

黑龙江版

1

New Practical English

新编实用英语 读写教程

Reading and Writing

本书编写组 编



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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黑龙江版



New Practical English

1

新编实用英语 读写教程

XINBIAN SHIYONG YINGYU DUXIE JIAOCHENG

Reading and Writing

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高等教育出版社·北京
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内容提要

《新编实用英语》(黑龙江版)系列教材是在《新编实用英语》(第二版)的基础上,结合黑龙江省的实际情况进行编写。本套教材贯彻了“学一点、会一点、用一点”、“听、说、读、写、译并重”和“边学边用、学用结合”的原则;注重听说技能训练,注重实用文体阅读能力培养,将应用语言基本功的能力与实际涉外交际相结合。

《新编实用英语读写教程1》(黑龙江版)共10个单元,每个单元除了“读”(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)和“写”(Trying Your Hand)2部分以外,还有一篇“黑龙江简介”(Glimpses of Heilongjiang)的阅读文章。

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NEW

Practical English

Reading and Writing 1

新编实用英语

读写教程1

(黑龙江版)

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项目编辑：张慧勇

责任编辑：赵凯锋

封面设计：张 楠

版式设计：王东岗

责任校对：赵凯锋

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前言

《新编实用英语》(黑龙江版)系列教材是由黑龙江省高职高专院校外语教学研究会,结合黑龙江省地方经济和社会发展的实际,在《新编实用英语》(第二版)系列教材的基础上,组织本省高职高专院校具有丰富教学经验的一线教师编写的一套高职高专英语教材。

《新编实用英语》(黑龙江版)系列教材由《听说教程》、《读写教程》和《拓展教程》组成。每种教程由2册书组成,每册书10个单元。另外,使用者还可以在中国外语网(www.cflo.com.cn)上免费下载各册教程的《教师参考书》。

把《听说教程》和《读写教程》分开,主要是为了避免每个课时“面面俱到”的课堂设置,更方便教师安排授课重点,使学生在每个课时内更加有效地学习课堂内容。

《听说教程》每个单元包括2个部分——“说”(Talking Face to Face)和“听”(Being All Ears);《读写教程》每个单元包括3个部分——“读”(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)、“写”(Trying Your Hand)和体现黑龙江特色的阅读文章“黑龙江简介”(Glimpses of Heilongjiang);《拓展教程》包括《读写教程》的单元拓展练习,《听说教程》和《读写教程》的主题扩展语料库以及4套全真自测题(含答案)。

上述教程各部分的具体内容如下:

1. Talking Face to Face: 包括5个短小的交际话题模拟练习,使学生边学边练,以增强学生的实际英语会话能力,并配有2个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿。

2. Being All Ears: 本部分是对Talking Face to Face的扩大与补充,以体现听力训练的范围要广于会话训练的原则,并为阅读作铺垫。

3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye: 包括2篇阅读文章,旨在使学生通过阅读开阔眼界,进一步提高语感和交际能力,为自主学习创造充分的条件。

4. Trying Your Hand: 包括应用文写作(Applied Writing)、句子写作和语法回顾(Sentence Writing and Grammar Review)2部分。第一部分培养学生阅读和模拟套写常用应用文写作的能力,第二部分按照句子写作、功能写作和篇章写作等层次训练学生的写作能力。

5. Glimpses of Heilongjiang: 以短文的形式介绍黑龙江的自然、社会、经济、文化等,增强学生学习英语的针对性和实用性,激发学生的学习兴趣。

6. Self-assessment: 选编了4套高等学校英语应用能力考试A级和B级的试题。

《新编实用英语读写教程1》(黑龙江版)由孔庆炎、刘鸿章任总主审,哈尔滨学院王利民、哈尔滨师范大学顾世民任总主编,黑龙江交通职业技术学院魏宏、黑龙江建筑职业技术学院史文杰任主编,黑龙江农垦职业学院徐春涛、哈尔滨学院梁春滨任副主编,黑龙江农业经济职业学院李晓梅、伊春职业学院张弓、黑龙江建筑职业技术学院刘爽参加编写。

由于本书是一种新的尝试,实际编写中恐有不当和疏漏之处,希望广大使用者批评指正,以使本教程为黑龙江高职高专英语教学做出更大贡献。

改编组

2011年4月

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7

Greeting and Introducing People

Unit Goals

❖ What You Should Know About

1. How American and British people greet each other
2. How Chinese people differ in greetings
3. Basic sentence structures

SECTION I

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

The Way Americans Greet

Americans often greet each other simply with “Hello” or “Hi”. They believe such an informal greeting often implies a close and friendly relationship. **Similarly**, Americans do not have a formal “**farewell**”. They will just wave “good-bye” to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say “Bye”, “So long” or “Speaking of time, I’ve got to run” and then leave. To Americans, a friendly and informal relationship is the most important thing.

American introductions are usually rather simple. Yet, a proper introduction will leave a good first impression upon others. In the United States, most people don’t like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss in introductions. They find these terms too formal. They prefer first names to **formal titles** in most cases. For example, a gentleman may say, “Glad to meet you. I’m Paul Miller, but call me Paul.” Sometimes a woman you meet for the first time may say, “Don’t call me Mrs. Smith. Just call me Sally.” So when your American friends do not use your last name or titles, don’t feel that they have been impolite. They only want to show **friendliness**.

When you first get to know an American, he may ask you, “Where do you work?”, “Are you married?” or “Do you have children?” Such questions may be too **personal** to Europeans, but Americans do sometimes ask such questions. They would like to get answers to these ques-

PASSAGE I

tions. In this way they can get better acquainted with you and have a topic for beginning a friendly conversation with you.

Notes

similarly /'sɪmɪləli/ *ad.* 同样地

farewell /,feə'wel/ *n. v.* 辞别, 道别

formal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/ *a.* 正式的

title /'taɪtl/ *n.* 名称, 头衔

friendliness /'frendlɪnɪs/ *n.* 友谊, 亲切

personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ *a.* 个人的, 涉及隐私的

Read and Think

1 Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- 1 What does an informal greeting really mean to Americans?

- 2 Why don't most Americans like using titles in introductions?

- 3 What do your American friends want to show when they address you with your first name?

- 4 Why do Americans sometimes ask you personal questions?

Read and Complete

2 Fill in the blanks without referring to the passage.

Americans often ① _____ each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". They believe such an ② _____ greeting often implies a close and ③ _____ relationship. Similarly, Americans do not have a ④ _____ "farewell". They will just ⑤ _____ "good-bye" to the whole group. Or ⑥ _____, they will simply say "Bye" or "So long" and then ⑦ _____. To Americans, a friendly and informal relationship is the most important thing.

3 Complete each of the following statements according to the passage.

- 1 Most Americans prefer not to _____ in introductions.
- 2 They like to _____ in most cases.

- 3 Mrs. Sally Smith may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith. Just _____."
- 4 You should feel _____ when your American friends do not use your last name or titles in addressing you.
- 5 This passage tells us that Americans are quite _____.

4 Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

accept	acquaint with	leave	prefer	mean
personal	name	speaking of	get to know	

- 1 I believe that IOC (International Olympic Committee) has _____ London for 2012 Summer Olympic Games.
- 2 The new look of the city _____ a very deep impression upon those foreign visitors.
- 3 I _____ to keep in touch with my friends through e-mail.
- 4 Of course our _____ relationship is very good. But business is business.
- 5 The professors of the department only _____ neatly-typed papers.
- 6 To him, success in the interview _____ a chance to work for the famous software company.
- 7 _____ greeting, would you please give me an example in English?
- 8 You will like the strict professor when you _____ him better.
- 9 We are not well _____ all the facts.

Read and Translate

5 Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 在我的印象中,典型的英国绅士总是带着一把雨伞。(impression, with)
- 2 对学生来说,文化背景的介绍是这本书最精彩的部分。(introduction, cultural background)
- 3 我们在同外国女士交谈时,多数情况下我们不应问及年龄这样的个人隐私问题。(case, personal)
- 4 很多年轻人喜欢流行歌曲胜于喜欢老歌;他们认为流行歌手很酷(cool, prefer...to)
- 5 这个漂亮干净的城市给外国旅游者留下了深刻的印象。(leave)
- 6 陆扬教授站在飞机的登机口前向我们挥手告别。(wave)

Read and Simulate

6 Pay attention to the italicized (斜体的) parts in the English sentences and translate the Chinese sentences by simulating the structure of the English sentences.

- 1 American people *often* greet each other simply *with* "Hello" or "Hi".

Young people **often** keep in touch **with** e-mail.

我们经常用微笑表达喜悦。

她说话经常带浓重的乡音(local accent)。

- 2 **Similarly**, American people do not have a formal "farewell".

Similarly, there are also many proverbs (谚语) in Chinese.

同样, 格林教授也无法忍耐惰性。

同样, 他们也不愿意依赖他人。

- 3 **Speaking of** time, **I've got to** run.

Speaking of tea, **I've got to** have a drink of hot tea first.

谈到英语, 我得上课去了。

谈到名片, 我现在得再印一些。

- 4 **In** the United States, introductions **are usually** rather simple.

In Japan, greetings **are usually** rather formal.

在中国, 家庭关系通常都很紧密。

在我家乡, 公司通常都很小。

- 5 They **prefer** first names **to** formal titles.

English people **prefer** coffee **to** tea.

比起篮球来, 这些男孩子们更喜欢足球。

比起西餐来, 我更喜欢中餐。

- 6 **Such** questions may be **too** personal **to** Europeans.

Such a life may be **too** hard **to** the little girl.

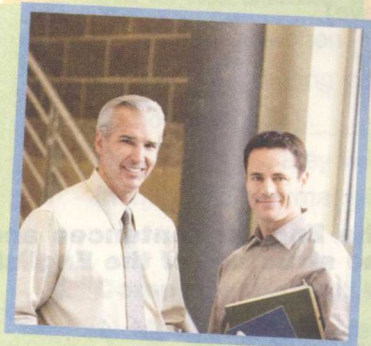
这样的结局对我来说是太突然了。

这种天气对游客来说是大热了。

PASSAGE II

A Little About Me

Hello, I'm Mike Adams. I'm an English teacher. Do you want to know something about me?



I was born in England. Then my family moved to America when I was 10. I'm tall, and I have a **gentle** face. My hair is dark brown but there is not too much hair left on the top of my head. I used to be a **sportsman** with a strong body, but now my **muscles** have become soft, and my stomach is getting a little bigger each year. I try to be kind to other people, but sometimes

和蔼的

运动员

肌肉

I'm very **stubborn** and never change my mind. I want to be an honest person. I'm very **organized** in both work and life. When I go on holiday, I carefully make a list of things to take, and I **pack** my bags two or three days before I leave. I like to have everything under control, and I don't want any last-minute **panic**.

固执的
有条理的
打包
慌乱

Now I'm teaching in a university in China. I love this country and my students, and I also want my students to love me. So I work hard, and I like to look **neat** and **tidy**. I always wear a jacket and tie. Of course, I become a different person at home. I change into old but comfortable clothes. My work keeps me busy until quite late at night. But I usually find time to sit and talk with my wife and children. Even though I enjoy working very hard each day at the university, I still feel that my family is more important than anything else.

整洁的/干净的

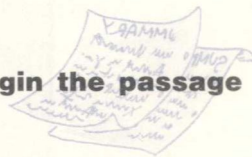
Read and Judge

7 Are the following statements true or false according to the passage? Write T/F accordingly.

- 1 We could address the writer as Mr. Mike. ()
- 2 The writer lived in England before he came to China. ()
- 3 He is a little bald-headed (秃顶的) and a little bit overweight. ()
- 4 He does not like sports any longer. ()
- 5 Sometimes it is difficult to make him change his mind. ()
- 6 He has a good habit of planning things well and getting everything ready ahead of time. ()
- 7 He likes to be presentable (体面的) at the university and comfortable at home. ()
- 8 He has a lot of time during the day to talk with his wife and children. ()
- 9 He doesn't like his job very much because it keeps him busy until late at night. ()
- 10 To him, family is of the greatest importance. ()

Read and Rewrite

8 Rewrite the above story in the third person. You can begin the passage like this:



"Mike Adams is an English teacher. Do you want to know something about him?"

Read and Translate

9 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Welcome to the Chinese Culture (文化) Club. You can learn Chinese painting and Beijing opera (京剧) here.
- 2 I was born in the north, but many years ago my family moved to a city in the south.
- 3 They love China, and they like Chinese food very much.
- 4 Her mother is of mixed blood. So she has brown hair but black eyes and yellow skin.
- 5 Linda used to be a dancer, but now she is a bit overweight.
- 6 He is a serious scientist in the lab, but at home he is a loving father.

SECTION II

Trying Your Hand

Applied Writing

Read and Simulate

- 1 Read the following two samples of Business Cards and learn to write your own.

Sample 1

National Board of Employment
Education and Training

委员会/就业

Michael Smith

Professor / Chairman

Address: 12 Farrell Place Tel: 62-267-7362

PO Box 9880

Fax: 62-267-7360

Canberra City, ACT2601

E-mail: mism2002@yahoo.com

AUSTRALIA

Sample 2

Foreign Affairs Section

Binhai Municipal Government

Li Ya'nan PhD

Deputy Chief / English Interpreter

Address: No.10, Beijing Street, Binhai City, P.C.: 116000

Fax: 0411-26551XX **Tel:** 0411-26551XX

E-mail: lyn001@163.com

事务

市政的

博士

译员

Simulate and Create

- 2 Translate the following business card into Chinese, using the data bank in the Workbook for reference.**

Binhai Electronics Ltd.

Li Tiegang

Software Dept. Manager / Electronics Engineer

Address: No. 50 Chang-Jiang

Street, Binhai City

Post code: 116023

Fax: 0411-47085XX

Tel: 0411-46732XX

E-mail: ltg6@263.net

- 3 Write an English business card according to the information given in Chinese.**

姓名: 陆扬

职务: 英语教授, 教务处长

单位: 滨海国际商务学院

地址: 滨海市西南路98号

邮编: 116023

电话: 0411-46732XX

传真: 0411-47085XX

电邮: fli603@263.com

手机: 136143146XX

4

P	CHN	148442749
Name in full		
Sex	Profession	Marital status
Date of birth		Place of birth
Date of expiry		
Identity card No.		
POCHN	< < < < < < < < < < < < < < < < <	
1484427499CHN6507208F050302819202102	< < < < < < < < < < < 90	

Sentence Writing and Grammar Review

Basic Sentence Structure

(Refer to the Extended Book for Basic Sentence Structure.)

5

- 1 Both men speak loudly and clearly.
- 2 An introduction usually includes a greeting and a handshake.
- 3 My e-mail address is lin@campus.com.
- 4 They will just wave good-bye to the whole group.
- 5 The head of our department will give a dinner to welcome you.
- 6 You could simply call me Wang.
- 7 In her bag there is a passport and a pen.