



面向“十二五”高职高专规划新教材
公共基础课系列

New Practical English

新编实用英语

高职高专规划新教材编审委员会组编



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【内容简介】 《新编实用英语》系列教材是由高职高专规划新教材编审委员会根据教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》组织编写的面向“十二五”高职高专公共基础课规划新教材。本套教材全面贯彻“听、说、读、写、译全面发展”和“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度”的指导原则,具有很强的实用性。

本套《新编实用英语》教材分为4册,每册由8个单元组成,每个单元包括 Being All Ears(听力训练)、Talking Face to Face(口语训练)、Maintaining a Sharp Eye(阅读练习)、Trying Your Hand(一试身手)4大模块,囊括了英语学习的各个方面。本套教材是高职高专非英语专业学生的首选英语教材,同时也可供社会上英语自学者学习使用。

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前言

高职高专教育是高等教育不可或缺的一个重要组成部分。目前,我国高职高专教育已进入“以加强内涵建设、全面提高人才培养质量为主”的新阶段。高职高专教育的目标是培养社会一线需要的人才,即技术应用型人才,以此来满足经济迅速腾飞的中国对人才的需求。“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向,走产学研结合的发展道路”成为高职高专教育发展的理论导航。

目前,国内高职高专院校的大学英语教学改革不断走向深入,为了适应这种教育教学改革新形势的需要,全面贯彻“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为度”的指导原则,我们依据教育部高教司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》,在研究和探讨近年来高职高专英语教学新特点,借鉴先进的英语教学理念的基础上,组成了高职高专规划新教材编审委员会,经过长期调研,根据高职高专教育人才培养目标及要求,遵循高职高专教育教学特点,针对高职高专学生的实际情况,结合教学实践,编写了本套面向“十二五”高职高专公共基础课规划新教材。

本套《新编实用英语》教材,分为4册,每册由8个单元组成,其特点如下:

1. 本套教材严格按照教育部高教司颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写,它几乎涵盖了所有《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》所要求掌握的实用英语的语言知识和技能,可供高职高专非英语专业学生使用。

2. 加强英语应用能力的教学,重视学生综合语言能力的培养,既让学生打好语言基础,培养语言技能,又使教学密切结合学生今后实际工作需要。

3. 精心设计教材内容,每个单元由 Being All Ears, Talking Face to Face, Maintaining a Sharp Eye, Trying Your Hand 4 大模块组成,这4大模块涵盖了语言学习的听、说、读、写、译五大要素,每个模块配有相应的练习,边学边练,边学边演。

4. 本套教材配套齐全,有学生用书、练习册、教师用书和多媒体光盘。练习册紧

跟学生用书中每单元的话题和内容,且配有答案,方便学生自测。教师用书提供教学建议、教学重点讲义及参考译文,极大地方便了教师的教学与备课。多媒体光盘的设计,丰富了教师的课堂教学内容。

《新编实用英语1》是本套《新编实用英语》教材中的一本,每个单元的基本安排简介如下:

1. Being All Ears(听力训练):包括三项内容,即短对话听力练习,情景对话听力练习和短文听力练习,使学生边学边练,激发学生的学习兴趣。
2. Talking Face to Face(口语训练):包括2—3个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有1个交际对话模拟练习和1个口语讨论练习。通过设定一定的语言练习环境,有效地提高学生的口语交际能力。
3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye(阅读练习):包括Text A, Text B, Text C三篇阅读课文,每篇阅读课文后边安排词汇练习和翻译练习等基础语言练习。
4. Trying Your Hand(一试身手):包括应用文写作(Applied Writing)和语法(Grammar)两大部分。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》规定的常用应用文能力,这对学生今后学习和工作中的应用文写作大有帮助。语法部分包括《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》规定的语法项目,同时配有相应的语法练习。

因为本系列教材在许多方面都进行了新的尝试,在实际编写过程中可能会出现一些纰漏和不当之处,请各位专家、教师和读者批评指正,并将相关意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以促进本教材的进一步完善。

编者

2010年3月

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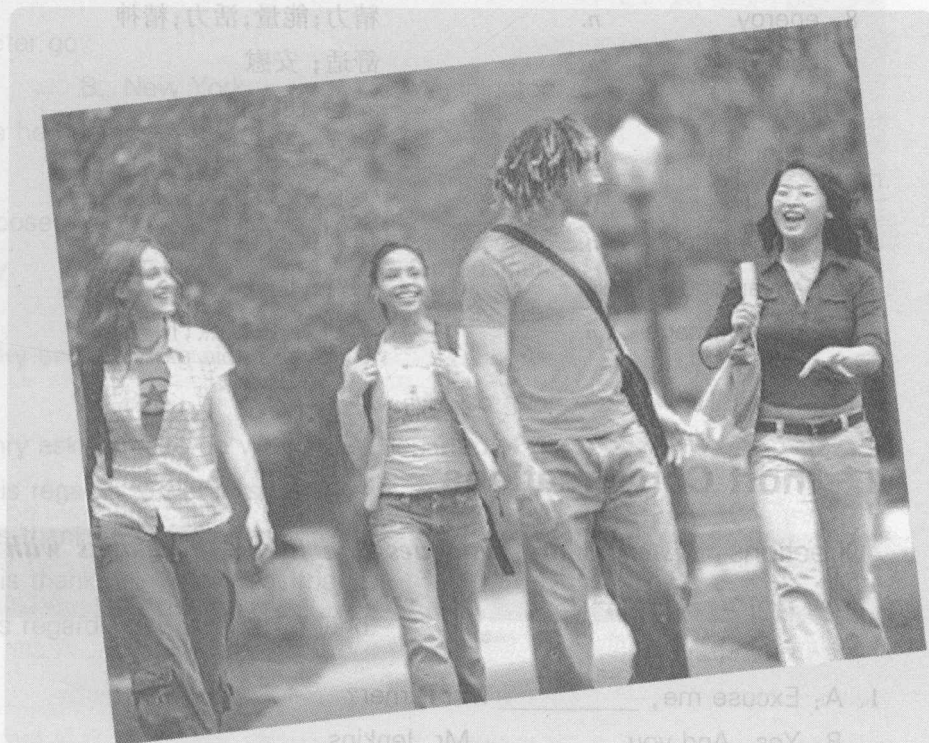
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Unit

1

A New Life at College



PART I Being All Ears



Words to Know

Greetings and Addressing

1. recently	<i>ad.</i>	最近
2. regards	<i>n.</i>	问候,致意
3. interpreter	<i>n.</i>	口译者
4. private	<i>a.</i>	私下的;私有的
5. means	<i>n.</i>	财产;手段;方法
6. transport	<i>n. & v.</i>	运输
7. petrol	<i>n.</i>	汽油
8. energy	<i>n.</i>	精力;能量;活力;精神
9. comfort	<i>n.</i>	舒适;安慰
	<i>v.</i>	安慰;使缓和
10. concern	<i>v.</i>	涉及,关系到;使担心
	<i>n.</i>	关心;关系;关心的事
11. convenience	<i>n.</i>	便利;便利的事物
12. advantage	<i>n.</i>	利益;优势
13. disadvantage	<i>n.</i>	不利条件;缺点;损失

Short Conversations

Directions: *Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you have heard.*

- A: Excuse me, _____ Mr. Turner?

B: Yes. And you _____ Mr. Jenkins.

2. A: Where is Jerry?
B: In New York _____.
3. A: What's your name?
B: My _____ is Henry. And you?
A: Kathy. It's _____ to remember.
4. A: I'm _____ to meet you today.
B: I'm _____ happy we meet too.
5. A: Hi, I'm Mick Harrison.
B: _____, Mick. I'm Jack Lewis.



Situational Dialogues

Dialogue 1

Directions: You will hear a dialogue between Peter and Henry. They happen to meet in the street one day.

- Where did Peter go?
A. Beijing. B. New York. C. Washington. D. Chicago.
- How long has he been there?
A. A year. B. A week. C. A month. D. Half a month.
- For what purpose did he go to New York?
A. On holiday. B. On business. C. To study. D. To buy a house.
- How has Henry been getting along recently?
A. Fine. B. Bad. C. Not so good. D. Better.
- What did Henry ask Peter to do when they departed?
A. To send his regards to Peter's family.
B. To give his thanks to Peter's family.
C. To send his thanks to Peter's girlfriend.
D. To give his regards to Peter's girlfriend.

Dialogue 2

Directions: *Zhang meets Mr. Johnson at the airport. He introduces himself and Liu Hailiang, director of China International Travel Service.*

1. Where does Mr. Johnson come from?
A. England. B. America. C. China. D. Canada.
2. What's Zhang Xiaoyu's job?
A. He is an interpreter. B. He is a guide. C. He is a director. D. He is a translator.
3. Where does Mr. Zhang work?
A. He works in China International Travel Service.
B. He works in China National Travel Service.
C. He works in local Travel Service.
D. He works in a computer company in China.
4. For what purpose do Mr. Zhang and Mr. Liu go to the airport?
A. To take a plane to America. B. To meet their relatives from America.
C. To meet Mr. Johnson. D. To see Mr. Johnson off.
5. Where is Mr. Johnson now?
A. He's in New York. B. He's in Guangzhou.
C. He's in Beijing. D. He's in Tianjin.

Passage Listening

Directions: *Listen to the passage and fill in blanks with the exact words you have heard.*

Cars and bicycles are similar in that they are both privately owned means of transport. _____, they have in _____ the fact that the owner can decide when and where to go. _____, there are a lot of _____ between them. A car costs a lot more to buy than a bicycle. _____, it is far more expensive to run. A car _____ petrol, which is expensive, _____ a bicycle uses only human's energy. _____, as far as comfort is concerned, a car is better than a bicycle. _____, it is faster. With respect

to convenience, it is difficult to say which is better. A bicycle is certainly easier to park.

How are things going? B: Great. What's happening?
A: Nothing much. I'm just taking one day at a time.

Directions: *Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.*

1. Why are cars and bicycles similar?

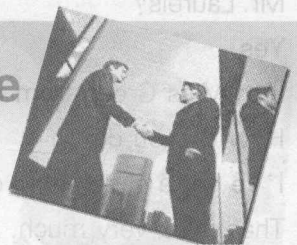
2. What is a bicycle used to run?

3. Which is much more comfortable, a car or a bicycle?

4. Which is much more convenient?

5. What do they have in common?

PART II Talking Face to Face



Follow the Samples

◆ Greetings and Addressing

Sample 1

John and Mark exchange greeting.

- A: Hi, John.
B: Hi, Mark. How are you doing?

A: Fine. And you?

B: Great. What's happening with you these days?

A: Nothing much. I'm just taking one day at a time.

B: That's OK. Everybody else does, too. See you later.

Sample 2

Gary talks with Bob who he haven't seen for ages.

A: Hello, Bob.

B: Hi, Gary. How are you doing?

A: Fine. I haven't seen you for ages.

B: I've been travelling a lot this past year.

A: That sounds exciting.

B: Not really. I miss the comforts of homes.

Sample 3

Miss Green greets Mr. Laurels who had a pleasant trip.

A: Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes.

A: I'm Miss Green from Han's company. How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: I've got a car waiting outside to take you to your hotel.

B: Thank you very much.

A: My pleasure. This way, please. Did you have a pleasant trip, Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes, it was very nice.

A: Is this your first trip to the States?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Well. I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

B: I'm sure I will.

◆ Useful Sentences and Expressions

* How are you doing?

* How's it going?

- * How are you today?
- * How have you been?
- * How are things going?
- * How are you getting on?
- * How are things with you?
- * How are things?
- * How is everything?
- * How is life?
- * Long time no see.
- * I haven't seen you for a long time.
- * Long time no talk.
- * Very well, thank you. And you?
- * Quite well, thank you. What about you?
- * Not too good, I'm afraid. Actually, it's going from bad to worse. What about you?

◆ Role-play

Imagine you meet one of your friends in the supermarket, follow the samples to make a dialogue.



◆ Discussion

Discuss with your partners on greetings and addressing, and make a speech.



PART III Maintaining a Sharp Eye



Text A

My College Life

- 1 When my college life begins, I feel it is quite different from senior high school life.
- 2 Above all, there are various activities on the campus. They arouse our enthusiasm and we all like to take part in them, from which we benefit much.
- 3 Besides, we have to learn how to look after ourselves. When I was in senior high 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.
- 4 In senior high 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.
- 5 Our school library is a good place for students to study in, for the reading room is



quiet and comfortable. The books there really help me a lot. Not only does reading widen my knowledge, but it also enriches my life.

6 In addition, I can apply for a part-time job if I am not busy. It helps me accumulate the practical experience, which is important to a college student.

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

New Words and Phrases

various /'veəriəs/	a.	各种各样的
campus /'kæmpəs/	n.	(大学或学院的)校园
arouse /ə'raʊz/	v.	唤醒;引起,激发
enthusiasm /in'θju:ziæzəm/	n.	热情;热衷的事物
benefit /'benɪfɪt/	v.	得益,受益
adapt /ə'dæpt/	v.	适应;改编;改写
surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/	n.	环境
mature /mə'tʃʊə/	a.	成熟的
	vt.	使成熟
	vi.	成熟
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/	a.	舒适的
widen /'waɪdn/	vt.	使变宽
	vi.	变宽
knowledge /'nɒlɪdʒ/	n.	知识
addition /ə'dɪʃn/	n.	加法;补充;添加物
apply /ə'plai/	v.	申请
accumulate /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/	v.	积累
experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/	n.	经验;经历
	v.	经历,体验
describe /dɪ'skraɪb/	v.	描述,形容
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:ɪdɪŋ/	a.	值得做的,有益的
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……
in addition		除……之外,加之
think over		仔细考虑