

“十一五” 国家规划教材申报项目

新版

COLLEGE PRACTICAL ENGLISH

大学实用英语 综合教程

INTEGRATED COURSE

预备级

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前 言

《大学实用英语》是根据教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写的一套供高职高专学生使用的大学英语教材。共分五级,每级包括《综合教程》,《听说教程》和《教师参考书》三个分册。它是江西省大学英语教学的一项重要科研项目。

预备级含有 16 个单元,主要针对五年制高职一年级学生。文章趣味性强,篇幅简短,注重对基础知识与基本技能的培养。

《综合教程》一~四级,每册各有 10 个单元,每单元由三篇课文组成,课文 A 为精读材料,配有阅读理解、词汇、结构、翻译多种练习。课文 B 突出英语应用能力的训练,按《基本要求》编写,由浅入深,有日常交际能力训练和业务能力训练。涵盖了《基本要求》中所提到的各种信函、外贸单证、合同等高职学生将来就业常用的应用文。它是本书的主要特色之一。课文 C 为泛读材料,并配有阅读理解练习题,供学生课外阅读。

《听说教程》围绕《综合教程》的主题展开,力求使学生在听、说两方面进一步得到训练。每单元都设有三个 Section。既包含有单词、句子等基础训练,又囊括了情景会话、短文等能力提升训练。与其配套的音带内容均经过仔细筛选,并聘请经验丰富的英美专家朗读制作。

《教师参考书》为教师提供每单元的相关背景知识、难句解释、语言点释例、补充材料、课文参考译文和练习答案以及《听说教程》中听力原文及练习答案。

《大学实用英语》组织了一批省内外知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师参与编写。英籍专家 Andrew Meek 也参加了部分内容的编写和审阅。对他们的辛勤工作,我们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者
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Unit One

Greeting and Introduction

◆ Speaking

Dialogue:

Mary: Good morning, Lucy.

Lucy: Good morning, Mary. Long time no see.
How's everything with you?

Mary: Pretty well, thanks. What about you?

Lucy: I'm fine, too. Let me introduce a new
classmate to you... (to the new student) This is Helen.

Helen: Hello! Nice to meet you!

Mary: Me too. My name is Mary. By the way, are you from England?

Helen: No. I'm from the U.S.A.

Mary: That's great! My English isn't good enough. Would you please help me with it?

Helen: OK. No problem.

Mary: Thank you very much!

Helen: My pleasure.



Practice:

1. Complete the following dialogue.

A: _____.

B: Good morning, _____?

A: Fine! _____?

B: Just so-so. By the way, this is our new classmate, Li Ping.

C: _____. (句中 C 表示 Li Ping)

A: _____, too.

2. Match the sentences in the left column with the ones in the right column.

(1) () Good afternoon!

A. How do you do?

(2) () Where are you from?

B. Good afternoon!

(3) () Are you Chinese?

C. Just so-so.

(4) () How do you do?

D. I'm from Hangzhou.

(5) () How are you?

E. Yes, I am.

◇ Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

My Class

Hello! My name is Chen Fei. I'm a vocational college student. I'm in Class 1, Grade 1. I'm a confident girl.

My class is just like a big family. There are sixty - two students in my class. Ten of them are boys, others are girls. We help each other like sisters and brothers.

We study English, Chinese, maths, computer, P. E. and other subjects. Most of us like English, for it is more and more important these days. We also learn something about trade. Do you know why? Because our major is Business English. We study very hard.

In our spare time, we like doing sports to keep healthy.

I love my class!

Notes:

1. I'm a vocational college student.

我是一名职业学院的学生。

2. In our spare time, we like doing sports to keep healthy.

在空余时间,我们喜欢运动,以此保持健康。

Comprehension:

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- (1) How many students are there in Chen Fei's class?
- (2) Which class is Chen Fei in?
- (3) What's her class like?
- (4) What do they like doing in their spare time?
- (5) Do you think English is important?

2. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- (1) ____ Chen Fei is a boy.
- (2) ____ There are sixty - three students in her class.
- (3) ____ They also learn something about trade.
- (4) ____ Her major is Business English.
- (5) ____ They don't like English.

Text B Reading for Thorough Understanding

Practical Course:

NOTICE(通知)

All the teachers and students of the Department are requested to meet in the Conference Room on Monday (Sept. 22) at 2:00 p.m. to listen to a report on current events.

The Department Office
Sept. 20, 2003

Notes:

1. 这是一则正式的会议通知,通知上方居中写 Notice(通知),正文中被通知对象用第三人称。
2. 发通知单位的名称可以放在正文前,亦可放在正文后,靠右下角处。
3. 发通知时间写在最后,靠右下角处。

Practice:

1. *Translate the following into Chinese.*

- (1) I have a few things to tell you.
- (2) Our class team will have a basketball match with Class Three. Let's all go and cheer for them.
- (3) AN ANNOUNCEMENT
- (4) current affairs
- (5) English Speech Competition

2. *Translate the notice into English.*

通 知

女士们,先生们:

我有一件事要通知大家。明天下午《江西日报》社有一位同志来做时事报告,内容关于中国当前的形势。明天晚上我们要讨论这个报告。

谢谢大家。

Text C Fast Reading

Today is Tuesday, February 16th. It is the first day of the new term. It's time for Mr. Brown, our new English teacher, to give his first class. He comes to the classroom with a little girl. She is his daughter. She has a round face, two big blue eyes, a small nose, a small mouth and two small ears. Her hair is long and brown. She and her father speak Eng-

lish very well. But she can't say any Chinese words. She always smiles. We all like her and her father's classes very much.

Comprehension:

Choose the best one to complete each of the following statements.

1. February 18th is _____.

- A. Monday B. Sunday C. Tuesday D. Thursday

2. The third day of the new term is February _____.

- A. 17th B. 18th C. 19th D. 20th

3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have at least _____ child(ren).

- A. one B. two C. three D. four

4. Mr. Brown's daughter has _____.

- A. two black eyes B. long brown hair C. a long face D. a big nose

5. Does she always smile? _____

- A. Yes, she does. B. No, she doesn't. C. Yes, she don't. D. No, she is.

◇ Writing

Example:

My Dormitory

My dormitory is on the sixth floor. It's Room 603. My dormitory is not very big, but it's very bright. There are six girls living in it. There are six beds, three desks and six chairs. There is a lamp and some books on each desk. We can read and write there. Every day, we clean our room. So it's quite tidy and clean.

Practice:

Write a short passage about your dormitory or your classroom (at least 80 words).

◇ Grammar

一、26 个英语字母及其大小写形式

读音	印刷体		书写体	
	大写	小写	大写	小写
[ei]	A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>
[bi:]	B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>
[si:]	C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>
[di:]	D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>
[i:]	E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>
[ef]	F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>
[dʒi:]	G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>
[eitʃ]	H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>
[ai]	I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>
[dʒei]	J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>
[kei]	K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>
[el]	L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>
[em]	M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>
[en]	N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>
[əu]	O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>
[pi:]	P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>
[kju:]	Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>
[ɑ:]	R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>
[es]	S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>
[ti:]	T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>
[ju:]	U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
[vi:]	V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>
[ˈdʌblju:]	W	w	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>
[eks]	X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>
[wai]	Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>
[zed]	Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>

二、音素(1)

元音(vowels)

英语共有 48 个音素,其中元音(vowels)有 20 个。包括 12 个单元音,8 个双元音,表如下:

单元音(12 个)	长元音	前元音	中元音	后元音
		[i:]	[ɜ:]	[ɑ:] [ɔ:] [u:]
	短元音	[ɪ] [e] [æ]	[ə]	[ʌ] [ɒ] [ʊ]
双元音(8 个)	[ei] [ai] [ɔi] [əu] [au] [iə] [uə] [eə]			

三、名词的数

名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词两种。可数名词又可分成单数和复数两种形式。规则的名词复数构成形式如下:

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	直接加 - s	hand(s) desk(s)
以两个元音字母结尾的词	直接加 - s	zoo(s) radio(s)
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词	直接加 - es	brush(es) class(es) box(es)
多数以“f”或“fe”结尾的词	把“f”, “fe”改为“v”, 加“- es”	knife - knives leaf - leaves
以辅音字母“+ y”结尾的词	把“y”改“i”, 加“- es”	factory - factories city - cities baby - babies
以“o”结尾的词	多数加“- es”, 少数加“- s”	tomato(es) potato(es) hero(es) photo(s) piano(s) studio(s)

四、“There be”句型

“There be”表示“某地有某物”,表示一种客观存在。例如:

- (1) There is a book on the desk. 桌上有本书。
- (2) There is a little milk in the bottle. 瓶子里有些牛奶。
- (3) There are six classes in a day. 一天有六节课。
- (4) There isn't anything in the box. 盒子里没有什么东西。
- (5) Are there any pictures on the wall? 墙上有些画吗?

Exercises:

1. Read each group of the words and find the word with a different sound.

- (1) () A. piece B. set C. street D. feel
- (2) () A. boy B. noise C. worse D. voice
- (3) () A. clear B. pear C. hair D. there
- (4) () A. home B. shop C. ago D. over
- (5) () A. child B. find C. climb D. twin
- (6) () A. what B. soft C. stop D. four

2. Turn these nouns into the plural form.

face	city	child	country
hand	watch	sheep	life
zoo	radio	mouse	ear

knife

day

tooth

ice

3. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in the box. Change the form if necessary.

(1) A: Hi, John. Nice to see you again.

_____?

B: Pretty well. Thank you.

(2) A: _____, where are you from?

B: I'm from Shanghai.

(3) He often plays basketball, so he _____.

(4) A: Would you please help me carry the box?

B: _____.

(5) A: My name is Lin Tao. Nice to see you.

B: _____.

No problem.

By the way,

How's everything with you?

Nice to see you, too.

look healthy.

4. Make the following sentences negative, and interrogative and give short answers.

Model: There are some pictures on the wall.

There aren't any pictures on the wall.

Are there any pictures on the wall?

Yes, there are. (No, there aren't.)

(1) There is a basket on the table.

(2) There are some children in the room.

(3) There is some water in the glass.

(4) There are a lot of books in the library.

(5) There are three people in my family.

5. Translate the following sentences into English.

(1) 门外有一只白猫。

(2) 好久不见了, 你好吗?

(3) 明天将有一场大雪。

(4) 在空余时间他喜欢和朋友们打篮球。

(5) 房间里没有足够的椅子。

6. Cloze

There (1) six classes in Grade One. We (2) (3) Class Five. Our class (4) big. There are fifty students in it. Six (5) them are girls, (6) are boys. Mr. Brown teaches (7) Chinese. He is a good teacher. We like (8) lessons very much. We love our class!

(1) () A. are

B. was

C. is

D. be

(2) () A. is

B. was

C. are

D. were

(3) () A. of

B. in

C. at

D. on

(4) () A. is

B. has

C. are

D. be

(5) () A. on

B. among

C. of

D. over

(6) () A. another

B. the other

C. other

D. others

(7) () A. our

B. us

C. we

D. ours

(8) () A. her

B. his

C. he

D. him

New Words

introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdʒuːs]	vt. 介绍; 输入
vocational [vəʊˈkeɪʃnəl]	a. 职业上的, 业务的
college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ]	n. 大学; 学院
confident [ˈkɒnfɪdənt]	a. 大胆的; 有自信的
trade [treɪd]	n. 买卖, 交易, 贸易; 商业
subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]	n. 主题、学科、题目
major [ˈmeɪdʒə]	a. 较大的、主要的; n. 主修课程、专业
modern [ˈmɒdən]	a. 现代的, 新式的, 时髦的

Phrases and Expressions

Long time no see.	好久不见了
by the way	顺便问一下
help... with...	帮助(某人)做(某事)
do sports	做运动
vocational college	职业学院
just so - so	马马虎虎

Proper Names

Mary [ˈmæəri]	[名] 玛丽
Lucy [ˈluːsi]	[名] 露西
Helen [ˈhelən]	[名] 海伦

Unit Two

School

◆ Speaking

Dialogue:

Susan: Nice day, isn't it?

Jerry: Yes. I'm a freshman. Are you a freshman, too?

Susan: No. I'm going to graduate this summer.
I'm Susan. What's your name?

Jerry: Jerry.

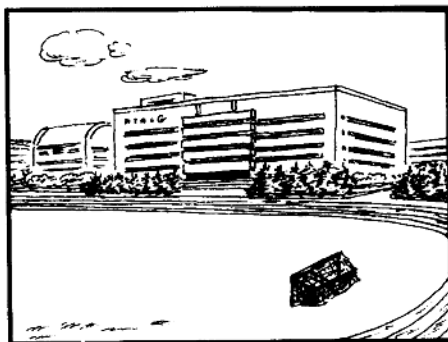
Susan: Well, what do you think of our school?

Jerry: Personally, I think that our school is very good. The teachers are very nice and the students are very friendly.

Susan: I agree with you. Ok, I must go now because I want to borrow some books from the library.

Jerry: Really? I'm going there, too. Let's go together.

Susan: OK. Let's go.



Practice:

1. **Complete the following dialogue with proper words.**

A: It is a nice day, _____?

B: Yes, it is.

A: _____?

B: Yes, I'm a freshman. I'm Lin Yan. _____?

A: Linda. By the way, _____?

B: I think our school is beautiful. Everything is OK except the food.

A: Really? _____. I don't like the food here, either.

2. **Match the sentences in the left column with the ones in the right column.**

(1) () What's your name?

A. Yes, it is.

(2) () What do you think of today's food?

B. OK.

(3) () Let's go to the park.

C. In my opinion, it's not bad.

(4) () I'm going to the cinema.

D. Really? I'm going there, too.

(5) () It's a hot day.

E. Lucy.

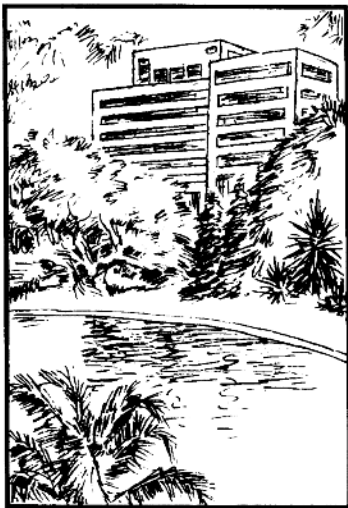
◆ Reading

Text A Intensive Reading

Our School

This is our school. It is by the side of the beautiful Qing Shan Lake. There are many trees and flowers in it. There are 36 classes and more than 100 teachers and 2,000 students in our school. Our school has two teaching buildings, a lab building and a garden. The garden is very beautiful. There is also a playground on our campus. Every day many students do exercises here. Our teachers work very hard. They're very kind to students.

We love our school very much. And I hope that our school will make further progress so as to become a model in our country.



Notes:

1. . . . by the side of the beautiful Qing Shan lake.

座落在美丽的青山湖畔。

2. Our school has two teaching buildings, a lab building . . .

我们学校有两座教学大楼和一座实验楼

Comprehension:

1. *Answer the following questions according to the text.*

- (1) Where's their school?
- (2) How many teachers and students are there in their school?
- (3) Is there a beautiful garden in their school?
- (4) What do they think of their teachers?
- (5) Can you say something about your school?

2. *Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.*

- (1) () Our school is by the side of Qing Shan Lake.
- (2) () There are 20 classes and less than 100 teachers in our school.
- (3) () Many students do exercises on the playground.
- (4) () Our school has two lab buildings.
- (5) () Our school is a model school in our country now.

Text B Reading for Thorough Understanding

Practical Course:

POSTER(海报)

LECTURE

Speaker: Prof. Liu of the Foreign Languages Department, who recently visited Germany

Subject: The Higher Education in Germany

Time: 2:30 p.m., Sept. 1, 1994

Place: The Lecture Room in the New Teaching Building

Notes:

1. 第一行正中一般用海报的内容作标题,如“Film News”等。
2. 正文部分说明活动的内容、时间、地点以及活动的参加办法,主持单位等。
3. 出海报的单位署名在右下角,日期排在署名下,靠左或右下角。

Practice:

1. *Translate the poster into Chinese.*

POSTER

Football Match

All Are Warmly Welcome

Under the auspices of the Student Union of our university, a friendly football match will be held between our team and the team of Chemical Engineering College on our football field at 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1994.

The Student Union

Thursday, Dec. 25.

2. *Translate the poster into English.*

本周影讯

片名:《星球大战》

时间:11月17日晚7:30(星期六)

地点:体育场

票价:8元

购票者请到301教室买票。若逢下雨,地点改在大礼堂上映。

学生会

Text C Fast Reading

Courses in American High Schools

All students should take the basic courses in the high school of America. They're English, science, maths and history. Many students like history more than other courses, because they can learn about important events and places in the U.S.A.

Students also take some elective courses, such as art, economics, computer science, and so on. They can choose one or two. Some study art because they feel it's more enjoyable. Some study computer science because they think it's more practical.

In each class, teachers give students exams. Some exams are difficult to pass, but some good students can do well.

Notes:

1. the basic course 基础课
2. They also take some elective courses. 他们也上一些选修课。

Comprehension:

Choose the best one to complete each of the following statements.

- (1) The basic courses in American high school are _____.
A. English, grammar, maths and art.
B. history, English, maths and science.
C. maths, history, biology and chemistry.
D. physics, history, economics and art.
- (2) Which of the following is True? ____
A. History is more important than other courses.
B. Maths is interesting.
C. Not every student must study art.
D. No one can pass the exams.
- (3) Students can take one or two elective courses, such as _____.
A. English and ~~business~~ maths and history
C. art and computer ~~science~~ and computer
B. history and science
D. art and computer science
- (4) How many basic courses are mentioned in the passage _____.
A. 7 B. 4 C. 3 D. 5
- (5) We can use a word to describe(描述) the history classes, that is _____.
A. interesting B. useful C. practical D. boring

◇ Writing

Example:

Tom's Day

Tom is a boy of ten years old. He's a student. Every morning he gets up at half past six. He has his breakfast at seven o'clock. Then he goes to school by bike at seven thirty. The classes begin at eight. So he has a little time to do some reading.

There are four classes in the morning. He has lunch at school. There are two classes in the afternoon. After school, he often plays basketball with his friends. He usually has his supper at half past six. In the evening, he does his homework. He watches TV only on the weekend. He goes to bed at about ten o'clock at night.

Practice:

Write a short passage about your school day (at least 80 words).

◇ Grammar

一、音素(2)

辅音(consonants)

辅音共 28 个。其中又分清辅音和浊辅音,表如下:

清辅音	[p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ] [ts] [tr] [h]
浊辅音	[b] [d] [g] [v] [z] [ð] [ʒ] [dʒ] [dz] [dr] [r]
鼻音	[m] [n] [ŋ]
半元音	[j] [w]
舌侧音	[l]

二、元音字母、辅音字母小结

元音字母(5个): Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

辅音字母(21个): Bb Cc Dd Ff Gg Hh Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Pp Qq Rr Ss
Tt Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

三、人称代词

主格	I	we	you	he	she	it	they
宾格	me	us	you	him	her	it	them

四、形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词

形容词性物主代词	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
名词性物主代词	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs

五、反身代词

myself ourselves yourself yourselves himself herself itself themselves

六、常用不定代词

some, any, no

1. some, any, no 是不定代词。some, any 是“一些”的意思;some 一般用于肯定句,any 用于

疑问句及否定句。例如：

- (1) There are some eggs in the fridge. 冰箱里有些鸡蛋。
(2) I don't have any pens in my bag. 我的书包里没有笔。
(3) Do you have any question? 你有什么问题吗?

2. no 相当于 not any。例如：

I have no brothers. = I don't have any brothers. 我没有兄弟。

3. Some, any, no 可以和 - body, - one, - thing 构成合成代词。表如下：

somebody	anybody	nobody
someone	anyone	no one
something	anything	nothing

由 some 构成的合成代词常用在肯定句中,由 any 构成的合成代词用于否定句和疑问句;而 no 构成的合成代词用于否定句。例如：

- (1) Someone(= Somebody) is in the room. 有人在房间里。
(2) The young man doesn't know anything about it. 这位年轻人对此一无所知。
(3) No one(= Nobody) went home at that time. 那个时候没人回家。

另外, every 也可构成这类合成代词,如 everybody, everyone, everything。例：

- (1) Everything begins to grow in spring. 春天万物开始生长。
(2) Everyone(= Everybody) likes this teacher. 每个人都喜欢这位老师。

[注] 这些合成词作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数。

七、数词

数词分为基数词和序数词。基数词表示数量,序数词表示顺序。

数字	基数词	序数
1	one	first
2	two	second
3	three	third
4	four	fourth
5	five	fifth
6	six	sixth
7	seven	seventh
8	eight	eighth
9	nine	ninth
10	ten	tenth
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
23	twenty - three	twenty - third
60	sixty	sixtieth
100	a hundred	one hundredth
1000	a thousand	one thousandth