

主编·喻家楼

高职高专公共英语通用教材

新展望 实用英语

NEW OUTLOOK PRACTICAL ENGLISH

第一册



合肥工业大学出版社

高职高专通用教材

New Outlook
Practical English

新 展 望 实 用 英 语

(第一册)

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内 容 提 要

《新展望实用英语》是高职高专公共英语课教材,全套书共分三册,配有教师用书和录音磁带。

本书为第一册,共十个单元,每单元由六大模块组成:口语、听力、课文、练习、幽默小品和语法复习组成。在第五课和第十课后分别附有写作练习和测试题。

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前 言

《新展望实用英语》是根据教育部高等教育司 2000 年颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)编写的,是面向全国高职高专学生的通用教材。本教材的培养目标是:1. 扩充英语基础知识;2. 训练进行日常和涉外会话本领;3. 掌握阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的技能;4. 培养模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。

本教材分为三册。本册的重点是基本语法的学习和基本句式的听、说、读、写、译等技能的训练。在复习和巩固中学已学过的语音、语法及词汇的同时,编者还十分注重英语学习的实用原则,将语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动有机结合,使学生从一开始便能贯彻学以致用用的原则。

本册共分为十个单元。每单元由六个模块组成:第一、二个模块分别为口语和听力,通过设置各种生活场景及涉外活动的对话,使学生的听说能力在各种场合都能应付自如;第三个模块为美文精讲,编者精心选择的优秀时文题材广泛,内容新颖,兼具趣味性、信息性和实用性;第四个模块包括阅读、词汇、语法及翻译等各项训练,巩固学生的已学知识;第五个模块为轻松一刻,生动活泼的幽默小品文让学生充分体验英语学习的乐趣,古老的谚语让学生受益匪浅。最后一个模块为语法回顾,带领学生回顾中学已学过的语法知识,并提供相应的语法练习。每个单元中附有相应的词汇表,其中,无标记单词为入学时已掌握的单词和 B 级单词,带★的单词为 A 级需学习掌握的单词,带△的单词为超纲单词。

本册的第五单元及第十单元后分别附有一套测试题,以供老师检验及学生自测对于已学知识的把握程度。本书配有磁带,可供广大师生和读者配套使用。

《新展望实用英语》的编写力图改变英语教学脱离实际、学用结合不密切的低效率局面,突出英语教学为改革开放服务的实用方向。这是一次崭新的尝试和突破。虽然编者力求达到预期目标,但由于编写时间紧迫,不足与疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

全套书总主编为合肥工业大学人文经济学院喻家楼教授。参加编写的学校有:安徽工贸职业技术学院、安徽工商职业学院、淮南职业技术学院、宿州职业技术学院、合肥经济技术职业学院、三联职业技术学院、合肥工业大学高等职业技术学院等。

此外,本书在编写过程中还得到了安徽外国语学院何钟森老师的亲临指导;安徽新华学院的刘少川老师、莫瑞老师,万博科技职业学院的朱先穆老师,合肥经济技术职业学院张树申老师,三联职业技术学院陶向龙老师对本教材的编写提出了许多宝贵的建议,在此一并表示感谢!

编 者

2004 年 5 月

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UNIT 1

Greetings and Introductions

Dialogue 1

Ben is a freshman in a university. On his first day of school, he meets with his old friend, Peter.

Ben: Hello, Peter. Haven't seen you for ages.

Peter: Hello, Ben. How are things going with you?

Ben: Not too bad, thanks. And you?

Peter: Pretty good, thank you. How are your parents these days?

Ben: Oh, they are fine. You must come over and see us sometime.

Peter: I'd be pleased to come. Well, let me introduce you to Linda, my classmate.

Ben: Nice to meet you, Linda.

Linda: Nice to meet you, too.

Ben: Where are you going now?

Linda: We are going to the library. What about you?

Ben: I'm just thinking about borrowing some books from the library. So, let's go together.

Dialogue 2

Prof. Smith is visiting a company now. Julia, the secretary of the general manager, is receiving him.

Julia: Prof. Smith, how nice to see you!

Prof. Smith: It's nice to see you again. How's your work going?

Julia: The same as usual. And how are you getting along?

Prof. Smith: Just fine, but a bit busy these days. Oh, I don't think you've met my assistant before. This is Mr. White.

Mr. White: How do you do?

Julia: How do you do?

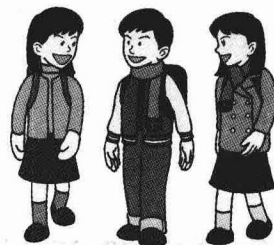
Mr. White: May I know your name?

Julia: Julia Anderson. You can call me Julia.
Have you visited our company before?

Mr. White: No, I haven't. This is the first time I've been here.

Julia: Would you like tea or coffee?

Prof. Smith: Tea, please.



Oral Practice

Work in pairs, using the following sentence patterns to make up dialogues.

Greetings

How are you?

Very well, thank you.

How's everything going?

Not too bad.

How are you getting on these days?

Not so well. I think I'm catching a cold.

How are you doing?

Just as usual.

How's your family?

Just fine.

Introductions

Let me introduce myself to you.

May I introduce myself to you?

I am...

Allow me to introduce myself...to you.

Allow me to introduce to you.

Let me introduce...to you.

May I introduce...to you?

This is...

I'd like you to meet...

Words & Phrases

greet /gri:t/

v. 问候, 招呼

introduction /ˌintrə'dʌkʃən/

n. 介绍, 引进

freshman /'frefsmən/

n. 新生, 新手

university	/juːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/	n.	(综合性)大学
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	adv.	相当地, 颇
please	/pliːz/	v.	使高兴, 使满意
introduce	/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/	v.	介绍, 引进
professor	/prəˈfesə/	n.	教授
company	/ˈkʌmpəni/	n.	公司, 商号; 同行的人
secretary	/ˈsekɹətri/	n.	秘书
general	/ˈdʒenərəl/	adj.	总的, 普遍的
manager	/ˈmænidʒə/	n.	经理, 管理人
assistant	/əˈsɪstənt/	n.	助手, 助教
allow	/əˈlaʊ/	v.	允许, 准许
think about			思虑, 思考
come over			过来, 顺便来访
the same as			和...一样
get along			前进, 进展
get on			有进展
as usual			像平常一样, 照例



Listening Comprehension



Section A

Directions: There are five recorded questions in this section. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given below.

- A. It's May 6th.

B. It's a fine day today.

C. It's Tuesday.
- A. Yes, please.

B. Not at all.

C. I'm glad.
- A. She's cooking now.

B. She's a nurse.

C. She's very well.

- 4. A. Yes, they are.
B. Yes, there are some.
C. Yes, there are any.
- 5. A. Thank you.
B. Good idea!
C. I have no time.

Section B

Directions: There are five recorded dialogues in this section. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. The dialogues and questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given below.

- 6. A. At a restaurant.
B. At a flower shop.
C. In a concert hall.
- 7. A. She won't go.
B. She will certainly go.
C. She has no question to ask.
- 8. A. 5:55. B. 6:15. C. 6:35.
- 9. A. Billy is visiting his mother.
B. Billy's mother is coming for dinner.
C. Billy will not be able to come.
- 10. A. He hurt his leg.
B. He hurt his back.
C. He hurt his foot.



Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to put the missing words or phrases into the blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage begins.

A hobby is an interesting way of spending your free time. It is an activity you

turn to for 11, not something that you have to do, like helping with the dishes. It's more like a special friend that you choose for 12. You spend your free time on it because it interests you and because you enjoy it. 13 different people like to do so many different things in their spare time, we could make a long 14 of hobbies, taking in everything from collecting matchboxes and 15 rare fish to learning about the stars and making model ships.

Words & Phrases

hall	/hɔ:l/	n.	礼堂, 会堂
lecture	/'lektʃə/	n. & v.	演讲, 讲课
invite	/in'vait/	v.	邀请
hobby	/'hɒbi/	n.	业余爱好
activity	/æk'tiviti/	n.	活动
special	/'speʃəl/	adj.	特殊的, 专门的
interest	/'intrist/	v.	使感兴趣, 引起...关注
spare	/speə/	adj.	多余的, 剩下的
model	/'mɒdl/	n.	模型, 模范
take in			吸收, 包含
turn to			求助于

Text

Pre-reading questions

1. Do you like watching TV? Why or why not?
2. How many hours do you often spend in watching TV every day?
3. What kind of TV program do you like best?

Television : How It Affects Us

How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high-quality programs that help us understand many fields of study: science, medicine, history, and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't often leave the house, as

well as ^{有帮助的} patients in hospitals. It also ^{五前} offers ^{国外的} foreign language learners the advantages of daily language practice; they can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages to television. Recent studies show that people who watch a lot of TV can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes, which is just the amount of time between commercials. Another disadvantage is that TV often causes people to become disappointed with their own lives because real life doesn't seem as exciting to them as the lives of actors on the screen.

The most negative effect of TV might be a "TV disease". People who have got it often feel a strange and powerful need to watch TV, even when they don't enjoy it. Maybe the only "cure" for this disease is to throw away the TV set.

(206 words)

Words & Phrases

affect	/ə'fekt/	v.	影响
helpful	/'helpful/	adj.	有益的, 给予帮助的
increase	/in'kri:s/	v. & n.	增加, 增强
knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	n.	知识, 了解
quality	/'kwɒləti/	n.	质量, 品质
moreover	/mɔ:'rəʊvə/	adv.	此外, 而且
benefit	/'benɪfɪt/	v.	(from) 得益, 有益于
		n.	益处, 好处
patient	/'peɪʃənt/	n.	病人
advantage	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	好处, 益处
daily	/'deɪli/	adj.	日常的
		adv.	每日, 天天
vocabulary	/və'kæbjʊləri/	n.	词汇(量), 词(汇)表
★disadvantage	/,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	缺点, 不利条件
recent	/'ri:snt/	adj.	新近的, 近来的
concentrate	/'kɒnsentreɪt/	v.	(on) 集中, 专心
amount	/ə'maʊnt/	n.	数量
★commercial	/kə'mɜ:ʃəl/	n.	电视广告
cause	/kɔ:z/	v.	使产生, 引起
		n.	原因, 理由

disappoint	/ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/	v.	使失望
seem	/si:m/	v.	似乎,好像
actor	/ˈæktə/	n.	男演员
screen	/skri:n/	n.	屏幕
negative	/ˈnegətɪv/	adj.	反面的,消极的
effect	/ɪˈfekt/	n.	影响,效果
disease	/dɪˈzi:z/	n.	疾病
powerful	/ˈpaʊəfʊl/	adj.	强大的,有力的
cure	/kjʊə/	n.	药物,治疗
		v.	治愈,治好
throw away			扔掉,抛弃
and so on			等等
as well as			(除...之外)也,既...又
on the other hand			另一方面

Study & Practice

Reading Aloud

Reading Aloud

I. Read aloud the following phonetic symbols (音标) and compare.

vowels(元音):	/i:/	/i/
	/i:t/	/it/
	/ri:d/	/rid/
	/fi:d/	/fil/
	/sti:d/	/stil/
	/fi:p/	/fip/
	/li:v/	/liv/

consonants(辅音):

/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/
/pɛə/	/bɛə/	/tiə/	/diə/	/kɑ:d/	/gɑ:d/
/pul/	/bul/	/bet/	/bed/	/kəl/	/gəl/
/rip/	/rib/	/hæt/	/hæd/	/keiv/	/geiv/
/kʌp/	/kʌb/	/raitə/	/raidə/	/dɔk/	/dɔg/
/ˈsimpl/	/ˈsimbl/	/ˈputɪŋ/	/ˈpuɪdɪŋ/	/ˈæŋkl/	/ˈæŋgl/
/ˈsʌpə/	/ˈrʌbə/	/ˈsentə/	/ˈsendə/	/ˈtɪkɪŋ/	/ˈdɪŋɪŋ/

II. *Read the following paragraph until you learn it by heart, paying special attention to sense groups (意群).*

How does television affect our lives? // It can be very helpful to people / who carefully choose the shows / that they watch. // Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; // there are high-quality programs / that help us understand many fields of study: / science, / medicine, / history, / and so on. // Moreover, / television benefits very old people / who can't often leave the house, / as well as patients in hospitals. // It also offers foreign learners the advantage of daily language practice; // they can increase their vocabulary and practice listening.

Comprehension of the Text

III. *Choose the best answer for each of the following questions or unfinished statements.*

1. According to the writer, which of the following is not an advantage to television?
 - A. It can teach us knowledge about many subjects.
 - B. It can help us to learn a foreign language.
 - C. It benefits old people more than sick people.
2. Television can be very helpful to many people except those who _____.
 - A. carefully choose the shows that they watch
 - B. watch TV even when they don't enjoy it
 - C. watch high-quality programs to increase their knowledge
3. People who watch a lot of TV may _____.
 - A. find it difficult to concentrate for a long time
 - B. become only interested in commercials
 - C. throw their TV sets away
4. Some people become disappointed with their own lives because _____.
 - A. they think real life is rather boring
 - B. they couldn't cure their "TV disease"
 - C. they want to become actors
5. What does this passage mainly want to tell us?
 - A. Many people have got a "TV disease".
 - B. Television can teach us much knowledge.

C. Television has both good and bad effects on people.

Vocabulary

IV. Complete the following sentences in the proper form of the words and phrases given below.

affect increase moreover benefit concentrate cause
seem negative effect and so on as well as
on the other hand

1. He has _____ his parents much unhappiness in the past years.
2. You shouldn't have such a _____ attitude to your work.
3. The child is lively & _____ healthy.
4. Did the medicine have any _____ on the patient?
5. Mary has great difficulty in _____ on her homework because of the noise made by her little brother.
6. It _____ that the salesman is lying to the old lady.
7. The rent increases will _____ us all.
8. On one hand, I want to sell the house; _____, I hate to move again.
9. The food in that restaurant is very good; _____, it is inexpensive.
10. The young man has greatly _____ from these books.
11. He collects stamps, coins, _____.
12. The population of that country has _____ since 1970s.

Word Formation

V. Study the following groups of words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

Group A: interest(v.), interest(n.), interesting/interested(adj. & participle)

1. I'm wondering why he has lost all _____ in this plan.
2. The new computer game was so _____ that Bob kept playing it the whole day.
3. It is clear that the painting has _____ every visitor.
4. He is _____ in sports, music, cooking and so on.

Group B: please(v.), pleasure(n.), pleasing/pleased(adj. & participle)

1. The ring of these bells sounds very _____.
2. My boss is a hard man to _____.
3. She seemed to take no _____ in her work.

4. They are all _____ with the news.

Group C: disappoint(v.), disappointment(n.),
disappointing/disappointed(adj. & participle)

1. The weather this autumn has been _____. We have had too much rain.
2. The film _____ me. It was not half so good as I had expected.
3. To her great _____, her husband forgot to send her a birthday present.
4. He felt very _____ with the result of the match.

Translation—English to Chinese

VI. Each of the five sentences given below is followed by three choices of suggested translation. Choose the best one of them.

1. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't often leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals.
A. 此外,电视有益于年龄很大、不能经常出门的人,更有利于医院的病人。
B. 此外,电视有益于医院的病人和年龄很大、不能经常出门的人。
C. 此外,电视有益于医院的病人,更有益于年龄很大、不能经常出门的人。
2. It also offers foreign language learners the advantage of daily language practice; they can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.
A. 它还给外语学习者提供了日常练习的有利条件;他们可以增加词汇量并且练习听力。
B. 外语学习者可以增加词汇量并且练习听力,这是日常练习的有利条件。
C. 日常练习为外语学习者增加词汇量并且练习听力提供了有利条件。
3. Recent studies show that people who watch a lot of TV can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes, which is just the amount of time between commercials.
A. 最近的研究表明一个问题,看电视多的人经常只能把注意力集中在电视广告间隔的15至20分钟里。
B. 最近的研究表明,在电视广告间隔的时间里,看电视多的人经常只能把注意力集中在一个问题上15至20分钟。
C. 最近的研究表明,看电视多的人在一个问题上注意力经常只能集中15至20分钟,这恰好是电视上广告间隔的时间。
4. Another disadvantage is that TV often causes people to become disappointed with their own lives because real life doesn't seem as exciting to them as the lives of actors on the screen.
A. 另一个弊端是电视常常使人们对自己的生活感到失望,因为演员们的现实生活