



普通高等教育“十三五”规划教材

College
English (book 1)

大学英语(第①册)

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赠教学课件

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前言

为了更好地体现现代高等教育英语教学的特点和要求，真正做到以学生为主体、适应课堂教学和自主学习相结合的特点，本教材始终贯彻实用为主、够用为度、与时俱进的编写理念，结合一线教学实践进行编写。

本书一共分十个单元，其中第五和第十单元为单元复习测试题。每个单元根据不同的主题，分为 Section A Listening and Speaking，Section B Text Learning，Section C Grammar，Section D Writing and Section E Reading materials 五个部分，基本囊括了英语学习的各个方面，便于学生学习、模仿、套用，具有很强的实用性。每个部分的主要内容：

1. Section A Listening and Speaking：设定多种情景，根据主题的多种形式安排听力和对话，通过 Task 任务栏，让学生由浅入深，循序渐进，全方位提高听说能力。

2. Section B Text Learning：主题鲜明，内容新颖，难度适宜，实用性强，通过对词汇、文中的语言点、难点、重点和常用句型精讲精练，帮助学生掌握语言技能和知识，培养学生使用语言的能力。

3. Section C Grammar：Grammar 是学好语言的基础，就像盖房子一样，语法是它的基础。本部分对重要语法进行了系统讲解，采用了简明、易懂的原则，由浅入深，让学生学会“举一反三，触类旁通”的本领。

4. Section D Writing：学生不仅要能看，能说，还要能写，从实际出发，教会学生如何用英文进行一般文体和应用文体的写作，为今后实际的英文写作打下良好基础。

5. Section E Reading materials：本部分为学生提供了系统且题材多样化的课外阅读材料，旨在培养学生熟练地运用阅读技巧、正确理解篇章的含义，扩大了学生的知识面和视野，提高了学生的阅读理解能力和欣赏水平。

本书在编写过程中，编者参阅和借鉴了国内外一些相关的资料 and 文章，再次谨向有关专家学者表示衷心的感谢。

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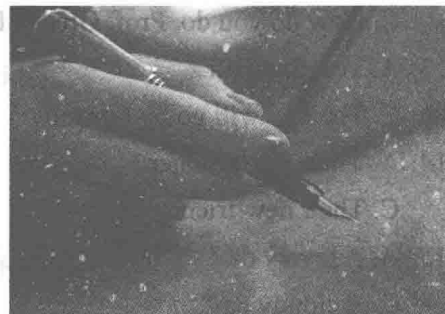
Unit 1

Greeting

Section A Listening and Speaking



Listening Comprehension



Part A Listen to the following sentences once and give the best responses.

- A. How do you do?
B. It doesn't matter.
C. Yes, I'd like to change some dollars.
D. Yes, but I'm afraid you can't.
- A. How do you do, Mrs. Smith!
B. No, thanks.
C. All right.
D. I miss you so much.
- A. Of course. Can I help you?
B. Pleased to meet you, too.
C. I'm quite fine. What about you?
D. Why are you here?
- A. Good afternoon, Miss Li. My name is Mr. Green.
B. I like your campus.
C. May I know where you are from?
D. Thank you. Nice to meet you.
- A. Yes. Today is Sunday.
B. Yes, it's about to rain.
C. Yes, it certainly is.
D. Yes, it's ten degrees.
- A. Nice to meet you.
B. OK. See you next time.
C. It doesn't matter. It's still early.
D. Don't bother.
- A. It's all right.
B. Certainly.
C. Never mind.
D. It doesn't matter.
- A. My name is Lily.
B. Let me introduce my friend first.
C. Ok, please.
D. I'm sorry. I don't want to make friends with him.
- A. I came from Yunnan Province. Nice to meet you.
B. My name is Lily. Nice to meet you.



C. She comes from America.

D. Long time no see..

10. A. Yes. It's much better than what I imagined.

C. I want to make friends with you.

B. Yes. It's my pleasure to meet you.

D. Who can take me to the Class 3?

Part B Listen to the dialogues once and answer the questions.

11. A. Strangers.

C. Roommates.

B. Couples.

D. Friends.

12. A. Hi, Prof. Green. How are you?

C. How do you do, Prof. Green? I'm Li Ming.

B. Hi. Prof. Green. What's up?

D. Long time no see.

13. A. Yes. She will.

C. The boy will go by himself.

B. No. She has to go.

D. It doesn't mention.

14. A. Their new teacher.

C. Their new friend.

B. Their new classmate.

D. All of the above.

15. A. A lovely day.

C. A cloudy day.

B. It doesn't mention.

D. The woman really wants to go for a walk.

Part C Listen to the passage three times and fill in each blank with a word or a short phrase that you hear.

In English _____ countries, people, _____ as they are in age and _____, have a _____ to call the others directly by their names, even first names, except when they call the _____, not arousing offence between them, but demonstrating a sense of _____. When in _____, use the formal manner of address, _____ it is better to err on the side of formality. It is also appropriate to _____ how they prefer to be _____.

Speaking Practice

Sample 1

A: Hello, Jerry!

B: Hello, Mr. Brown. What a surprise to see you here!

How's everything with you?

A: Fine, thank you.

B: Have you met my friend, Yang Ming?

A: No, I haven't had the pleasure.

A: Jerry, this is my good friend Yang Ming.

Yang Ming, this is Jerry.

B: How do you do, Mr. Yang!

C: Nice to meet you, Jerry.



Task: Make a short dialogue to introduce your friend to others .

Sample 2

A: Excuse me. Are you Professor Zhang Lin?

B: Yes, I am . And who are you?

A: Greet to meet you, Mr. Zhang. I'm your student from Computer Science Department. My name is Li Xiang.

B: Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to our college.

A: Thank you. By the way, the campus is still strange for me and I can't find the way to dining hall. Can you show me how to get there?

B: I'm going to have lunch, too. Would you like to go with me?

A: Very pleased to. Thank you very much.

B: It doesn't matter. Let's go.

A: Ok. Let's go.

Task: Make a similar introduction with your partner.

Sample 3

Good morning, everyone. My name is Li Xiang. I'm a freshman here in Dalian Vocational College. I come from Jilin Province. My major is Mathematics. But English is my favorite. I have so many hobbies, they make my life wonderful and rich.. For example, I'm fond of playing instruments. And guitar is my best friend. I like make friends and I hope we can become good friends during the new term. Thank you.

Task: Write a self-introduction like the given one.

Sample 4

My name is Liu Hua. There are 3 people in my family. My father is a computer engineer. My mother is an English teacher. She often helps me to read English stories in my spare time. Sometimes I surf the Internet and download ebooks to read. Reading enlarges my vocabulary with the help of the advanced technology. I wish my English could be improved by more practices. I believe that I can speak fluent English in the future.

Task: Write a short introduction about your family.



Section B Text Learning



Warming Up

New Words

adapt [ə'dæpt]	vt.	适应; 改编, 改写
accumulate [ə'kju:mjuleit]	vt.	积累
apply [ə'plai]	vi.	申请
benefit ['benɪfɪt]	vt. & vi.	(使) 受益
campus ['kæmpəs]	a.	各种各样的
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl]	a.	舒适的
describe [dɪ'skraɪb]	vt.	描述, 形容
enlarge [m'la:dʒ]	vt. & vi.	(使) 扩大, 放大
enrich [ɪn'rɪtʃ]	vt.	使富裕, 使充实
experience [ɪks'piəriəns]	n.	经验; 经历
	vt.	经历, 体验
leisure ['leɪʒə]	n.	空闲; 悠闲
	a.	闲暇的, 有空的
mature [mə'tjʊə]	a.	成熟的
	vt. & vi.	(使) 成熟
rewarding [rɪ'wɔ:dm]	a.	值得做的, 有益的
surroundings [sə'raʊndɪŋz]	n.	环境
unforgettable [ˌʌnfə'getəbl]	a.	难忘的

Useful Expressions

add... to...	增加
above all	首先, 尤其是
benefit from...	从……中获益
more often than not	往往, 大抵, 时常
not only... but also...	不但……而且……
think over	仔细考虑
depend on	依赖, 依靠

Read and Think

Think about the following 3 questions and answer them after reading the text.

1. Is the college life the same as what you imagined before?
2. Do you think you have adapted to the new life?
3. How do you like your campus?

Text

My College Life

Time spent at a university is a most worthwhile period in a young person's life. This is a time when a student begins to form his or her ideas about life in general. Attending classes and studying in the library keep a student busy and provide him or her with access to valuable information, adding to his or her knowledge base.

When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school.

Above all, campus life can be rich and colorful. Most universities offer a variety of extracurricular activities such as sports events, contests, and other social gatherings, enabling the students to enlarge their views. We all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much. Students often form lifelong friendships through the varied experiences of university life.

Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves. When I was in senior school, I lived with my parents and they took perfect care of me. But now, I'm in a new place. If I still depend on others, I would never adapt myself to the new surroundings. So college life makes me mature.

In my senior school, teachers would drive me to study if I didn't work hard. But now it seems to be another story -- study becomes my own business (actually it should always be). More often than not, I'm in the classroom studying on my own. So I can say it is the college life that lets me know how to study.



Our library is a good place for students to study in, the reading room quiet and comfortable. The books there really help me a lot. Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but it also enriches my life.

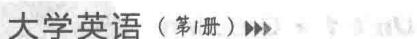
During the time a student spends at university, he not only develops his intellectual abilities, he also develops social skills as well as knowledge and wisdom necessary for choosing a future career. We can apply for a part-time job by using our leisure. It helps us accumulate the practical experience, which is so important to a college student. By learning how to balance intense study and recreation, a student will be well prepared for the challenges of future responsibilities.

Once I was asked to describe my college life with some simple words, I thought it over and said, "Colorful, wonderful, rewarding, unforgettable ..."

Read and Practice

Practice 1: Comprehension check.

- In order to adapt the new environment, what should a college student learn to do?
 - He should call for help to his parents.
 - He should make many friends to ask for help.



- ### Practice 2: Retell the text.

Read and Do

她仍然没有适应那儿的气候。

2. Attending classes and studying in the library keep a student busy and provide him or her with access to valuable information, adding to his or her knowledge base.

add to: increase 增加, 增添

Examples:

Taking up hobbies can add to one's knowledge.

Practice:

音乐为我们助兴。

3. Above all, campus life can be rich and colorful.

Above all : first of all; the first important 首先, 首要

Examples:

Above all, it needs a reasonable procurement policy.

Practice:

最重要的是, 要学会利用你的知识进行创造。

4. Most universities offer a variety of extracurricular activities.

a variety of : various, different kinds of 各种各样的, 不同种类的

Examples:

Contestants come from a variety of companies.

Practice:

他由于种种原因没有来。

5. We all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.

take part in : join, participate 参加, 参与

Examples:

Sixteen schools have agreed to take part in the program so far.

Practice:

数百万的美国人参加成人教育项目。

6. Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves.

besides : except, in addition 除……之外, 另外

Examples:

Besides, Hong Kong is an international trade center.

Practice:

此外, 我要你答应我一件事。

7. More often than not, I'm in the classroom studying on my own.

more often than that : tend to 往往, 时常

Examples:

More often than not the patient recovers.

Practice:



她经常赶不上这班公共汽车。

8. Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but it also enriches my life.

not only... but also :

不仅, 而且; 主要用于连接两个并列的成分。

Examples:

Franklin was considered not only an inventor but also a statesman.

Practice:

那个地方不仅很冷而且很潮湿。

Task 1: Choose the best answer.

1. There are _____ ways to solve the problem.

- A. variety B. much C. various D. colorful

2. You can't _____ your parents forever.

- A. depend on B. depend of C. depends on D. rely by

3. It _____ that he has changed a lot.

- A. seem B. seems C. said D. look

4. I feel _____ talking with that nice girl.

- A. comfort B. comfortable C. enable D. benefit

5. The new hospital will be a great _____ to the town.

- A. profit B. benefit C. suit D. beneficial

6. Teachers _____ their knowledge while imparting knowledge to their students.

- A. rich B. various C. enrich D. enriches

7. The city is _____ this street.

- A. widening B. large C. wide D. widen

8. She _____ a joy in helping others in trouble.

- A. experience B. experienced C. expect D. employment

9. I made up my mind to _____ for a scholarship.

- A. application B. applicant C. apply D. supply

10. He will sooner or later be _____ for his wicked conduct.

- A. rewarded B. rewarding C. rewards D. award

Task 2: Fill in each blank with the proper form of the word given in each bracket.

1. He is not _____ (mature) enough to make such decisions.

2. The modern facilities in the library _____ (beneficial) all the teachers and students.

3. That means we do have enough time _____ (prepare).

4. He left without _____ (pay) his bill.

5. The houses seem to blend into the _____ (surround).

6. A large _____ (rewarding) is offered for the capture of the criminals.

7. The best way to keep stress away is to have a _____ (balance) life.
8. The park on the waterfront is a good place for relaxation and _____ (recreate).
9. It is a _____ (describe) of a spring scenery.
10. The policeman said the driver would be _____ (responsibility) for the accident.

English Proverb

A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step. 千里之行，始于足下。



Section C Grammar



Grammar Focus : Nouns

Nouns (名词)

一、分类 (Classification)

类 别		例 词
专有名词（特定的个人、地方、机构名称）		China, Washington, the Pacific
普通名词（一类人、事物或某种物质或抽象概念的名称）	个体名词（可数，有单复数）	table, book, pencil
	集体名词（可数，有单复数）	family, staff, committee
	抽象名词（不可数，无单复数）	information, work, sadness
	物质名词（不可数，无单复数）	tea, steel, cotton

二、复数形式 (Plural Form)

类别	复数形式	例词
大部分名词	+s	tables, holidays, schools
以 s,sh,ch,x 结尾	+es	boxes, brushes, classes
以 o 结尾	1) +s	pianos, photos, radios
	2) +es	tomatoes, potatoes, heroes
以 f 或 fe 结尾	变 f/fe 为 v, +es	knives, leaves, lives (少数词除外, 如 roofs, chiefs)
以辅音字母 +y 结尾	变 y 为 i, +es	families, cities
部分名词	1) 不规则 2) 单复数形式相同	mice, feet, data, men sheep, aircraft
少数名词	只有复数形式	clothes, scissors, trousers, police

三、名词的所有格 (the Possessive Case of Nouns)

类别	用法	举例
“s” 所有格	1) 多用于有生命的东西 2) 表示时间、量度等	Mr. Wang's family today's assignment
名词 + “of” 所有格	多用于无生命的东西	the window of the room, the handle of the pot

四、名词的作用 (the Function of Nouns)

作用	例句
主语	The evolution reflects the ever-increasing paces of modern life.

表语	The use of forms like “Miss White” may be a Chinese form of compromise.
宾语	Westerners have a tendency to call the others directly their names.
宾语补足语	We call him “Professor Wang” rather than “Wang” .
定语	Chinese don’t do that except in the Spring Festival.
同位语	We Chinese abide by the polite principle in greeting people.

Practice:**Task 1: Fill in the following blanks .**

1. That family _____ a very large one.
2. The police _____ investigating that case.
3. The city government _____ doing its best to reduce the air pollution.
4. The city government _____ argued for one hour and reached no agreement.
5. The audience _____ very excited when listening to the Rock.
6. The basketball team _____ being reorganized by the sports club.
7. After the match, the basketball team _____ taking baths now.
8. The class _____ listening to the teacher carefully, with _____ textbooks open on the desk.
9. This pair of glasses _____ very expensive.
10. Five days _____ enough for the work.

**Task 2: Choose the best answer.**

1. We can get _____ from the web.
 - A. all the information
 - B. all the informations
 - C. all of the informations
 - D. all pieces of informations
2. Jack, a friend of _____, often comes to see us.
 - A. my brother and my sister
 - B. my brother's and my sister
 - C. my brother and my sister's
 - D. my brother's and my sister's
3. There _____ only a cup, a spoon and two glasses on the table.
 - A. is
 - B. are
 - C. have
 - D. has
4. The young _____ being well educated in this country.
 - A. is
 - B. are
 - C. have
 - D. was
5. The means of learning English _____ very effective.
 - A. proves
 - B. are proved
 - C. were proved
 - D. have proved
6. He didn't want more. He said six dollars _____ enough.
 - A. is
 - B. are
 - C. was
 - D. were