

浙江省重点建设教材

◆ 总主编 何莲珍

新编实用英语

第1册

# 读写教程

本册主编 黄 芳

副主编 熊海虹



浙江大學出版社

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(第1册)

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## 前言

《新编实用英语》是按照“以学生为中心的主题教学模式”编写的教材。

根据《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》和高职高专院校学生的特点,在教材编写过程中遵循四条原则:

- 1) 以学生为中心;
- 2) 重视语言基本功的训练;
- 3) 根据“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,注重语言应用能力的培养;
- 4) 寓文化素质教育于语言教学之中,寓语言教学于信息交流之中。

该教材共有 5 册,含预备级 1 册和 1—4 级共 4 册。各册教材分别由《读写教程》学生用书、教师用书和《听说教程》学生用书及教师用书组成,侧重点有所不同。

《读写教程》各册每个单元除了共有的导入(Warm-up)、以阅读为中心的语言活动(Reading-centered Activities)、趣味英语(Reading for Fun) 以外,预备册增加了应用文写作技巧讲解及练习(Practical Writing),第 1—2 册增加了语法讲解及练习(Grammar Focus),第 3—4 册增加了阅读技巧讲解及练习(Reading Skills)。

《听说教程》各册每个单元共有三个以听力为中心的语言活动和快乐一刻(Happy Minute)。每个语言活动包括导入(Warm-up)及形式多样的听力训练。此外,在预备册和第 1—2 册还增加了听力技巧讲解及练习(Listening Skills)。

《新编实用英语》的每一个单元围绕一个主题展开听、说、读、写、译等活动,旨在培养学生的语言综合应用能力。因为语言技能的发展是相辅相成、不可分割的,在实际语言环境中也要求语言技能的综合应用。本教材所选用的材料语言规范,具有趣味性、可思性、时代性,并尽量贴近学生生活。此外,本教材在选材时注意包括各英语国家的材料,尤其是英美英语的比例,并注意文章的题材与体裁。练习形式的多样性有助于加强应用能力的训练与培养。语法、阅读技巧、听

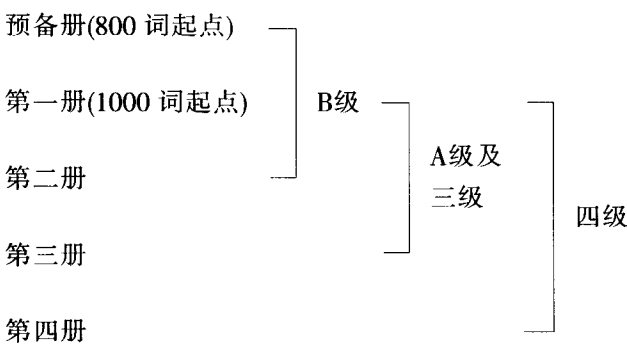
力技巧的讲解具有系统性、完整性,并尽量考虑与所在单元内容的结合。

这套系列教材的编写得到了浙江省高等教育学会大学外语专业委员会高职高专分会、浙江省各高等院校,尤其是高职高专院校的大力支持,是“浙江省高等教育教学改革与质量提高工程”的一个重要组成部分,也是浙江省广大英语教师长期以来在语言教学、语言学习方面进行理论研究和实践的产物。在此,谨向他们表示衷心感谢。

本教材由浙江省高职高专英语教材编写委员会组织编写,何莲珍任总主编。本册主编黄芳,副主编熊海虹。参加本册编写的有(按字母顺序):方瑞、方富民、高军、胡建伟、黄芳、汪茵茵、熊海虹、俞青以及美籍专家 Maxine Huffman 博士和 Don Huffman 博士。

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*Reader's Digest*

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*Time*

*Time Europe*

*Thresholds in Reading*

*Topics in English*

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牛津高级英汉双解词典

实用英汉词典

世纪版新英汉词典

朗文英汉双解活用词典

朗文当代高级英语辞典

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# Unit 1

# Cars

It doesn't matter how much you paid for the car, they all look the same after the wreck. —A Wise Dad

No one has more driving ambition than the boy who wants to buy a car.

A guy knows he's in love when he loses his interest in his car for a couple of days.

—Tim Allen

When you get a car, you start to find that you have some "rainy-weather friends".  
—Glenn Stowe

The best car safety device is a rear-view mirror with a cop in it.

- |            |                             |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| Part One   | Warm-up                     |
| Part Two   | Reading-centered Activities |
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| Part Three | Grammar Focus<br>名词短语       |
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# Part One Warm-up

## 1. What Are Their Names

Directions: The following are some logos(厂徽) of cars. Match the logos with their names below.

A) \_\_\_\_\_



B) \_\_\_\_\_



C) \_\_\_\_\_



D) \_\_\_\_\_



E) \_\_\_\_\_



F) \_\_\_\_\_



G) \_\_\_\_\_



H) \_\_\_\_\_



I) \_\_\_\_\_



J) \_\_\_\_\_



K) \_\_\_\_\_



L) \_\_\_\_\_



M) \_\_\_\_\_



N) \_\_\_\_\_



O) \_\_\_\_\_



The following are the names:

Nissan, Lexus, Buick, Ferrari, Cadillac, Honda, Mazda, Kia, Ford, Peugeot, Toyota, Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz, Audi, BMW

## 2. Do You Want to Own a Private Car?

**Directions:** *Discuss with your partner the following topics.*

- 1) Do you want to own a private car? Why?
- 2) What color would you pick if you could own a car? Fire-engine(消防车) red? Well, you would be with a few people. For the past four years, cool, shiny(发亮的) silver has been the car color of choice for U.S. buyers. Here are the top-selling colors for 2005 models.

- |                           |                 |                                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| A) Silver: 24.1% of sales | B) Black: 16.7% | C) Blue: 12.7%                  |
| D) White: 11.8%           | E) Gray: 10.5%  | F) Other colors together: 24.2% |
- (Source: Power Information Network, a division of J.D. Power and Associates)

# Part Two Reading-centered Activities

## Text A

### I. Pre-reading

**Directions:** *Work in pairs to discuss the following question.*

Why do cars become more and more popular?

### II. Passage Reading

#### A New Car

- 1 Buying a new car is no easy task, especially if you already have an old car to trade in. Recently, Doug Jones went to pick out a new car. Since he drives around quite a lot for his work at "The Talk of the Town" radio program, the mayor's office will pay 10% of the cost.
- 2 The car that Doug drives now is six years old, but he has taken very good care of it. It looks almost new, but it uses too much gas. So, Doug wanted to trade his old car in for a new but smaller car made in America.

3 New American cars no longer<sup>1</sup> use gas which contains lead, so all new cars are made to use unleaded gas. While Doug was looking around, the salesman suggested<sup>2</sup> buying a fancy sports car<sup>3</sup>, but that isn't Doug's style. Because Doug had a good idea of<sup>4</sup> what type of car he wanted to buy, he didn't need to do much looking. 10

4 Of all the cars on the lot<sup>5</sup>, Doug liked two cars best. One was a compact two-door model<sup>6</sup> and the other was a four-door economy car<sup>7</sup>. He also considered buying a big jeep<sup>8</sup>, but then he decided it was too large for his needs. The economy car was much cheaper, but it used a little more gas than the two-door model. 15

5 Doug and the salesman discussed the deal<sup>9</sup>. Since Doug's old car was in such good condition, the salesman promised to give him a good discount on the price of a new one if he decided to trade in the old one. Also, the 10% of the cost paid by the mayor's office brought down the total cost. 20

6 Doug bought the smaller but more expensive car with a trade-in of his old car. Although the car that Doug decided to buy was a little bit more expensive, it would be more economical in the long run. 25

7 Doug struck a deal with<sup>10</sup> the salesman, but he would have to wait five days for the delivery of the new car. By the next week, Doug would be driving a new car. Because Doug could help the car salesman out through his radio show, the salesman decided to paint "The Talk of the Town" on the door of Doug's new car for free. 30

(384 words)



### Proper Name

Doug Jones /daʊg dʒəʊnz/ (男子名)道格·琼斯

### New Words

\*compact /kəm'pækt/ *adj.* 紧凑的, 紧密的, 简洁的

e.g. I What a compact office! How did you fit

(安装) so much into so little space (空间)?

II) We need a compact camera (照相机)

since we travel a lot.

**\*condition** /kən'diʃən/ *n.* the particular state that something or someone is in 状态

*e.g.* I) They left the flat(公寓房) in a terrible condition—there was mess (零乱) everywhere.

II) He's in no condition (= He is too ill or too drunk) to drive home.

**\*contain** /kən'teɪn/ *v.* have something inside or include something as a part 包含, 含有

*e.g.* I) I've lost a file(文件夹) containing a lot of important documents(文件).

II) Try to avoid(回避) foods which contain a lot of fat.

**\*delivery** /dɪ'lvəri/ *n.* the act or process of taking goods, letters, parcel, etc. to people's houses or places of work 递送; 交付, 交货

*e.g.* I) We get two deliveries of mail (= it is delivered twice) a day.

II) The company promises(许诺) fast delivery.

**\*discount** /'dɪskaʊnt/ *n.* a reduction in the usual price 折扣

*e.g.* I) They usually give you a discount if you buy multiple(多的) copies.

II) They offer a 10 percent (百分之……) discount on rail(铁路) travel for students.

**\*economical** /i:ˈkəːnɒmɪkəl/ *adj.* not using a lot of fuel, money, etc. 节约的, 经济的

*e.g.* I) There's increasing(不断增加的) demand (需求) for cars which are more economical on fuel.

II) What's the most economical way of heating(给……供热) this building?

**economy** /h'kɒnəmi/ *adj.* cheap; intended to save money 经济实惠的, 节约的; (客机舱位等)经济的

*e.g.* An economy class air ticket costs much less. 经济舱机票价格要便宜得多。

**\*especially** /h'speʃəli/ *adv.* very much; particularly; for a particular reason 特别, 尤其

*e.g.* I) He has been especially busy this week.

II) I like the country, especially in spring.

**\*fancy** /'fænsi/ *adj.* expensive 高档的

*e.g.* I) We stayed in a fancy hotel.

II) Finally I get my bonus(奖金). Maybe I shall go to a fancy French restaurant (餐馆).

**\*gas** /gæs/ *n.* 气体; (AmE)汽油

**\*jeep** /dʒi:p/ *n.* 吉普车

**\*lead** /led/ *n.* 铅

*e.g.* The pipes(管子) contain lead.

**mayor** /meə/ *n.* 市长

**\*model** /'mɒdəl/ *n.* a particular type of machine, especially a car, which is slightly different from machines of the same type 型号

*e.g.* I) All this year's new models are displayed (展示) at the motor(机动车) show.

II) This refrigerator(冰箱) is the latest(最新的) model.

**\*promise** /'prɒmɪs/ *v.* tell someone that you will certainly do something 允诺, 答应

*e.g.* I) The government(政府) have promised that they'll reduce(减少) taxes(税).

II) They promised us that they would come.

**\*recently** /'ri:ntəli/ *adv.* 最近

*e.g.* I) Have you seen any good films recently?

II) They've recently bought a new car.

**\*salesman** /'seɪlzmən/ *n.* a man whose job is selling things in a shop or directly to customers 售货员, 推销员

*e.g.* I) They raised(提升) the salesman to manager(经理).

II) The salesman showed samples(样品).

**\*strike** /straɪk/ *v.* (struck, struck, striking) reach or make an agreement 商定

*e.g.* After a great deal of haggling(讨价还价) they struck a bargain(达成交易).

**\*style** /stɑɪl/ *n.* a way in which something is made, shaped, etc.; design; type 样式, 款式

*e.g.* I) We have vases(花瓶) in various(各种各样的) styles.

II) Her hair was cut in a really nice style.

**\*suggest** /sə'dʒest/ *v.* mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider 建议

*e.g.* I) What do you suggest today?

II) What did you suggest to the manager?

**\*task** /tɑːsk/ *n.* 工作, 任务

*e.g.* I) We usually ask interviewees(被面试者) to finish a few simple(简单的) tasks on the computer just to test their ability(能力).

II) He quickly performed(执行) the task set for him. 他很快地完成了分配给他的任务。

**\*total** /'təʊtəl/ *adj.* including everything 总的, 总计的

*e.g.* I) What is the total population(人口) of the country?

II) Can you figure(估算) the total(总的) cost out? 你能把全部成本算出来吗?

**♦trade-in** *n.* a method of buying something new by giving an item you own as part of the payment for it 折价物; 折价物的价格(卖主所认可的价格)

*e.g.* I) We got a good trade-in price for our old television.

II) Will you use your old car as a trade-in?

**\*type** /taɪp/ *n.* 类型

*e.g.* I) There were so many different types of bread that I didn't know which to buy.

II) It was dark so I didn't notice (注意到) what type of car it was.

**unleaded** /ˌʌn'ledɪd/ *adj.* 无铅的, 不含铅的

*e.g.* Does your car use unleaded petrol (=gas 汽油)?

## Phrases & Expressions

**bring down** reduce the amount, rate, or level of something 降低

*e.g.* I) They could do nothing to bring down prices.

II) Shopkeepers(店主) have been asked to bring down their prices.

**for free** costing nothing; not needing to be paid for 免费

*e.g.* I) We will install(安装) your washing machine for free.

II) I got the ticket for free.

**help somebody out** help someone, especially by giving them money or by doing work for them 帮助(某人), 帮助(某人)解决困难或做某事

*e.g.* I) If we were really short of money I'm sure my parents would help us out.

II) He helped me out when I lost my job.

**in good condition** in good state 情况良好

*e.g.* I) We spent a lot of money to get the house in good condition.

II) My car is old but in good condition.

**in the long run** later in the future, not immediately; eventually 从长远来看

*e.g.* I) It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality(质量).

II) In the long run, receiving a good education(教育) is very important.

**pick out** choose one thing or person or several things or people from a large group 挑选

*e.g.* I) Can you pick out the best runners(赛跑者) in your school?

II) Over 200 people applied for(申请) the job and we had to pick out eight to interview(面试).

**take care of somebody/something** look after someone or something 照料, 照顾, 护理

*e.g.* I) Don't worry about me, I can take care of myself.

II) Who takes care of the pets(宠物)?

**trade in** give something as part of the payment for something else 抵价购物

*e.g.* I) He recently traded in his jeep for a new Mercedes.

II) I intended(打算) to trade in the old car for a new one.