外教社基础外语系列教材

ENGLISH FROM SCRATCH BOOK 2

新世纪基础英语

（供成人教育用）

教师用书

第二册

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前　言

随着中国加入世界贸易组织以及申办2008年奥运会和2010年世博会的成功，中外交流的规模日益扩大，英语也就越发显得重要。为了适应这一形势，政府官员、企事业单位的职员（如：银行保险、邮政通讯、医疗卫生、交通运输、旅游观光、商品贸易、文化体育、社会服务等各种窗口性行业），甚至普通的市民都有学习英语的强烈愿望。许多从未接触过外语的人也开始学习英语。正是在这一背景下，我们编写了这套全新的《新世纪基础英语》丛书，目的就是为了满足广大英语初学者的这种需要。

《新世纪基础英语》以初学英语的读者为对象，按照以学习者为中心的原则编写，突出自主性学习的作用和对语言实际运用能力的培养。全套教材分为学生用书和教师用书两种，各四册，除第一册包含18个单元之外，其余各册均包含12个单元。本套教材的突出特点是具有（1）基础性：最基本的语音、语调，语法知识，最基本的词汇，最常用的短语、句型；（2）简单性：课文语言简单、生动、直接、明了；（3）实用性：词汇、语法、句子、课文、练习不仅简单有趣，而且易学易用；（4）时代性：语言新（词汇、短语、句型都具有时代感）、题材新、编排新。

本书是教师用书的第2册，包括名人故事、人生意义、新闻媒体、货币故事、词汇由来、神话故事、社会问题、科学与未来、风俗习惯、两难境地、文化差异等主题。每个单元由以下几个部分组成：

1. 教学目的：明确每单元的教学内容、重点难点以及所应掌握的知识。

2. 热身练习：让学生阅读课文之前先听课文录音，完成听写填空练习，并进行有关课文主题的讨论，从而激发他们的兴趣，开阔他们的思路，为正式进入课文学习做好准备。

3. 课文学习：为帮助学生理解课文，除检测应重点掌握的基本词汇外，我们着重提供了A、B两篇课文的背景知识，对课文中出现的较难的词汇、短语、句子结构、语法现象等语言点作了进一步的分析和讲解，并增加了部分问答题和讨论题。

4. 对话学习：就如何学习对话给学生提出了一些建设性意见。

5. 习题全解：对第2册学生用书各单元的全部练习提供了参考答案。

6. 参考译文：对第2册学生用书各单元的A、B两篇课文提供了汉语参考译文。

7. 补充阅读材料：为那些基础好、学有余力的学生在每课后额外准备了1～2篇

相关的阅读材料，以扩大其知识面。

本册教师用书编写的具体分工如下：第 1、2、3、4、6 单元，以及第 5 单元的 Text A 由蒋昌盛执笔；第 5 单元的 Text B，以及第 7、8、9、10、11、12 单元由周敏执笔；课后练习参考答案由胡慧、艾丹提供；然后由胡慧统稿，并对全书的内容做了认真、仔细的修改；最后由张福林和张伯香审订。

本套教材从编写计划的提出、样课的编写、书稿的审校和多媒体的制作等方面都得到了上海外语教育出版社的领导和编辑们的大力支持和协助，在此我们谨表示诚挚的谢意。

由于系统教材的编写涉及方方面面，难度很大，加之编者水平有限，疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

张伯香　张福林

2003 年 12 月于珞珈山

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Unit 1

People around you

Objectives

This unit aims to help students improve their narrating skills. The teacher should encourage students to exchange their views on narrating one thing (or person) or a series of things (or persons). By the end of this unit, students should grasp the useful words and expressions for comprehension, be familiar with different uses of the present continuous tense and past continuous tense and be able to express their opinions about narration in reasonably correct and appropriate English.

Warm-up activities

Ⅰ Listen to Text A and get to know people around you.

(Omitted.)

Ⅱ Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you've just heard on the tape.

1. lively; interesting
2. brought out; was filled
3. made a face
4. terrible

Study Text A

Vocabulary check：

1. difficult to explain，or understand　**难以解释或理解的**
2. not forget　**记得**
3. giving entertainment or joy　**有趣的；令人感兴趣的**
4. become combined into one substance　**混合，搅和**
5. put in or into a liquid for a moment　**蘸；浸，沾**
6. extremely bad；awful　**极差的；很糟的**
7. which matters a lot；having or likely to have great effect，value，or influence　**重要的，重大的；很有作用（价值、影响）的**
8. not any of a group of more than two　**（在一组两个以上的人或物中）没有一个**

chemistry	/	chemical	chemically
stranger	/	strange	strangely
interest	interest	interesting	interestingly
mixture	mix	mixed	/
terror	terrorize	terrible	terribly
remembrance	remember	/	/
importance	/	important	importantly

Background information：

Chemistry is the study of the composition，structure，properties，and interactions of matter. It arose from attempts by people to transform metals into gold beginning about AD 100，an effort

that became known as alchemy. Modern chemistry was established in the late 18th century, as scientists began identifying and verifying through scientific experimentation the elemental processes and interactions that create the gases, liquids and solids that compose our physical world. As the field of chemistry developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, chemists learned how to create new substances that have many important applications in our lives.

Detailed study：

1. *He was a little man with thick glasses...* (para. 1) 这位老师身材瘦小，戴着一副厚厚的眼镜……

   介词 with 在英语中是相当活跃的，而且它也含有多种不同的意义。在课文中，with 相当于 wearing，表示“戴着，佩戴”，作为所有物、属性或特点”。这个介词还有以下几种基本意义：

   a. in the company of；accompanying 和……，陪伴……，在……陪伴下；随同。

      e.g. Did you go with her？你跟她一起去吗？

      注意：with 和 and 都被译为“和”，因此经常被混淆。

      e.g. The teacher, [illegible] expected at our school on Monday.
      那位教师，在助手的陪同下，将于周一莅临本校。

      e.g. The teacher [illegible] expected at our school on Monday.
      那位教师及其助手将于周一莅临本校。

      这两句的汉语译文是很相似的。但是两句中的谓语动词的形式不同。and 是连词，而 with 是介词。A and B 作主语，此处 and 表示加上，所以第二句使用复数谓语动词；A，with B 中真正的主语是 A，而 with B 只是补充说明，因此第一句使用第三人称单数谓语动词。

   b. next to；alongside of 在……旁边，同……在一起。

      e.g. The boy sat with the family. 那个男孩与家人坐在一块儿。

   c. by the means (方法，手段) or agency (媒介，工具) of 用 (通过) ……的方式或媒介。

      e.g. He made us laugh with his jokes. 他用笑话把我们都逗乐了。

2. *... but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.* (para. 1) ……但是他却能用奇特的方式使课程变得生动有趣。

   a. way 在此处的意思是 a manner or method of doing sth.，即做某事的方式或方法。一般使用两种结构：way of 或 way to do。

      e.g. She does not like his way *of life.* 她并不喜欢他的生活方式。

      e.g. Some people like the older ways *of doing things.* 有些人喜欢采用更守旧的方式做事。

      e.g. Stress (压力) is a natural part of life, but there is no way *to avoid* (避免) it.
      压力是生活中一个自然的组成部分，但却无法避免。

b. make sb./sth. + *adj.* **使某人/某事……**

这里的形容词补充说明宾语的状态，也被称为宾语补足语。

e.g. His decision makes me happy. **他的决定令我感到高兴。**

e.g. Have I made myself clear **？我把自己的意思表达清楚了吗？**

3. *He then filled a cup with some of the petrol, some of the castor oil and some of the vinegar.* (para. 3) **接着，他往一个杯子里倒了一些汽油、一些蓖麻油和一些醋。**

fill sth. with sth. **使……充满……。**

e.g. My mother filled the glass with milk. **妈妈往玻璃杯中倒满了牛奶。**

e.g. Johnson filled the blank **(空白的)** space on the page with notes. **约翰逊在页码的空白处写满了注解。**

在本文中还出现了这一短语的另一形式 be filled with**，但必须注意两者的侧重点是不同的。**

e.g. My mother filled the glass with milk. **妈妈往玻璃杯中倒满了牛奶。(强调施动者)**

e.g. The glass was filled with milk. **玻璃杯里装满了牛奶。(强调状态)**

4. *As the students watched him quietly, he mixed the three together.* (para. 3) **当学生们安静地观察的时候，他把这三种液体搅拌混合在一起。**

as **在此处充当连词，意义为“当……的时候”。**

e.g. He dropped the glass as he stood up. **他站起来的时候跌落了玻璃杯。**

e.g. He sang as he worked. **他边工作边唱歌。**

在英语中，as **是个相当活跃的词语，它能够充当介词、连词和副词。**

a. as **充当比较连词，一般出现在** as . . . as **中，表达“与……一样”。**

e.g. David runs as fast as Johnson. **大卫跑得跟约翰逊一样快。**

e.g. I am as tall as Li Ming. **我跟李明一样高。**

b. as **用于引导原因状语从句。**

e.g. As you are tired, you had better rest. **既然你累了，最好休息一下。**

c. as **作介词，表达“如同……，像……”。**

e.g. They united **(团结)** as one man. **他们团结得像一个人。**

5. *After that, he held up one of his fingers and showed it to the class.* (para. 3) **然后，他伸出一根手指给全班同学看。**

show sth. to sb. **向某人出示某物。**show **一般后接双宾语，所以我们也可以说** show sb. sth. **。**give, tell **等词也有相同的用法。**

e.g. give an apple to him = give him an apple

但是需要注意的是：如果指物的宾语是代词的话，一般采用 give it/them to sb. **等类似的表达方式。**

6. *He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.* (para. 4) **他把手指放进嘴里，尝了尝，笑了，看起来好像很高兴。**

looking rather pleased 是现在分词，充当伴随状语，相当于 while 引导的时间状语从句。这里 look 的逻辑主语就是句子的真实主语。

7. "*I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough...*" (para. 5) "我很遗憾，没有一位同学认真仔细地观察了我的实验……"

none of 的意思是 not any of "一个也没有"。

e.g. None of my classmates passed the examination. 我的同班同学没有一个人通过考试。

e.g. None of us are / is afraid of difficulties (困难). 我们中谁都不怕困难。

8. *It was Paul's first important lesson as a student of chemistry and he never forgot it.* (para. 6) 这是保罗学习化学以来所上的第一节重要的化学课，他永远不会忘记这一课。

as 在句中充当介词，意思是"作为"。

e.g. He worked as a teacher. 他的职业是老师。

e.g. As a work of art, it is very poor. 作为艺术品这是十分拙劣的。

陨援Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. If it is true, put T in front of the statement ; if it is false, put F in front of it.

(T) 1. Paul's teacher wore a pair of glasses.

(F) 2. Before the students were all in the lab, he brought out three bottles.

(F) 3. One bottle was filled with water, one with caster oil and one with vinegar.

(F) 4. He dipped the finger into the cup without showing it to the class.

(F) 5. After tasting the mixture, all of the students made faces because they thought it was funny.

灾援 Useful expressions：阅[illegible]

1. [illegible] 使某人/某事……
2. bring out 取出
3. [illegible] 充满了
4. hold up 举起 支撑 继续下去
5. [illegible] 蘸 将……浸入
6. [illegible] 把某物出示给某人看
7. [illegible] 代替
8. [illegible] 最后
9. [illegible] 做鬼脸
10. one of ……之一
11. none of 一个也没有

Retell the story：

chemistry teacher	in the lab	three bottles	mix
taste	hand around	make a face	

Study the dialogue

Listen to the dialogue.

1. Ask students to listen to the tape and see if they can understand the main idea of the dialogue. If they have any problem, find out where the difficulty lies.
2. Ask students to listen to the tape and try to figure out the meanings of these expressions: search for **（找寻）**; keep in touch with **（保持联系）**; lose track of **（失去联系）**; come across **（偶然碰到）**; be able to **（能）**
3. Ask students to listen to the tape again and try to understand the dialogue with the help of the notes given below.
   a. I've been trying to search for some old friends. **我一直在尝试寻找我的一些老朋友。**
   have been doing **为现在完成进行时，这种时态主要表示现在之前的一段时间里一直在进行的一个动作，这动作可能仍然在进行，也可能停止了一会儿。**
   e.g. How long has it been raining **?雨下了多久了？**
   e.g. We have just been talking about you. **我们刚才一直在谈论你。**
   e.g. I've been hoping I'd have a chance to see the film. **我一直盼望能有机会看这部电影。**
   b. . . . some are **[illegible]一些人过得很开心。**
   enjoy oneself **过得快乐。**
   e.g. I hope you will enjoy yourself tonight. **我祝你今晚玩得愉快。**

Practice speaking.

1. Ask students to read the dialogue aloud and try to imitate the pronunciation and intonation of the speakers on the tape.
2. Ask students to practice the dialogue with another student several times, and change the role if necessary.
3. Ask students to make a dialogue with the help of the words and expressions given below.
   keep in touch with　　lose track of

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come across　　settle down

Study Text B

[illegible] Vocabulary check：[illegible]

1. concerning, belonging to, or for the use of a particular person; private
   个人的 私人的 [illegible]
2. give birth to **生（孩子）** [illegible]
3. judge or calculate the nature, value, size, amount, etc., of (sth.); form an opinion about **估计，估价 评价** [illegible]
4. (good) ability to learn, reason and understand **智力 悟性 聪明** [illegible]
5. independent; not connected with government, public service, etc. **私立的，私营的，非政府办的** [illegible]
6. *inf.* chance (to make things better); piece of good luck **（非正式）机会，机缘；（好）运气** [illegible]
7. someone who works in the same place, office, etc. as oneself **同事 同僚** [illegible]

[illegible] Background information：[illegible]

Microsoft Corporation is a leading American computer software company. Microsoft develops and sells a wide variety of software products to businesses and consumers and has subsidiary offices in more than 60 countries. The company's Windows operating systems for personal computers are the most widely used operating systems in the world. Microsoft has its headquarters in Redmond, Washington.

Microsoft's other well-known products include: Word, a word processor; Excel, a spreadsheet program; Access, a database program; and PowerPoint, a program for making business presentations. These programs are sold separately and as part of Office, an integrated software suite. The company also makes software applications for a wide variety of server products for businesses. Microsoft's Internet Explorer (IE) allows users to browse the World Wide Web (www). Among the company's other products are: reference applications; games; financial software; programming languages for software developers; input devices, such as pointing devices and keyboards; software for personal digital assistants (PDAs) and cellular

telephones；handwriting-recognition software；software for creating Web pages；and computer-related books.

Microsoft operates the Microsoft Network（MSN），a collection of news，travel，finance，entertainment，and information Web sites. Microsoft and the National Broadcasting Company（NBC） jointly operate MSNBC，a 24-hour news，talk，and information cable-television channel and companion Web site.

Detailed study：

1. *When Gates was 31 years old，he became America's youngest billionaire and now his wealth is estimated at 62 billion dollars.*（para. 1） 31 岁时比尔·盖茨已经成为全美最年轻的亿万富翁。到目前为止，他的财富估计已经高达 620 亿美元。
   a. youngest 为形容词 young 的最高级，通常在形容词后加“-est”构成它的最高级形式，有关形容词、副词的最高级用法请见第二单元语法专题。
   b. estimate 可以充当名词或动词。在这里 estimate 作为动词使用。estimate sth. at sth. 意为“将……估计为……”。
      e.g. We estimated his income at 8，000 pounds a year. 我们估计他的收入达到每年8 000 英镑。
   c. 被动在英汉两种语言中的表达是不同的。在汉语中通常使用“被”字，而在英语中，关于被动有一套固定的语法规则。英语中的被动句由 be + done（过去分词）（+ by + 施动者）构成，其时态表达都体现在助动词 be 上。
      e.g. I [illegible] the homework.
      → The homework [illegible]
      e.g. I [illegible] the homework.
      → The homework [illegible]
      e.g. I [illegible] the homework.
      → The homework [illegible]
2. *From his early school days，he was the school's best mathematician and he had a photographic memory.*（para. 2） 从他早期求学开始，他的数学成绩就一直名列前茅，而他的记忆力也像照相机一般惊人地准确。
   句中的 best 是 good 这一词的最高级，详情请见第二单元语法专题。
3. *His parents recognized his intelligence and decided to enroll him in Lakeside，a private school known for its intense academic environment.*（para. 2） 他的父母意识到他的聪慧，于是决定让他就读于一所以浓郁的学术气氛而闻名的私立学校——湖畔中学。
   a. decide to do sth. 决定做……。
      e.g. Tom decided to learn English well. 汤姆决心要学好英语。
      e.g. Elle decides to lose weight. 爱拉决心减肥。

b. enroll (sb.) in ... 登记,注册,录取。

e.g. They enroll new students in the evening school. 他们录取了一些夜校学生。

e.g. Every year universities enroll more and more students. 每年大学招收越来越多的学生。

c. a private school known for its intense academic environment 这里 known for ... 作为后置定语,修饰 school。be known for ... 比 be famous for ... 更常用些。

e.g. The artist is known for his oil painting (油画). 这位艺术家以画油画著称。

4. *This decision had far-reaching effects on Bill Gate's life.* (para. 2) 父母的这个决定对比尔·盖茨未来的生活有着深远的影响。

have some / no effect on ... 对……有一些(没有)影响。

e.g. Did the medicine have any / a good effect?这些药有效/好的效果吗?

e.g. The movie has quite an effect on her. 这部电影对她的影响很大。

5. *He'd heard that a computer company needed software to run its machine with.* (para. 3) 他听说一个电脑公司需要软件以运行他们的机器。

run the machine with software, with 与 software 构成介宾短语,而 run 作"(使)运行"意义时,只能接一个宾语,所以,句中不能省略介词 with。

6. *It was accepted, and so Gates left Harvard and set up his company Microsoft.* (para. 3) 他们设计的 BASIC 语言被采纳了,于是盖茨离开了哈佛大学,建立了自己的公司——微软。

句中 set up 的意义是 establish or create sth. "创立,建立"。

e.g. The government has set up a working group to look into (调查) the problem of drug abuse. 政府已成立了一个工作组来调查毒品泛滥的问题。

set up 还有以下几种常见的用法:

a. place sth. in position; erect sth. 竖立,架起。

e.g. set up a monument, statue etc. 建立纪念碑、雕像等

b. make (an apparatus, a machine etc.) ready for use 安装,装配。

e.g. How long will it take to set up the machine?要多长时间才能装好这台机器?

7. *Even so, Gates still admits to getting as much excitement from the technology as he does from running the business side of things.* (para. 3) 即便如此,盖茨依旧承认,了解新技术和经营生意一样都能使他兴奋不已。

admit to doing sth. 承认做过……。

e.g. George would never admit to being wrong. 乔治从不认错。

我们也可以使用 admit + that 从句或 admit sth.。

e.g. Most people admitted (that) it was a big mistake. 大多数人都承认这是个重大的错误。

e.g. None of these people will admit responsibilities for their actions. 这些人中没有一个愿为自己的行为承担责任。

阿援 Useful expressions：阅赠 泽 [illegible]

1. [illegible]	出生于
2. estimate . . . at . . .	将……估计为……
3. [illegible]	决定做……
4. enroll . . . in . . .	（便）报名进入……
5. [illegible]	对……有……影响
6. admit to . . .	承认
7. [illegible]	夜以继日

灾援 Retell the story：[illegible]

born—Oct. 28，1955　　best mathematician—from his early school days
enroll in the Lakeside school（There he was first introduced to the computer.）
study—Harvard University　　develop—BASIC
set up Microsoft with Paul Allen
go on to develop DOS and Windows

Key to the exercises in Unit 1

Exercises for Text A

阿援 [illegible]

1. He was a little man with thick glasses.
2. He brought out three bottles.
3. He filled a cup with some of the petrol，some of the castor oil and some of the vinegar.
4. Of course not，because they failed to do what the teacher had done.
5. Each student dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it. Instead of smiling，each of them made a face.
6. The mixture tasted terrible.
7. When the cup was at last returned to the teacher，he said sadly，“I'm sorry，none of you watched carefully enough. Yes，I sucked a finger，but the finger I put into my mouth was not the one I had dipped into the cup.”

8. This is an open question. Encourage students to associate their personal experiences during the discussion. Since everybody may have their different criteria for judging whether the class is interesting or not, ask them to give their reasons.

阴援 悦澡燥躁藻赚藻萝责则燥责则蹦藻藻责蹦赶蹦赶枣则皂 悦燥皂皂灶月 枣则藻轉燥燥赚藻憎燥赚释蚤灶悦燥皂皂灶粤援

1. h	2. f	3. g	4. b
5. a	6. d	7. e	8. c

阴援云蚤造蚤灶赚藻遭蹦赶燥释憎蹦燥赚藻枣藻蹦赶憎蚤早憎燥赚释燥则藻责则藻释蹦赶援悦燥赶早藻赚藻枣则皂 憎燥赚藻灶藻藻释蹦则援

1. forget	2. instead of	3. dip ; into	4. Hold ; up
5. remember	6. mix	7. made a face	8. tastes ; tastes

阴援云蚤造蚤灶赚藻遭蹦赶燥释憎蹦燥赚藻枣藻蹦赶憎蚤早憎燥赚释援

Paul *never* forgets his first teacher of chemistry. The teacher was a short man with a pair of thick glasses. He always made his lessons *lively* and interesting.

One day in a chemistry experiment in the lab, he made a mixture *by* filling a cup *with* some petrol, castor oil and vinegar. The students felt very interested and listened *quietly*.

The little man then said to the students, "Now, watch me *carefully*." He dipped one finger into the cup *for* a few seconds and took it *out*. He then put his finger *into* his mouth. Looking *rather* pleased, he said with a smile, "It tastes *good* !"

He then asked the students to do just what he had done. He handed the cup *around* the class. Each student tried to do as the teacher did. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face. The mixture tasted *terrible* !

穴援 耒则蹦赶澡赚藻赚藻枣藻蹦赶憎蚤早澡赶赚赶糟释蚤灶燥耒灶早蹦燥憎蹦燥赚藻憎燥赚释燥则责则蹦释释责则燥蚤藻藻苷蚤灶遭则轉燥赚赚援

1. The teacher brought out a map from his bag.
2. We found him on the playground at last.
3. The room was filled with smoke.
4. Do as I tell you, please.
5. John is one of my best friends.
6. The milk in the bottle tastes a little bit sour.
7. Don't make a face at guests. It is impolite.
8. The little boy dipped his finger into his mother's mouth.

Exercises for Text B

[illegible]

1. F　　2. T　　3. T　　4. F　　5. F　　6. F　　7. T　　8. F

[illegible]

1. 比尔·盖茨 31 岁时已经成为全美最年轻的亿万富翁。到目前为止，他的财富估计已经高达 620 亿美元。
2. 他的父母意识到他的才智，于是决定让他就读于一所以浓郁学术气氛而闻名的私立学校——湖畔学校。
3. 父母的这个决定对比尔·盖茨未来的生活有着深远的影响。
4. 他和他的伙伴，保罗·艾伦，夜以继日连续奋斗了六周创造了 BASIC 语言。
5. 现在世界上五分之四的电脑所使用的操作系统要么是 DOS，要么是 Windows。

[illegible]

1. He was enrolled in a business college at the age of 35.
2. Li Ming has got a cold and coughed day and night.
3. It turned out to be fine that day.
4. He set up a fund for his daughter.
5. The medicine has little effect on fever.
6. Now let's go on to discuss the next question.
7. They went on working till ten o'clock p. m. .
8. It was Zhang Hua that I came across yesterday on the street.

Exercises for Grammar

[illegible]

(Omitted.)

[illegible]

动词原形	第三人称单数	现在分词	过去式
wash	washes	washing	washed
get	gets	getting	got
run	runs	running	ran
say	says	saying	said

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