

全国煤炭高职高专（成人）“十一五”规划教材

矿业实用英语

段荣娟 主编



Kuangye Shiyong Yingyu

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内 容 简 介

本书选取了十五个常见对话主题,在每个主题中又分为不同的场景对话,使学生充分领悟每个话题的交际策略,并且在文章中提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率。

本书是一本面向高等院校理工类学生的综合英语教材。《矿业实用英语》既可作为高职高专的公共英语教材,又可用作高等院校理工科的专业英语教材。

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前 言

《矿业实用英语》是一本面向高等院校理工类学生的综合英语教材。《矿业实用英语》既可用作高职高专的公共英语教材,又可用作高等院校理工科的专业英语教材。本教材在选材和编写过程中针对理工类学生的特点和需求,选取了与其专业相关的文章素材,并以强调理解的准确性及学生的应用能力为突出特点。旨在帮助学生扩大词汇量,特别是扩大专业英语词汇的同时,帮助学生提高阅读有关专业英文资料的能力。此外,本教材还注重培养学生的听说能力,使其具有能听懂日常英语会话,并进行简单的交流与讨论的技能,为今后英语交际能力的提高和拓展打好基础。

教材特点:

1. 选取了十五个常见对话主题,在每个主题中又分为不同的场景对话,使学生充分领悟每个话题的交际策略。并设计了令学生感兴趣的话题来进行课后讨论,有效地培养学生的交际能力。

2. 阅读部分设计为精读和泛读两部分。精读部分强调阅读技能的培养,在文章中提高大纲词汇的覆盖率和常用词汇的重现率。在课后筛选出每课的重点词汇和词组,加以反复操练。

3. 泛读部分的文章都是与学生专业相关的科技类文章,涉及到了很多常用术语,在课文之后都加以注解。在语言上,选材从难度及可读性方面考虑,贯彻由浅入深的原则。为了方便学生自学,所有课文配有汉语译文,对难句进行重点分析,并且在每课后有思考题以供选练,还附有练习答案。

4. 本教材设有日常词汇学习部分,将常用词汇总结分列在每个单元之中,并进行同义词的辨析,使学生在扩大词汇量的同时还能规范语言。

5. 将英语学习及应用所能涉及到的主要语法收录在本书中,语法学习部分采用表格形式,占用篇幅短小,内容精练,例句生动,其后还附有精心编写的相应语法练习,使学生能够将所学内容加以巩固和提高。

6. 本教材包括三套自测题,分别放在第五单元、第十单元和第十五单元之后。主要用于进一步操练并巩固所学过的重点词语和语言技能。

7. 为了使具有直观印象,方便其理解,本书使用了不少与主题相关的插图,用以激发学生的学习兴趣,增强真实感。为了方便学生查阅单词,书后还附有词汇表。

本书由段荣娟、晓恋婉紫、安美丽、薛光武、王芳、段荣萍编写。段荣娟任主编,晓恋婉紫、薛光武、安美丽任副主编。具体编写分工如下:段荣娟(Unit 1、Unit 3、Unit 5、Unit 6 及 Test Yourself (I)),晓恋婉紫(Unit 12、Unit 13、Unit 14、Unit 15 及 Test Yourself (III)),安美丽(Unit 7、Unit 8、Unit 9、Unit 11 及 Test Yourself (II)),薛光武(Unit 2 及 Unit 10),段荣萍(Unit 4)。在本书的编写过程中,王芳、祖继英对书稿进行了校对,张荣、曾辉负责文稿的编排,郝虎在教授对书稿提出了宝贵的意见和建议。在此对各位老师表示衷心的感谢。

在本书的编写过程中,参阅了大量的文献,引用了同类书刊的部分资料。在此,谨向有关文献作者表示衷心的感谢。我们热切期待广大师生对本教材提出宝贵意见及建议,以便我们对本教材进一步完善。

编 者

2008 年 12 月

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Unit 1

Dialogues—Introductions



A. *My Name Is...*

Huang: How do you do?

Mr. Smith: How do you do?

Huang: My name is Huang He, H-u-a-n-g, H-e.

Mr. Smith: Nice to meet you, Mr. Huang.

Huang: Nice to meet you, too. Please call me Huang.

Mr. Smith: OK. I'm James Smith. You may call me James.



B. Let me introduce you to him.

Mary: Who is that young man? Do you know him?
Tom: Of course, I know. That's Peter. He's from Paris.
Mary: Oh, really? What does he do?
Tom: He is a businessman. Come on. Let me introduce you to him. Good afternoon, Peter.
Peter: Hi, Tom. How are you?
Tom: Fine, Peter. I'd like you to meet my friend, Mary.
Peter: Nice to meet you, Mary.
Mary: Nice to meet you, too.



C. They would like to know you well.

Reporter: Hello! Helen. Now many people enjoy your songs very much. They would like to know you well. Would you please tell me something about yourself?
Helen: Sure.
Reporter: Where are you from?
Helen: Sichuan.
Reporter: What's your hobby?
Helen: My hobby is playing the piano.
Reporter: By the way, what would you like to do in the future?
Helen: I'd like to open a bookstore.
Reporter: Oh, a bookstore? Why?
Helen: Because I could read lots of great books.
Reporter: Thank you very much for telling me so much. It's a great pleasure to talk with you. Thank you.
Helen: You're welcome. Bye-bye.
Reporter: Bye.

New Words

meet	[mi:t]	<i>vt. vi</i> 相逢; 遇见; 结识
really	['ri:li]	<i>adv.</i> 真正地
introduce	[intrə'dju:s]	<i>vt.</i> 介绍
enjoy	[in'jɔi]	<i>vt.</i> 喜爱; 欣赏
hobby	['hɒbi]	<i>n.</i> 业余爱好; 嗜好
piano	[pi'ænəu]	<i>n.</i> 钢琴
future	['fju:tʃə]	<i>n.</i> 将来; 未来
bookstore	['bukstɔ:]	<i>n.</i> 书店
pleasure	['pleʒə]	<i>n.</i> 愉快; 乐事; 乐趣

Learn to communicate

Introduce your classmate Mary to your mother.

Text A



Introductions and Titles

When introducing people of different sexes in the U. S. A. , it's polite to say the woman's name first; for example, "Mrs. Fox, this is my neighbor, Mr. Wolf." But if the man is elderly or famous, then his name or title should be mentioned first: "Mr. President, I'd like you to meet my sister, Luisa Smith." When two people of the same sex are introduced, the older person is named first: "Grandfather, this is my friend, Tom Green. Tom, this is my grandfather, Mr. Kin."

Appropriate responses to an introduction include “How do you do?”, “It’s very nice to meet you,” or simply an informal, “Hello,” often accompanied by a handshake. At one time, only American men shook hands. Today, a woman may also extend her hand to a man for an introduction. Two women do not usually shake hands in a social situation, but they may in a business situation.

New Words

introduction	[ˌɪntrədʌkʃən]	<i>n.</i> 介绍,绪论,入门
title	['taɪtl]	<i>n.</i> 头衔,名称,标题
different	['dɪfrənt]	<i>adj.</i> 不同的
sex	[seks]	<i>n.</i> 性别,男性或女性
neighbor	['neɪbə]	<i>n.</i> 邻居,邻国
famous	['feɪməs]	<i>adj.</i> 著名的,出名的,〈口语〉极好的
mention	['menʃən]	<i>vt.</i> 提及,说起
appropriate	[əˈprəʊpri:ət]	<i>adj.</i> 适当的
response	[rɪsˈpɒns]	<i>n.</i> 回答,响应,反应
include	[ɪnˈklu:d]	<i>vt.</i> 包括,包含
informal	[ɪnˈfɔ:məl]	<i>adj.</i> 不正式的,不拘礼节的
accompany	[əˈkʌmpəni]	<i>vt.</i> 陪伴,伴奏
handshake	['hændʃeɪk]	<i>n.</i> 握手
extend	[ɪksˈtend]	<i>v.</i> 扩充,延伸,扩大

Phrases and Expressions

for example	例如
at one time	曾经,一度
shake hands	握手
social situation	社交场合

Notes to the Text

1. When introducing people of different sexes in the U. S. A., it’s polite to say the woman’s name first.

在美国,介绍两位异性陌生人时,礼貌的做法是,应先称呼女士的名字。

it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 to say the woman’s name first,因为主语太长,为了避免头重脚轻,所以动词不定式主语后置。

2. Appropriate responses to an introduction include “How do you do?”

介绍之后恰当的回答可以说:“你好!”

有一些名词后面跟介词 to 搭配,例如:response, key, answer 等。此句中的 an introduction 就是介词 to 的宾语。

此句中 Appropriate responses to an introduction 是主语,谓语是 include, 宾语

为 “How do you do?”。

3. Two women do not usually shake hands in a social situation, but they may in a business situation.

两位女士在社交场合中通常不握手，但在商务场合中也许会的。

but they may in a business situation “they”指 women, 此句中省略了谓语 shake hands, 完整的句子应为: but they may shake hands in a business situation.

4. 这里补充介绍一下: 如何正确称呼他人。

如何正确称呼他人常常会让人感到困惑。在美国, 年龄相当的人很快就能直呼其名。同事、同学、邻居间常常也是直呼其名。但称呼医生、律师、老师、牧师和老板时, 人们往往用其姓。但光用其姓是不礼貌的。用在姓前的头衔有 Mr. (先生), Miss (单身女士), Mrs. (已婚女士、离婚女士或丈夫已故的女士) 和 Ms. (你不清楚一位女士是否已婚时, 可称其为 Ms.)。有些单身或离了婚的女士更愿意被称为 Ms.。当介绍一位女士却不清楚该如何称呼她时, 干脆就不用称呼, 而说出她的全名。称呼一位你不知其名的男士时, 请用 sir. (用 mister 是不礼貌的)。称呼一位你不知其名的女士时, 请用 madam 或 ma'am。记住 doctor (Dr.) 这一头衔不仅用于称呼医生或牙医, 也用于称呼获得博士学位的人。应该记住的是无需与姓连用的头衔很少。能单独使用的头衔有 Doctor, Professor 等。称老师为 Teacher 是不对的。

Word Study

Meet

vt. /vi.

1. 相逢; 遇见

At the University, he met his wife, Linda.

在这所大学, 他认识了妻子琳达。

I met my teacher in the street today.

我今天在街上遇见了我的老师。

2. 接合; 相交; 靠近

The cars met head-on.

两辆汽车头迎头相撞。

The two roads meet just north of the city.

两条马路就在城市的北面汇合。

3. 对付; 反抗

We must learn to meet adversity gracefully.

我们必须学会冷静地去应付逆境。

4. 迎接

Will you meet her at the station?

你到车站去接她吗?

5. 满足

Does the hotel meet your expectations?

这家旅馆符合你的要求吗?

习惯用语

meet with 偶遇;碰到

introduce

vt.

1. (与 to 连用)介绍

He introduced his friend to me.

他把朋友介绍给我。

Let me introduce myself; my name is Simpson.

让我作自我介绍吧,我名叫辛普森。

2. 倡导;提倡;引进

The headmaster introduced a new subject in the school this year.

今年校长在学校开设了一门新课程。

say

vt. /vi.

1. 说,发言

He said he wanted to go to town.

他说他想去城里。

Before the master left home, he didn't say anything.

主人在离家前什么也没说。

2. 显示,指示

What time does your watch say?

你的表几点了?

3. 假定;估计;大约

There is no saying when this war will end.

天晓得这场战争何时会结束。

习惯用语

It goes without saying.

不用说,不待言,当然

that is to say

亦可;换言之;即是;也就是说

they say

据说

What do you say?

你以为如何?

◆ ◆ 近义词辨析: speak, say, talk

speak 着重“讲话这一动作本身,既可指系统的长篇讲话,又可指简单的开口发音,但不一定有人在听所说的话”,特别是用于讲某种语言。如:

The baby is learning to speak. 那个婴儿在学说话。

He can speak French fluently. 他能流利地讲法语。

talk 侧重“与人交谈时连贯的说话”。习惯用语有:talk to/with sb, talk about sth. 如:
I'm talking to a friend. 我正与朋友谈话。

$$n$$

I've had no response to his letter.

我还没有给他回信。

They made no response to our call for help.

他们对我们的求援没有反应。

in response to 响应, 反应

make no response 不回答

I. Complete the following sentences, choosing one answer from A, B, C and D according to the text.

- When introducing people of different sexes in the U. S. A. , it's polite to say the _____ name first.
A. woman's B. man's
C. young person's D. teenager's
- At one time, only _____ shook hands.
A. American women B. American men
C. American children D. the old
- Two women do not usually shake hands in a _____ situation, but they may in a _____ situation.
A. business, social B. business, informal
C. social, business D. formal, social
- How to introduce your sister (Luisa Smith) to an elderly man, Mr. Green?
A. Luisa, this is Mr. Green. Call him uncle.
B. Luisa Smith, I'd like you to meet Mr. Green.
C. Green, call her sister.
D. Mr. Green, I'd like you to meet my sister, Luisa Smith.

1. When _____ (introduce) people of different sexes in the U. S. A. , it's polite to say the woman's name first.