

高等学校教材
师范院校英语专业用

一九九七年上海市高校优秀教材一等奖

English book 2

主编 / 黄源深 杨祖辉



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高等学校教材

ENGLISH

BOOK II

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编 者 的 话

1985年在武汉召开的全国高等师范院校教学研究会上,与会代表都认为应当有一套适应高等师范院校教学需要的英语教材,并在《会议纪要》中提出,希望华东师范大学着手编写的高等师范院校高年级英语教材早日完成。经过数年努力,我们自1989年起至今出齐了该套教材(含五、六、七、八册)。与此同时,又应许多教师来函来电中提出的要求,组织力量编写了高等师范院校低年级教材(含一、二、三、四册),与业已出版的高年级教材配套。

在编写本套低年级教材时,我们遵循了以下两个原则:

一、紧扣外语专业低年级教学大纲。本教材根据大纲规定的听、说、读、写诸方面的要求,进行语言训练,有计划地通过两年的教学,达到大纲中的各项指标。在练习的形式上也注意与四级考试的题型接轨,以便学生适应低年级结束阶段的全国统一测试。

二、强调语言基本功训练。任何一位外语工作者都需要扎实的语言基本功,而终生起着语言示范作用的教师更为如此。语言基本功需要通过艰苦的强化训练才能掌握,为此本书针对各种语言技能设计了大量练习,旨在对学生进行系统的强化训练。

在编写过程中,我们翻阅了近百种海内外最新的英语教科书和数百种有关书籍,做了大量对比研究工作,旨在编出既符合我国的国情和教学大纲的要求,又能与国际语言教学接轨的基础英语教材。

本套教材的课文力求题材新颖,富有时代气息和生活气息,文字优美、长短适度,从语言到内涵都能启发学生的兴趣,拓宽他们的视野,启迪他们的心智。课文后的词汇与短语严格按《大纲》要求,经过计算机统计后加以选列。释义参照COLLINS COBUILD

ENGLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARY, 均用英文, 以使学生逐渐养成使用原文词典的习惯。注音参照《英汉大词典》, 采用国际音标, 宽式注音法。

Questions and Answers 和 Communication Activity 两项让学生在充分预习的基础上, 围绕课文开展口头训练, 旨在使他们掌握课文内容, 并能就类似题材进行交际。

In Other Words 以及 Structures for Use and Translation 通过句型转换练习和翻译练习巩固课文中新出现的句子结构。

Words and Expressions (USE OF ENGLISH) 集中训练课文中的重点单词和词组, 要求学生掌握和活用。

Spoken English 对大纲规定的语言功能项目, 结合课文逐一进行训练, 通过对话样段和与之相配的练习, 提高学生会话和交际能力。Expression 后注(I)表示Informal, (F)表示Formal, 无注的表示Neutral。

Passage with Gaps 和 Word Derivation 两项为词汇和语法练习。

Proofreading 训练改错能力, 培养教师必备的英语教学技能。

Dictation 按大纲要求, 进行听力训练(全文另给)。

Language and Culture 一项旨在引导学生注意因文化差异所造成的英语与本族语使用上的差别。

Words in Context 向学生介绍新的词汇学习方法, 从语境中学习新词, 扩大词汇量。短文本身内容与课文内容相近, 有利于语言现象的重复。

Writing 分两个部分: 一是机械模仿, 犹如练字中的“描红”, 依样画葫芦, 有助于学生加深对课文的理解。第二部分是 From Sentence to Paragraph, 由浅入深系统训练写作技能, 本部分参考了 ROBERT G. BANDER 的 *FROM SENTENCE TO PARAGRAPH*, 特此致谢。

Grammar 以课文中出现的语法现象为线索, 加以引申和归纳, 并配有练习。

Phonetics 强调实践,注重练习,理论上点到为止。

18个项目集于一课书内,以课文为核心,围绕课文,开展多层次多形式训练,以期使学生在听、说、读、写四项技能方面打下扎实的基础。

本书中的练习数量很大,其中部分练习可布置学生在课外完成。这样既能按计划每周教完一课,又可以培养学生独立进行语言训练和解决问题的能力。

在编写过程中,承美籍教师温迪·奥尔森女士校阅了全书的主要项目,苏州大学工学院吕强副教授为这套教材设计了电脑编写程序,在此一并表示感谢。

编 者

1996年1月15日

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Unit 1

TEXT

Which Newspaper Should I Read?

Students of English as a foreign language often ask teachers this question. They naturally suppose that reading an English newspaper will be a good way of improving their knowledge of the language. But they are frequently disappointed because they cannot understand popular newspapers and think the 'quality' newspapers, *The Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Daily Telegraph*, will be even more difficult.

In fact, the opposite is usually the case. Popular newspapers are written for people who haven't much time for reading and who, perhaps, do not read as fast or enjoy reading as much as people who buy 'quality' newspapers. So the editors try to attract the readers' attention with sensational headlines in big black type. The headlines do not explain the content of the news item underneath. On the contrary, they are often designed to puzzle the reader so that he will be persuaded to read the item to find out the meaning of the headline! Apart from that, they use double meanings, so a foreign reader may be mystified when he discovers that 'REDS BLACK WHITE-COLLAR GOODS' means that a group of left-wing dockers (reds) are refusing to unload (blacking) goods intended for office (white-collar) workers.

Editors are also afraid that the readers will not be patient enough to read a long paragraph. Therefore almost every sentence becomes a paragraph in itself. But the reporters who write for these newspapers must provide a lot of background information in these sentences so they often state facts about a

person's age, job, looks and recent career in one long phrase, instead of dealing with each in turn. The result is that the first paragraph about a visiting politician may begin 'Handsome grey-haired, 53-year-old Ruritanian Foreign Minister, Janos Kopp, recently arrived in London, said yesterday.'

Some sociologists believe that ordinary people do not really prefer these attempts to make reading easy for them to the more informative style of the 'quality' newspapers. There may be some truth in this, but there is another, more logical reason for this tendency to read popular newspapers. People who are seriously interested in world affairs and such things as economics, politics and art like to read long, well-informed articles about them. But most people rely on television for the main news and read newspapers to be entertained. The headlines and sensational style of writing are like an advertisement that tries to fix their attention on a particular article. These same features are the reason why 'quality' newspapers are much more suitable as models for foreign students of English.

WORDS & EXPRESSIONS

1. **quality** /'kwɒləti/ *n.*

Quality is the standard of something, and how good or bad it is in relation to other things of the same kind.

2. **sensational** /sen'seiʃənəl/ *a.*

Something that is *sensational* is so remarkable that it causes great excitement and public interest.

3. **headline** /'hedlain/ *n.*

A *headline* is the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters at the top of the story especially on

the front page.

4. **puzzle** /'pʌzl/ *v.* = baffle, mystify

To *puzzle* someone means to cause them to feel confused and often slightly worried because they cannot understand something.

5. **mystify** /'mɪstɪfaɪ/ *v.* = baffle

Something that *mystifies* you amazes you because it is strange and impossible to explain or understand.

6. **intend** /ɪn'tend/ *v.*

Something that is *intended* for a particular person or purpose has been planned or made for the person or purpose.

7. **editor** /'editə/ *n.*

An *editor* is a person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what will be published in each edition of it.

8. **paragraph** /'pærəgrɑ:f/ *n.*

A *paragraph* is a section of a piece of writing. It consists of a sentence or a series of sentences. The first sentence of a paragraph always begins on a new line, and the first word is often slightly to the right of the first words of other lines.

9. **politician** /,pɒlɪ'tɪʃən/ *n.*

A *politician* is someone whose job is politics, especially one who is a member of a parliament or who is involved in some way in governing a country.

10. **sociologist** /,səʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪst/ *n.*

A *sociologist* is someone who studies or teaches sociology, which is the study of human societies and of the relationships between groups in these societies.

11. **informative** /ɪn'fɔ:mətɪv/ *a.*

Something that is *informative* gives you useful information.

12. **logical** /'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *a.*

A *logical* conclusion, result, or series is one which results from or is part of a series of facts or events which, in your opinion, can lead to only one conclusion.

13. **tendency** /'tendənsɪ/ *n.* =inclination

A *tendency* is a habit, trend, or other piece of behaviour that keeps happening.

14. **economics** /,i:kə'nɒmɪks/ *n.*

Economics is the study of the production of wealth and the consumption of goods and services in a society, and the organization of its money, industry, and trade.

15. **entertain** /,entə'teɪn/ *v.* =amuse

To *entertain* people or to *entertain* means to do things which other people, especially an audience, enjoy and find interesting or amusing.

16. **feature** /'fi:tʃə/ *n.*

A *feature* of something is a particular part of it or characteristic that it has, which you notice because it seems important or interesting.

17. **on the contrary** /'kɒntrəri/ =quite the reverse

You say *on the contrary* when you have just said that something is not true and are going to explain how the opposite is true.

NOTES ON THE TEXT

1. *The Times*: 《泰晤士报》

A daily quality paper with a current circulation of about 432,000. It was first published in 1785 and is generally regarded as the major establishment newspaper. Its views and interests appeal to the upper middle class Englishmen. It is particularly noted for its regular features, such as its editorial leaders, readers' letters, advertisements (including its personal column) and its crossword. As a quality paper it covers home and overseas news, finance, sports, and includes regular features and book and arts reviews. Politically it is officially independent but it is actually inclined towards the Conservative Party.

2. *The Guardian*: 《卫报》

A daily quality paper tending to left-wing views and famous for its support for 'caring' causes, such as education, racial and social equality, women's rights, unemployment and nuclear disarmament. It was founded in 1821 as '*The Manchester Guardian*', changing its name in 1961 to '*The Guardian*' and from that year printing in both London and Manchester. Its current circulation is 430,000.

3. *The Daily Telegraph*: 《每日电讯报》

A daily quality paper with a current circulation of about 1.1 million, the largest of the quality papers. It is politically right of centre and usually reflects the views of the Conservative Party. It has gained a reputation for the detail of its reporting and its regular, brightly written features. It was founded in 1855.

4. Apart from that, they use ...

Apart from is both British and American, *aside from* is

chiefly American. They both mean 'besides', e.g.

Quite apart from the expense, I don't enjoy it.

They also mean 'except', e.g.

It was the worst period of my life, apart from the war.

They should thus be avoided where confusion is possible.

5. ... **intended for office (white-collar) workers.**

A white-collar worker does clerical or professional work, not manual work. Such people used to wear white shirts in contrast to the overalls (often blue) of a manual or blue-collar worker.

WELL-KNOWN SAYINGS

Newspapers are the world's mirrors.

—James Ellis

When a dog bites a man that is not news, but when a man bites a dog that is news.

—John B. Bogart

A good newspaper, I suppose, is a nation talking to itself.

—Arthur Miller

USE OF ENGLISH: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

I. In pairs, ask and answer these questions.

1. Why do foreign students of English think that 'quality' newspapers are more difficult to read?
2. What kind of people tend to read popular newspapers?
3. How do the editors of popular newspapers try to catch their readers' attention and to persuade them to read the items?

4. Why is it that almost every sentence in popular papers becomes a paragraph in itself?
5. What is the more logical reason the author offers for the tendency to read popular newspapers?

II. Ask and tell each other which newspapers to read to improve English. Ask:

1. how many kinds of newspapers are mentioned in the passage.
2. whether it is true that the 'quality' newspapers are more difficult to read.
3. why the headlines in popular papers do not explain the content of the news item underneath.
4. what the editors of popular papers are afraid of.
5. why 'quality' newspapers are much more suitable as models for foreign students of English?

III. The five sentences below are the answers to five questions that could be asked about the text. Write out the questions.

1. Reading English newspapers will be a good way of improving English.
2. Because they cannot understand popular papers and are afraid that the 'quality' papers will be even more difficult.
3. The reader will be persuaded to read the item to find out the meaning of the headline.
4. Because the reporters who write for popular papers must provide a lot of background information in one sentence.
5. Most people nowadays read newspapers to be entertained.

USE OF ENGLISH: COMMUNICATION ACTIVITY

I. Simulation and Roleplay

Offer your advice to the foreign students of Chinese who wish to know:

1. which newspapers to read to improve their Chinese.
2. what papers to read to know the current affairs in China.

II. Discussion

Why do people prefer popular papers to 'quality' papers in China?

USE OF ENGLISH: IN OTHER WORDS

Finish the incomplete sentences in such a way that each one means the same as the complete sentence before it.

Example:

To learn English well is not easy.

It is not easy to learn English well.

1. His words were too difficult for me to understand.

I _____.

2. He reads English faster than I.

I cannot _____.

3. Time spent with close friends is most enjoyable to me.

I _____.

4. The headlines are puzzling; so the readers will read the news items underneath to find out their meanings.

The readers _____.

5. Besides being fun and good exercise, swimming is a useful skill.