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ENGLISH FROM SCRATCH BOOK 4

新世纪基础英语

（供成人教育用）

教师用书

第四册

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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，英语也就显得越发重要。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，其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4册，除第一册分18个单元外，其他3册每册12单元。本套教材的突出特点是：⑴ 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；⑵ 简单性：课文语言简单、生动、直接、明了；⑶ 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；⑷ 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4册，包括爱、自然、运动、成功、神话与传说、基因工程、信息技术、法律、教育、外太空、美国少数民族等主题。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，除检查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4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4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、学有余力的学生额外准备了1～2篇相关的阅读材料，以扩大其知识面。

8. 教师用书练习参考答案：提供教师用书中新增加的问答题和讨论题的参考答案。

本册教师用书编写的具体分工如下：第 1 单元由刘红卫执笔，第 2、7、10、11 单元由林丽执笔，第 3、5 单元由封桂英执笔，第 4、6、9 单元由蒋昌盛执笔，第 8、12 单元由杨扬执笔。然后由林丽统稿，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

Unit 1

Love

Objectives

This unit aims to help students improve their narrating skills and to encourage them to exchange points of view on narrating one thing (or a person) or a series of things (or persons). By the end of this unit, students should be able to grasp the useful words and expressions in the texts, to be familiar with different usages of the subjunctive mood and could express their opinions about love in correct English.

Warm-up activities

隳 Discuss the following questions.

1. This is an open question. Encourage students to apply their personal experience in the discussion since everybody may have their own criteria for judging whether the father is good or not.
2. This is an open question. The students can assume that if they were parents, what they would expect their own children to do. The teacher can join in the class discussion by listing the different opinions the children and their parents have.

隳 Listen to Text A and fill in the following blanks.

1. making ; magical
2. teenage ; came
3. self-employed
4. stability ; safety

5. astonishment
6. turned
7. blind hero；fatherhood

Study Text A

Vocabulary check：[illegible]

1. idea or opinion that is wrong, esp. about yourself **错觉，幻觉，幻想** [illegible]
2. condition of living forever or being remembered forever **永生；永垂不朽，流芳百世** [illegible]
3. (sb.) easily harmed or hurt **(指人)易受伤害的，脆弱的** [illegible]
4. (of feelings) real, not pretended **真诚的，坦率的** [illegible]
5. suffer from grief and sadness **感到悲痛，伤心** [illegible]
6. dangerous；risky **多险的，危险的** [illegible]
7. intentionally；purposefully **故意地，蓄意地** [illegible]
8. state of being safe **安全感** [illegible]

Background information：[illegible]

[illegible] is the most cherished values of Americans. But can one be entirely independent of one's family or seniors during one's growth？The hero of this story used to ignore his father and regard himself as having been on his own since a teenage boy. Not until his father's death did he awake to the fact that his father had carried him further than he realized. It is thought that the relationship between parents and children in America is very loose. This story, however, shows a different aspect.

Detailed study：[illegible]

1. *As the years went by, I came to realize that my father's warnings were his way of relating to me.* (para. 8) **许多年过去了，我逐渐认识到父亲的叮嘱是他认同我的方式。**
   relate to (sb./sth.)：to be able to have a good relationship with people because you understand their feelings and behavior
   e.g. Catherine found it difficult to relate to her children.

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This phrase also means：

a. to be connected with or be about a particular subject

e.g. This relates to something I mentioned earlier.

b. to be directly connected with and affected by something

e.g. The cost related directly to the amount of time spent on the project.

c. to feel that you understand or sympathize with a particular idea or situation

e.g. I can really relate to that song.

2. *We had no idea then how perilous his condition had become.* (para. 12) **当时我们并不知道他的身体状况有多危险。**

have no idea = not know；be incompetent "**不知道；无能力**"

e.g. You have no idea how worried I was.

I have no idea how to persuade her.

3. *Inside, to my astonishment, were hundreds of clippings relating to almost everything I had done in my life.* (para. 13) **使我大吃一惊的是，盒子里竟然装的是几百张有关我的剪报，我干过的种种事情的报道几乎全在里面。**

This sentence is inverted. In English, when the adjectives, adverbs, participles, prepositions or prepositional phrases are put in the front of the sentence, the sentence should be inverted.

e.g. Lying on the grass was a boy in jeans.

Happy are the children nowadays.

Near the window is a table.

4. "*I figured you might like to have this,*"*Dad said.* (para. 13) **"我估计你一定会喜欢这些东西的。"父亲说道。**

"Figure" can be used as a noun or a verb. Here, it is used as a verb and means "to form a particular opinion after thinking about a situation" ("**想；估计**").

e.g. I figured that he was drunk and shouldn't be allowed to drive.

I figured that you wouldn't come.

5. *All that time, it turned out, he had been there — sharing my life.* (para. 14) **原来他一直在那儿，一直都在关注着我的生活。**

turn out = happen in a particular way, or have a particular result, esp. one that you do not expect "**以某方式发生；证明为，结果是**"

e.g. Don't worry, I'm sure it will all turn out fine.

It turned out that she didn't get the job in the end.

6. *The security lay in simply knowing he was there.* (para. 15) **自己因为知道父亲就在身边，而有着无时不在的安全感。**

lie (*vi.*) + *ad./prep.*：if an idea or a quality lies in a particular action, person, etc., it exists or is expressed in that action, person, etc. (~ in / with etc.)

e.g. The answer must lie in finding alternative sources of power.

The future lies in multimedia. **多媒体在未来的日子里会变得非常重要。**

7. *I walked on in the sudden darkness, groping, feeling his weight above me, the way my father had done for me when I was the same age.* (para. 16) **在突然的黑暗中我背着儿子摸索着继续向前走,感受着他的重量,就像自己五岁时父亲背着我那样。**

   "... groping, feeling his weight above me" is an adjunct.

   She is doing housework, listening to the music.

   In the sentence "the way my father had done for me", "my father had done for me" is a relative clause and "the way" is its antecedent.

   e.g. I like the way you've done your hair. **我喜欢你头发的样式。**

   You can see the way his mind works when you read his books. **看他写的书就能了解他的思想方法。**

8. *... and found myself becoming a new blind hero in the strange, magical land of fatherhood, where the journey always begins, in hope and uncertainty, over again.* (para. 16) **(我)觉得自己也成了英雄,蒙着双眼背着儿子走在这陌生而又神奇的"为人之父"的大地上。这里,旅程不断重新开始,充满了希望却前程莫测。**

   "Where the journey always begins... over again" is a relative clause, and its antecedent is "land".

   e.g. I decided to go back to the city where I was born.

   find oneself doing sth.: gradually realize that you are doing sth., although you had not intended or planned to do it.

   e.g. Peter, who was usually shy, found himself talking to the girls.

陈援More questions for comprehension.

1. Can you understand what "immortality" (para. 1) refers to in the context?

   The original meaning of "immortality" refers to "the condition of living forever or being remembered forever". However, here it is used to reflect that the writer had been used to the dependence on his father. It also implies that the writer had believed his father could help and protect him forever. Without his father's help, he would be totally lost.

2. What does the sentence "How much of a father, really, had he been?" (para. 3) mean?

   The writer wanted to introduce naturally the memories of his father and tried to examine whether his father was a good one or not.

   "Be (not) much of sb.," such as a dancer/swimmer etc. means "be (not) a good one," a good dancer, swimmer etc..

3. Please paraphrase "A rite of passage had taken place in a second, leaving me on my own without his resistance" (para. 5).

   The sentence can be paraphrased as follows: In a short time, I had completed the change from a child to a man, and found myself independent of my father, making decisions without having to listen to his opinions.

In this sentence, "rite of passage" refers to a special ceremony or action that is a sign of a new stage in someone's life, esp. when a boy becomes a man.

4. How to analyze the structure of "Then came word that he was dying and then came the months of thinking about him" (para. 15)?

   Inversion is used in this sentence. In English, when some adverbs (such as *then*, *there*, *here*, etc.) are put in the front of a sentence, the sentence should be inverted. Another reason is to balance the sentence because the subject is too long.

5. Why did the writer think "the land of fatherhood" was "strange" and "magical"?

   From his own experiences, the writer could understand the essence of being a father. "The land of fatherhood was strange" because the journey to be a father would always be new to a person, which is hopeful and yet uncertain. "The land of fatherhood" was "magical" because an example of a father, esp. a good one, would influence one's whole life.

Useful expressions:

1.	剥夺某人的(财产、荣誉等)
2. (be) responsible for	对……负责
3. hold on	抓牢;坚持住
4.	行走,前进
5.	大量涌入
6.	突然开始(某行动);着手进行(某活动)
7.	落到某种结果
8. argue over	因……而争吵
9.	依赖,依靠
10. relate to	与……有联系;理解……
11. so to speak	可以这么说
12.	回应

Discussion (pair work or group work):

1. How to deal with the problem when you and your parents disagree with each other? Will you obey or disobey them?

   The questions will stimulate the students to look at their own life experiences in the light of the text. From the parents' point of view, they do wish their children would obey them so that they could maintain their authority. On the other hand, because the children are eager to be independent and do everything on their own, it is quite natural for the parents and their children to disagree with each other.

2. Do you think it is impossible to bridge the generation gap？Why or why not？
This is an open question. The teacher could firstly encourage the students to define "the generation gap". To help the discussion, the teacher can ask the students to imagine what a world would look like if there was no generation gap between the children and their parents.

Study the dialogue

隳 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 problems, find out where the difficulty lies.
2. Ask students to listen to the tape and try to figure out the meaning of these expressions：
a modern masterpiece（当代经典小说）；*The Godfather*（《教父》）；Mafia（黑手党）；crime syndicates（犯罪集团）；in that case（若是那样的话）
3. Ask students to listen to the tape again and try to understand the dialogue with the help of the notes given.
   a. *It's fascinating*！非常吸引人！
   fascinating = having great attraction or charm，如 a fascinating voice（迷人的声音）
   b. *This novel has been adapted into three brilliant films.* 这部小说曾三次被改编成非常精彩的电影。
   adapt = alter or modify（a text）for television, the stage, etc.（为电视、舞台等）改编或改写
   c. *Which version do you prefer, Chinese or English*？你喜欢哪个版本，中文的还是英文的？
   prefer = choose sth. rather than sth. else；like sth. better
   e.g. There's coffee and tea. Which would you prefer？有咖啡和茶，你要哪样？

隳 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.

粤：　　月：

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Let's go to the . . . today (this summer vocation)!
Which . . . you prefer?
Shall we go to . . . this afternoon?
I'd sooner go to . . .
I'd like . . .
Why don't we go to . . . instead?

Huangshan Mountains	Beijing Opera House	*Jane Eyre*	Golf
Tennis	Disco Hall	*Wuthering Heights*	Three Gorges

Study Text B

Vocabulary check:

1. ideal or perfect place **理想的或完美的地方,乐园,乐土**
2. gentle wind **微风**
3. so attractive or desirable that you cannot prevent yourself from wanting it **不可抗拒的,富有诱惑力的**
4. serious promise **誓言,誓约**
5. place where people often go for holidays **度假胜地**
6. very happy; joyfully **极快乐地,极幸福地**
7. whole of time without any end **永恒**
8. very sad, difficult, or unpleasant situation **极度的痛苦 痛苦的挣扎**
9. a funny or not very serious remark, made in order to be polite **轻松的事情、话题**
10. act of betraying your country, friends, or someone who trusts you **背叛行为**

阿援 Background information： [illegible]

Dominican Republic

Explored and claimed by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492, the island of Hispaniola became a springboard for Spanish conquest of the Caribbean and the American mainland. In 1697, Spain recognized French dominion over the western third of the island, which in 1804 became Haiti. The remainder of the island, by then known as Santo Domingo, sought to gain its own independence in 1821, but was conquered and ruled by the Haitians for 22 years; it finally attained independence as the Dominican Republic in 1844. A legacy of unsettled, mostly non-representative, rule for much of its subsequent history was brought to an end in 1966 when Joaquin BALAGUER became president. He maintained a tight grip on power for most of the next 30 years when international reaction to flawed elections forced him to curtail his term in 1996. Since then, regular competitive elections have been held in which opposition candidates have won the presidency. The Dominican economy has had one of the fastest growth rates in the hemisphere.

Caribbean, eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, is between the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean, east of Haiti.

阿援 Detailed study： [illegible]

1. *. . . so they compromised on three (two girls and a boy of course)* (para. 2) **……最后两人折中，决定要三个（当然是两个女孩，一个男孩）。**

   Here "compromise" is used as an intransitive verb and cannot be followed directly by an object. It should be used with prepositions, that is, "compromise on sth." or "compromise with sb.". This word can also be used as a noun, e. g., reach / make a compromise (between / on).

   e. g. We managed to compromise on a price for the house. **在房价方面，我们都做了妥协。**

2. *Lisa sensed the man approaching even before she turned around.* (para. 6) **转身之前莉莎就已经感觉到那个男人向她走来。**

   Here, "sense" is a verb: if you sense sth., you feel that it exists or is true, without being told or having proof.

   e. g. I could sense her growing irritation. (I could sense how irritated she became. I sensed that she became irritated.) **我感觉到她开始变得很恼火。**

3. *He walked slowly towards her and they held each other's gaze. It felt like meeting a long lost friend — not a stranger on a strange beach.* (para. 6) **他慢慢地朝她走过来，两人的目光聚在一起，仿佛遇到了多年未联络的朋友，而不是在这个陌生海滩相遇的**

陌生人。

The phrase "feel like" has different meanings under different contexts:

a. want to have sth. or do sth.

e.g. He said he felt like having a drink. **他说很想喝点什么。**

b. give you a particular feeling

e.g. The soup is so delicious — it feels like chicken soup. **汤的味道很好——像是鸡汤。**

c. feel as if you are a particular kind of person

e.g. They made me feel like one of the family. **他们使我觉得自己像他们家里人一样。**

4. *They talked of why they were here and finally, against her judgment, Lisa began to talk about her heartache of the past years...* (para. 7) **他们谈到各自为什么会来到这里。最后,虽然觉得有些不妥,莉莎还是开始谈起那些令她心痛的往事……**

When you do something against your better judgment, you do it even though you do not think it is the right thing to do.

e.g. In the end I agreed to do it, but it was against my better judgment. **最终我答应做了,但还是觉得不妥。**

5. *Looking up, Lisa could see her pain reflected in the man's eyes.* (para. 9) **抬起头,莉莎看到自己的痛苦在那个男人眼里也流露了出来。**

reflect sb./sth. in sth. **:映出……的影像**

e.g. She could see her face reflected in the water. **从水中的倒影她能看到自己的脸庞。**

陈援More questions for comprehension.

1. Why couldn't the man standing at the edge of the palm trees take his eyes off Lisa?

   He was attracted by Lisa's unique nature, her beauty, her loneliness and intensity. She was quite different from other women.

2. What kind of feeling did Lisa have when she looked at the man?

   Lisa could feel the instant spark of connection she had only experienced once before and could find a kind of sympathetic response although she felt a little bit strange and surprised at that.

3. Could you understand the meaning of "pleasantry" (para. 7)?

   "Pleasantry" is often used in plural form, meaning "a funny or not very serious remark, made in order to be polite."

4. What are the reasons that prevent her from forgiving her husband?

   From the story, we learned that there are several reasons why Lisa couldn't forgive her husband. The most important one was that she had thought her husband couldn't understand her at all.

[illegible] Useful expressions：[illegible]

1. compromise on	折中
2. [illegible]	使……关系不和、恶化
3. not for. . . but for. . .	不是因为……而是因为……
4. [illegible]	发出（叫喊等）
5. take one's eyes off sth. / sb.	将目光从……移开
6. be aware of	意识到……
7. feel like	仿佛
8. [illegible]	即使感到可能不太好，明知不可为而为之
9. [illegible]	直视某人
10. withdraw from sb.	躲避或回避（某人）

[illegible] Discussion（pair work or group work）：[illegible]

1. Will you forgive the person who hurt you？Why or why not？
2. What will you do when you get into trouble？
   These two questions are designed to improve their narrating skills. To help in the discussion，the following points may be used for reference：（1）When did the story happen？Why wouldn't you forgive him / her / them？How about the result？（2）When you get into trouble，will you take positive or negative attitude？Why？

Key to the exercises in Unit 1

Exercises for Text A

[illegible]

1. The most important experience he had is that the morning when he was five years old，he walked along with his father，being carried on his father's shoulders and experiencing the real love from his father.
2. In the writer's father's opinion，such a career as being an actor was instable.
3. The writer didn't compromise because he thought he was old enough to make decisions on his own.

4. The father felt quite sad, disappointed and helpless because he believed that he was doing so in the interest of his son. However, his son would not be grateful and he realized he couldn't exercise much influence over his son any more.
5. When the writer grew up, especially when he had his own son, he came to understand that his father actually did everything in the interest of his children.
6. He was very much moved by his father's deep love given to him when he was a child. And he was personally experiencing such kind of deep affection while carrying his own son on his shoulders.
7. Parents tend to meddle in children's affairs with good intentions, only to find that their efforts are unwelcome just like the case in this story. However, despite their complaints, the children actually love their parents and some day they will understand their parents.

**阿援云鹿鹭鹭鹭

6）我突然泪流满面，这在父亲去世后还是第一次。我感觉到自己也成了英雄，蒙着双眼背着儿子走在这陌生而又神奇的“为人之父”的大地上。这里，旅程不断开始，充满了希望却前程莫测。

2. Translate the following sentences into English，using the words in the brackets.

1）The storm should be responsible for the majority of the damage.

2）Carefully，I made my way down the narrow stairs.

3）After the chairman made the opening speech，Mr. Blair launched into a wonderful lecture.

4）He stormed out of the room after quarreling fiercely with his boss.

5）At length，Mom said，“I figure I can help you.”

6）Before examination，everybody was very nervous. But it turned out to be not so difficult.

Exercises for Text B

阴媛 阅蕻鬱蕻曾桑鵝瀑剩瀑藻藻蕻鬱鬱鬱鬱早瀑鵝瀑是藻鵝瀑剩瀑鵝瀑藻剩瀑剩瀑藻鬱鬱鬱媛

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

**阴媛 云鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱早遭鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱鬱