



高等教育“十一五”规划教材

COLLEGE ENGLISH

通用型

大学英语 基础教程学生用书

张华志 总主编

1



科学出版社

高等教育“十一五”规划教材

通用型大学英语**基础**教程

(学生用书 1)

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内 容 简 介

本书是以教育部高等教育司《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)为指导,体现高等职业教育的特点,以“实用为主、够用为度、应用为目的”的原则编写的教材,重在培养学生的语言运用能力、交际能力和写作能力,实用性强。

本书共有10个单元,每单元分为5个模块,包括听说、阅读、语音、语法、实用写作和轻松时刻等几个部分,内容涉及中西文化、社会、教育、体育、农业、网瘾测试、自然现象、低碳环保、奥运会、美国社会风俗等。每5个单元之后设1个单元测试,通过归纳与总结,巩固和提高学生所学知识。

本书体现了公共英语等级考试及应用能力考试的特点,并将学生应试能力与应用能力相结合。本书适合职业教育、成人教育及各类中高级英语学习者使用,也可作为相关培训机构的培训教材

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前 言

《通用型大学英语基础教程》是一套专门为高等职业教育非英语专业学生编写的英语教材。学生入学时应掌握基本的英语语音和语法知识, 认知英语单词 1000 个左右, 在听、说、读、写、译等方面受过初步的训练。

本书是为了适应我国高等职业教育发展的新形势, 深化教学改革, 提高教学质量, 满足新时期国家和社会对高职人才培养的需求, 贯彻高等职业教育“以服务为宗旨, 以就业为导向, 走产学结合的发展道路”的办学方针, 培养面向生产、建设、服务和管理第一线需要的高技能人才的目标而编写的。

本书依据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行) 和《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(试行), 目的在于培养学生自主学习的能力和运用英语进行日常交际的能力, 特别是用英语处理与未来职业相关业务的能力。

本书采用模块式编排体例, 全书共分 10 个单元, 每单元由 Task 1 至 Task 5, 五个模块组成。每 5 个单元后设一个单元测试。

一、具体内容

1. Task 1 Listening and Speaking

听与说模块。包括听、说两部分内容, 旨在培养学生的听说能力。

2. Task 2 Reading

阅读模块。包括 Text A 和 Text B 两篇文章。文章精选自国外最新材料, 选材新颖、别致、有趣, 隽永, 短小精悍, 内容贴近高职学生实际, 符合高职学生的心理、生理年龄特点, 也符合当代大学生的审美习惯。

3. Task 3 Grammar

语法模块。语法知识的讲解与练习, 简洁、实用, 为提高学生语言学习能力打好基础。

4. Task 4 Practical Writing

应用写作模块, 通过模拟套写, 学习各种便条、信函等常用文体的写作, 训练学生日常应用文的写作能力。

5. Task 5 Easy Time

轻松时刻模块。选用诗歌、谚语、名言、歌曲、绕口令等形式的内容, 增强英语学习的趣味性。

另外, 为了纠正学生发音, 设计了语音练习, 巩固复习英语国际音标。

二、编写说明

1. 编写背景

英语是国际性语言, 是学习知识、吸收人类文明成果、进行人际交往和开展国际

交流合作的重要工具，是高等职业教育中一门重要的职业素质领域的课程。我们根据高职英语的实际情况，在广泛调研的基础上，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，培养学生用英语做事的能力。

2) 选材严谨，内容由浅入深，有较多的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，尤其参照了全国英语等级考试、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) 灵活性和可操作性。

9) 内容、练习以及练习题等都体现了全国英语等级考试，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。

本书总主编为张华志，主编为李正义，副主编为张晋林、李红玲、陈嘉彬。参加编写的主要人员有李正义（1、2 单元）、张晋林（3、4 单元）、郑冰梅（5 单元）、李红玲（6、7 单元）、陈嘉彬（8、9 单元）、樊宪辉（10 单元）、马睿（测试 1）、张华志（测试 2）。全书由张华志教授统稿，胡明珠教授主审。

在编写过程中，我们参阅了大量国内外出版物，广泛听取了学生、教师和专家的意见，吸取了同类、同层次教材的长处，在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间、水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，敬请广大师生和同行予以指正。

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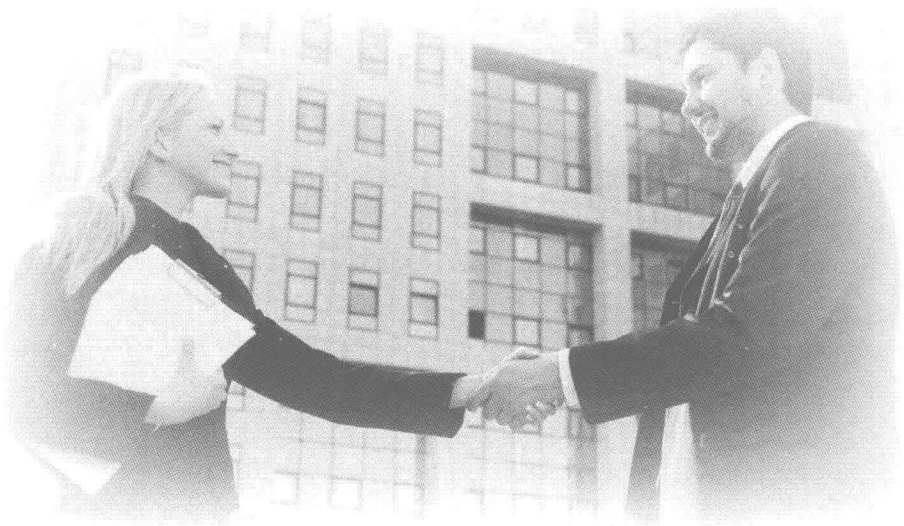
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Unit 1



Task 1 Listening and Speaking

Nice to Meet You

☐ Listening

I. Listen to the conversation twice and then repeat.

A: Hello. My name is Alan Smith. I'm from New York. My first name is Alan. My family name is Smith. Call me Alan.

B: Hello. I'm John Wang. I'm from Canada. Call me John.

A: Nice to meet you, John.

B: Nice to meet you, too, Alan.

II. Listen and write down what you hear on the tape.

A: How do you do?

B: _____?

A: My name is Bill Johns. My _____ name is Bill. My _____ is Johns. b-i-l-l, j-o-h-n-s. Call me Bill.

B: My name is Li Xiaogang. My first name is Xiaogang. My family name is Li. _____, I'm from China. Call me Xiaogang.

A: Glad to meet you, Xiaogang.

B: _____.

III. Listen and fill in the blanks with the words you hear on the tape.

Hello, _____! My name is Lin Ping. I'm a _____. I'm from Taiyuan, Shanxi, China. My nationality is Chinese. My major (专业) is Music Performance (音乐表演). I'm in my first year _____. And this is Linda. She is my _____. She is from _____. Her nationality is British. See _____ in red T-shirt over there? She is my new desk mate (同桌). Her name is Zuo Li. She _____ Baoding, Hebei.

□ Speaking

Useful Expressions

1. I'm glad to meet you.
2. Glad to meet you.
3. Glad to meet you, too.
4. Nice to meet you.
5. Nice to meet you, too.
6. I'm delighted to know you.
7. May I introduce myself to you?
8. Allow me to introduce my friend/brother/sister/classmate to you.
9. Hello, my name is Alan Smith. Call me Alan.
10. May I know your name?
11. My name is Robert Black.
12. What's your name?
13. My name is Li Xiaogang.
14. How do you do? My name is Lin Ping.
15. How do you do? I'm Wang Fei.
16. I'm from China/UK/ US/Japan/Korea.
17. Where are you from?
18. I'm from Beijing/London/New York/Tokyo/Seoul.
19. My nationality is Chinese/British/American/Japanese/ Korean.

Pair Work

Work in pairs. Say hello to your partner and ask: What's your name? What's your first name? What's your family name? Where are you from? What's your nationality? What's your major? Write down the answers.

Group Work

Four students in a group greet each other in turn. What's your name? Where are you from? What's your major? Write down the answers.

Task 2 Reading

Text A

□ Warming-up

Work in groups to discuss the questions before reading the passage.

1. Imagine what will happen to a foreign girl in Hong Kong who can't speak Chinese.
2. What will you do if you are the girl?

It's Only a Greeting!



1 A young British woman arrives in Hong Kong to work, and she knows nothing about the Chinese culture or language. Now she is in a bank and asking the bank clerk to help her to draw some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asks her if she has had her lunch. She is extremely surprised at such a question because in the British culture it will be regarded as an indirect invitation to lunch. It can also indicate the young man's interest in dating the girl. So since the bank clerk is a complete

stranger to the British girl, she is very taken aback.

2 "Oh, I've had my lunch already, thank you," the girl answers hastily.

3 When the British girl leaves the bank, she goes to a Chinese language school and she is even more surprised to be asked the same question by one of the teachers.

4 By now she realizes that it can't be an invitation, but she is still puzzled and she can't work it out.

5 Now and then people keep asking her the same question again and again and she doesn't know why.

6 Now she is asking a friend of hers who knows both British and Chinese culture well. Her friend is telling her that the question has no real significance at all—it's only a greeting!

New Words and Expressions

only ['əʊnli]	adj.	alone in kind or class; sole 唯一的
	adv.	仅仅, 只
arrive [ə'raɪv]	vi.	to reach a destination 到达
culture ['kʌltʃə]	n.	the totality of socially transmitted behavior patterns, arts, beliefs, institutions, and all other products of human work and thought 文化, 文明; 修养; 栽培
language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ]	n.	the use by human beings of voice sounds, and often written symbols representing these sounds, in organized combinations and patterns in order to express and communicate thoughts and feelings 语言; 语言文字; 表达能力
surprise [sə'praɪz]	vt.	to encounter suddenly or unexpectedly; take or catch unawares 使惊奇
	n.	something, such as an unexpected encounter, event, or gift, that surprises 惊奇, 意外事
extremely [ɪks'triːmli]	adv.	极端地, 非常地
regard [rɪ'ɡɑːd]	v.	to look upon or consider in a particular way 把……看作, 把……认为
indirect [ˌɪndɪ'rekt]	adj.	not proceeding straight to the point or object 间接的, 迂回的
invitation [ˌɪnvɪ'teɪʃən]	n.	a spoken or written request for someone's presence or participation 邀请
indicate [ɪndɪ'keɪt]	vt.	to show the way to or the direction of; point out 指示, 指出, 表明, 暗示
date [deɪt]	vt.	an appointment, especially an engagement to go out socially with a member of the opposite sex 与异性的约会: 约会, 尤指和异性出去的社交约会
since [sɪns]	conj.	inasmuch as; because 既然
complete [kəm'pli:t]	adj.	完全的; 完整的; 彻底的
	vt.	完成
stranger ['streɪndʒə]	n.	one who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance 陌生人
aback [ə'bæk]	adv.	by surprise 吃惊

hastily ['heɪstɪli]	adv.	急速地, 仓促地
even ['i:vən]	adv.	甚至 (比……) 更, 还
realize ['riəlaɪz]	vt.	to comprehend completely or correctly 认识到, 了解
puzzled ['pʌzld]	adj.	感到困惑
real [ri:l]	adj.	真正的, 实际的
significance [sig'nɪfɪkəns]	n.	the state or quality of being significant 意义, 主要性
greeting ['gri:tɪŋ]	n.	问候, 招呼; 祝贺
	v.	致敬, 欢迎 (greet 的现在分词)
size [saɪz]	n.	the physical dimensions, proportions, magnitude, or extent of an object 尺寸, 尺码
rather ['rɑ:ðə]	adv.	to a certain extent; somewhat 相当地
dear [diə]	adj.	贵的, 亲爱的
less [les]	adj.	little 的比较级
expensive [ɪks'pensɪv]	adj.	requiring a large expenditure; costly 昂贵的
arrive at (in)		到达
to one's surprise		使某人吃惊的是
regard...as		把……看作
be taken aback		吃惊
even more		甚至, (比……) 更
by now		到这时
now and then		不时地
keep doing		坚持做
again and again		再三
work out		做出, 算出
not at all		一点也不

Proper Names

British ['brɪtɪʃ]	英国的, 英国人的
Hong Kong ['hʌŋ'kɒŋ]	香港

() 1. Who arrives in Hong Kong? A young _____ .
A. British woman B. British man
C. American lady D. Japanese woman

() 2. The girl comes to Hong Kong _____ .
A. to study Chinese language B. to get money from bank
C. to see her mother and father D. to work there

() 3. When the bank clerk asks the girl the question, he means _____ .
A. he wants to invite her to lunch B. he wants to date her
C. he wants to marry her D. he wants to greet her

() 4. After the girl leaves the bank, she is asked the same question by _____ .
A. one of the clerks in a bank
B. one of the strangers in her company
C. one of the teachers in a school
D. one of the students in a school

() 5. Why do the people in Hong Kong keep asking the girl the same question again and again? Because they want to _____ .
A. get along well with her
B. make friends with her
C. help her with her Chinese language
D. give her a greeting

() 6. How does the girl work it out at last? With the help of her _____ .
A. teacher B. boss
C. boyfriend D. friend

1. Why does the British girl arrive in Hong Kong?
2. What problems does she have?
3. Why is she taken aback when the clerk asks her the question?
4. How did she reply when the clerk asked if she had had her lunch?
5. What do you learn from the story?

Vocabulary and Structure

I. Match each of the words in the left column with the definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. significance | a. one who is neither a friend nor an acquaintance |
| 2. indirect | b. to encounter suddenly or unexpectedly |
| 3. since | c. to reach a destination |
| 4. stranger | d. inasmuch as; because |
| 5. surprise | e. not proceeding straight to the point or object |
| 6. only | f. alone in kind or class; sole |
| 7. invitation | g. a spoken or written request for someone's presence |
| 8. realize | h. to comprehend completely or correct |
| 9. arrive | i. to a certain extent; somewhat |
| 10. rather | j. the state or quality of being significant |

II. Fill in each blank with a suitable phrase or word from the box, changing the form where necessary.

indicate	realize	introduce	work out
keep doing	regard... as	now and then	be taken aback

1. May I _____ my friend George to you?
2. _____ we need some help from our friends.
3. Don't worry. I'm sure that you will _____ things.
4. Linda is very friendly with her students. She never _____ herself _____ a teacher.
5. The clouds _____ the coming of rain.
6. _____ this and soon we'll make it.
7. Next, you need to _____ your plan.
8. Don't _____ by my words. Sorry for that.

III. Cloze

Laughing Is Good Medicine

Laughing makes you feel good. Did you know laughing is 1 good for your health?