

# 视障生 大学英语

■ 张玉双 主编

College  
English



高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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Shizhangsheng Daxue Yingyu

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# 前 言

《视障生大学英语》是根据教育部大学英语教学改革精神和当前我国高等学校视障生大学英语教学实际情况，在充分调查研究的基础上，由具有视障生大学英语教学经验的教师编写的一本理念创新、体例科学、难易适度、内容易懂、程度渐进的全新教材。它填补了我国视障生大学英语课程没有统一教材的空白，改变了我国视障生大学英语教学缺乏规范的历史，必将为促进我国视障生大学英语教学改革和提高视障生大学英语教学水平起到积极的推动作用。

本教材共分36个单元，每个单元都由对话（Way to Speak）、句型（Sentence Patterns）、情景练习（Challenge to Speak）、文化背景（Cultural Background）四个部分组成。此外，另设Language Points栏目，选出每个单元中有一定难度的词、词组、短语和句子予以解释。另外，从音标入手，按词法、句法的顺序，每两个单元安排了一定的语法项目（Pick up Your Grammar），帮助视障大学生掌握和巩固英语语法基本知识。各部分的具体安排如下：

## 1) 对话（Way to Speak）

对话部分以简短典型的对话示范性地展示英语语言表达的功能和方法，为学生提供了交际主题的范例，通过教学激发学生“有话想说”的欲望，使学生达到“有话会说”的目的。

## 2) 句型（Sentence Patterns）

句型部分选配了对话中出现的主要句型，通过举一反三，巩固和拓展学生已经学过的英语语言表达方式，培养学生英语语言表达能力。

### 3) 情景练习 (Challenge to Speak)

情景练习部分选取了与本单元主题相近的情景材料进行语言技能训练,帮助学生掌握本单元已经学过的语言表达方法,培养学生勇于开口表达的意识。

### 4) 文化背景 (Cultural Background)

文化背景部分选取了与本单元主题相关的短文,介绍中西文化背景与文化差异,培养学生学习、体验和理解英美文化的能力。

本教材按照视障生大学英语教学安排,每学期讲授9个单元,共分四个学期使用;本教材配有mp3光盘,以配合视障大学生在大学期间的英语学习全过程。

本教材的编写得到了高等教育出版社“高等学校大学英语教学改革项目”的资金支持,也得到了许多同事和朋友的热情帮助和指导。高等教育出版社的贾巍在本教材的策划、编写过程中提出了宝贵的意见和建议;本教材的责任编辑徐艳梅以及其他工作人员在封面设计、版式设计、题图设计、插图选配、校对、印刷等方面做了大量工作。在此,一并表示感谢。

《视障生大学英语》是我们对视障生大学英语教学内容和课程体系改革所做的一次大胆尝试,其中难免存在不足之处,恳请使用者批评指正。

编 者

2010年1月

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UNIT

1

# Introductions and Greetings





## Part A Way to Speak

**A:** Hello, my name's Zhao Yunfei. Are you one of the new students?

**B:** Yes, I am. Nice to meet you, Xiao Zhao. I'm Wang Wei. I'm in Class B. And you?

**A:** I'm in Class B, too.

**B:** How nice! Where are you from?

**A:** I come from Changzhou, Jiangsu Province.

**B:** Well, isn't that great! I'm from that area, too. It certainly is a small world<sup>1</sup>.

**A:** Hi there, everyone. We have a new roommate. This is Wu Ping. She'll be in our class. Come in, Xiao Wu, and meet the girls. Now, this is Wang Wei.

**B:** How do you do, Wang Wei?

**C:** How do you do, Xiao Wu? Welcome to our dorm.

**D:** Hi, Xiao Wu. I'm Deng Ling. It's nice to have you

with us. Please make yourself at home.

**A:** Yes, please do. This will be our “home” for five years.

**B:** Thank you. I think I’m going to enjoy college life here with you.

## Part B Sentence Patterns

### *Greetings*

Extending greetings	Possible replies to greetings
Good morning / afternoon / evening!	Good morning / afternoon / evening!
Hello! / Hi!	Hello! / Hi!
How do you do?	How do you do?
How are you?	Fine, thank you / thanks. And you?

续表

Extending greetings	Possible replies to greetings
How have you been?	Quite well, thanks.
How are you doing?	Just so-so.
How's it going?	Not bad.
	Wonderful. Things couldn't be better.
What's new / up?	Nothing much. What's new with you?
	Nothing much to tell you.

## Making introductions

### Introducing oneself

Allow me to introduce myself. I'm Zhang Peng.

My name is Xingxing.

### Introducing others

May I have the pleasure of introducing my friend to you?

Allow me to introduce Frank to you.

## Introductions and Greetings

I'd like to introduce Weibin to you.

Let me introduce Deng Juan.

I'd like you to meet Ma Yan.

Meet John.

This is Zhixin.

**Possible replies during an introduction**

(It's) Nice to meet you.

(I'm) Glad to meet you.

(I'm) Pleased to meet you.

(I'm) Happy to meet you.

I've heard so much about you.

**Part C Challenge to Speak****Practice 1**

*How would you greet and address the following people when you meet them?*

1. Your American teacher on campus in the morning.
2. An old friend in the street in the afternoon.

3. Your classmate in the canteen at noon.

## **Practice 2**     *Role Play*

1. Introduce yourself to your partner. Tell your partner something about yourself.
2. Introduce yourself to your class. Tell them something about yourself.
3. Move around the class and get to know at least three fellow students. Then prepare to introduce them to your class or group.

## **Part D Cultural Background**

- 1 Greetings should vary with the time of day or the formality of the situation.

“Good morning” is a common greeting used before noon, while “Good afternoon” is, of course, used after noon till the end of a working day. “Good evening” is used after work from about 6 p.m. onwards.

**2** “Hello” is an extremely common greeting that can be used any time of the day on all occasions, except the most formal ones.

**3** “Hi” is an informal greeting which is frequently used among peers. When people are introduced and meet for the first time, they say:

—How do you do?

—How do you do?

When people know each other and meet suddenly, they usually say:

—How are you?

—Fine, thank you. And how are you?

—Fine, thank you.

If you are good friends, you just say: Hello!

Very good friends, especially Americans say: Hi!

Never mix up these greetings and say, e.g.

—How do you do?

—Fine, thanks, and you?

or: —How are you?

—How do you do?



#### 4 Making introductions

- 1) When introducing people, you should turn to the woman, the older person, the person of higher rank, or an old friend, and introduce the man, the younger person, the person of lower rank or the arriving guest first.
- 2) Most people only shake hands when they are introduced, or meeting after not seeing each other for a long time.

At more informal meetings, these formalities may not be observed.

#### 5 Addressing people

When addressing people, we can do it in the following ways:

- 1) In formal situations, we usually use a title with the surname, not the given name.
- 2) Some professions may serve as titles.  
e.g. Doctor, Professor, Officer.
- 3) In a closer relationship, when given permission, the person can be addressed by his /her first name. First names often have shortened forms.



## Introductions and Greetings

e.g. Timothy—Tim, Anthony—Tony, Elizabeth—Liz, or Beth.

To call someone by a shortened name, you should also have permission.

## 6 Topics for conversation

Topics such as age, marital status, income, property, religion, etc. are considered aspects of privacy. Avoid them. Safe topics that cause no offense would be weather, sports, jobs, hobbies, holidays and other forms of relaxation.

## Language Points

### 1. *It certainly is a small world.*



This is an expression to state the coincidence of the two students coming from the same area and studying together in the same class.

UNIT

2

# Invitations and Announcements

