



高等职业教育人才培养创新教材出版工程

College

高职高专基础课教材系列

大学英语

②

■ 中国高等教育学会 组编 / 王应喜 王 慧 主编

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内 容 简 介

本书是由中国高等教育学会组织的一部选材新颖、时代感强、独具特色的,以高职高专为起点的英语教材。本书在编写内容上充分考虑了专科学生的特点,以普通高等专科学校英语课程教学基础要求为指导,以“实用为主、够用为度”为原则,重点突出学生运用英语的语言能力、交际能力、写作能力,实用性强。

本书主要适合高职高专院校学生作为教材使用,也可以作为其他职业培训的参考教材。

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《高等职业教育人才培养创新教材》

出版工程说明

一、特色与创新

随着高等教育改革的进一步深化,我国高等职业教育事业迅速发展,办学规模不断扩大,办学思路日益明确,办学形式日趋多样化,取得了显著的办学效益和社会效益。

毋庸置疑,目前已经出版的一批高等职业教育教材在主导教学方向、稳定教学秩序、提高教学质量方面起到了很好的作用。但是,有关专家也诚恳地指出,目前高等职业教育教材出版中还存在一些问题,主要是:教材建设仍然是以学校的选择为依据、以方便教师授课为标准、以理论知识为主体、以单一纸质材料为教学内容的承载方式,没有从根本上体现以应用性职业岗位需求为中心,以素质教育、创新教育为基础,以学生能力培养为本位的教育观念。

经过细致的调研,科学出版社和中国高等职业技术教育研究会共同启动了“高等职业教育人才培养创新教材出版工程”。在教材出版过程中,力求突出以下特色:

(1) 理念创新:秉承“教学改革与学科创新引路,科技进步与教材创新同步”的理念,根据新时代对高等职业教育人才的需求,策划出版一系列体现教学改革最新理念,内容领先、思路创新、突出实训、成系配套的高职高专教材。

(2) 方法创新:摒弃“借用教材、压缩内容”的滞后方法,专门开发符合高职特点的“对口教材”。在对职业岗位(群)所需的专业知识和专项能力进行科学分析的基础上,引进国外先进的课程开发方法,以确保符合职业教育的特色。

(3) 特色创新:加大实训教材的开发力度,填补空白,突出热点,积极开发紧缺专业、热门专业的教材。对于部分教材,提供“课件”、“教学资源支持库”等立体化的教学支持,方便教师教学与学生学习。对于部分专业,组织编写“双证教材”,注意将教材内容与职业资格、技能证书进行衔接。

(4) 内容创新:在教材的编写过程中,力求反映知识更新和科技发展的最新动态。将新知识、新技术、新内容、新工艺、新案例及时反映到教材中来,更能体现高职教育专业设置紧密联系生产、建设、服务、管理一线的实

际要求。

二、精品与奉献

“高等职业教育人才培养创新教材出版工程”的启动,得到了教育部高等教育司高职高专处领导的认可,吸引了一批职业教育和高等教育领域的权威专家积极参与,共同打造精品教材。其实施的过程可以总结为:教育部门支持、权威专家指导、一流学校参与、学术研究推动。

国内的高等职业教育院校特别是北京联合大学、天津职业大学以及中国高等职业技术教育研究会的其他副会长、常务理事、理事单位等积极参加本教材出版工程,提供了先进的教学经验,在此基础上出版一大批特色教材。

在教材的编写过程中,得到了相关行业部委、行业协会的支持,对教材的推广起到促进作用。

先进的理念、科学的方法、有力的支持,必然导致精品的诞生。“高等职业教育人才培养创新教材出版工程”主要包括高职高专层次的基础课、公共课教材;各类紧缺专业、热门专业教材;实训教材、引进教材等特色教材;还包含部分应用型本科层次的教材。根据我们的规划,下列教材即将与读者见面:

(一) 高职高专基础课、公共课教材

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(2) 公共选修课教材系列

(二) 高职高专专业课教材

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- 国外职业教育优秀教材

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(四) 应用型本科教材系列

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中国高等职业技术教育研究会
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序

高职高专教育是我国高等教育体系的重要组成部分。近年来,高职高专教育呈现出前所未有的发展势头,办学思想不断明确,办学规模不断扩大,教育教学改革不断深化。目前,高职高专学校数量和在校生总数均占到普通高等学校的一半以上。

毋庸置疑,目前已经出版的一批高职高专教材在“主导教学方向、稳定教学秩序”方面起到了很好的作用。但是,现有的教材依然存在品种不多,可供学校选择的余地不大;一些教材不适应高职高专院校的教学要求,特别是在如何“提高教学质量、创新教学内容”上做得还不够。

目前,我国的高职教育发展面临着新的形势——在《2003~2007年教育振兴行动计划》中,提出了“职业教育与培训创新工程”的任务,要求以促进就业为目的,进一步转变高等职业技术学院的办学指导思想,实行多样、灵活、开放的人才培养模式,把教育教学与生产实践、社会服务、技术推广结合起来,加强实践教学和就业能力的培养。为适应这一要求,以“产学结合、就业导向、推行双证、两年学制”为主要特点的专业建设和课程改革即将在高职高专院校展开,我国的高职高专教育又面临着一次新的教学改革与创新的机遇。

专业建设和课程改革发展是教学改革的核心。由中国高等教育学会组织编写、中国高等职业技术教育研究会参与、科学出版社出版的“高职高专基础课系列教材”(也是“高等职业教育人才培养创新教材出版工程”的一部分),就是适应高职高专改革的新形势应运而生的。它是中国高等教育学会组织众多从事高职高专教学工作,同时参与相关教育理论研究,具有丰富教学经验和突出的教材建设与教学改革成果的一线的专家、学者、教师共同努力的结晶。系列教材包括《高等数学》(含上、下册);《计算机公共基础》(含主教材、习题和实训);《大学英语》(共三册,配套教师用书、磁带),今后还将陆续出版其他教材。

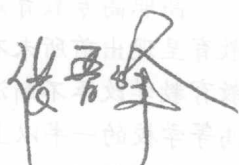
本系列教材根据高职高专学制缩短、基础课学时减少的新形势,以及强调基础课中理论讲授的“够用”与“适用”、与相关的专业课紧密整合的新特点,精心编写而成的。本系列教材的出版,是如何进行高职高专的基础课课程改革和教材建设的有益探索,是发挥教材在“提高教学质量、创新教学内容”关键作用的有益尝试。希望本教材的出版能促进广大高职高专院校更加深入地研究、总结基于新形势的基础课建设与改革、专业建设与课程开发的

经验, 不断将高职高专教育的课程改革引向深入。

高职高专基础课教材系列

编委会主任

中国高等教育学会秘书长



前 言

高等职业及高等专科学校教育是高等教育的重要组成部分,近几年来获得了突飞猛进的发展。为更好的适应教学需要,教育部颁布了《高职高专教育基础课程教学基本要求》及《高职高专教育专业人才培养目标及规格》两份文件。依照文件精神,高等教育学会组织、遴选了一批学术造诣高,教学及实践经验丰富,直接来自一线的高职高专院校教师编写了本系列高职高专基础课教材。目前,本系列教材已被列入《高职高专人才培养创新教材》出版工程。

《大学英语》共分三册。在编写内容上充分考虑了专科学生的特点。根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为指导,以“实用为主、够用为度”为原则编写而成。重点强调学生运用英语语言的能力、交际能力、写作能力,实用性较强。

本书每册 10 单元,每个单元由三部分组成:

- (1) 以听说为中心的语言活动 (Listen and Speak);
- (2) 以阅读为中心的语言活动 (Read and Enjoy);
- (3) 以实践为中心的语言活动 (Learn and Practise)。

每个单元围绕一个主题(神州 5 号成功升空、SARS、2008 奥运会、环保等)展开读、听、说、写、译等活动,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力。为激发学生的学习兴趣,其中穿插很多经典英文歌,使学生在优美抒情的乐曲中享受学英文的乐趣。

为使学生顺利地适应大学的英语学习,《大学英语①》在语法上做了总结,并配有大量的练习,可以使学生在练习的过程中巩固学过的语法知识。《大学英语②》和《大学英语③》重点培养学生的写作能力。学生在学完三册后,基本上可以摆脱哑巴英语的状况,会话可以达到中等以上水平。本书配有大量的练习,可以使学生在练习的过程中巩固学过的语法知识。每课后都配有过级考题训练,可以为过三级考试打下坚实的基础。

《大学英语》教材配有磁带。

本套教材的主编由王君、李丽君担任。本册教材的主编由王应喜、王慧担任,并负责全书的统稿工作。王立民、张梅英、田庆洪、赵万哲、赵杰、赵奇志等担任本册教材的副主编。

本书的编写工作是在中国高等教育学会秘书长张晋峰同志的直接关心和指导下进行的。在科学出版社有关工作人员的大力支持下,确保了本套教材

的顺利出版。在此表示衷心的感谢。

为了使本书的阅读文章做到原汁原味地保留英美文化的特点,本书选用了一些精彩的阅读文章,由于条件所限,部分文章无法与原作者取得联系,在此一并表示感谢。希望原文作者能尽快与本教材编委会或主编联系,联系方式如下:

王应喜 0532-7677246

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当或错误之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便再版时改进。

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Sports

Part One: Listen and Speak

Listening 1

Directions: Listen to the following conversation and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Man: Well, Maggie, it's really been interesting _____. It'd be fun to get together sometime.

Woman: I'd like that, Bill. What did you _____?

Man: Well, let's see. What _____ do you like doing? Do you like _____?

Woman: Well, no. I don't like that very much, but I do like getting _____ when I can. You know what I really like? I like lying around _____, doing nothing! I try to _____ as often as possible during the summer. Do you _____?

Man: Well, no. I just go to a pool. There's a big pool close to _____. It takes so long to get to the beach, and it's always so crowded _____. Hmm, well—What sports do you like? I play tennis. Do you?

Woman: Well, er, I _____ tennis, but I don't anymore. I'm more into things like going to museums, concerts, and _____.



Listening 2

I. Directions: Listen to the passage and choose the best answer.

1. A. Each time in a different city.
B. Mostly in Europe.

- C. In different cities of Greece.
D. In the capitals of different countries.
2. A. Mostly in summer.
B. Usually in winter
C. Both in summer and winter.
D. It varies from time to time.
3. A. A great variety of events.
B. A field event only.
C. A track event only.
D. Some track and field events.
4. A. In 776 BC.
B. In 766 BC.
C. In 776 AD.
D. In 766 AD.
5. A. About 4 000
B. About 40 000
C. About 14 000
D. About 400 000



II. Directions: Listen to the passage again and fill in the blanks.

1. The Olympic Games are held _____.
2. The first Olympic Games were held over _____ ago.
3. The first recorded Olympic competition was held in an _____ in a valley.
4. In _____ the first modern Olympic Games began in the capital of Greece.
5. The Olympic Games had been held regularly for about 1 200 years before the Games were prohibited by the Roman emperor in the year _____.

Free Talk

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. What's your favorite sport? Why?
2. Where did the Olympic Games begin?
3. What do the Olympic Games symbolize?

Part Two: Read and Enjoy

Section 1

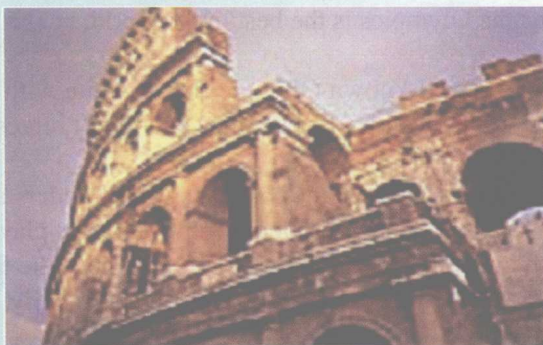
Pre-reading questions:

1. What do you know about the Olympic Games?
2. What event in the Olympics do you like most? Why?

The Olympics

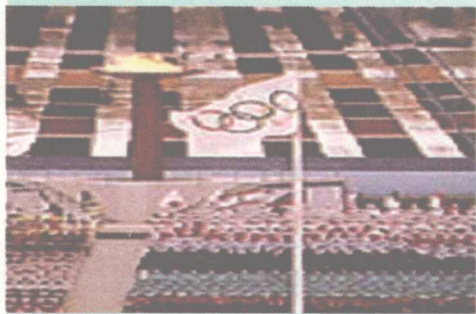
1. The Olympic Games are an international sports competition. In the Olympics, athletes take part in many different types of sports. Some athletes compete in the Winter Olympics. Some compete in the Summer Olympics. The Olympic Games are very old and have a very interesting history. The first Olympic Games were held in Greece in ancient times. They probably began in the eighth century BC. The contests were held every four years in summer. The first games lasted for only one day. There was only one contest: a short race. Only Greek men were allowed to run in the race. No women and no non-Greeks were allowed to take part. Women were not allowed to watch the race either, or to be anywhere near the racing area. But the ancient games were stopped in the fourth century AD, when Greece was ruled by Rome.

2. The Olympics were started again in the nineteenth century, after Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman, suggested that it would be good to have the games again, but not just for Greek people. De Coubertin organized a meeting in 1894. Representatives from nine countries went to the meeting in Paris. They agreed to start the Olympic Games again in Athens, Greece in 1896. The Olympic Games have been held every four years since 1896. However, the games were not held three times — in 1916, 1940 and 1944 — because of the two world wars.



3. De Coubertin also started a committee to run the Olympics. This committee is called the International Olympic Committee. It makes the rules for athletes in the Olympics.

4. These rules are very strict. (1) Everyone who would like to be in the Olympics must be an amateur. They must not have played the sport professionally. (2) There are no age limits. An athlete can be young or old. (3) No one can be kept out of the Olympics because of religion, color, or political ideas. (4) Only people who were born in a particular country can



represent that country in the Games. (5) In each event, each country can have only three entries in the summer games, and four entries in the winter. These rules help to make sure that everyone has the same chance of winning.

5. The events and games are of several different types. There are individual contests, where each athlete competes alone. To win this type of contest, one athlete must be better, faster, or stronger than other athletes. Some examples of individual sports are swimming, running, and walking races. In a second group of events and games, three or four athletes work as a group. These contests are usually races, and the fastest group wins. For these small groups, there are relay races in running and swimming in summer, and relays in skiing in winter. In a third group of games, teams from each country compete in sports. For teams, there are many kinds of games. They play games such as basketball, football, and volleyball. To win these games, one team must have a higher score than the other team. The athletes must usually be able to catch, throw, hit, or kick a ball very well to win.

6. For an amateur athlete, winning in the Olympics is a great achievement. The Games are not easy to win, whether an athlete competes in the summer or in the winter. There are many excellent athletes who compete alone, in small groups or in teams. An athlete who wins the Olympics is the best in the world.

7. The well-known Olympic flag is white with five connected rings in the center with colors: blue, yellow, black, green and red. It represents the union of all the five continents.

8. The Olympic Games have a spirit of understanding, friendship and fairness between the nations. Athletes from different countries play games together and this provides them with good chances to learn to live together. The friendly feelings in the Olympic Village make people think of the world as one big family.

9. Since new China participated in the Olympics 1984, Chinese athletes have gained about one hundred golden models. It symbolizes our country becomes stronger and stronger. It is particularly worth mentioning that we have got the bid to hold the 2008 Olympics by great efforts in July 13, 2001. It is a great achievement for the Chinese.