

教育部高等职业教育基础课规划教材

实用创新英语

(上册)

● 中国高等教育学会 组编

● 张华志 主编

HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION



科学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是以中华人民共和国教育部发布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》为指导,以“实用为主、够用为度、应用为目的”的原则而编写的教材,重在培养学生的语言运用能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性较强。

本书共有 20 个单元,每单元分为听力、口语、阅读、语法、写作和练习等部分,每 4 个单元之后设 1 个复习单元,通过归纳与总结,巩固并提高学生所学知识。

本书的内容体现了全国英语等级考试、专升本升学考试、应用能力 A 级和 B 级考试的特点,适合高职高专非英语专业学生使用,也可作为其他职业培训的参考教材。

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序 言

当代,高等职业教育受到世界各国的普遍重视,我国的经济建设也越来越凸现出对技术应用型和高技能人才的需求。为此,我国将发展高等职业教育作为实现我国优化人才结构,促进人才合理分布,推动经济建设的战略措施。为满足社会对技术应用型和高技能人才的需求,我国的高等职业教育近几年实现了跨越式发展,其院校数量已占全国普通高等院校总数的 60.5%,招生人数占全国普通高等院校招生人数的 53.1%,在校生占全国普通高等院校在校生的 44.7%,基本形成了每个市(地)至少设置一所高等职业技术学院的格局。

从高等职业教育的办学规模不难看出,高等职业教育已经成为与地方经济发展密切相关的高等教育办学机构,高等职业院校的毕业生已成为推动地方经济、文化、科技发展的一支生力军,他们活跃在机械制造与自动化、模具设计与制造、汽车检测与维护、数控技术、计算机辅助设计与制造、机电一体化技术、通信技术、电气自动化,以及护理、酒店管理等技术领域和服务行业。

几年来,高等职业教育在技术应用型和高技能人才培养方面取得了可喜的成果。总结办学经验,高等职业教育要继续实现跨越式发展,需要在优化人才培养机制、优化专业和课程设置、优化教学内容和教学过程、改革学籍管理和教学管理等方面有所创新。教材建设是优化教学内容和教学过程、提高高等职业教育教学质量的重要环节,而基础课教学如何打破传统的教学内容和教学方法,使之适合高等职业教育的特点,更是一个十分值得研究和实践的课题。中国高等教育学会组织在高等职业教育一线工作的教师,对这个课题进行了深入的探讨,在对学校的基础课教材和教法进行充分调查研究、深入分析、总结提高的基础上,制定了“教育部高等职业教育基础课规划教材”组编计划。

“教育部高等职业教育基础课规划教材”是一套蕴涵着基础课教材改革理念,洋溢着各个学校教材改革热情的富有创新性的教材。从作者组织、大纲审定、教材审读、课件测评等一系列工作反映出,这套教材的每一本书的内容都力求淡化深奥的理论,突出教学实践性,体现与新知识、新技术的密切结合。中国高等教育学会在教育技术和教育资源方面提供了宝贵的支持,附送的教学课件等一系列配套媒体,丰富了教学手段,使基础课教学向实现立体化教学迈出了突破性的一步,有效地激发了学生的学习兴趣,提高了教学质量,推进技术应用型和高技能型人才的培养。

在“教育部高等职业教育基础课规划教材”即将出版之际,我向辛勤耕耘在高等



ENGLISH

实用创新英语 (上)

职业教育第一线的教师致谢！向为本套教材付出心血的作者致谢！希望本套教材的出版能为我国的高等职业教育基础课建设和应用型人才培养有所裨益和推动。

中国高等教育学会秘书长

2005年6月8日

前言

为了深入贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》的精神,落实《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划,根据中华人民共和国教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(高教司[2000]57 号)(试行),针对当前英语教学的现状,考虑学生入学后的英语水平和毕业后的就业需求,我们编写了本书。使学生经过两个学期的英语学习,巩固、扩大基础知识,拓展听、说、读、写、译的技能;培养学生的英语交际能力、自学能力和继续学习的能力;培养学生的爱国主义精神,激发学习兴趣,了解中外文化差异,增强世界意识。

本书的内容体现了全国英语等级考试、专升本升学考试、应用能力 A 级和 B 级考试的特点,实用性较强。

本书共有 20 个单元,每 4 个单元后设 1 个复习单元,通过归纳和测试前面单元所学内容来帮助学生巩固知识。本书分一个学期使用,建议每周 4 课时。各个学校可根据具体教学情况和学生的专业特点自行安排,因材施教,分类指导。本书配教学参考书及听力磁带。

一、本书体例介绍如下。

1. Listening Comprehension

听材料:大体了解精读课文的主题。

听对话:提高听力,增强语感。

2. Speaking

口语练习:根据具体语言活动主题,编排对话实例,熟悉常用交际语言及特定语境下的语言运用,进行情景口语练习,培养运用英语进行交际的能力。

3. Intensive Reading

精读课文:学习文中语法、词汇、语言知识点。文章选材注重知识性。

4. Grammar Exercises

语法:语法练习归纳、总结、实用,为提高学生语言学习能力打好基础。

5. Practical Writing

写作:书面表达,分类精细,主要是常用应用文的写作,并设计了优秀范文,供学生模仿。

6. Fast Reading

快速阅读:短文语言难度适中、选材多样、注重趣味性,主要培养快速阅读能力。



7. Merry Learning

选用谚语、名言等形式的内容,增强学生学习英语的趣味性。

二、编写说明

1. 编写背景

英语是世界性语言,是学习知识、吸收人类文明成果、进行人际交往和开展国际合作的重要工具,是职业教育中一门重要的基础课程。根据现有高职高专学生和师资的实际情况以及社会对学生英语水平的要求,我们广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见,研究、学习、借鉴了现行高职高专教材的设计体系,编写了本书。

2. 编写原则

立足课程教学目标,注重学生学习能力和学习策略的培养,发展其听、说、读、写、译的基本技能,体现高等职业教育的特色。

3. 教材特色

1) 注重听说能力训练,内容贴近社会生活,创设自然的语言环境,培养学生用英语进行日常交际的能力。

2) 选材严谨,内容由浅入深,有较多反映时代气息的语言材料,强调对学生英语语言运用能力的培养。

3) 语法知识重点突出、简洁明了、实用性强

4) 课后练习紧紧围绕语言知识点,进行系统的巩固复习。

5) 写作训练注重实用性,参考了全国英语等级考试、专升本和应用能力等级考试的写作命题。

6) 阅读选材多样,注重趣味性,语言难度适中。

7) 题材丰富,增加教材的趣味性。

8) 本书弹性和可操作性较强。

9) 本书的内容、练习等都体现了全国英语等级考试,专升本,应用能力 A、B 级考试的特点,具有一定的参考价值和实用性。

本书由张华志主编,卢爱枝副主编;其他参与编写和修订的人员还有申屠菁、马睿、程建娥和张忠元。全书由张华志统稿,由戴建东主审。

本书编写过程中,我们参阅了部分国内外出版物,广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见,吸取同类、同层次教材的长处,在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。同时对山西省职业技术教育学会的大力支持和帮助谨致谢意!

由于水平有限,本书难免有不妥之处,敬请广大师生和同行予以指正。

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Unit One

Listening Comprehension

I. Listen to the following passage, and fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

There are many _____ why you should continue your education after high school. A college education gives you _____. Whether you plan to attend a four-year college or university, community college, or technical school, you will gain _____ and _____ that will help you succeed for the rest of your life.

Education beyond high school will put you in a better position to help your _____, your community and give you the kind of life you dream of having. The _____ education you pursue, the _____ career choices you will have. A college education also gives you a good _____ in life by increasing your knowledge and skills.

Ask yourself:

- 1) Do I want _____?
- 2) Do I want to _____?
- 3) Do I want to _____?
- 4) Do I want to _____?

II. Listen to the following dialogues about *Stating How You Are* and then answer the following questions.

Dialogue 1

Question: How is Jane's work going?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Just so so. | B. About the same as usual. |
| C. Pretty well. | D. Very good. |

Dialogue 2

Question: How long has Jim had a cold for?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. One week. | B. One month. |
|--------------|---------------|



C. One day.

D. One night.

Dialogue 3

Question: What does Kate hope?

A. She will be as happy as before.

B. She will have a happy life in future.

C. She will have a happy life with John.

D. She will be as happy as John at her new job.

Dialogue 4

Question: What kind of people does Richard Lampl need?

A. He needs someone to teach them computer science.

B. He needs someone to give him some advice about how to install computers.

C. He needs someone to install a computer for him.

D. He needs someone to repair his computer.

III. Useful Expressions.

1. I'm feeling well.

2. Pretty good. Thank you.

3. So-so, thanks. (马马虎虎, 谢谢。)

4. Same as ever. (老样子。)

5. I'm full of spring. (我幸福极了。)

6. I'm in excellent health, thank you. (我很健康, 谢谢。)

7. Not very good, really.

8. Pretty tough day to day. (不好过啊。)

Speaking

Library Regulations

Sample

A: Excuse me. I wonder if you could tell me where the library is.

B: Well, I'm on my way there. Why don't you come along with me?

A: Well, thank you. That's very kind of you.

B: You're new here, aren't you?

A: Yes, I am. So I don't know my way around yet. When is the lending section open, by the way?

B: It's open six days a week from 9:00 to 11:45 in the morning and from 2:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon, except for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons when it's closed. It's also closed all day Sunday.

A: How many reading rooms are there?

B: Two for undergraduates, one for foreign books and one for Chinese.

A: Does the library have newspapers and magazines?

B: Yes, there's a special reading room for periodicals (期刊、杂志). It has both national and local newspapers.

A: How many books can I borrow at a time?

B: Five, and you can apply for a library card.

A: How long can I keep them?

B: You may keep them for not more than three months. Well, here we are!

A: Thanks very much for all your help.

B: Any time. Nice talking with you. See you.

A: Bye.

Useful Expressions

1. library/ reader's card 图书证

classified /title / author card catalogue 分类/书名/作者目录卡

reading room 阅览室

newspaper / periodical reading room 报刊阅览室

newspaper file 报纸夹

bound volume 合订本

periodicals 期刊

librarian 图书馆工作人员

2. I'd like to apply for a library card.

How many books can I borrow at a time?

You have to return the books by... (the due date) .

You can come and renew the book, if you haven't finished reading it by then.

Practice

Questions based on your own experience.

1. How would you tell a new student where the library is, what it is like and when it is open?

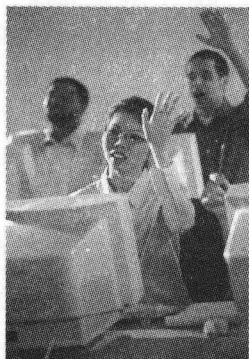
2. How do you borrow a book from your library?



Intensive Reading

Study at College

What a **thrill** thing it is to go to college. It is a trip that has everything great and you can meet them on such a trip. It also is very serious business. **To a great extent**, you will be on your own. Truly, there are an **awful** lot of people ready to help you, but generally you must take the **initiative** and **seek them out**.



Most of you have decided what kind of career you will choose before you go to college. Even though many of you will change your minds later, the initial decision allows you to set class goals and **pursue** them step by step toward the final objective of graduation. Such goals are **essential** for success. In advising students, I always tell them to **discipline** themselves, to be prepared to study hard and keep up from the first day.

Today's world is full of **precious** knowledge, whether it be in the arts, literature, a **profession**, or a **vocational** skill. College is your best chance of lifetime to explore these areas. Each **facet** can be as exciting when discovered by you as it was when discovered by the original author or explorer. Learn in your college as much as you can, not only just knowledge concerned with your career objectives. A student in auto mechanics in most schools also can take courses in history, philosophy, music, or art. There is no reason why a **craftsman** can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the **vast** areas of unlimited knowledge. For a rich full life he or she should make the most of the opportunities **at hand**.

I hope that you have understood **by now** that going to college means a lot more than earning a grade. You also have a responsibility to study hard to serve our society later. You should know many people in our society have invested their pennies, **dimes** and dollars — often at great personal **sacrifice** — to make educational opportunities open for you. Putting it **bluntly**, going to college is not a thing related only to your own.

Also consider this: are you going to take a course to learn true knowledge or are you going to take it only to get a record of your college study? I talk to far too many students going to school just to get the **credentials** to “get a job”. Again, they are cheating themselves. Get into the subjects in great depth to gain a true understanding. Don't be content to just skim over courses with “only to pass”. By taking the **in-depth approach** you will be exploring many of the disciplines you will enjoy the rest of your life.

Let me share with you my last point of view. The person doing an honest piece of work, the work one can be proud of, is the truly happy person. This is true of the **plumber**, **veterinarian**, teacher, whatever. The **agony** of just drifting along will eventually tear you **asunder**. The habit of honest work and pride in your work can be established to a great extent in college.

Thus, as you stand on the **threshold** of your college career, **commit** yourself and stand by that commitment. From the first day in class, discipline yourself to make learning fun, not a **chore**, and to get the most from the educational opportunities.

Language Notes

1. It is a trip that has everything great and you can meet them on such a trip.

它犹如一次旅行，途中有你所见所闻的各种极具魅力的东西。

以 **some, any, no, every** 构成的不定代词后接形容词作定语时，形容词要后置。

e.g. Is there anything interesting to read? 有什么有意思的东西可以读吗？

2. Today's world is full of precious knowledge, whether it be in the arts, literature, a profession, or a vocational skill.

当今世界，无论是在艺术、文学还是某种职业或某种业务技能方面，都充满了宝贵的知识。

whether 在这里引导的是让步状语从句，表示“无论”。

e.g. Whether they come here or we go there, the topic of discussion will remain unchanged. 不管是他们来这里还是我们去那里，我们要讨论的话题都不会变。

3. There is no reason why a craftsman can't be a great thinker, or an explorer into the vast areas of unlimited knowledge.

没有理由怀疑，一个工匠不可以同时是一位伟大的思想家，不可能是一位遨游在无边无际知识海洋里的探索者。

A craftsman can reasonably be a great thinker and also can be an explorer to study the unlimited knowledge in the vast areas.

4. I hope that you have understood by now that going to college means a lot more than earning a grade.

我希望你们现在已经意识到，上大学绝不仅仅意味着得到分数。

可以修饰形容词、副词比较级的有：a lot, far, much, still, etc.

5. The person doing an honest piece of work, the work one can be proud of, is the truly happy person.

将一件工作干得踏踏实实、做得自己可引以自豪的人，才是真正幸福的人。

这句话主语是 the person, doing an honest piece of work 是现在分词短语作定语，修