular, especially in the United States. Trapping and snaring with deceptive implements is popular in northern areas. In coursing (with dogs) and falconry (with hawks) hunters enlist the aid of trained animals. Coursing is especially popular in Britain and Western Europe. Types of hunting are also distinguished by the size of the animal being sought. Big-game hunting is the most glamorous and often the most dangerous. It became a popular sport among Western colonialists in Africa and India during the 19th century, and even today the big-game safari survives. Big-game animals include the moose, caribou, bear, and elk of North America; the reindeer, elk, and wolf of Europe; the tiger, leopard, elephant, and wild goat of Asia; and the antelope, gazelle, zebra, leopard, lion, giraffe, rhinoceros, and elephant of Africa. Small-game hunting, known as "shooting" in Great Britain, focuses on birds such as the quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, and goose, as well as on such animals as the hare, rabbit, woodchuck, raccoon, and squirrel. Extensive hunting, both commercial and recreational, has made many species of game animals extinct (the passenger pigeon) or nearly extinct (the American bison). Game laws and wildlife refuges in the United States have been designed to save game animals and birds from extinction.

Part Two Welcome to Our Bank

A bank teller is an employee of a bank who deals directly with most customers. Tellers are considered a “front line” in the banking business. This is because they are the first people that a customer sees at the bank and are also the people most likely to detect and stop fraudulent transactions in order to prevent losses at a bank (i.e. counterfeit currency and cheques, identity theft, con artist schemes, etc.). The position also requires tellers to be friendly and interact with the customers, providing them with information about customers’ accounts and bank services.

Most tellers have a window (or wicket) and a cash drawer from which they perform their money transactions.

One of the more unnerving scenarios for a teller is a bank robbery. These do not occur very frequently but are one of the most dangerous things that a teller can experience on the job.

II. Further Information on Text-Related Details

Part One A Dog from Nowhere

- ❶ **a lost-and-found (American English) or lost property (British English):** Usually found at large public places, it is where visitors can go to retrieve lost articles that may have been found by other visitors. Frequently found at museums, amusement parks, schools, etc., a lost-and-found will typically be a box or room in a location near the main entrance. It would be clearly marked so that anyone who has found a misplaced article can find it.
- ❷ **Pittsfield:** It is the largest city in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, the United States. The population was 44,737 at the 2010 census and remains relatively stable. It is one of the population centers of Western Massachusetts.
- ❸ **shotgun:** A shotgun is a firearm typically used to fire a number of small spherical pellets called shot. Since the power of the exploding charge is divided among the pellets, the energy of any one ball of shot is fairly low, making shotguns useful primarily for hunting birds and other small game.
- ❹ **Bunker Hill:** Bunker Hill is originally referred to as a hill in Boston, Massachusetts and a famous battle of the American Revolutionary War was fought near the hill. Later, several US warships are named after the battleground including the Essex Class aircraft carrier USS Bunker Hill (CV-17) and the Ticonderoga class cruiser USS Bunker Hill (CG-52).
- ❺ **New Guinea:** Located just north of Australia, it is the world’s second largest island, after Greenland. The current population of the island is about 7.5 million.

- ⑥ **Tennessee:** It is a U.S. state located in the southern United States. In 1796, it became the sixteenth state to join the union. Tennessee is known as the "Volunteer State," a nickname it earned during the War of 1812, in which volunteer soldiers from Tennessee played a prominent role, especially during the Battle of New Orleans.

Part Two Welcome to Our Bank

- ⑦ **audit:** An audit is an evaluation of an organization, system, process, project or product. In accounting, an audit is an independent assessment of the fairness by which a company's financial statements are presented by its management. It is performed by competent, independent and objective persons, known as auditors or accountants.
- ⑧ **the board of directors:** In relation to a company, a director is an officer of the company charged with the conduct and management of its affairs. The directors collectively are referred to as a board of directors. Sometimes the board will appoint one of its members to be the chairman of the board.

III. Difficult Points of the Text

Part One A Dog from Nowhere

- P 2 ① Wouldn't have stayed here so contentedly. (Line 5)

What is the implication of the sentence?

The sentence implies that Mr. Junes wanted very much to keep the dog and he had taken good care of him.

- ② I'd hate to see a fine dog like that — (Line 17)

Complete the sentence.

I'd hate to see a fine dog like that be taken away by somebody other than its owner.

- P 3 ③ ... one sleeve hung limp by his side. (Line 61)

What happened to his arm?

It was lost in the war, perhaps the Second World War.

- P 4 ④ I'm sure he left you proud memories. (Line 81)

Why did he say so?

The crew of the Bunker Hill fought bravely during the war, so Mr. and Mrs. Junes must be proud of their son who was one of the great crew.

- 5 It was then that hope died in the heart of Mr. Junes. (Line 100)

Why did hope die in his heart?

Because the man's description of the dog fit exactly and Mr. Junes thought he must be the owner of the dog, his hope of keeping the dog died.

- 6 But quickly he lowered his head and turned away. (Line 130)

Why did he do so?

Because he was very sad now. He knew that it was impossible for him to learn to hunt with only one arm.

- P 5 7 ... he looked from one to the other, a baffled expression on his face. (Line 137)

Why was there a baffled expression on his face?

The dog loved both men, and considered both of them his owners. He wasn't sure which man he should go to.

- 8 Back at the house, the boy hurriedly thanked them for their hospitality and was gone. (Line 147)

Why was he in such a hurry?

It was hard for him to decide to give up the dog. If he stayed longer, he might become sadder and even change his mind. And he was also afraid that the dog might show signs of recognizing him, which would make the old man suspicious that he was the right owner of the dog.

- P 6 9 It had come from a distant city, and was unsigned. (Line 157)

Why was the telegram unsigned?

And who do you think might have sent it?

The telegram was unsigned because the sender of the telegram didn't want Mr. Junes to know who he was, and he also expected no reply from Mr. Junes.

It must be the tall young man who had once tried to claim the dog.

Part Two Welcome to Our Bank

- P 9 10 Mournfully, George Picken walked home from work every day, and asked himself these questions. (Line 49)

Why was George Picken mournful?

Because the bank was not robbed, and thus he had no chance of taking any money from the bank. Perhaps he was also mournful because of his dull life, which would be brightened by money.

- 11 It was as simple as could be, and every time George Picken examined the plan, it seemed more certain. (Line 60)

What was his plan?

His plan was: if he is robbed, he will take the rest of the money in his cashbox, and claim that all the money has been taken by the robber.

- P 10 12 ... and it had been an even chance as to who would get the business. (Line 106)

Explain the meaning of this part of the sentence.

This part of the sentence means: He and Miss Dykes had the same chance of being robbed.

- P 12 13 "All the more reason for me to go," ... (Line 154)

What was the real reason for him to go?

The real reason was that if there was a special audit, he should be there, so that he would know whether he was suspected.

- 14 But the strangest impression he received upon entering was that everyone was surprisingly cheerful. (Line 159)

Why was everyone cheerful?

Everybody was cheerful because they all knew by then that the robbery was not real.

- P 13 15 ... but George wasn't able to join in. (Line 203)

Why wasn't George able to join in?

He was worried now, because perhaps he knew that his theft would be discovered.

IV. Key

P 14 Multiple-Choice Questions

Part One A Dog from Nowhere

1—3 B D C

Part Two Welcome to Our Bank

4—5 A C

Part One A Dog from Nowhere

- ① 最后，他在一家市区银行里找到了一份工作。在那里他见到了许多钱，但他连摸一下那些钱的机会都没有。35年里他呆在同一间办公室里，坐在同一张办公桌前，在没有尽头的日子里做着同样的事情。
- ② 可是狗呢？他一只也没有，而且他想要的那种狗很难弄到，即使他有钱也不行。
- ③ “现在的困难，”他说，“是找到他的名字。不能随便给狗起个名字。我会再列个单子。”

Part Two Welcome to Our Bank

- ④ 钱才是重要的——这些绿色的、新鲜的、质地坚韧的新钞让人充满了希望，与他每月两次领取的可怜的薪水有天壤之别。
- ⑤ 有时候他经手的钱多达5万美元。有了这5万张绿色通行证，他就可以走出南威克角这个有限的世界到外面去冒险，过上完美的生活。
- ⑥ 卡勒德先生挠了挠下巴。“乔治，昨天让你受惊了，对不起。不过，我觉得这个主意也并不赖，考虑到最近所有的银行都被抢过，我想证明一下我们的银行也有被抢的可能……”

Text-Related Questions**Part One A Dog from Nowhere**

- ① His dream was that he would someday go back to the country and pick up where he left off.
His dream could come true, because now at sixty-six, he had part of it anyway. He had gotten himself a farm. The land wasn't much good, but it was still a farm. And it contained big coveys of quail, whose clamoring takeoff filled him with a tremendous thrill.
- ② Obviously he was a kind man, who was warm-hearted and loved peaceful life.
- ③ Yes, he did.
Because the law requires the finder of any lost object put an ad three times in the lost-and-found.
- ④ The tall young man was the real owner of the dog.
Because he found that the old man loved the dog very much, and the dog had become an important part for him to make his life-long dream come true. What's more, the dog also loved the old man.