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总主编 杨 枫

PASSWORD²

A Reading and Vocabulary Text

朗文畅通

英语教程

Linda Butler



Longman.com

吉林出版集团有限责任公司
培生教育出版集团



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2

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总序

近些年来,中国学英语的热潮一直保持上升趋势,而入世和申奥两项伟业的成功更为之推波助澜。各类英语学校纷纷抢占市场,各种英语教材和教学法层出不穷。但这种表面的繁荣景象并不能掩饰实质上的混乱无序,突出体现在教师队伍的水平参差不齐,教材市场杂乱无章,很多教材的编写并不科学,甚至出现了成人与少儿市场共用同样教材的荒唐现象。这些状况如果不加以改变,中国的英语教学很难真正走上正轨。

好的英语教材应当符合以下三个维度的标准:

首先,教材要原汁原味,纯正地道。我们是在学习别人的语言,同时还缺少使用这种语言的自然环境。这就更要求我们在学习过程中务必要接触真实的英语,还原其真实的生活场景,掌握其思维习惯,从教材的源头控制住“中国式英语”的传播。

其次,教材要权威实用,丰富多彩。教材的编写要符合语言学习的客观规律,要充分体现不同对象的学习特点;内容要体现美好思想、情感和文化;程序要循序渐进,系统完整,同时要有利于培养学生独立学习的能力。

第三,教材要理念先进,方法科学。英语学习一定要力争速效,维持高效,达到长效。而要想达到这样的效果,关键在于教材和教法。其实,最科学的教法就是最简单、最自然、最合理的方法。它应该博采众家之长,兼容并蓄,将传统的方法和现代的学习手段有机结合,实现英语学习效能和效益最大化。

基于此,吉林出版集团有限责任公司遵循“快捷学习、精进人生”和“一本书一个世界”的理念,组织国内一流英语课程和教材设计专家,与世界著名英语教育出版机构合作,联手推出“捷进国际英语学校系列”丛书,首批主打产品有《捷进聪明宝贝英语教程》、《朗文大赢家小学英语教程》、《朗文新发现初中英语教程》、《朗文放眼世界英语教程》和《朗文畅通英语教程》。这套丛书的编写旨在为各类英语学校提供科学、实用、与世界同步的英语学习教材,本系列教程普遍具有以下特色:

1. 发展性和拓展性:全部教材贯彻以学生为中心的先进教学理念,在内容描述上突出语言的功能和使用价值,在具体的学习方法上强调学生的体验和实践,培养学生的合作精神和独立学习能力,促进学生在认知、情感、

文化、策略等方面长远、全面的发展。

2. 灵活性和开放性: 全部教材从基础教育的整体情况出发, 学前、小学、初中、高中、成人通盘考虑, 既有机衔接, 又灵活操作; 既充分吸纳世界英语教学思想, 又参考中国英语教学实践; 不囿于一纲一本, 不拘泥于一地一校, 开放性地面对各各类学校的需要和选择, 实现英语教育资源的充分整合和利用。

3. 趣味性和时代性: 全部教材根据学习对象的认知水平和心理发展水平, 紧密联系学生的实际生活, 提供真实、地道的语言材料, 设置真实的语言运用情景, 组织具有交际意义的语言实践活动, 突出材料的信息量、时代感和活动的活泼性、趣味性。

4. 丰富性和立体性: 全部教材包括学生用书、活动手册、教师手册、教师资源手册、录音带、CD 或 DVD 等, 从不同角度, 并利用不同媒介向学生提供各种学习方式和渠道, 同时做到形式、内容、目标和要求的统一。

此外, 我们还针对每套教材开发出相应的测试系统和教学管理模式, 为众多培训学校开发、使用这些教材提供最大的服务和支持。我们真切地希望通过“捷进国际英语学校系列”教材的使用, 解决中国英语教学, 尤其是社会英语培训市场上教材方面长期以来存在的无序和混沌状态, 廓清许多教师和学习者对英语学习真谛的认识, 快捷、精进地实现掌握英语、使用英语的目标, 并让学生领会到英语学习的乐趣, 进而感受语言的魅力和生活的美好。让每一个学习者真正做到 **Enjoy English, Enjoy Life !**

吉林出版集团外语教育中心

前言

对于任何一种语言的学习来说,词汇都是最基本、最重要的组成部分之一。一定的词汇是进行听、说、读、写、译等语言交流的基础。中国的教师和学生历来都很重视词汇学习,但却存在比较严重的问题,突出体现在对词汇学习缺乏正确的理解和科学的方法。许多学生为了过级考试的需要而片面追求纯粹的词汇量的增长,错误地认为只要词汇达到了具体的数量要求,英语水平就会提高,在学习过程中仍使用机械的强迫记忆法。时间花费多,而成效很小,还容易导致学生对英语学习失去兴趣。

其实,词汇学习最佳方法应该和阅读紧密联系在一起。每个单词仅记住其中文意思是远远不够的,其真正丰富的含义必须通过上下文才能得以体现,不可能单独存在。因此大量的阅读才能保证足够的语言材料的输入,才能使学生在真正意义上掌握所学词汇。

各级各类英语课程标准明确提出了利用和开发课程资源的理念,其实质就是要利用一切可以利用的资源来为教学服务。从开放性和可持续发展的角度来看,这种理念和传统的教学要求和模式有了很大的进步。对于我们来说,就是要求为学习者寻求一片更广阔的天地,补充更新鲜更自然的空气,让学生死盯着粉笔头的眼睛也能尽阅天下之风景。把教材内容移向整个世界和人生。毫无疑问,丰富的教育教学资源会让学习者从中获益良多。基于此,我们与世界著名英语教育出版机构——培生教育集团合作,推出这套《朗文畅通英语教程》。

本教程学生用书每课设有以下几项精彩的栏目。

GETTING READING TO READ:

这是本书的导读部分,以一幅图片、小短文、课前提问或阅读任务开始,旨在引导学生在开始学习课文之前对文章主题进行思考、联想和理解,为充分理解和把握全文做好铺垫。

READING:

此栏目为本书的正文栏目,完全按照各种英语课程标准和教学要求设计。且文中生词以图解或注释的方式给出,个别词汇要求学生查字典,加深单词记忆。

EXPLORING VOCABULARY:

此栏目为本书的重点，文中单词均为当前英语学习中的高频词汇，对其中重点单词进行了详细的讲解并配有丰富的练习，并要求学生进行重点记忆，极大地丰富了本书的使用价值。

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS:

此栏目为本书的点睛部分。回答问题、概括总结、理清因果关系、寻找细节、大意转述与引用、比较对比、利用上下文线索等阅读策略和手段，旨在提高学生的阅读能力和技巧。

另外，**EXPANDING VOCABULARY, PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER** 等部分，汇集词汇知识、语法练习、口语技能训练（如讨论、观点共享、角色扮演等形式）和写作训练，延伸和扩展本套教材的内容和使用价值。

可以预言，《朗文畅通英语教程》是新世纪英语学习的新概念，是国际英语学校的精品课程。

本教程后附有教师用书，其中包括单元测试、口语句型以及参考答案。此外，本书还配有 CD 光盘，以方便学习者使用。

编 者

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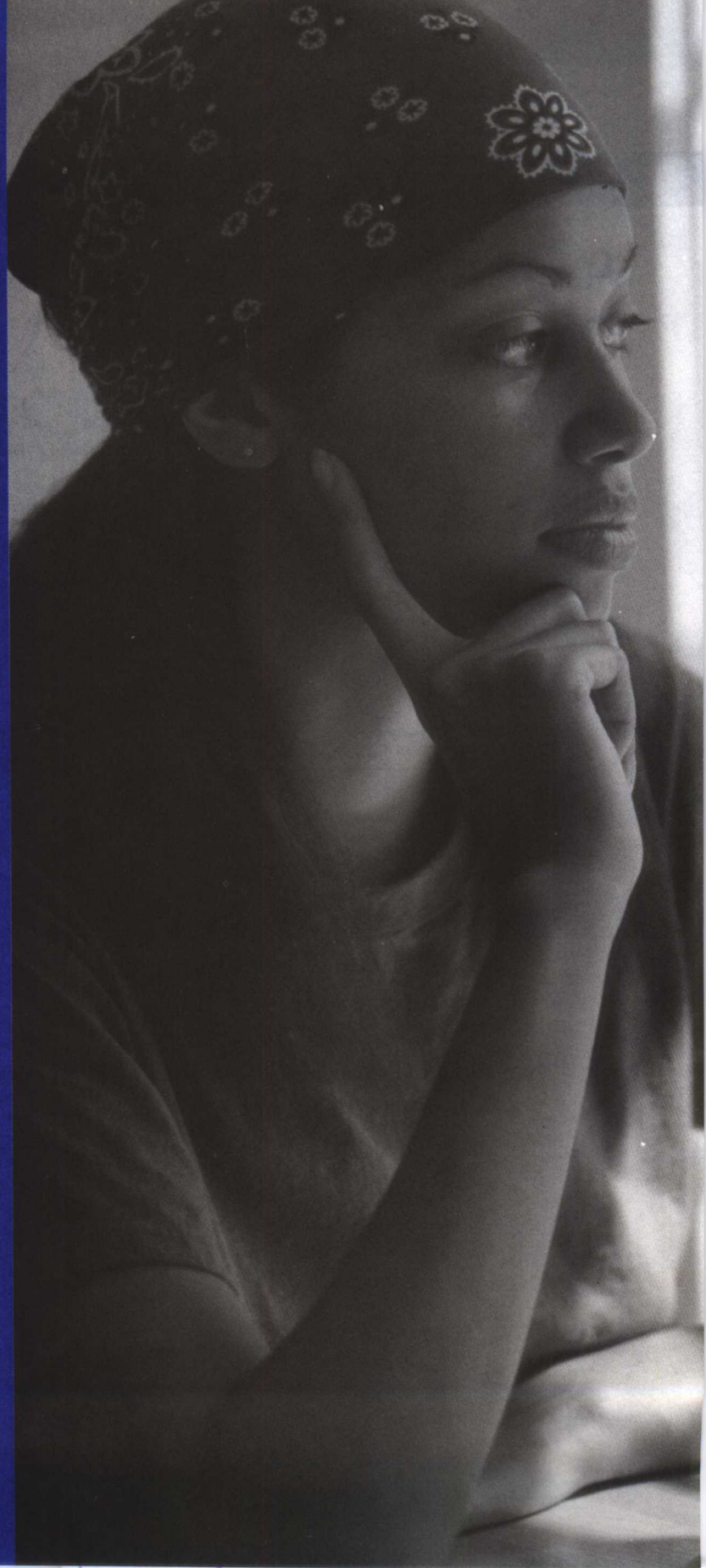
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UNIT 1

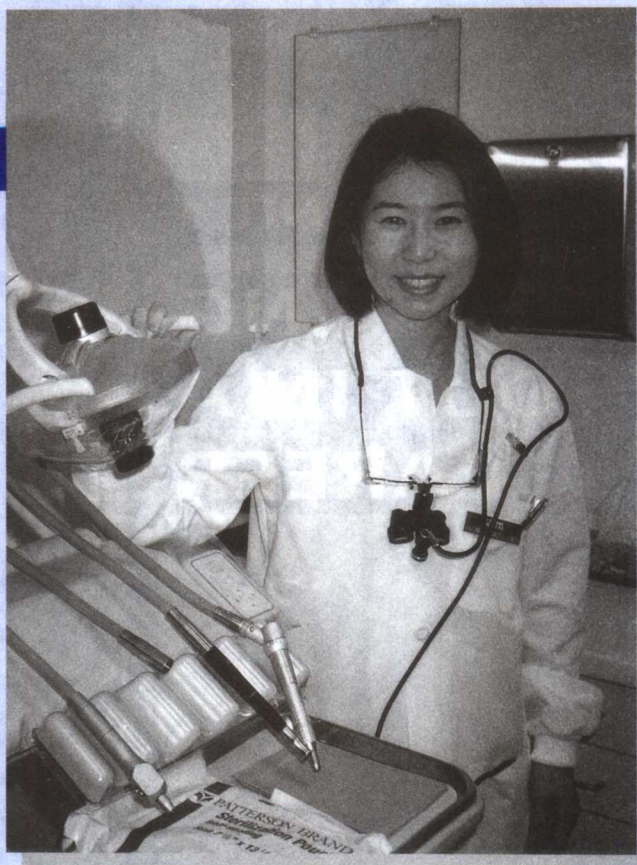
STARTING OUT IN A CAREER



CHAPTER 1

A Dentist? Oh, No!

Dr. Kazumi Funamoto, dentist



GETTING READY TO READ

Talk with a partner or in a small group.

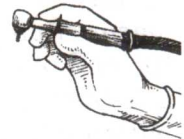
1. How often do you go to the dentist?
2. How do you feel about going to the dentist?
3. How many years of schooling does a dentist need?
4. Is being a dentist a good job? Tell why or why not.

READING

Look at the words and pictures next to the reading. Then read without stopping. Don't worry about new words. Don't stop to use a dictionary. Just keep reading!

A Dentist? Oh, No!

- 1 When people ask Kazumi Funamoto, "**What do you do?**" she answers, "I'm a dentist." Then she watches for the look on their faces. The same thing almost always happens. She can see that they are thinking, "I don't like dentists." She understands how they feel. They are thinking about **needles** and drills¹ and pain.
- 2 Kazumi does not want her patients to be afraid. She takes time to talk to them and ease² their **fears**. She tells them, "It's going to be OK. I'm going to be as **gentle** as I can. I don't like pain myself!" She always explains what she is going to do. She helps her patients feel **calm** and **relaxed**.
- 3 When she was a child, Kazumi did not like going to the dentist. She never expected to become one herself. She used to think about becoming an interpreter.³ She was **interested** in other languages, and she liked talking to people from other countries. Kazumi chose a different **career**, but **communication** is still a big part of her job. She needs to talk with her patients and with the people who work in her office. They need to understand each other well.
- 4 Growing up, Kazumi talked about careers with her aunt. She says, "My aunt was a medical technician,⁴ and she had a big **influence** on me." This aunt sometimes took Kazumi to work with her. Kazumi liked being in the lab.⁵ There were doctors and technicians working there. She liked watching and listening to them.
- 5 In college, Kazumi had to get braces⁶ on her teeth. "That was no fun, but the results were wonderful!" she says. Then she started to think about becoming a dentist. So, she spent some time helping in a dentist's office. She learned what a dentist's job was like. This experience helped her **make up her mind**. She decided to go to dental school after college.
- 6 Today, Kazumi feels great about her career. She gives three reasons why she is glad to be a dentist. First of all, she



¹ a dentist's drill

² ease = make (a problem) smaller or not so bad

³ an interpreter = a person who repeats someone's words in another language

⁴ a medical technician = a worker who knows how to use machines or do tests that help doctors

⁵ a lab = (short for) a laboratory, a room where scientists do careful tests



⁶ braces

continued

knows that she makes her mother happy. Her mother is glad that Kazumi can **support** herself. She told her daughter, "You won't have to depend on a husband. Good for you!"⁷ Kazumi also likes working with her hands. A dentist needs a gentle touch and great control of very small **movements**. "I think I have good hands for this kind of work," she says. Finally, she likes learning new things. As a dentist, she learns from experience and from talking with her **boss**. At the end of the day, they often talk about difficult **cases**. She asks him questions about problems that **come up** with her patients' teeth, and she gets his advice. Kazumi says, "I feel like I'm growing each and every day."

⁷ *Good for you!* = said to show you are happy about something that someone did

Quick Comprehension Check

Read these sentences. Circle T (true) or F (false).

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. All her life, Kazumi Funamoto wanted to be a dentist. | T | <input checked="" type="radio"/> F |
| 2. She doesn't usually talk to her patients. | T | F |
| 3. She used to go to work with her aunt. | T | F |
| 4. Kazumi's mother is happy that Kazumi is a dentist. | T | F |
| 5. Kazumi works alone. | T | F |
| 6. She is happy to be a dentist. | T | F |

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

Thinking about the Vocabulary

Guessing Meaning from Context

We use words in a **context**. The context of a word is the words and sentences before and after it. These other words help you guess a word's meaning. For example, look at the context of *boss*:

As a dentist, she learns from experience and from talking with her **boss**. At the end of the day, they often talk about difficult cases. She can ask him questions about problems that come up with her patients' teeth, and she gets his advice.

The context of *boss* tells you this is a person and it is someone at work. A boss can answer questions and give advice. *Boss* means the person who gives someone a job or tells a worker what to do.

Look at the target words and phrases. Which ones are new to you? Circle them here and in the reading.

Target Words and Phrases

What do you do? (paragraph 1)	interested (3)	support (6)
needles (1)	career (3)	movements (6)
fears (2)	communication (3)	boss (6)
gentle (2)	influence (4)	cases (6)
calm (2)	make up her mind (5)	come up (6)
relaxed (2)		

Read "A Dentist? Oh, No!" again. Look at the context of each new word and phrase. Can you guess the meaning?

Using the Vocabulary

A

These sentences are **about the reading**. Complete them with the words and phrases in the box.

career	cases	come up	fear	gentle	influence
interested in	make up her mind	movements	relaxed	support	

- Many people have a fear of dentists. They are afraid of going to see a dentist.
- Kazumi says, "I'm going to be as _____ as I can." This means she will be very careful in the way she touches her patient.
- She doesn't want her patients to be nervous. She wants them to feel _____.
- Kazumi liked learning about other languages. She was _____ them.
- First she thought about a _____ as an interpreter. Then she decided on a different kind of work.
- Kazumi learned from her aunt while she was growing up. Her aunt had a big _____ on her.
- After college, Kazumi needed to decide on a career. She had to _____.
- As a dentist, she makes enough money to live. She can _____ herself.

6 ■ Unit 1 Starting Out in a Career

9. When Kazumi's hands are in a patient's mouth, she needs to move them carefully. She has to use very small _____.
10. Sometimes patients have special problems with their teeth. Kazumi talks about these difficult _____ with her boss.
11. "Problems that _____" are problems that happen, often suddenly, when someone isn't ready for them.

B These sentences use the target words and phrases in new contexts. Complete them with the words and phrases in the box.

came up	career	cases	fear	gentle	influence
interested in	made up my mind	movements	relaxed	support	

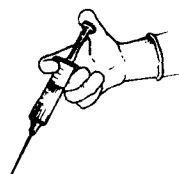
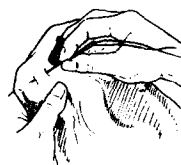
1. The doctor tested the movements of my eyes: up, down, left, and right.
2. He needs a job so that he can _____ himself and his family.
3. They're lying on the beach listening to music. They look very _____.
4. He had a 50-year-long _____ in business.
5. I like the new president. He'll have a good _____ on the country.
6. They aren't _____ money. They don't care about it.
7. It was hard to choose which shoes to buy, but finally I _____.
8. He planned to leave work early, but something _____, so he couldn't.
9. Be careful with the baby! You must be _____ with babies.
10. _____ of flying is common. Many people won't get on a plane.
11. In some _____, the dentist has to pull a tooth out, but sometimes the dentist can save a tooth.

C Read these sentences. Write the **boldfaced** target words or phrases next to their definitions.

- a. A family needs good **communication**. People have to talk to each other.
- b. You work for the college, right? **What do you do?** Do you teach?
- c. Police and firefighters must stay **calm** so that they can think clearly.
- d. A doctor uses a **needle** to give someone a shot of medicine or a drug.
- e. The **boss** let the workers leave early.

Target Words/Phrases Definitions

1. boss = the person who gives you a job or tells you what to do
2. = What is your job?
3. = a very thin piece of steel
4. = relaxed, not angry or nervous
5. = giving and getting information (by speaking, writing, and so on)

A syringe with a *needle*A sewing *needle***Building on the Vocabulary****Studying Word Grammar**

The **parts of speech** are the different kinds of words, such as nouns, verbs, and adjectives. A **noun** is a word for:

a person	<i>dentist, aunt, Kazumi</i>
a place	<i>home, school, Africa</i>
a thing	<i>tooth, book, Volkswagen</i>
an idea	<i>time, education, music</i>

Most nouns are **common nouns** (such as *dentist, home, tooth*). A **proper noun** starts with a capital letter and names one special person (*Kazumi*), place (*Africa*), or thing (*Volkswagen*).



There are one, two, or three nouns in each sentence. Circle the nouns.

1. She has good communication with the players on her team.
2. Are you afraid of needles?
3. The police are working on a difficult case.
4. The boss is moving into a new office.
5. Did his family have an influence on his career?
6. John is going to the airport by bus.
7. My friend is in Australia right now.

B

Write the nouns from Part A. Some nouns can go in more than one place.

Nouns are words for:

People	Places	Things	Ideas
players		team	communication

DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS

Scanning

Sometimes you need to find a piece of information in a reading. To do this, you **scan** the reading. *Scan* means to read very quickly and look for just the information you need.

Read these statements about "A Dentist? Oh, No!" Scan the reading for the information you need to complete them.

- Kazumi tells her patients, "I'm going to be as gentle as I can."
- Kazumi also thought about a career as an _____.
- Communication is important in her work. She needs to talk with _____ and _____.
- Kazumi had two experiences that helped her decide on a career as a dentist: first, _____; then, _____.
- Kazumi gives three reasons for liking her work: a. _____,
b. _____, and
c. _____.

Thinking about the Main Idea

A

A reading is about someone or something. That person or thing is the **topic** of the reading.

What is the topic of "A Dentist? Oh, No!"? Circle 1, 2, or 3.

- Going to the dentist
- A dentist and her family
- ☒ Kazumi Funamoto and her career