

国家高职骨干院校重点专业建设教材

# 大学英语实用教程

吴定敏 顾雨田 主编



科学出版社

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北 京

## 内 容 简 介

本书秉持“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”的职业教育理念，以语言教学和职业需求相结合为原则，根据技术领域和职业岗位群的任职要求，参照相关职业资格标准编写而成。全书共 15 个单元，分别由 Vocabulary and Structure 和 Language Focus 两大模块构成。Vocabulary and Structure 模块包括针对同一主题从不同侧面分层次安排的两篇精读课文；Language Focus 模块主要是讲解大学英语课程标准中要求的基础语法内容，用于巩固高职高专学生普遍较为薄弱的英语基础。

本书可作为高职高专一年级学生的英语教材用书，也可作为其他人员的参考用书。

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# 前言

本书秉持“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的职业教育理念,以语言教学和职业需求结合为原则,根据技术领域和职业岗位群的任职要求,并参照相关职业资格标准编写而成。本书根据相关职业资格标准改革了课程体系和教学内容,兼顾英语语言基础和在此基础上的语言拓展,最大限度地使英语语言教学内容与就业岗位零距离结合,培养学生的英语实际通用能力。本书结合当前发达国家职业教育课程改革和英国商业与技术教育委员会(BTEC)课程的显著特征,将全新的能力标准、课程模式、教学方式及评价机制引入大学英语教学中,帮助学生提升就业岗位要求下的职业能力。

本书的结构体系:全书共 15 个单元。每个单元由 Vocabulary and Structure 和 Language Focus 两大模块构成,由浅入深,循序渐进。

模块一 Vocabulary and Structure:该模块针对同一主题从不同侧面分层次安排两篇精读课文,选材涉及教育、文化、环境、科技、时事、人与社会、能源等方面,内容丰富,贴近学生生活。其中,精读课文既注重对通篇课文的把握,也注重对细节问题的理解,这部分还分别针对学生在第一篇(Text A)和第二篇(Text B)的学习后应达到的阅读要求配有适当的练习和词语与结构的练习。

模块二 Language Focus:该模块主要是讲解大学英语课程标准中所要求的基础语法,以巩固高职高专学生普遍较为薄弱的英语基础。

本书的写作特点:

1. 先进的教学理念、灵活的教学模块、学生易学、教师好教;内容结构与职业需求相结合。
2. 大量的练习题使学生的知识得到充分的练习巩固,达到精讲多练、巩固知识点、活学活用的目的。
3. 内容丰富、题材广泛、语言规范、表达地道,力求集可读性、趣味性、实用性、时代性为一体。

本书是由教学经验丰富的一线教师通过充分考虑学生在学习过程中遇到的疑问精心编写而成的。本书由四川建筑职业技术学院戴明元教授主审并修改。我们相信本书一定会成为广大高职高专学生的良师益友。



本书虽然经过多次认真的修改,但难免有疏漏之处,我们真诚地希望广大师生在使用本书的过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

2014 年 9 月 1 日



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## Unit 1 Love

### Focal Points

#### Sentence Structures

*You asked me whether...*

*It is/was a great surprise to do sth.*

*She is too... to do sth.*

*sb. would like to do sth.*

#### Language Focus

*Verb Tense I (The Simple Present/Past/Future Tense)*

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure

### Text A

#### So It's You!

Do you still remember the first time we met? It was a Sunday. I was sad because my cat had died. I went to Green Lake to be a part of the busy world to forget it. I wandered aimlessly around the lake. Suddenly I heard a voice. I raised my head and saw your eyes. They were so blue and bright. You asked me whether I could help you take a picture. I did, without the slightest hesitation. After that, you said I looked unhappy. I told you that my cat had died, and you told me about your dog. We talked for a long time that afternoon. Our topics ranged from Shakespeare's plays to Longfellow's poetry, from interesting stories to the traditional Chinese customs. I was really glad that you were fond of literature too.



Then after answering a phone call, you had to leave in a hurry. Although it was a

great pity that I did not know your name and how to get in touch with you, I was in high spirits after talking with you.

The following day was the first day of my last term at college. The last two classes that morning were English and American poetry. We sat silently in the classroom to wait for the new teacher. It was a great surprise to see you entering the classroom and saying you were our teacher. I could hardly believe my eyes. It was like a plot from a novel or TV play. You told us your name was Samuel and wrote down your e-mail address and said we could e-mail you at any time.

## Words and Expressions

### New Words

aimlessly /'eɪmlɪsli/ *adv.* 漫无目的地, 无目标地

hardly /'hɑːdli/ *adv.* 几乎没有, 几乎不

hesitation /,hezɪ'teɪʃən/ *n.* 犹豫, 踌躇, 不愿

literature /'lɪtərɪtʃə/ *n.* 文学, 文学作品

pity /'pɪti/ *n.* 可惜的事, 憾事, 怜悯, 同情

plot /plɒt/ *n.* 故事情节(戏剧、小说等的)情节

poetry /'pəʊɪtri/ *n.* 诗篇, 诗歌, 诗集

range /reɪndʒ/ *vt. & vi.* 变化(~from)

traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj.* 传统的, 惯例的

wander /'wɒndə/ *vt.* 闲逛, 徘徊

### Useful Expressions

be in high spirits 情绪很高, 兴高采烈

get in touch with 和……取得联系

in a hurry 迅速地, 匆忙地, 急切, 赶紧, 立刻

## Notes to Text A

1. I went to Green Lake to be a part of the busy world to forget it.

我去了格林湖, 成为忙忙碌碌世界中的一部分, 以求忘了这件伤心事。

1) be a part of 成为……的一部分

e.g. Fail will ever be a part of success. 失败是成功的一部分。

2) to forget it 是动词不定式充当目的状语

e.g. He went to a shoe shop to buy a pair of new shoes. 他去一家鞋店买了一双新鞋。

2. You asked me whether I could help you take a picture. 你问我是否能帮你拍张照片。

whether 引导了一个宾语从句。只起连接作用, 表示“是否”, 但不在从句中充当句子成分。具有同样特征的引导词还有 if, 在此句中 whether 和 if 可以互换。但 if 作“是否”解

释时,只用于动词后面引导宾语从句,其他名词性从句用 *whether* 来引导表示“是否”。

e.g. I don't know if (whether) he will come or not. 我不知道他是否会来。

Whether their school will have to be moved (or not) is undecided yet.

他们的学校是否要搬迁还没有决定下来。

3. Our topics ranged from Shakespeare's plays to Longfellow's poetry, from interesting stories to the traditional Chinese customs.

我们的话题遍及莎士比亚的戏剧到朗费罗的诗歌,从有趣的故事到传统的中国习俗。

range from... to... 在……中变化

e.g. Prices range from £6 to £10. 价钱从 6 英镑到 10 英镑不等。

4. Then after answering a phone call, you had to leave in a hurry.

在接了一个电话之后,你不得不匆匆离开。

此处, *after answering a phone call* 是介词短语充当了时间状语,相当于一个 *after* 引导的时间状语从句。将这个时间状语从句补全后变成 *Then after you were answering a phone call, you had to leave in a hurry.*

5. It was a great surprise to see you entering the classroom and saying you were our teacher. 看见你走进教室并说你就是我们的老师,这简直是一个大大的惊喜。

*it* 在句子中是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式短语 *to see you entering the classroom and saying you were our teacher*, 其中,两个现在分词短语充当 *you* 的补语。

e.g. It's very good to see you again. 再次见到你真是太好了。

It was my suggestion to go to the cinema together. 一起去电影院是我的主意。

### Task 1. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer.

- Why did the writer go to Green Lake that Sunday?  
A. To get away from the sadness about her cat's death.  
B. To offer help to those who needed.  
C. To wander aimlessly around the lake.  
D. To take a picture with the blue-eyed traveler.
- From what they talked about when they first met, it seemed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both Shakespeare and Longfellow wrote interesting stories  
B. they were both fond of literature  
C. both Shakespeare and Longfellow were their familiar friends  
D. they were both sad about their dead pets
- The blue-eyed traveler left the writer in a hurry \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. without telling his name and address      B. in high spirits  
C. in great sorrow      D. after leaving his name and address

4. What made the writer greatly surprised on the first day of her last term at college?
- A. Reading a novel and watching a TV play.  
B. Seeing the blue-eyed traveler appear in the poetry class as the teacher.  
C. Having four classes that morning and waiting for a new teacher.  
D. Getting to know Samuel and his e-mail address.
5. What conclusion could you most probably draw about the writer?
- A. She was eager to meet her new teacher.  
B. She still well remember her dear cat.  
C. She was then a senior year student at college.  
D. She found that Samuel was her old friend.

## Task 2. Emphasis on Words

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the best choice.

1. These things will be looked at before a \_\_\_\_\_ is made.  
A. decrease                      B. device                      C. decision                      D. demand
2. As I knew him better, I discovered that my \_\_\_\_\_ had been right.  
A. enjoyment                      B. improvement                      C. impression                      D. environment
3. After all, we have \_\_\_\_\_ some knowledge at this college.  
A. found                      B. studied                      C. obtained                      D. known
4. How long can we \_\_\_\_\_ against these attacks?  
A. hold back                      B. hold up                      C. hold to                      D. hold out
5. The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ the flood in Shanxi Province this summer.  
A. led to                      B. caused to                      C. brought to                      D. resulted to
6. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ life to speak of in this small town.  
A. sorry                      B. social                      C. solid                      D. soft
7. Are the walls \_\_\_\_\_ proof? Will the neighbors be disturbed?  
A. echo                      B. sound                      C. noise                      D. voice
8. Apple trees are considered \_\_\_\_\_ when they begin bearing fruit.  
A. immature                      B. mature                      C. old                      D. young
9. It is much \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the website at [www. Mallofamerica. com](http://www.Mallofamerica.com).  
A. thing                      B. fun                      C. happy                      D. interesting
10. She's shy by nature and always feels \_\_\_\_\_ with strangers.  
A. comfortable                      B. uncomfortable                      C. comforted                      D. comforting

## Text B

### Sweet Date

Harry's wife died two years ago. He has to take care of his six-year-old daughter all by himself. Susan was a sweet young woman. She has a successful career as vice

president of a toys company. She was too busy to find a boyfriend. Their friends arranged a blind date for them and told them that they would meet at Sunshine Restaurant at 8 p. m. Saturday.

Harry and Susan met at the restaurant and they had a very good first impression of each other. After ordering, they began a light conversation. To their surprise, they had much in common. And they even went to the same college.

While they were waiting for their food, Harry got a call from his babysitter. His daughter was sick. So Harry had to leave and said that he would like to see Susan again. Susan agreed.

Susan went home with the food. She started to share the food with her sister Mary. She told Mary her feelings about Harry, and that Harry didn't get anything to eat because he had to leave. She felt sorry for him. Then there was a knock at the door and Susan opened it. At the door was Harry with flowers in his hands. She was greatly moved. Then the three had a nice meal together. Six months later, Harry and Susan got married. They made a happy family.



## Words and Expressions

### New Words

arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ *vt.* 安排, 准备

babysitter /'beɪbɪsɪtə/ *n.* 代人临时照看婴孩者

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃən/ *n.* 交谈, 谈话, 会话, 交往, 社交

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ *vt.* 描写, 叙述, 形容, 把……说成

impression /ɪm'preʃən/ *n.* 印象, 想法, 看法, 感觉

interrupt /ɪntə'rʌpt/ *vt.* 暂停, 中断, 阻断

knock /nɒk/ *n.* 短促的敲打(声), 敲击声, 敲门(或窗等)声

move /mu:v/ *vt.* 使感动, 激起, 打动

### Useful Expressions

blind date 男女间的初次会面, 相亲, 从未晤面的男女经第三者安排所进行的约会

have much in common 有很多共同之处, 有很多共同点

to one's surprise 使某人惊奇的是, 使……惊讶的是

## Notes to Text B

1. He has to take care of his six-year-old daughter all by himself.

他必须靠自己照顾他六岁的女儿。

take care of 照顾, 照料 (= look after)

e.g. We should take good care of our environment. 我们应当好好爱护我们的环境。

all by oneself 某人一个人

I carried it all by myself. 这东西是我一个人提着的。

2. She was too busy to find a boyfriend. 她太忙了以至于没有找男朋友。

too... to... 太……而不能……

e.g. Never too old to learn, never too late to turn. 亡羊补牢, 为时未晚。

He is too young to join the army. 他太小了, 参不了军。

3. To their surprise, they had much in common. 出乎意料的是, 他们有很多共同点。

1) to one's surprise 出乎某人的意料

e.g. To my surprise, the task was finished in only one week.

让我惊讶的是, 这任务竟然在一周内就完成了。

2) have much in common 有很多共同点

e.g. We two have so much in common that we should get along very well.

我们俩有这么多个共同点, 所以我俩应该相处得很好。

4. So Harry had to leave and said that he would like to see Susan again.

于是哈里不得不离开并表示他想再次见到苏珊。

would like to 想要, 愿意

e.g. Would you like to go to karaoke? 你想去唱卡拉 OK 吗?

I would like to go to Egypt. 我想去埃及。

5. At the door was Harry with flowers in his hands.

门口站着的是哈里, 手里拿着花。

with 短语在这里做伴随状语

e.g. We sat on the grass with our backs to the wall. 我们坐在草地上, 背对着墙。

He went to Paris with no money in his pocket. 他身无分文地去了巴黎。

### Task 1. Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer.

1. In the beginning of the story, Harry and Susan were arranged to meet by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sunshine Restaurant

B. the friends of Harry's

C. the friends of theirs

D. the friends of Susan's

2. Which of the following best describes their first impression?

A. Pleasant and annoying.

B. Nice and friendly.



- C. Pleasant and common. D. Nice and surprising.
3. What happened to interrupt their dinner together at their first meeting?  
A. Harry's daughter was sick. B. Harry's babysitter was sick.  
C. Harry's sister felt sick. D. Susan's sister felt sick.
4. Where did Susan go with the ordered food for dinner?  
A. To the hospital. B. To her home.  
C. To Harry's home. D. To her sister's.
5. When the story came to the end, we could find that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they both had a nice meal together  
B. Harry came to Susan with flowers in his hands  
C. Harry and Susan made a happy couple  
D. Susan felt sorry for Harry

## Task 2. Emphasis on Words

**Directions:** Complete each of the following sentences with the best choice.

1. Jean is tall \_\_\_\_\_ to be a model.  
A. fully B. enough C. quite D. much
2. The house \_\_\_\_\_ from the rest because of its unusual shape.  
A. stands up B. stands by C. stands for D. stands out
3. Nothing must be allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ with our plans for the weekend.  
A. influence B. affect C. break D. interfere
4. The food on the table \_\_\_\_\_ a bad smell.  
A. gave away B. gave up C. gave out D. gave off
5. My teacher was made \_\_\_\_\_ his teaching because of his poor health.  
A. to give up B. giving up C. give up D. given up
6. My sister has a son and a daughter, so I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a nephew and a niece B. standard  
C. a cousin and a niece D. two grandchildren
7. His only \_\_\_\_\_ now is how to earn enough money to support his family.  
A. concern B. task C. business D. care
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ their old friend Wang Xiaoqing at Tianfu Square yesterday.  
A. ran into B. ran out C. ran over D. ran through
9. IT industry is the one that can make a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. profits B. goods C. benefits D. interests
10. I feel very helpless to see the \_\_\_\_\_ telephone bill.  
A. increasing B. declaring C. decreasing D. including



## Part II Language Focus

### 动词时态 I (一般现在/过去/将来时)

#### Verb Tense I (The Simple Present/Past/Future Tense)

时态是英语中一个重要的语法范畴,它表示不同时间发生的动作或存在的状态,以及动作发生或存在的方式。动作发生的时间可分为现在、过去、将来和过去将来 4 种形式,动作发生的方式可分为一般、完成、进行和完成进行 4 种形式。将这些时间形式和动作方式结合起来,就构成了以下 16 种时态形式(以 do 为例):

	一般	完成	进行	完成进行
现在	一般现在时 do	现在完成时 have done	现在进行时 is doing	现在完成进行时 have been doing
过去	一般过去时 did	过去完成时 had done	过去进行时 was doing	过去完成进行时 had been doing
将来	一般将来时 will do	将来完成时 will have done	将来进行时 will be doing	将来完成进行时 will have been doing
过去将来	过去将来时 would do	过去将来完成时 would have done	过去将来进行时 would be doing	过去将来完成进行时 would have been doing

在这 16 种时态中,其中有 8 种时态是最重要的,也是用得最多的,即一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时、过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时,其余的时态相对用得较少。

#### 一、一般现在时

##### 1. 构成

be 动词根据主语人称不同用 am, is, are; 当行为动词的主语是第三人称单数时,动词要加 -s/-es, 主语是其他人称时用动词原形。

##### 2. 用法

1) 一般现在时表示经常性或习惯性的动作,常与表示频度的时间状语 every day, usually, always, often, sometimes, on Sunday 等连用。

e.g. I go to school at 6 every morning. 我每天早上 6 点去上学。

2) 一般现在时表示客观存在及普遍真理。

e.g. Summer follows spring. 春天之后是夏天。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

注意:此种用法即使出现在过去的语境中,仍用一般现在时。

e.g. I learned that the earth goes around the sun when I was in primary school.

我在小学就学过,地球是围绕太阳转的。

3) 一般现在时用于格言或警句。

e.g. Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

4) 一般现在时表示目前的情况或状态。

e.g. I am a teacher. 我是教师。

Peter writes good Chinese but does not speak well.

彼得汉语写得不错,但说得可不行。

5) 一般现在时在下列情况下表示将来:

a. 在时间和条件状语从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

e.g. I will give it to him as soon as I see him. 我一看见他就交给他。

He will come if you invite him. 如果你请他,他会来的。

Suppose he doesn't agree, what shall we do? 假如他不同意,那怎么办?

I shall do as I please. 我高兴怎么做就怎么做。

He will continue the work no matter what happens.

不管发生什么情况他都要继续这项工作。

b. 在 the more... the more... (越……越……) 句型中,前者通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时,因为前者相当于条件状语从句。

e.g. The harder you study, the better results you will get.

你学习越努力,成绩就会越好。

c. 表示按计划或时间表将要发生的动作,通常有表示将来的时间状语。

e.g. The plane takes off at 11:30 and arrives in Shanghai at 1:20.

飞机 11 点半起飞,1 点 20 分抵达上海。

注意:只限少数动词这样用,如 begin, start, end, finish, stop, go, come, leave, sail, arrive, return, close, open 等。

## 二、一般过去时

### 1. 构成

be 动词用 was, were; 实义动词用动词的过去式构成,即在动词原形后加-ed。

### 2. 用法

1) 表示在过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态。常与如 yesterday, last week, in 1989, just now, a moment ago, the other day 等连用。

e.g. He was here just now. 他刚才还在这里。

What did you do yesterday? 你昨天做了什么事?

2) 在过去一段时间内的经常性或习惯性动作。

e.g. We often played together when we were children. 我们小时候常在一起玩。

注意:表示过去经常发生的动作还可用 used to 和 would。

e.g. He used to smoke a lot, but he doesn't now.

他过去经常抽烟,但现在不抽了。

Whenever we were in trouble, he would help us.

每当我们遇到困难,他都会帮助我们。