

全国高职高专公共英语教材

1

学生用书

NEW CENTURY COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH COURSE

新世纪交际英语教程

胡壮麟 ◎总顾问
孙亦丽 ◎总主编

邓仕伦 罗道茂 ◎主编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

全国高职高专公共英语教材

图章(PI)目录(PI)章图

新世纪交际英语教程(1)学生用书, 邓仕伦, 罗道茂主编, 北京: 北京大学出版社, 2006

2006.2

(全国高职高专公共英语教材)

ISBN 7-301-10128-9

新世纪交际

英语教程 ①

学生用书

主编 邓仕伦 罗道茂



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

定价: 19.80元(含邮费)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新世纪交际英语教程(1)学生用书 / 邓仕伦, 罗道茂主编. —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2006.5

(全国高职高专公共英语教材)

ISBN 7-301-10158-9

I. 新… II. ①邓… ②罗… III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 041982 号

书 名: 新世纪交际英语教程(1)(学生用书)

著作责任者: 邓仕伦 罗道茂 主编

策 划: 姜 军 张 冰

责任编辑: 姜 军

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-10158-9/H·1584

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62755217

电子邮箱: zbing@pup.pku.edu.cn

排 版 者: 华伦图文制作中心 82866441

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 9 印张 190 千字

2006 年 5 月第 1 版 2006 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 19.80 元(附赠光盘)

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,翻版必究

举报电话: 010-62752024

电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

总顾问 胡壮麟

总主编 孙亦丽

主 编 邓仕伦 罗道茂

编 者(以姓氏笔画为序)

马玉玲

王永斌

李义容

李建群

刘 忠

刘杰伟

刘 静

刘 嘉

邢莉娟

伏 伟

杨 樱

张 红

欧昌清

郑翠兰

阎晓玲

前言

《全国高职高专公共英语教材》是为进一步落实国家《2003—2007 年教育振兴行动计划》，在广泛调研的基础上依据教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)特为全国高职高专非英语专业学生编写的一套公共英语教材。它取材丰富，题材多样，贴近生活，时代感强，是一套集应用性、实用性、趣味性和文化性为一体的特色英语教科书。为方便学生学习和教学安排，本教材分为两大体系：新世纪应用英语教程(着重于读、写、译)和新世纪交际英语教程(着重于视、听、说)。这两大体系既相照应又相包容，不仅使听、说、读、写、译五大语言基本技能训练得到有效的整合，并科学地贯穿于英语教学的全过程，而且还从不同的角度为学生的语言学习提供生动多元的文化氛围和真实丰富的语言环境，从而使语言学习、语言实践、语言应用以及文化体验有机结合，十分有利于学生语言应用能力的培养与提高。

本教材为《新世纪交际英语教程》，在编写过程中充分吸收各种现有教材的优点并努力创新，形成了如下主要特色：

构思独特 在借鉴其他同类教材编排体系优点的基础上，本教材充分考虑现代教育技术在英语教学中的应用，把视、听、说融为一体，每一部分(Unit)都设计一个“视听”小节(Section)。通过“影视”的辅助作用强化学生的听说能力，同时也提高学生的学习兴趣。

实用性强 考虑到高职高专学生的实际需要，本教材尤其突出教学材料的实用性，即充分注意高职高专学生学时少、职业培训倾向性强的特点；同时，本教材还努力选用一些贴近高校学生生活的材料，提高学生的学习积极性。

选材新颖 全书语言材料大部分选自英文原文，编者主要利用网络、新近出版的外国原版书籍、杂志、小册子等进行材料筛选，最终交付主编审定；这些材料一方面内容贴近当代生活，时代感强，容易激发学生的学习热情；另一方面在语言上比较活泼，容易引发学生兴趣；此外，熟悉这些材料，有利于学生了解当代社会生活，对他们毕业后很快适应工作需要极有帮助。

循序渐进 本教材在语法知识、语汇、句法、语速等方面，在大量语料分析的前提下，严格按照从易到难进行教学。

总之,本教材具有较强的思想性、科学性、知识性、趣味性;语言规范,体系性强,练习兼具实用性和针对性,使学生真正做到看得懂、听得懂、说得出、用得活,为将来的英语学习及在工作中使用英语打下坚实的基础。本教材配备多媒体网络系统和电子课件;提供图文、声音、视频等传统教程难以提供的多方位的学习资料;提供学生的个性化学习平台;提供教学内容的持续更新和动态扩展。

本系列教材具有高品位和权威性,由北京大学在文科享受两院院士级待遇的资深教授胡壮麟先生担任总顾问、北京大学英语系教授孙亦丽先生担任总主编,北京交通大学、重庆大学、成都大学等教学科研第一线的骨干教师参与编写工作。本书承外籍教授 Pauline. Emily 审阅并提出宝贵修改意见,北京大学出版社张冰女士、姜军先生为本教材的出版付出了大量心血。编者在此向他们表示真诚的感谢。同时,对以上参编单位的领导的大力支持也表示衷心的感谢。

2005 年 10 月

Unit One

Greetings and Introductions 1

Part I	Phonetics	1
Part II	Dialogues	4
Part III	Passages	7
Part IV	Oral Practice	10
Part V	Learn to Sing a Song	13

Unit Two

Asking the Way 14

Part I	Phonetics	14
Part II	Dialogues	17
Part III	Passages	21
Part IV	Oral Practice	23
Part V	Learn to Sing a Song	25

Unit Three

Offering Help 27

Part I	Phonetics	27
Part II	Dialogues	30
Part III	Passages	33
Part IV	Oral Practice	35
Part V	Learn to Sing a Song	38

Unit Four

Shopping 39

Part I	Phonetics	39
Part II	Dialogues	42
Part III	Passages	45

Part IV Oral Practice 47

Part V Learn to Sing a Song 51

Test 1 53

Part I Phonetics 53

Part II Dialogues 54

Part III Act It Out 58

Unit Five

Apologies 61

Part I Cardinals 61

Part II Dialogues 65

Part III Passages 69

Part IV Oral Practice 71

Part V Learn to Sing a Song 74

Unit Six

Going to a Party 75

Part I Ordinals 75

Part II Dialogues 78

Part III Passages 81

Part IV Oral Practice 83

Part V Learn to Sing a Song 87

Unit Seven

Seeing the Doctor 88

Part I Teen's and Ten's 88

Part II Dialogues 91

Part III Passages 94

Part IV Oral Practice	96
Part V Learn to Sing a Song	100

Unit Eight

<u>A Job Interview</u>	101
Part I General Questions and Special Questions	101
Part II Dialogues	104
Part III Passages	107
Part IV Oral Practice	109
Part V Learn to Sing a Song	113
Test 2	114
Part I Phonetics	114
Part II Dialogues	115
Part III Act It Out	118
Vocabulary	120

UNIT ONE

Greetings and Introductions



Part I Phonetics



Phonetic Practice:

/ɪ:/ /ɪ/ /æ/ /e/ /ɛ:/ /ə/

/ʌ/ /ɔ:/ /ɔ/ /ʊ:/ /ʊ/ /ɑ:/



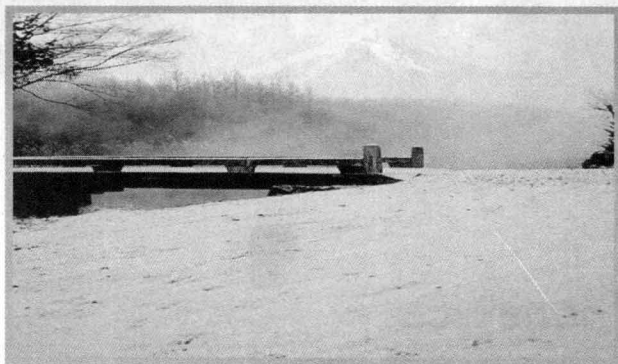
1. Listen and repeat the following words, pay attention to the colored parts.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| (1) /ɪ:/ | we | meet | believe | seat | people |
| (2) /ɪ/ | English | interest | kid | system | village |
| (3) /æ/ | map | have | man | language | matter |
| (4) /e/ | question | help | men | when | ready |
| (5) /ə:/ | person | girl | word | burn | learn |

(6) /ə/	teacher	future	author	around	problem
(7) /ʌ/	fun	come	courage	trouble	above
(8) /ɔ:/	August	floor	talk	law	report
(9) /ɒ/	on	lot	doctor	quality	want
(10) /u:/	school	true	through	June	you
(11) /ʊ/	good	book	look	put	would
(12) /ɑ:/	star	mark	heart	ask	half



2. Listen to the poem written by Percy Bysshe Shelley "A Song." Choose the words you hear to fill in the blanks.



New Words

sate	/seɪt/	v.	使心满意足, 过分地给与
mourning	/'mɔ:niŋ/	n.	悲恸, 服丧
wintery	/'wɪntri/	a.	像冬季的, 寒冷的, 冬天的, 冷淡的
freeze	/fri:z/	v.	(使)结冰, (使)冷冻, 冻结
crept	/krept/		creep 的过去式
creep	/kri:p/	v.	爬, 蹑手蹑脚, 蔓延
bare	/beə/	a.	赤裸的, 无遮蔽的, 空的
		v.	使赤裸, 露出

Poem

A SONG

Percy Bysshe Shelley

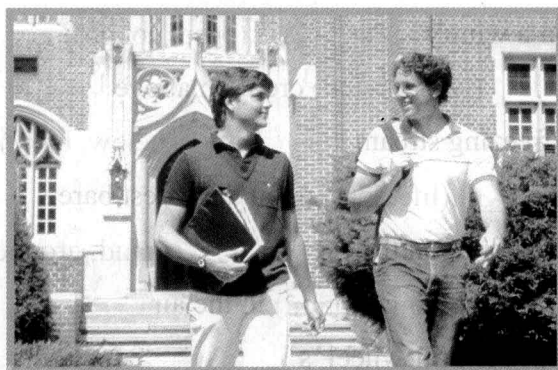
A _____ (window, wonder) bird sate mourning for her love
 Upon a wintry _____ (bore, bough);
 The frozen _____ (wand, wind) crept on above
 The freezing stream _____ (below, belie).
 There was no _____ (life, leaf) upon the forest bare,
 No flower upon the _____ (grand, ground),
 And little _____ (mission, motion) in the air
 Except the mill-wheel's _____ (sound, sand).

3. Read aloud the poem sentence by sentence after the speaker.

4. Practice the tongue twister sentence by sentence after the speaker. Pay attention to the sounds.

- (1) Cat, cat catches a fat rat.
- (2) A big black bug bit a big black bear and made the big black bear bleed blood.
- (3) She sells sea shells on the seashore. The seashells she sells are seashells she is sure.

Part II Dialogues



Warming Up

Greetings

- (1) —How do you do?
—How do you do?
- (2) —How are you? /How are you getting along with your work? /How are things going with you? /How are you doing?
—Fine/Very well/Much better/Not bad/All right, thank you. And you?
—Fine/Very well/Much better/Not bad/All right, thanks.
- (3) —Hello/Hi, beautiful day, isn't it?
—Yes, it is.
- (4) —Good morning/afternoon/evening.
—Good morning/afternoon/evening.
- (5) —Nice to meet you.
—Nice to meet you, too.
- (6) —Haven't seen you for a long time.
—Fancy meeting you here.

Introducing yourself

- (1) May I introduce myself? My name is...
- (2) Could I say a few words about myself?
- (3) Let me introduce myself. I'm... My major is...
- (4) Let me tell you something about myself.
- (5) Allow me to introduce myself.

Introducing someone else

- (1) May I introduce Professor Wang to you?
- (2) I'd like to introduce my friend, an American visiting scholar to you.
- (3) I'd like you to meet Mr. Wang, my English teacher.
- (4) Let me introduce my classmate Miss Li to you.
- (5) This is Professor Wilson. He is from America.
- (6) Allow me to introduce Miss White to you.

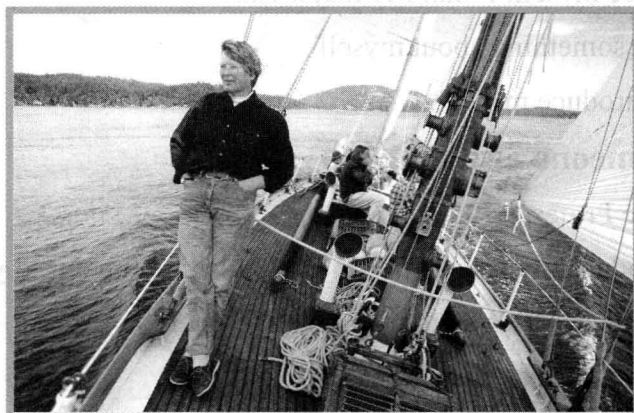
1. Video: Watch the video and do the activities as indicated.

New Words and Expressions

convent	/'kɒnvənt/	n.	女修道会, 女修道院
governess	/'gʌvənɪs/	n.	女家庭教师
butler	/'bʌtlə/	n.	仆役长, 男管家
abbey	/'æbi/	n.	修道院; [总称]修道士
maintain	/meɪn'teɪn/	v.	维持; 继续; 供养; 主张
discipline	/'dɪsɪplɪn/	n.	纪律; 学科
drill	/drɪl/	v.	训练; 钻孔; 条播(种子)
utmost	/'ʌtməʊst/	a.	极度的; 最远的
decorum	/dɪ'kɔ:rəm/	n.	礼貌
humiliating	/hju:'mɪliətɪŋ/	a.	羞辱性的
incorrigible	/ɪn'kɒrɪdʒəbl/	a.	无药可救的, 不能被纠正的
parasol	/'pærəsəl, 'pærəsəl/	n.	(女用)阳伞

Activities

- (1) Try to use your own words to explain what you have seen in the video.



- (2) What do you think of the Captain?
(3) What do you think is the most important thing for you to learn? Why?



- 2. Listen to the following short dialogues and fill in the blanks with the information you get from the tape. Each dialogue will be read twice.**

- (1) W: _____. Mr. Davis. I'm glad you could come. It's nice to see you again.
M: Hello, Miss Sally. _____.
- (2) W: Good heavens... Peter! _____.
M: I've been away for the past two months. _____?
W: Very well, thanks.
- (3) W: Glad to see you again, Bill. I hope _____.
M: _____, thank you.
- (4) M: Barbara, this is the person _____, John MacDonald.
W: Hello, John, _____. Tom has told me all about you already.
- (5) W: Excuse me, are you John Smith?
M: Yes, I am. You must be Miss Brown.

W: Yes, I am Mary Brown. My boss asked me to meet you.

M: That is _____. Thank you.



3. You will hear 5 recorded questions. Listen carefully and choose the proper answer to each question. The questions will be spoken twice.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) A. Good, I will be free then. | B. Yes, I'd love to. |
| C. How are you? | D. How do you do? |
| (2) A. I live in the city. | B. I am from the library. |
| C. Oh, thank you. | D. I am from Canada. |
| (3) A. How are you? | B. How are you going? |
| C. Fine, too. | D. Hello. |
| (4) A. Yes, I look pale. | B. I've got a headache. |
| C. Nor am I. | D. Don't mention it. |
| (5) A. I'm very well. | B. I've done it before. |
| C. It sounds good! | D. I'm a doctor. |

Part III Passages



1. Listen to the passage and supply the missing words. It will be read three times.

- 1 A pleasant _____ to people is a form of good manners. It adds to life's happiness. It is pleasant to receive a _____, a bend of the head or a spoken greeting as one walks along the street, and it is surprising what a chill (寒心) it gives one when such a greeting is unnoticed. Failure to greet a person or to _____ a greeting given to you is unkindness to the other person. And it is a bad manner.

2 The simple thing to say is “Good morning,” “Good afternoon,” or “Good evening.” This greeting is given to one who you know _____ slightly, or to anyone you are passing quickly. “How do you do?” is usually _____ when you meet someone for the first time. No answer is expected other _____ “How do you do?” “How are you?” sometimes is just a form of politeness, and should be replied “Fine, thank you.”

3 Some forms of greeting which are good manners in China are not used in the _____. If you should greet a Westerner by saying “Where are you going?” or “Where have you been?” he or she would think you were not polite to ask about his or her _____ affairs. And if you should say “Have you had your dinner?” he or she would think you were going to _____ him or her to have dinner with you. So it is better to use an usual Western form for greeting.



2. Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions.

- (1) What does a pleasant greeting to people add to?
- (2) What is a bad manner according to the speaker?
- (3) What should you say when you meet someone for the first time?
- (4) Are all the forms of greeting in China the same as in the West?
- (5) Can you greet a Westerner with “Have you had your dinner”? Why?



3. Listen to a passage twice and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ___ (1) When the small boy and his father were walking in the country, they took an umbrella with them.
- ___ (2) When it rained very hard, they were soon very wet, because the umbrella was unable to cover them.
- ___ (3) The boy was very happy while it was raining so hard.
- ___ (4) The boy's father said the rain is very useful and explained its benefit.
- ___ (5) The boy still doubted about the benefit of the rain.