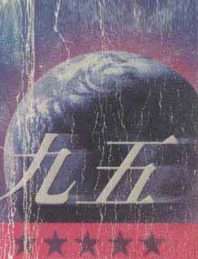


普通高等教育“九五”国家级重点教材



21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COLLEGE ENGLISH

教师参考书（第二册）

主编单位

复 旦 大 学 ● 上海交通大学

高等教育出版社 复旦大学出版社

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前 言

《21世纪大学英语》是根据教育部新颁发的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写的一套大学英语教材,共四个系列,包括《读写教程》四册、《听说教程》四册、《练习册》四册和《教师参考书》四册,供大学英语教学两年使用。

《读写教程》每册10个单元,每个单元由同一题材的三篇文章组成。课文A为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译、写作等多种练习;课文B、C为泛读材料,课文B前系统介绍各种基本阅读技能,课文后配有阅读理解练习题。《读写教程》融精、泛读于一体,围绕精读课文重点培养读、写、译的能力。

《听说教程》的主要内容与《读写教程》一致,使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。《听说教程》由五个部分组成:1.复习“热身”;2.根据功能、意念编写的对话练习;3.围绕《读写教程》课文A进行的主题讨论;4.听说训练;5.课外听、说练习。

《练习册》包括三个部分。第一部分是《读写教程》课文A篇的词汇、结构练习;第二部分是《读写教程》B篇的词汇、结构练习;第三部分是与《读写教程》各单元题材相关的30篇阅读材料及阅读理解题。《练习册》可在教师指导下供学生课外自学使用,练习答案附在书后。

《教师参考书》为教师提供与《读写教程》、《听说教程》相关的背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、课堂活动、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》听力部分的文字材料。

《读写教程》和《听说教程》都配有录音带。

《读写教程》、《听说教程》和《练习册》分工不同且各有侧重点,但相互间又紧密配合,形成一个有机的整体,以实现大纲规定的大学英语教学目的,即:“培养学生具有较强的阅读能力和一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能用英语交流信息。”

《21世纪大学英语》在选材上注重内容的趣味性、信息性、可思性和前瞻性,同时也注意语言的规范性、致用性和文体的多样性。课文绝大多数选自20世纪80、90年代出版的英美报刊书籍,为适合教学目的我们对部分内容作了删改。

《21 世纪大学英语》由复旦大学和上海交通大学联合编写，上海大学的部分教师参加了《听说教程》的编写工作。美籍专家 Sherill Pociacha 和 Maurice Hauck 参加了部分内容的编写，并对全书提出了修改意见。对他们的辛勤工作，我们表示衷心的感谢。

《21 世纪大学英语》于 1997 年初开始编写，初稿曾在复旦大学和上海交通大学 97 级 12 个、98 级 26 个班中试用，较受欢迎。根据试用师生的反馈意见，我们又作了一些补充、修改。在此，对两校试用这部教材的师生表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

1999 年 12 月

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Part One Reading and Writing

读写教程教师参考书第二册使用说明

本书是《21 世纪大学英语》读写教程第二册的教师用书, 供教师参考使用, 内容包括读写教程第一至第十单元的教案、练习答案、课文翻译和听说教程的使用指导(详见本书第 279 页)。

读写教程各单元的教案分课文 A、B、C 三部分编写。

课文 A 的教案由以下五部分组成:

1. 预备活动 (Warm-up Activity), 主要包括小组讨论, 旨在为学生提供口头运用语言技能的机会。
2. 背景材料 (Text-related Information), 包括相关课文的人物介绍、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。
3. 语言点 (Language Points), 包括课文难点注释以及句型、习语使用的例证等。
4. 语法要点 (Grammar Focus), 包括与课文相关语法要点的讲解、操练。
5. 课堂活动 (Additional Activity), 包括听说、听写、小组讨论、游戏等。

课文 B 和 C 的教案包括背景材料和语言难点两部分。背景材料 (Text-related Information) 包括相关课文的人物介绍、英美文化、社会生活以及风土人情等背景知识。语言难点 (Difficult Sentences and Phrases) 包括课文语言难点的注释。

在具体安排教学活动时, 教师可根据教学实际情况选用上述内容。

教案后附有读写教程练习答案和读写教程课文 A、B、C 的参考译文。

读写教程教案由本教材试点班教师编写, 编写人员有徐欣、俞惠中、石敏。读写教程练习答案由读写教程编写组提供, 课文 A、B、C 的参考译文由范烨、吴勇和奚兆炎等提供。

在本书编写过程中,承俞惠中教授作了补充与修改,翟象俊教授审订,特此致谢。

编者

1999 年 12 月

I. Teaching Plans

UNIT 1

Text A Winston Churchill – His Other Life

Warm-up Activity

Procedures:

1. Ask Ss what they know about Winston Churchill and the two World Wars — they may say anything that pops into their minds;
2. put what they've mentioned on the blackboard;
3. then provide the following text-related information (all or part) and ask them to take brief notes; and
4. check their comprehension with the following questions related to the information provided.

Questions:

- * Who was Winston Churchill? What positions did he hold in the British government? (Winston Churchill was a British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various positions in the government, including First Lord of the Admiralty and Prime Minister.)
- * During World War I, which countries were the main Allies (协约国), and which, the main Central Powers (同盟国)?
(The main Allies were France, Russia, Britain, Italy and the US, while the main Central Powers, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.)
- * What was the direct cause for the Allies' — Britain and France's — declaration of war against Germany that started World War II?

(The direct cause was the German invasion of Poland on Sept 1, 1939.)

- * What happened to Winston Churchill as a result of the loss of the Dardanelles campaign in 1916?

(He was removed from the Admiralty.)

Text-related Information

1. Winston Churchill (1874 - 1965)

British Conservative statesman, orator, and writer, noted for his leadership during World War II. He held various posts under both Conservative and Liberal governments, including First Lord of the Admiralty (1911-1915, 1939 -1940), and Chancellor of the Exchequer (财政大臣) (1924 -1929) before becoming Prime Minister (1940 -1945, 1951-1956). His writings include *The World Crisis* (1923 - 1929), *The Second World War* (1948 -1953), and *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (1956 -1958). He won Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

2. the Admiralty

The Admiralty, or the Admiralty Board was the executive department of the British Ministry of Defence formerly responsible for the administration and planning of the British Royal Navy.

3. World War I

The war, which lasted from 1914 to 1918, was fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East, in which the Allies — principally France, Russia, Britain, Italy after 1915, and the US after 1917 — defeated the Central Powers — principally Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey. Millions died in static trench warfare (堑壕战). After the October Revolution in 1917, the Bolsheviks ended Russian participation in the war on Dec. 15, 1917. The exhausted Central Powers agreed to sign an armistice on Nov. 11, 1918 and quickly gave in to internal revolution, before being forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919 and other treaties.

4. World War II

The war lasted from 1939 to 1945, in which the Allies (同盟国) — Britain and France — declared war on Germany on Sept. 3, 1939 as a result of the German invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. Italy entered the war on the side of Germany and formed the Axis (轴心国) on June 10, 1940 shortly before the collapse of

France and the signing of the armistice on June 22, 1940. On June 22, 1941 the Axis powers attacked the former Soviet Union, and on Dec. 7, 1941 the Japanese attacked the US at Pearl Harbor. Italy surrendered on Sept. 8, 1943, and the war in Europe ended on May 7, 1945 with the unconditional surrender of the Germans. The Japanese capitulated on Aug. 14, 1945 shortly after the dropping of atom bombs by the Americans on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

5. the Dardanelles campaign

It lasted from Feb. 1915 to Jan. 1916, and was a concerted military campaign against Turkey waged by Britain and France, which Winston Churchill had favored. The campaign, which had been expected to be a risky yet promising one, ended in the arduous retreat of British forces with a casualty of 213,980 men and heavy loss and damage to warships. The losing campaign led to Winston Churchill's removal from the Admiralty. The Dardanelles is the strait between the Aegean and the Sea of Marmara, separating European from Asian Turkey.

Language Points

1. **My father ... began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances.** — My father ... developed a great liking for painting when he was over forty years old, a time when things were extremely unfavorable for him.
love affair — romance between two people who love each other but who are not married to each other; great enthusiasm or liking (for sth.)

Examples:

The girl's love affair with the old man worries her parents.

She started her love affair with ballet when she was only eight.

amid — *prep.* (when sth. happens or exists amid a lot of other things, it happens or exists) at the same time of; among

Examples:

The government collapsed amid budget quarrels.

The debate took place amid a mood of growing political tension.

Amid all the bushes stood a lonely tree.

circumstances — *n. (pl.)* conditions of a situation which have an effect on what is done or on the way sth. is done

Examples:

Even under the most favorable circumstances this isn't easy.

In some circumstances it may be necessary for the managing director to come here in person.

- 2. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he had been deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles ...** — As the principal officer of the Admiralty Board, he had taken a significant part in a series of battles in the Dardanelles ...
campaign — *n.* 1) a series of battles

Examples:

A bombing campaign was conducted against military targets in Iraq.

They have planned an all-out campaign to storm the enemy stronghold.

2) a series of planned activities designed for a specific purpose

Examples:

The company is going to launch a sales campaign for their new product.

Our campaign against smoking is supported by the medical profession.

- 3. ... that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war.** — ... which, if victorious, could have brought a quick end to the cruel World War I.

Some people in the Allies had believed that the Dardanelles campaign would be victorious and would bring a quick end to World War I, but, unfortunately, the campaign failed.

- 4. But when the missions failed, ... Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately.** — But the campaign was lost, ... and Churchill suffered for its loss, both as a government officer and as an ordinary person.

mission — *n.* an important job sb. is sent to do in another place, esp. for a military or political purpose

Examples:

He was immediately sent to Paris. His mission was to negotiate a cease-fire.

He was on a dangerous mission behind the enemy lines.

price — *n.* what must be given, done, or undergone to obtain or compensate for sth.

Examples:

We paid a heavy price for the victory, for we lost 10,000 soldiers.

This is a small price to pay for independence.

5. He was removed from the admiralty ... — He was dismissed from his position as First Lord of the Admiralty Board ...

6. (his) position of political influence — (his) powerful position in the government
influence — *n.* power to control or affect by the use of position, wealth, etc.

Examples:

people in positions of power and influence

Thanks to his father's influence he was able to get the job.

7. overwhelm — *vt.* make (sb.) feel completely helpless, astonished, or embarrassed; overpower the thoughts, emotions, or senses of (sb.)

Examples:

He was overwhelmed by the intensity of her love.

Fear overwhelmed me.

At the age of forty, he was overwhelmed with work, illness and family problems.

8. he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey — he went to Hoe Farm, a quiet place in Surrey, with his family

retire — *vi.* go away; leave a group of people, so as to be on one's own

Examples:

He retired to his study upstairs.

She agreed to dance for us and retired to put on her costume.

The guests retired to the living room after dinner.

retreat — *n.* a quiet or private place that one goes in order to rest or to concentrate on a particular problem or task

Examples:

a summer retreat / a weekend retreat

Mike used to go to his comfortable retreat by the lake alone.

9. The muse of painting came to my rescue. — The goddess of painting helped me when I was in difficulty.

go/come to the (or sb.'s) rescue — help sb. when they are in danger or difficulty

Examples:

They went to the rescue of the drowning man.

We were about to close down the business, but the bank came to our rescue.

I was embarrassed as I couldn't remember his name; fortunately Mary came to

my rescue.

- 10. chance upon (or on)** — meet or discover unexpectedly; come upon by accident

Examples:

I chanced upon an old schoolmate in the street yesterday.

He chanced on the solution to that problem.

She chanced on some old love letters her husband kept in the back of the drawer.

- 11. try one's hand (at/doing sth.)** — try a new activity to test one's ability; make an inexperienced attempt

Examples:

After she lost her job, she thought she'd try her hand at writing a novel.

I tried my hand at roller-skating last weekend and found it was much fun.

He tried his hand at repairing the bicycle, but without much success.

- 12. the muse worked her magic** — the goddess (of painting) had a charming effect; the art of painting fascinated him

- 13. Delighted with anything that distracted Winston from the dark thoughts that overwhelmed him, ...** — Feeling happy that painting or whatever turned Winston's attention away from his extremely unpleasant thoughts, ...

- 14. rush off** — leave or go away quickly

- 15. painting in oils** — using oil to paint
oils = oil colors; oil paints

- 16. He contemplated the blank whiteness of his first canvas with unaccustomed nervousness.** — He looked thoughtfully at the unmarked white new canvas on which he was going to paint the first time in his life with a nervous feeling that was unusual for him.

contemplate — *vt.* look at (sth.) for a long time in a quiet and very thoughtful way; gaze at

Examples:

She lay back on the grass to contemplate the high, blue sky.

The afternoon passed by as he contemplated the waves at the seashore.

- 17. ..., and with infinite precaution made a mark ... on the snow-white field** — ..., and with utmost care (I) touched and left a very small mark on the snow-white surface of the canvas

field — *n.* surface on which sth. is drawn; background

18. drive — *n.* a private road that leads from the road to one's garage or front door

19. She plunged into the paints and before I knew it, she had swept several fierce strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely terrified canvas. — She pushed the brush quickly into the paints and in a moment she had made a number of forceful touches and blue lines on the canvas, which seemed to be completely overpowered by her attacks.

The word “terrified” used before “canvas” is a transferred epithet. Normally it modifies an animated being, but “canvas” in this context was seen as an enemy by Churchill who had been a Navy commander, which was something that had feelings.

plunge into — 1) push (sth.) suddenly and deeply into (sth. else)

Examples:

The cook plunged some green vegetables into the boiling water.

Heather plunged her hands deep into her pockets.

2) get involved in (sth.) suddenly, without thinking carefully or preparing for it

Examples:

She plunged bravely into the debate.

He plunged into a financial gamble.

before sb. knows it — (in formal English, used to say that sth. will happen very soon) very quickly and suddenly

Examples:

We'd better set off or it will be dark before we know it.

I was taken up to the top floor in the lift before I knew it.

stroke — *n.* a movement of a pen or brush or a line made by such a movement when one is writing or painting

Examples:

She began to paint with bold strokes.

The paper was covered in illegible strokes.

slash — *n.* a mark of line in color which shows very strongly against its background

Examples:

The wet paint left slashes of green on his new white shirt.

My new dress is pale blue, with a dark blue slash (= a decorative different color)