

高等学校教材
师范院校英语专业用

English

Book 2

教师参考书

周 平 蒋 虹 / 编
徐青根 / 审



上海译文出版社



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编 者 的 话

本书为黄源深、杨祖辉主编的《ENGLISH (BOOK 2)》的教师用书,供教学参考使用。本书旨在以教材为中心,以培养学生语言综合运用能力为前提,为教师提供较为全面、实用的教案。本册各单元包括以下几个内容:

1. 背景材料(Information Related to the Text)

此项包括与课文相关的社会、文化背景和专用名词释义等。

2. 读前提问(Pre-reading Questions)

此项练习启发学生在阅读课文前对与阅读材料相关的内容进行发散性思维,以激发学生积极思考,并增加他们对课文内容的兴趣。

3. 课文概述(Synopsis of the Text)

此项既可作为对学生课文预习情况进行检查的参考内容,也可作为课文要略供教师在课前或课后进行导读或总结,以加强学生理解课文时的整篇意识。

4. 课文详解(Detailed Study of the Text)

此项包括课文难句释义(Paraphrase)、句型、习语、词汇使用例证和词语辨析等,旨在以简洁明了的语言帮助学生领会课文难点、清除语言障碍,并通过例句熟悉和掌握词、词组、句子的用法等。

5. 难句翻译(Sentence-translation)

此项通过英汉文字对比,帮助学生加深对原文的理解并学会用通顺的中文翻译较难的句子。

6. 英语用法(Use of English)

第VI项到第VIII项为课后练习中的语言及文化难点的注释,供教师指导学生练习时使用。

7. 听写(Dictation)

此项提供了一段与课文内容相关的听写材料,供教师参考

使用。

本册主编为周平和蒋虹。周平编写了所有 18 课的参考内容,蒋虹对全书一稿进行了校读;徐青根先生审稿后,由周平完成了全书的修改工作。

尽管编者在编写过程中查阅了大量的资料,认真对待每一个问题,但难免存在错误或不当之处。请广大读者为本书多提宝贵意见,以供再版时改正。

编 者

2000 年 3 月于宁波

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Unit 1

Which Newspaper Should I Read?

I. Information Related to the Text

"Popular" Paper and "Quality" Paper

A "popular" paper here refers to a British daily or Sunday newspaper whose format and content are designed for the undemanding reader. Most popular papers have brief and direct news reports and a large number of photographs. Emphasis is put on personal stories especially when they are sensational, or involve figures in the public eye such as a member of the royal family, and importance is also given to sports and entertaining features. The style of English is often colloquial or conversational with much use of slang, nicknames and catchy headlines (often in large, bold letters). Leading daily popular papers in England are *The Daily Express*, *The Daily Mail*, *The Mirror*, *The Daily Star* and *The Sun*. Leading Sunday popular papers are *The Sunday Express*, *The Mail on Sunday*, *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The Sunday People*. Most popular papers have a lower class or lower middle class readership, compared with the middle class and upper class readership of the "quality" papers.

A "quality" paper refers to a daily or Sunday newspaper that aims at the educated readers. Quality papers contain detailed news coverage and comment, authoritative editorials, a wide range of topical features written by experts in their fields, arts and literary reviews and much professional advertising. *The Sunday Telegraph*, *The Observer* and *The Sunday Times* are well-known Sunday papers. The three Sunday quality papers have an accompanying color supplement, with many photographs and advertisements. The daily quality papers include *The Times*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Financial Times*, and *The Guardian*.

II. Pre-reading Questions (Omitted)

III. Synopsis of the Text

For students of English as a foreign language, it is a good way to learn the language through reading English newspapers. The problem lies in what kind of newspaper we should read. Popular newspapers, which may seem to the students easier to understand at first, turn out an improper choice. They are meant for people who do not have enough time, patience or education for detailed news coverage, comment and long, well-informed articles. In order to arouse the readers' curiosity, the sensational headlines are usually made puzzling or with double meanings, which causes much difficulty for foreign students of English. For those impatient readers, the editors of popular papers, then, try to print much information in a space as small as possible. Thus, heavily embedded one-sentence paragraph is frequently seen, which makes the reading more difficult. And according to some sociologists, the reason for those native speakers who read popular papers is not that they like the style but that they read newspapers to be entertained, not to be informed of the main news, for which they rely on television. All these features of the popular papers help explain why quality newspapers are more suitable as models for foreign students of English.

IV. Detailed Study of the Text

1. In fact, the opposite is usually the case.: In fact, the quality papers are easier to understand.

be the case: be true

e.g. Is it the case that you have lost all your money?

If that *is the case*, you have to be on your guard against the hypocrite.

2. ...sensational headlines in big black type... : ...very exciting news titles printed in big black letters...

3. On the contrary, they are often designed to puzzle the reader... : Quite the opposite, they are often intended to make the reader confused so as to arouse his curiosity for the following story.

be designed to do (for) sth : intend or plan to do (for) sth

e.g. This course *is designed for* the foreign students who come here to study modern Chinese.

The current reform *is designed to release* productive forces.

4. ...so that he will be persuaded... :

"So that" here is used to introduce an adverbial clause of purpose. When the verb in the main clause is used in simple present tense, present perfect tense or future perfect tense, "will", "can" or "may" is used before the verb.

e.g. Ships carry lifeboats *so that* the crew can escape if the ship sinks.

I have lit the fire *so that* the house will be warm when they return.

When the verb in the main clause is used in past tense, "would", "could" or "might" is used before the verb.

e.g. I pinned the note to the pillow *so that* he *would* be sure to see it.

c.f. **so that / in order that**: "So that" can be used either to introduce an adverbial clause of purpose or of result while "in order that" can only be used to introduce an adverbial clause of purpose.

e.g. Everybody lends a hand, *so that* the work was finished ahead of schedule.

They flew there *in order that* they might be in time to attend the opening ceremony.

5. Apart from that, they use double meanings... : Besides that, they play on words by using puns...

double meanings: a way of playing on words by suggesting two meanings of the same word. The use of double meaning is often meant to create an effect of humor or attract the reader's attention. Using double meanings is not uncommon in writing popular newspaper headlines and articles. Here is an example:

“Curvaceous Patricia Potts, the girl with the smashing silhouette who was Scunthorpe’s Dish of the Month in October — the dishiest dish in the area — was dished up with a dish of trouble on her way home from bingo last night.”(东英格兰斯根塔浦城本月选举的美女,曲线优美,身材绝佳的帕特·希亚波兹 —— 该地区最美的女郎 —— 昨晚玩牌回家的路上,有人等着找她的麻烦。)

apart (from): besides; away from

e.g. *Apart from* his schoolwork, he takes interest in anything. (besides)

I live *apart from* my companions. (away from)

6. ...so a foreign reader may be mystified... : ...so a foreign reader may be puzzled...

mystify: perplex the mind of, bewilder

7. Therefore, almost every sentence becomes a paragraph in itself.
Almost every sentence makes a paragraph, for it covers all the information needed.

Further explanation: In order to hold the reader’s attention and save the space of the paper, the editors of popular papers often print as much information in a limited space as possible. Thus, the heavily embedded sentence, namely, sentence embedded with many phrases is so complex and so long that the foreign students may find it bewildering. The sentence is so heavily embedded that it usually covers all the information needed in a whole paragraph. Here is an example:

Warwickshire police announced late last night that Arthur Prentice, a 35-year-old lorry driver of Babbleshorpe, Cambridgeshire, wanted in connection with the disappearance of 17-year-old Glenys Dennis from her home in Cambridge last March, had been arrested in the Solihull area of Birmingham and was helping police with their enquiries. (沃立克郡警察局昨晚宣布, 现年 35 岁, 居住在剑桥郡巴伯斯托浦城的一个货车司机, 通缉犯阿瑟·普林提斯在伯明翰的苏里赫尔地区被逮捕。此人与去年三月从剑桥家中失踪的 17 岁少女格伦尼斯·丹尼斯一案有关。目前此案正在审理之中。)

8. ...ordinary people do not really prefer these attempts to make reading easy for them to the more informative style of the 'quality' newspapers. : ... the reason for ordinary people to prefer popular newspapers is not that they really appreciate the easier style of the popular papers more than the more informative style of the quality papers.

prefer to + v. (rather than + v.)

e.g. At the moment, he *preferred not to* think about the future.

I would prefer to spend the weekend at home rather than drive all the way to your mother's.

c.f. **would (had) rather ... than**

would (had) rather + v. ... than + v.

e.g. *I would (had) rather* live in a city *than* on a farm.

I would rather stay than go there.

9. These same features are the reason why 'quality' newspapers are much more suitable as models for foreign students of English. : The features of popular newspapers mentioned above can also help explain why 'quality' newspapers are much more suitable as models for foreign students of English.

Further explanation: Since popular newspapers are characterized by puzzling headlines, double meanings, long and complex sentences, articles of less informative and reliable nature, they can not serve as suitable models for foreign students of English. On the contrary, 'quality' newspapers are much more regular and standard in language and thus easier to understand. Besides, they are written to inform more than entertain, so they convey more knowledge and information than the popular ones.

V. Sentence-translation

1. 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.

大众报纸专为读报时间不多,以及读报速度和欣赏能力也许比不上

“高品位”报纸读者的那些人而办的。

2. 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 leftwing dockers (reds) are refusing to unload (blackening) goods intended for office (white-collar) workers.

此外,他们还使用双关意。当外国读者发现“REDS BLACK WHITE-COLLAR GOODS”的意思为一群左翼码头工人 (reds) 拒绝 (black) 为办公室工作人员 (白领工人) (white-collar) 所用物品卸货时,也许会大惑不解。

3. 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.

但为这些报纸撰稿的记者必须在句中提供大量的背景资料,所以,他们常常将一个人的年龄,职业,外貌,以及最近的经历等情况在同一个句子中表述出来,而不是依次分别用不同的句子表述。

4. 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.

一些社会学家认为,许多普通人并非真的更喜欢为这些为阅读所作的简化努力,而不那么喜欢信息更为丰富的“高品位”报纸的风格。

5. The headlines and sensational style of writing are like an advertisement that tries to fix their attention on a particular article.

这类标题及耸人听闻的写作风格就如同广告,试图将他们的注意力集中到某一篇文章上。

6. 名人名言

报纸是世界之镜。

——詹姆斯·艾利斯

狗咬人不是新闻,人咬狗才是新闻。

——约翰·博加特

我认为,好的报纸乃国家的自谏。

VI. Use of English

Questions & Answers (see p.6)

1. Why do foreign students of English think that “quality” newspapers are more difficult to read?

They may think that “popular” newspapers are meant for less educated people, which, to their mind, have to be written in simple language, and that the articles are generally shorter than those in “quality” newspapers, and that topics discussed are more popular and less serious. When they find it rather difficult to understand popular newspapers, it is natural for them to think that “quality” newspapers will be even more difficult to understand.

2. What kinds of people tend to read popular newspapers?

Popular newspapers are generally read by people who haven't much time for reading and who are not able to read as fast as and enjoy the reading as much as the better educated “quality” newspaper readers. Those who read newspapers to be entertained, also 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?

The editors of popular newspapers try to catch the readers' attention with sensational headlines in big black letters. And they make the headlines puzzling on purpose so as to arouse the readers' curiosity about their real meaning. To find out the meaning of the headlines, they have to read the items.

4. Why is it that almost every sentence in popular papers becomes a paragraph in itself?

Editors of popular newspapers are afraid that the readers will not be patient enough to read a long paragraph, so they require the reporters to write their articles as short as possible. The reporters who write for these newspapers have to press all the background informa-

tion necessary into very limited space. Instead of describing a person's age, job, looks and recent career with respective sentences, they use one long phrase. Therefore, one sentence is likely to extend to cover all the information which, in other cases, would have to be given in a whole paragraph.

5. What is the more logical reason the author offers for the tendency to read popular newspapers?

The more logical reason for the tendency to read popular newspapers, according to the author, is that most people read newspapers simply for the purpose of being entertained instead of finding out the main news, for which they rely on television.

Communication Activity

Cues for discussion: People's Daily, Wenhui Daily, China Youth News, Guangming Daily, Reference News, China's Education Journal, (and all the provincial dailies), China's TV Guide, world news, local or city news, entertainment news, book review, advertisements, formal / informal, serious / less serious, popular / quality, local / national, regular / irregular, normal syntax / multiple-embedded, demanding / undemanding

VII. Notes on Spoken English

1. **go on strike:** be engaged in a strike (罢工)
2. **kill time:** try to pass a period of time, in which one has nothing to do, as pleasantly as possible
e.g. Delayed by the fog at the airport, I found I had a couple of hours to kill.
3. **But it surely keeps you in business.:** But it surely keeps you occupied.
4. **I am a little concerned.:** I am a little worried.
5. **I called about the apartment for rent.:** I telephoned to ask about the rent of the apartment.

VIII. Language & Culture

1. The correct choice is "b". When "hope" is used as a transitive verb, it can take either infinitive or *that*-clause as its object, but not gerund or a compound structure of infinitive.

e.g. We hope to see you again. Or: We hope that we can see you again.

But not: We hope you to see her again. or: We hope seeing you again.

2. The appropriate choice is "b". "W.C." stands for "water closet", an expression too direct to be pleasant in public places, while rest room is an expression of euphemism referring to a toilet or lavatory in a department store or some other public buildings for the convenience of the employees and clients.
3. The correct choice is "b". It is correct to say: "The lecture will begin at 4 PM", or, "The lecture will begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon". In this case, "The lecture will begin at 4 PM" is preferred. Announcement is meant to attract attention of people who do not as a rule have time and patience to read in detail, thus short sentences and simple forms are always preferred. Among other peculiarities, one is that "numbers less than ten are written in Arabic numerals such as 1, 1/2, etc. And the same is true of the numerals for time such as 4, 2.30, 12.40, etc.
4. The correct choice is "a". It is a *wh*-question.
5. The correct answer is "b". Habitual expression.

IX. Dictation

Many kinds of newspapers are available in China nowadays. There are serious papers, such as *People's Daily*, *Guangming Daily*, and many provincial papers, for those who want to know about important happenings both at home and abroad. There are popular newspapers, such as local evening news and various TV guides and digests. There are also some specialized papers such as *Football Market News*. All these papers

are easily available in the post offices and newsstands all over the country.

Newspapers play an important part in our everyday life. Besides news and government policies, newspapers also provide many other kinds of information. They carry articles concerning clothing, food, houses, and transportation. They provide all kinds of entertainment. They also teach us how to do many things, from fixing radio sets to playing bridge. In fact, everyone can find something he wants in newspapers, and everyone enjoys reading newspapers every day.