

高职高专规划教材

第一册

大学英语

COLLEGE ENGLISH

赵红梅 主编



Book 1

河南人民出版社

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内 容 提 要

《大学英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的英语教材。本套教材从高职高专的教学实际出发,立足于培养学生的英语综合运用能力,旨在通过本套教材的系统学习,使学生在语言知识、应用技能等方面达到《基本要求》中所规定的内容。

《大学英语》共分两册,每册含有8个单元,每个单元围绕一个主题选材,由浅入深,循序渐进,注重教、学、练、考一体化。学完第一册可应对“高等学校英语应用能力B级考试”,学完第二册可应对“高等学校英语应用能力A级考试”。

本书为《大学英语》第一册,共8个单元,每个单元由听力、对话、精读、泛读、语法、写作六部分组成。

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《大学英语》(College English)是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的英语教材。旨在通过本套教材的系统学习,使学生在语言知识、应用技能等方面达到《基本要求》中所规定的内容。

编写原则:

1. 吸纳先进的高职教学理念,“以就业为导向,以能力为本位”,充分体现“实用为主,够用为度,以应用为目的”的原则,突出英语语言实际运用能力的培养。
2. 结合高职高专教学实际,考虑学生的英语基础水平及就业需求,进行有效的资源整合。

教材特色:

1. 强调教学的整体性。

本教材将听、说、读、写、译五种技能相结合,使其形成一个有机的整体。

2. 集教、学、练、考于一体。

本教材不仅配有与课文内容密切相关的练习,而且还配有与高等学校英语应用能力考试难度相当的有关练习,注重学生可持续发展能力的培养。

3. 关注学生职业技能和素质的提高。

本教材根据高职高专英语教学的特点,强调选材的思想性,知识的实用性,力求学生通过切合实际的学习过程,为日后就业时能熟练掌握和使用英语打下坚实的基础。

单元内容:

本书为《大学英语》第一册,共8个单元,每一单元围绕同一主题。各单元内容如下:

Part I Listening Comprehension

本部分由 Short Conversations, Dialogues 及 Passage 组成,语言真实有趣,逐步培养学生对相似情景的听力理解能力,既兼顾了《基本要求》的听力培养目标,又结合了高等学校英语应用能力考试的听力要求。

Part II Dialogues

本部分包括两篇对话,由交际话题切入各单元主题。讨论话题既可引导学生有效地互动,亦可引起学生对问题的深入思考。

Part III Intensive Reading

精读部分是每个单元的核心内容。课文主题选材新颖,篇幅适中,由浅入深,循序渐进。文章内容涉及大学新生活、学习、培养积极的态度、运动、健康等方面,旨在使大一新生在开始大学生活时,能够树立积极向上的人生及学习态度,在学习英语知识的同时,逐步培养高职高专学生的自我发展与职业发展能力。课文后配有相关练习,同时还配有拓展练习,直击 A、B 级考试题型,使学生将来能更好地应对 A、B 级考试。

Part IV Extensive Reading

泛读部分为精读课文的延伸阅读。每单元配有两篇与单元主题相关的阅读文章,附有习

题,以满足不同层次学生的需求,提高学生的阅读理解能力。

Part V Grammar

本册语法包括各种词类的用法、比较级与最高级、动词的时态及语态、情态动词、主谓一致、反意疑问句、双重否定等,强化学生对基础语法知识点的掌握。

Part VI Writing

本册写作重点介绍各种信件的写作技巧。从普通书信,到感谢信、道歉信、邀请信、祝贺信以及通知、便条、电子邮件等,不仅介绍了不同信件写作的基本技巧,还配以样例及相关练习,以加强学生对相关写作技巧的掌握与应用,提高其写作水平。

本教材还配备了期中、期末两套模拟题,为学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试做好准备。教材后另附词汇汇总表,便于学生查阅。

《大学英语》第一册由郑州职业技术学院赵红梅担任主编,许芳菊、崔希兰担任副主编。编写分工如下:王霞(1至8单元听力、对话)、许芳菊(1、3、5单元精读课文及相关练习)、崔希兰(2、4、8单元精读课文及相关练习)、韩超峰(6、7单元精读课文及相关练习)、张宏献(1至8单元泛读文章与练习、1至8单元写作讲解与练习)、赵红梅(1至8单元语法讲解与练习)。另外,本册期中试卷由许芳菊与崔希兰编写,期末试卷由韩超峰编写,附录由王霞与韩超峰编写。

本书遵循全新的编写思路,力求整合丰富的高职高专教学资源,但因水平有限,加之时间仓促,难免会有疏漏和不当之处,请各位读者不吝赐教。

编 者

2010年5月

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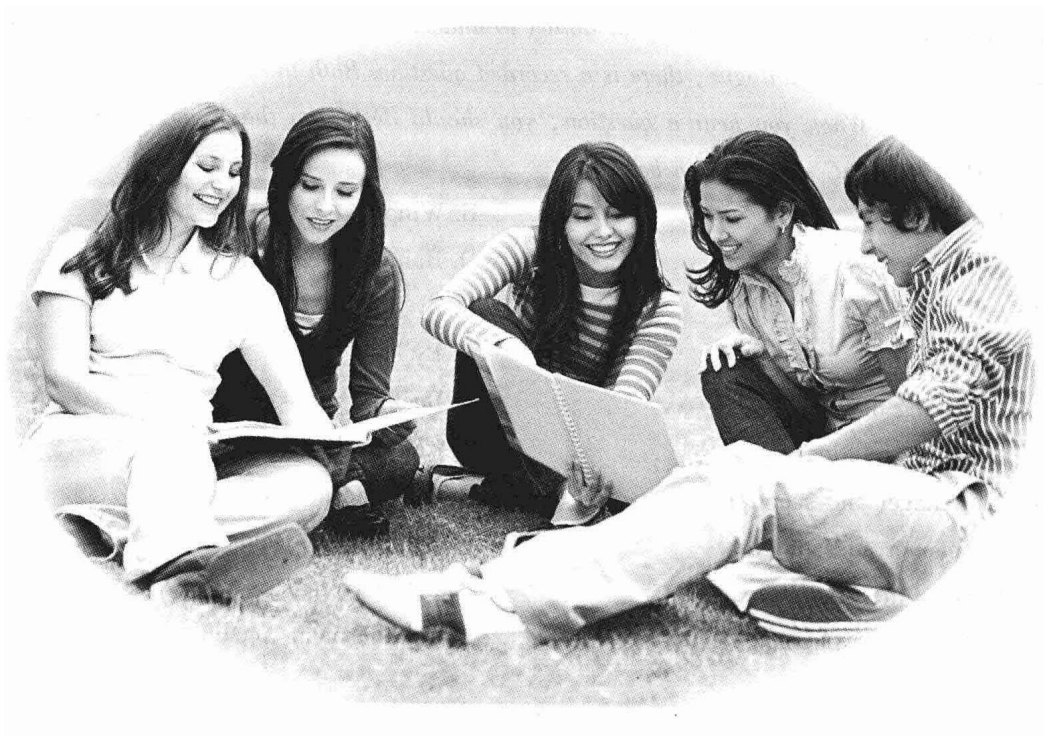
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Unit 1

College Life



Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A: Give Proper Answers to the Questions

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper responses. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. Certainly. | B. Never mind. |
| C. No, thanks. | D. Yes, it is. |
| 2. A. Thank you. | B. My name is Jack. |
| C. I'm sorry. | D. Sorry, he's not here. |
| 3. A. It's too hot in June. | B. After December 24. |
| C. My pleasure. | D. No problem. |
| 4. A. For two months. | B. Yes, please. |
| C. Every day. | D. Yes, I will. |
| 5. A. Not bad. | B. Thanks anyway. |
| C. Very interesting. | D. Nice to meet you. |

Section B: Understand the Short Dialogues

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given below.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 6. A. Cloudy. | B. Windy. |
| C. Snowy. | D. Rainy. |
| 7. A. By car. | B. By train. |
| C. By plane. | D. By ship. |
| 8. A. Asking the way. | B. Booking a ticket. |
| C. Giving information. | D. Calling the police. |
| 9. A. Manager and secretary. | B. Husband and wife. |
| C. Teacher and student. | D. Patient and doctor. |
| 10. A. Have the phone repaired. | B. Use her phone. |
| C. Buy a new phone. | D. Try the phone again. |

Section C: Complete the Blanks According to the Passage

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed below, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases in the blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing.

Welcome to the Public Bus System. Its bus network operates 365 days of the year and has _____ that can take you to your destination (目的地) quickly and easily. You can travel round the city for just \$ _____ a day with Type-A bus tickets. Type-B bus tickets are even _____. You can get on and off as many times _____, so you can tour the city at your own pace. You can buy tickets at most newspaper stands. If you want to get _____, call the office of the Public Bus System.

Part II Dialogues

Dialogue 1

On the Campus

A: Hello!

B: Hi!

A: Are you from Shanghai?

B: Yes. Where are you from?

A: I am from Beijing. May I have your name, please?

B: Sure, I am Liu Nan.

A: I am Zhang Li. Nice to meet you, Miss Liu.

B: Nice to meet you, too. What are you doing here?

A: I am a sophomore. And you?

B: I am a freshman. What do you major in?

A: Electrical and Electronic Engineering. What about you?

B: I am in the Department of Mass Communication. I study photography.

A: Great! I like it, too. It is so useful to us.

B: Of course. It's time for class. I hope we'll get a chance to talk later.

A: Good. It's nice to have met you. Good-bye.

B: Good-bye.

Dialogue 2

Do you know our English teacher?

- Zhang: Hi, Liu Nan. It seems we haven't seen each other for ages since we last met. How's everything with you?
- Liu: Very well, thanks. Do you know our English teacher, Mr. Smith? He just came here last week.
- Zhang: No, I haven't had the pleasure.
- Liu: He is such a wonderful person. You must go and see him!
- Zhang: Good. Let's go.
- Liu: Mr. Smith, this is my friend Zhang Li. This is my teacher, Mr. Smith.
- Zhang: How do you do, Mr. Smith. I'm glad to meet you.
- Smith: How do you do, Miss Zhang. Are you and Miss Liu in the same department?
- Zhang: No, I am in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.
- Liu: Mr. Smith, Zhang Li is a sophomore.
- Smith: Oh, I wonder how you get to know each other.
- Zhang: I met her the first day she came to the college.
- Liu: We talked a lot. She told me much about our college.
- Smith: I'd like you to get familiar with this college as soon as possible.
- Zhang: Will you come to our Students' Union party this weekend?
- Smith: I'd be glad to. Where will it be?
- Zhang: In the lecture hall, at 7:30, this Sunday evening.
- Smith: Miss Liu, will you join us, too?
- Liu: Sure, I will.
- Smith: So let's meet this Sunday evening.
- Liu: See you then. Good-bye.
- Smith: Bye-bye.

New Words and Expressions

sophomore [ˈsɒfəmoː] <i>n.</i>	大学二年级学生; 有两年经验的人
electrical [ɪˈlektɹɪkl] <i>adj.</i>	电的; 有关电的
electronic [ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk] <i>adj.</i>	电子的
mass [mæs] <i>n.</i>	块; 大多数; 质量; 群众; 大量
photography [fəˈtɒɡrəfi] <i>n.</i>	摄影; 摄影术
major [ˈmeɪdʒə] <i>n.</i>	〈美〉[教]主修课
<i>vi.</i>	主修

Part III Intensive Reading

Text

Survive Freshman Year

Students face many challenges when they're fresh out of high school and go to college. Just as there are many challenges, there are also many ways for freshmen to increase their chances for succeeding in college.

Involvement in clubs, organizations, study groups, etc. often makes the transition from high school to college easier. By talking with peers, you will be able to support one another during this crucial time. Communicating with staff and professors will help you deal with study issues. Therefore, it's important to cooperate and interact with people both socially and academically.

Many clubs and organization are offered to students, such as student committees, community activities, sports, and study groups. Contact Student Services to get more information about the activities available at your college.

College courses present enough challenges to most freshmen, not to mention the difficulties in your social life. Therefore, developing effective study habits will often determine a student's success in college. If possible, work with other students in your classes. Start

your own study group or see if one already exists on campus. Many colleges have a learning center that offers study skills and strategies. If you already have good study habits, the transition from high school to the demands of college will be easier.

One of your best resources in college is time. It's important to budget it effectively. College students have to balance class time with an active social life, and often job responsibilities. Effective time management will help you to set reasonable goals and to succeed.

One of the best ways to manage your time is to create a personal time table and stick to it. This can be a chart that you create that indicates when you go to classes, study, enjoy social activities, work, eat and sleep, etc.

For many students, going to college is their first time away from home. The pressure of college life can be very demanding. If you need help, seek guidance. Ask for help from academic advisors and upper classmen, and talk to others who are used to college life.

Many resources are available for students who need academic assistance. Visit an academic ad-





visor to help plan your future and learn what classes you need to take. Investigate different colleges and what they require by visiting a Career Center. Talk to professors and teaching assistants for help with specific courses. If you need additional help, check if there is a tutoring program available.

Students need to take responsibility for their choices and ac-

tions. It's important to maintain relationship with advisory staff. Remember, seek guidance for problems sooner rather than later.

New Words

survive [sə'vaɪv] *v.*

to continue to live or exist after 经历……之后还存在(从困境中挺过来)

freshman ['freʃmən] *n.*

a student in the first year at college or university 大学一年级学生

challenge ['tʃæləndʒ] *n.*

(something with) the quality of testing strength, skill, or ability 挑战性; 具有挑战性的事物

v.

to invite someone to compete against you in a fight, match, game, etc. 邀请(某人)比赛; 向……挑战

peer [piə] *n.*

a person of the same age, class, position etc. as oneself 同辈, 等级或地位等相同的人

transition [træn'zɪʃn] *n.*

the act of changing or passing from one form, state, subject, or place to another 过渡; 转变; 变迁

crucial ['kruːʃəl] *adj.*

of vital importance 决定性的; 紧要关头的

interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] *v.*

to have an effect on each other or something else by being or working close together 互相作用; 互相影响; 互相配合, 互动

academically [ˌækə'demɪkli] *adv.*

in regard to academic matters 学习上地; 学术界地; 学术方面地

effectively [ɪ'fektɪvli] *adv.*

in an effective way 有效地

staff [stɑːf] *n.*

the group of worker who work on a job or the work of an organization, especially a teaching or business organization (一个机构的)全体职员; 全体工作人员; 员工

offer ['ɒfə] <i>v.</i>	to hold out (to a person) for acceptance or refusal 主动提供; 提出……(供接受或拒绝); 或赠予
contact ['kɒntækt] <i>v.</i>	have a connection or exchange information or ideas with someone else 联系; 联络; 交往
strategy ['strætədʒi] <i>n.</i>	skillful planning generally 策略; 战略
resource [rɪ'sɔ:s] <i>n.</i>	(usually <i>pl.</i>) any of the possessions or qualities of a person; an organization, or especially a country 资源; 物力; 财力
budget ['bʌdʒɪt] <i>v.</i>	to make plans for the careful use of (money, time, etc.) in a way that will bring most advantages (为……) 制定预算; 做好安排
balance ['bæləns] <i>v.</i>	to have or be given equal weight, amount, importance, or influence to (something else / each other) (使) (重量、数量、重要性或影响) 均衡; 相抵; 相等
responsibility [rɪs,pɒnsə'bɪlətɪ] <i>n.</i>	the condition or quality of being responsible 责任(心)
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] <i>v.</i>	to show or make clear, especially, by means of a sign 表示; 标示
available [ə'veɪləbl] <i>adj.</i>	be able to be obtained used, seen, etc. 可获得的; 可用的
investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] <i>v.</i>	to try find out more information about; examine the reasons for (something), the character of (someone) etc. 研究; 询问; 调查
career [kə'reɪə] <i>n.</i>	a job or profession for which you are trained and which you intend to follow for part of or for the whole of your life (需要特别训练的并终身或长期从事的) 职业; 一生的事业
tutor ['tju:tə] <i>n.</i>	a private teacher 家庭教师; (in British universities and colleges) a teacher who directs the studies of a number of students and gives them advice (英国大学或学院中辅导学生的) 导师; 助教
<i>v.</i>	act as a teacher 辅导

Phrases and Expressions

get involved	to take part in activity or event 卷入; 陷入; 参与
be/get used to	to have experienced something so that it no longer seems surprising, difficult, strange 习惯于
maintain relationship with	situation in which two people continue to spend time together or live together, and have romantic or sexual feelings for each other 和……保持关系

rather than

used with the infinitive form of a verb to indicate negation as a contrary choice or wish 与其……倒不如……; 宁愿; 宁可

stick to

remain determined 坚持

take responsibility for

one admits his accountability and acknowledge his influence and role in the circumstances in which he finds himself 为……负责任

Notes on the Text

1. Student Services at university (大学中的学生服务部): a department whose core strategy is to remove barriers to learning and enhance the student experience through enabling learning and life skills
2. A Career Center at a university (就业指导中心): a department that offers comprehensive information and resources to students who look for a job, internship or help preparing for a graduate school
3. By talking with peers, you will be able to support one another during this crucial time.
通过跟同龄人交谈,你们将能够在这种关键时刻相互鼓励。
talking with people 为动名词短语在句中做介词 by 的宾语。
4. Communicating with staff and professors will help you deal with study issues.
与校工作人员和教授进行交流可以帮助你处理很多学习方面的问题。
communicating with staff and professors 为动名词短语在句中做主语。
5. Therefore, it's important to cooperate and interact with people both socially and academically.
因此,无论从社交还是从学习方面来说,与人们交流与合作都是非常重要的。
句中 it 为形式主语, to cooperate and interact with people both socially and academically 为动词不定式短语,是真正的主语。英语中当不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)或从句在某个句子中作主语时,为保持句子结构前后平衡,避免头重脚轻,常用 it 作形式主语置于句首,而将真正的主语放在句尾。此时 it 只起先行引导作用,本身无词义。例如:
It is wrong to tell a lie. 说谎是错误的。
It is no use arguing about it. 争吵是没用的。
It is uncertain who will come. 谁要来还不确定。

Exercises of the Text

I. Answer the following questions according to the text:

1. What do students face when they're fresh out of high school and go to college?
2. As a freshman, what does success mean?