

高等院校通选课规划教材

1

大學實用英語

Practical College English

主 编：陈乃芳

副主编：熊 伟 马玉玲

主 审：熊德輶

外语教学与研究出版社

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前言

秉承吉利集团李书福董事长的“走进校园是为了更好地走向社会”的育人理念，针对北京吉利大学高职高专及“311”特色专业，根据培养具有国际视野且适应我国社会发展需要的应用型、技能型高级人才的培养目标与定位，吉利大学学校领导要我出面组织编写一套合适的英语教材。我约请了北京吉利大学外语学院熊伟院长、原基础部马玉玲副主任和高岩老师一起参加编写工作，并邀请了北京外国语大学著名英语专家熊德轶教授主审。

本套教材具有以下几个方面的特点：

1. 突出“以教师为主导、以学生为中心”的教学方式

教师是教学活动的组织者和指导者，学生是教学活动的主体，教师要精讲少讲，鼓励学生积极参与，多练习。本教材根据实用原则，着重提高学生英语综合应用和交际能力，不以应试、考级为目的；突破以语法现象为主线展开的通常做法，选择了日常生活、学习、工作中最需要表达交流的主题和情景逐个展开，使学生学了就能说、能写、能交流、能办事，成为“有效沟通者”和“终身学习者”；不专门讲解语法，有些语法现象在Notes中适当提及，鼓励学生在反复应用中深入理解和掌握。

本教材有助于学生学完每个主题后就产生要在实际生活、学习、工作中进行表达的强烈愿望，达到想说、会说、会用的目的，从而进一步培养学生的成就感，激发学习英语的兴趣。

2. 选材真实有趣，文化内涵丰富

每个主题涉及的材料和内容既是根据中国实际，又是结合作者在国外学习、工作的经验和体会编写或改写而成，内容丰富，场景设计新颖，生动活泼。选材中西结合，做到既实用又有一定的知识性，并通过对中外文化、习俗的对比分析，帮助学生拓宽视野。

3. 结构层次清晰，由浅入深，循序渐进

每课都围绕一个主题设计了两段对话(Dialogs)、两篇课文(Texts)、两篇补充阅读材料(Supplementary Readings)和多种练习(Tasks)。此外，为激发学生学习英语的兴趣，每课都提供一个短

小有趣、语言简洁且易上口复述的小故事。学生读完小故事，在理解其幽默所在后，不禁失笑。这种轻松愉悦的氛围有助于培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语和英美文化的能力。

4. 重视Notes和译文的作用，提高学生的自主学习能力

Notes是本教材的鲜明特色之一。由于本教材不专门设立语法讲解，所以Notes的注释比较详细，专门提供例句，有必要的地方还指出多种不同用法，帮助学生扫除难点，并通过举一反三，帮助学生学会应用。课文和对话均提供译文，译文尽量做到贴切、通顺，但不要求字对字式的翻译，而是经细致推敲，入意境理解，很有讲究，帮助学生较快地理解和掌握。

5. 课后练习设计强调学生口语能力的培养

每篇课文后均提供五个问题，要求学生口头作答，其目的是帮助学生理解和掌握课文内容，同时，如把“回答”串起来，基本上就是一篇对课文的口头复述。

Tasks中几乎所有的练习要求学生在完成笔头作业的基础上“大声朗读”、“背诵”或“与同学对话、讨论、表演”等，其目的是鼓励学生养成用英语思维和讲英语的习惯，从而提高口头表达能力。

本教材可根据学生英语的实际水平，采用以下两种教学方法：对于一般水平的学生要求掌握对话、课文，做好各种练习，学会和应用主要语言点。对补充阅读材料（Supplementary Readings）不作具体要求；对于水平较好的学生，除了达到上述要求外，学生如有余力，则可在补充阅读材料中多下些工夫，除了理解内容外，还应掌握语言要点，从中汲取更多的知识信息。

练习答案见附页，供教师参考，也供学生在每课学完后自我检查对照之用。

在本教材编写过程中，我们请到北京吉利大学外语学院和基础部英语教研室多位教师对样课进行座谈、讨论，十分感谢他们的宝贵意见和建议。我们也得到北京吉利大学戴盛中校长助理和原教务长姜国忠教授的支持和帮助，在此一并表示感谢！

陈乃芳

2010年6月10日

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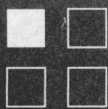
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Lesson One Talking About Oneself

学习目的

在通常的社交场合下, 进行自我介绍并能谈论自己的基本情况是结交新朋友最起码的条件。自我介绍状况将直接关系到你给别人第一印象的好坏及以后交往的顺利与否。本课提供了两段自我介绍, 学习者熟读背诵之后, 可以根据自己的情况进行取舍替换。当学习者能够自信地站在众人面前进行自我介绍时, 定会给外国朋友留下较好的第一印象。



Section One Dialogs

Dialog 1

A: Hi, my name is Daniel Black, and I am a teacher. And you are?

B: Hello, Daniel, nice meeting you. I am Zhang Hong. I am a student.

A: How do you do, Zhang Hong. Nice meeting you, too. You speak good English. Are you a student of Foreign Languages College?

B: No, I am not. I am a student of the College of Finance and Securities. I am an accounting major.

A: Oh, that is impressive. So you will be an English-speaking accountant in the future. Where are you from?

B: I am from Harbin. Do you know where it is?

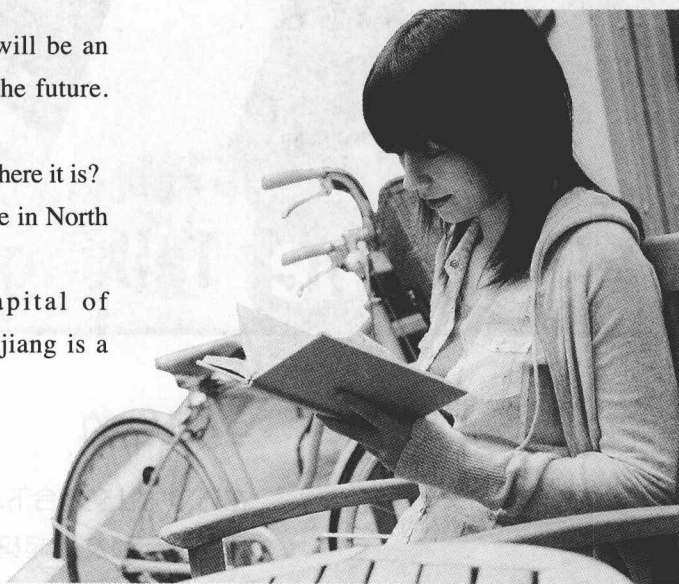
A: If I am not wrong, is it somewhere in North China?

B: That's correct. It is the capital of Heilongjiang Province. Heilongjiang is a

province in the far north. How about you? Are you from America?

A: No, I am from Ottawa, Canada. You can see we are both from the north. Hope one day you can come and visit Canada.

B: Thank you, I hope I will have the chance. Also, do come and visit Harbin. It would be easy for you to make the trip since you are already in China.



New Words

finance /faɪ'næns/ *n.* 财政; 金融

securities /sɪ'kjʊərətɪz/ *n.* 证券

accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ *n.* 会计学

major /'meɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 主修……专业的学生

impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ *a.* 令人印象深刻的

accountant /ə'kaʊntənt/ *n.* 会计

province /'prɒvɪns/ *n.* 省

Notes

- 1 **securities** 证券。请注意, security最常见的意思是“安全;保障”,如security guard 保安, security check 安检;作“证券”讲时须用复数。
- 2 **major** 专业, 文中的意思是“主修某专业的学生”。major可作名词也可作动词。作名词时意思是“专业”,作动词时意思是“主修”,后面要用介词in, 再加主修的课程名称, 例如, major in Chinese 主修汉语。
- 3 **impressive** 令人印象深刻的。文中是夸奖对方的英语很好。它的动词形式是impress, 意思是“留下深刻的印象;留下美好的记忆”,也是赞赏别人的意思。所以,原话也可以说成Your English has impressed me或者I am impressed by your English.
- 4 **an English-speaking accountant** 一位会说英语的会计师。这句话意思是说对方的能力很强,能够成为一位既会说英语又懂专业的会计师。用另外一个例子更能说明问题:“一位会说英语的年轻人”可以说a young man/woman who speaks English, 也可以说an English-speaking young man/woman。前者是说一个普通的年轻人,碰巧他/她会说英语;而后者则把所有会说英语的年轻人都归为一类人,这类人的特点之一就是他们会说英语,包含了对他们这种能力的肯定。
- 5 **do come and visit Harbin** 在这里,助动词do放在动词原形前面,起到的作用是加强语气,译文中用了“你也要来哈尔滨啊”,代表了说话人对对方的建议和邀请之忱,do在这里有“你一定要”、“我热情邀请你”、“你一定不能错过”等含义。这类句子的人称和时态变化体现在do上,而不是在动词本身,例如:
— Do come to my birthday party tomorrow! 明天一定来参加我的生日宴会呀!
— He does look tired. 他的确显得很疲倦。
— I did go there. 我确实去过那儿了。
- 6 **it would be easy for you to make the trip** 到哈尔滨来应该是很方便的。汉语通常说:做某某事情是很方便的,但请注意英语的习惯用法则是倒过来说,在前面用一个抽象的it作为形式主语。同样的表达法还有:
— 玩电脑游戏很有意思。 It is fun to play computer games.
— 回家的感觉真好。 It is good to be back home.
— 他作出这样一个决定是需要很大勇气的。 It takes a lot of courage for him to make such a decision.

Exercises


I 请回答下列问题。

- 1 Which college does Zhang Hong come from? What is her major?
- 2 Where is Zhang Hong's hometown?
- 3 What kind of job will Zhang Hong have in the future?
- 4 Where does Daniel Black come from? What does he do?
- 5 Do you think Daniel will go to visit Harbin one day? Why?

2 请用do的正确形式完成下列小对话。

1 A: Please come to my office tomorrow.


B: OK, I will try.

A:  (一定来, 我有重要的事情告诉你。)

2 A: I am sorry he failed his exams. He worked very hard.

B:  (是的, 他确实是很努力。)

3 A: Tom is a very good basketball player.

B:  (对, 他打得的确很好。)

3 请用 “It is/would be + 形容词 + to + 动词” 的句型翻译下列句子。

1 找这本书很难。


2 你的英文很好, 再学一门法语会很容易的。

3 睡觉睡得太晚了对你不好。


4 根据汉语释义完成对话。

You are Li Xue, a freshman of Geely University. You are meeting another freshman, Wang Mei, for the first time in your dormitory (宿舍). You and Wang Mei are introducing yourselves to each other.


Wang Mei: Good morning! My name is Wang Mei. What's your name, please?

Li Xue:  (早上好! 我叫李雪。)


Wang Mei: I come from Tai'an City of Shandong Province. Where is your hometown?

Li Xue:  (我出生于重庆, 但在四川成都长大。我家里有父母和一个哥哥。你有兄弟姐妹吗?)

Wang Mei: No, I haven't. I am the only child of my family. By the way, what are your interests?

Li Xue:  (我喜欢读书、写作、旅游等等, 特别是旅游。你呢?)

Wang Mei: I also like traveling, and I've been to Mount Emei of your province. But I'm more interested in singing and sports.

Li Xue:  (你喜欢什么样的运动?)

Wang Mei: I like jogging (慢跑) and swimming.

Dialog 2

A: Good morning! May I come in?

B: Yes, please do. Good morning! Are you Mr. Wang Yun? We are expecting you.

A: Yes, I got a call from Miss Sarah Zhang yesterday. She asked me to come for an interview. The general manager wants to see me.

B: I'm the general manager, David Smith. Please take a seat.

A: Thank you.

B: We have looked at your CV. We are interested in your profile. Now, would you tell us again your professional experience?

A: Yes, with pleasure. I have a BA degree from Renmin University of China and an MBA degree from Cornell University in the States. After my graduation, I worked for twelve months in the US.

B: That's why you speak such good English. This will be important, because part of

your job is the frequent contact with our headquarters in the US.

A: Yes, that's why I am interested in this job.

B: But you know our market is in China. How well do you know about the Chinese market?

A: I should say I know it quite well. Because my girlfriend enjoys shopping and I often go shopping with her, I understand better the consumer behavior. Also, I have a lot of friends and contacts in the business circle.

B: That's good. I know that in China personal relations are important in business.

A: So I think I qualify for this job.

B: OK, we will consider your application and let you know our decision in three days' time. Thank you for coming. Goodbye.

A: Thank you for interviewing me. Goodbye.



New Words

interview /'ɪntəvju:/ *n./v.* 面试; 面谈

profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ *n.* 个人简介; 概述

professional /prəʊ'feʃənəl/ *a.* 职业的; 专业的

frequent /'fri:kwənt/ *a.* 频繁的; 常发生的

consumer /kən'sju:mə(r)/ *n.* 消费者

behavior /br'heɪvjə(r)/ *n.* 行为

contact /'kɒntækt/ *n.* 人际关系; 社会关系

application /,æplɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 申请

Notes

- 7 **Yes, please do.** 可以, 请进。在这里也可以回答说Yes, you may. 请参见本课Note 5。因为do比may更有加重语气的成分, 所以在这里please do比你may显得更热情。
- 8 **expecting** 动词原形expect意思是“预期, 期待, 盼望”, 文中We are expecting you. 意思是“我们正在按约定等你。”expect和hope是有区别的, 例如, I hope he is a nice person/I expect he is a nice person. 前面一句是说话人的愿望, 而后一句中的要求成分要多于愿望。
- 9 **CV = curriculum vitae** 个人简历, 简历。相当于resumé /'rezju:meɪ/。
- 10 **headquarters** 总部, 一定要用复数。例如, The UN Headquarters is in New York. 联合国总部在纽约。分公司叫branch office。
- 11 **qualify for** 合格, 达到标准, 符合条件。这里指王云认为自己非常适合这份工作。
- 12 **application** 申请。动词形式是apply /ə'plaɪ/ (for); applicant /'æplɪkənt/ 意思是“申请人”。

Exercises

I 请回答下列问题。

- 1 Who is the general manager?
- 2 Why is Wang Yun here today?
- 3 Which schools did Wang Yun graduate from?
- 4 What are Wang Yun's advantages for this job?
- 5 When will Wang Yun know the result of his application?

II 请用expect的正确形式填空并高声朗读。

- 1 What salary do you _____?/What is your _____ salary?
- 2 The rent is higher than we _____.
- 3 A: Hello, Xiao Wang, I shall be arriving in Beijing next Saturday.
B: Yes, we are _____ you.

3 请用qualify的正确形式填空并高声朗读。

- 1 We are very happy to have more and more _____ teachers.
- 2 He has university _____ but no work experience.
- 3 His good English _____ him for the job in this foreign company.

4 根据汉语释义完成对话。

You are Liu Qiang, a junior of Renmin University. You major in law. You meet the foreign teacher Jane at the English Corner.

Jane: Hello, I'm Jane. I am an English teacher in this university. Are you a student here?

Liu: 是的, 您好! 我叫刘强。我是法学院大三的学生。)

Jane: Your English is excellent! You must have practiced a lot.

Liu: 谢谢。因为除了我的专业以外, 我对英语还特别感兴趣, 所以平时喜欢找机会多练习。)

Jane: Oh, I see. Do you have other interests besides your major and English?

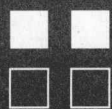
Liu: 我还喜欢打篮球。我非常喜欢湖人队。)

Jane: Really? I like the Rockets. Yao Ming is my hero. Ah, what do you want to do in the future?

Liu: 我想当一名律师。)

Jane: Well, that's very good. Wish you success.

Liu: 谢谢!)



Section Two

Text 1

Hello! My name is Li Xiaofeng. I am glad to introduce myself here.

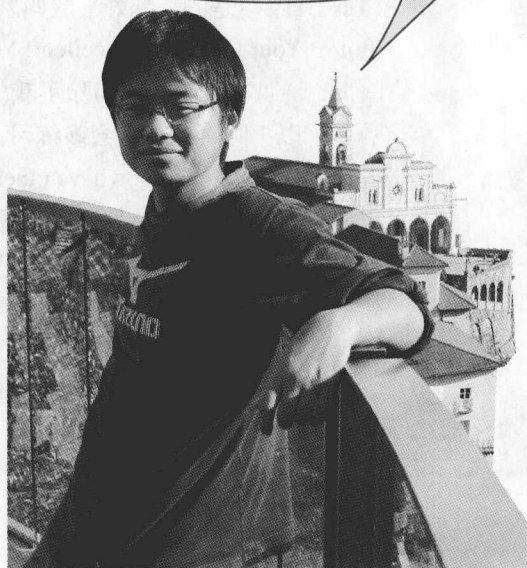
I am from Beijing, the capital of China. I was born and grew up here. I am 18 years old. I am a student of the Automotive School of Beijing Geely University. I am a freshman and my major is car maintenance. I want to become a high-skilled technician after my graduation.

But my parents are not from Beijing. They are from Zhejiang Province in Southern China. They were both born in Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province.

I have a lot of interests outside my classroom. I like music, movies, computer games, sports, and so on. Sometimes I listen to music when I study. I normally go to cinema only during the weekend. I try to work out at least three times a week. As for computer games, well, my parents say that I spend too much time on that. Maybe I do, so now I am trying very hard not to play too

often. It can be a terrible waste of time, money and energy if not kept under control.

Hi, I'm Li Xiaofeng from the Automotive School. I will be a high-skilled technician in the future.



New Words

automotive /ˌɔ:təʊ'məʊtɪv/ **a.** 汽车的; 机动车辆的

maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ **n.** 维护; 保养

technician /tek'nɪʃən/ **n.** 技术人员; 专门技师

graduation /grædʒu'eɪʃən/ **n.** 毕业

normally /'nɔ:məli/ **ad.** 通常; 一般说来

Notes

- 13 **work out 锻炼身体; 做运动。** 特别是指健身类的运动, 常用于口语。
- 14 **as for 就……而言, 至于。** 常用于引出话题。在本文中, 说话人先介绍了自己“喜欢听音乐、看电影、玩电脑游戏和做体育运动等”, 然后分别说自己通常在什么时候从事这几项活动, 唯独没有说到电脑游戏, 所以在最后提到电脑游戏时, 用as for引出话题, 表示谈到电脑游戏他有话要说。
- 15 **maybe I do** 请注意译文中这句话的意思是“也许是”。英语在表达同意或者不同意对方所说的话时, 或者反问对方时, 常常对事情本身表示肯定、否定或者反问, 并且为了避免重复或加重语气, 经常只用助动词或者系动词, 请仔细观察以下例句:
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| — 你明天想出去吗? | Do you want to go out tomorrow? |
| — 想。 | Yes, I do. |
| — 我觉得坐火车更方便一点。 | I feel the train is more convenient. |
| — 不对! | No, it isn't! |
| — 你今天看起来气色很好。 | You look fine today. |
| — 真的吗? | Do I? |
- 16 **it can be a terrible waste of time... 会浪费大量的时间……** 汉语通常说做某事会浪费时间, 但请注意英语的习惯用法是倒过来说, 参见本课Note 6。
- 17 **... if not kept under control 如果控制得不好的话…… keep... under control** 意思是“把……放在掌控之中”。该条件句为被动式, 省略了主语和谓语部分it is, 被省略的主语it在这里指的是玩电脑游戏。

Exercises

I 请回答下列问题。

- 1 Where is Li Xiaofeng from?
- 2 Were he and his parents born in the same place?
- 3 What is Li's major? What does he want to do in the future?
- 4 Will he graduate this year? How do you know?
- 5 What are Li's interests?

II 请用under control或out of control填空。

- 1 Don't worry. Everything is _____.
- 2 The car was _____ and hit a tree.
- 3 The whole country is now against the government, and the political situation is completely _____.
- 4 We are extremely busy but we keep everything _____ in the office.

3 选词填空



-y 加在名词之后, 表示“具有……特征的、多……的”, 例如, luck *n.* 运气,
lucky *adj.* 好运的

lucky

sunny

dirty

dusty

thirsty

- 1 Children, don't get yourself too _____ when you play!
- 2 In dry and windy seasons, the town becomes _____.
- 3 You are _____ to be alive after being caught in that accident.
- 4 Let's hope the _____ weather will last till Saturday's tennis match.
- 5 The travelers in the desert tend to get _____ easily.

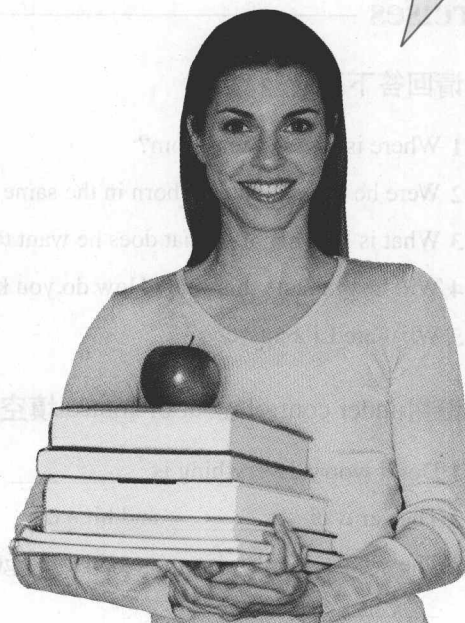
Text 2

Hi, I'm Helen Smith. I am an English teacher in Beijing Geely University. Let me introduce myself.

I was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Then my brother and I moved to New York City with our parents when I was 14. I went to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. I majored in linguistics, the science of languages. By the way, I speak French, Spanish and a little Dutch, and, of course, English. Now as I am working in China, I am trying to pick up Chinese as fast as I can. Besides, studying and teaching languages have always been my hobby.

Now I'm teaching in Geely, one of the best-known private universities in China. I must say I love it. The Geely campus is beautiful and the Geely students are fun and lively. I hope I can do my work well and enable them all to speak good English.

Hi, I'm Helen Smith. I am an English teacher in Beijing Geely University. I love the beautiful campus and the brilliant students here.



New Words

linguistics /lɪŋ'gwɪstks/ *n.* 语言学

hobby /'hɒbi/ *n.* 业余爱好

private /'praɪvɪt/ *a.* 私人的; 私有的

campus /'kæmpəs/ *n.* (大学、学院的) 校园

enable /ɪ'neɪbl/ *v.* 使能够, 使成为可能

Notes

- 18 **by the way** 这个用语在英语中经常出现, 字面意思是“顺便说说”, 但是汉语中没有与它相对应的翻译, 一般用在说一件事情时, 顺带说出与这件事或多或少有点关系的另外一件事。例如在本文中, 说话人海伦·史密斯谈到她大学时的专业是语言学, 顺便告诉我们她能说多少种外语, 这是因为语言学专业与能讲多少种外语并没有特别直接的关系, 但是一般学语言学专业的人都会对语言感兴趣, 懂一种或一种以上的外语, 所以她用了 **by the way**。
- 19 **pick up** 文中含义为“学会”, 一般指在某种便利条件下学会。例如在本文中, 因为说话人已经在中国, 所以对她说来学习汉语就有了自然语境的便利条件。
- 20 **... the Geely students are fun and lively** 请注意区分 **fun** 和 **funny**, 两个都是形容词, 但是意思完全不同: 同某人在一起或者做某件事情让人感到快乐的时候用 **fun**, 是褒义词; 某人或某事令人感到奇怪、不可思议或者好笑的时候用 **funny**, 一般是贬义词, 用它形容的人或事顶多是可以用来取笑逗乐的。例如:
- He is a fun person to be with. 他是一个使人感到愉快的人。
 - That's the funniest thing I have ever heard in my life. 那是我一生中听过的最滑稽可笑的事情。
- 另外, **fun** 也可作不可数名词, 表示令人感到愉快的人或事, 例如:
- He is fun/He is great fun. 他是一个令人感到快乐的人。
 - You are sure to have fun tonight at the party. 你在今天的晚会上一定会玩得很开心。

Exercises

I 请回答下列问题。

- 1 Where does Helen Smith come from?
- 2 What languages can she speak besides English?
- 3 What are her hobbies?
- 4 Where is she working now?
- 5 How does she like her work and why?