

根据教育部《全国成人高等教育

英语课程教学基本要求》编写

# 新实用英语

(下册)

本书编委会 编

New  
Practical  
English

中山大学出版社

成人非英语专业专科用

根据教育部《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》编写

# NEW PRACTICAL ENGLISH

## 新实用英语

成人非英语专业本科用

(下册)  
江苏工业学院图书馆

本书编委会藏书章

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· 广州 ·

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## 前 言

### 一、编写说明

《新实用英语》教材是根据《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求》(非英语专业)编写的,适合于成人大专非英语专业以及具有初级英语水平的学习者使用。

长期以来,由于成人院校使用的英语教材在课时要求、内容编排、练习处理等方面很难适应目前成教的实际需要,因此,在教学中教师们不得不对教材做大量的删减或调整,极大地妨碍了成人英语教学的规范化。

本套教材的编者多年从事成人英语教学工作,对于目前的成人学生实际英语水平十分了解,结合教学的实际和亲身体验,借鉴其他同类教材的长处,编写了一套真正适合于目前成人学生学习的英语教材。在编写过程中,我们坚持以成人学生的实际英语水平为出发点,以“实用为主,够用为度”的原则贯穿于本书的始终,其目的就是要提高成人学生的听、说、读、写的英语综合能力。

### 二、教材内容

《新实用英语》下册包括 12 个单元,1~3 课由听力训练、对话、课文、练习和语法复习组成。其余每个单元由听力训练、课文、练习和语法组成。课文的语言点附在课文后面,便于学生自学。并且从第 5 单元开始增加了应用文写作和写作练习,通过学习和练习,学生们能掌握简单的应用文写作技巧,能解决日常工作所需。书中附有 3 套自测题,分别置于第 4 单元、第 8 单元和第 12 单元之后。书后附有自测题的参考答案、听力原文和词



汇表以及 MP3 光盘一张，以便学生自学。12 个单元的听力原文、课文参考译文和练习参考答案另外装订，供教师和学生参考。

### 三、本书的特色

针对成人教育的具体情况，我们在选材时做到难易适中，而且尽量选择原文，注重趣味性、信息性、时代性，题材主要涉及到语言、文化、体育、科学和社会焦点等等。教材的内容贴近现实生活，是我们生活的方方面面，非常适合当前的成人学生学习。另外，每一课中的听力训练、对话和课文以及阅读练习都围绕一个主题展开，通过课堂教学和训练使学生充分掌握这一主题的语言和语法知识。结合每课的具体内容，设计了有针对性的练习，练习的重点来自对话和课文，有口语、课文理解、词汇和阅读练习。课后增加了简要的语法讲解和适当的练习，其目的是帮助学生巩固和复习语法知识。整套教材将听、说、读、写、译贯穿始终。

### 四、教材的使用

本套教材分上下两册，上册 15 个单元，下册 12 个单元。如果教学计划是按两个学期完成英语教学的话，每个学期完成一册书；如果按三个学期完成英语教学的话，第一学期完成 10 个单元，第二个学期完成 9 个单元，第三个学期完成 8 个单元，每个单元需要 6~7 个学时。各教学单位也可以根据自己学生的实际情况做出调整和合理的安排。

限于时间、水平以及经验，教材中可能有许多疏漏之处，恳切希望使用本教材的师生提出宝贵意见，以便对教材做出进一步的修改。

编者  
2005 年 12 月

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# Unit 1

## Checking into a hotel



## Unit 1 Checking into a Hotel

### Part A Listening

#### I. Study the Following Words before Listening

accommodation	[əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən] n.	住所
overbook	[əʊvəˈbʊk] vt.	超额订出, 预订过多
guarantee	[ˌɡærənˈtiː] vt.	保证
release	[rɪˈliːs] v.	释放
discount	[ˈdɪskaʊnt] n.	折扣, 贴现率
Easter	[ˈiːstə] n.	复活节
vacancy	[ˈveɪkənsɪ] n.	空白, 空缺
enclose	[ɪnˈkləʊz] v.	围绕, 装
brochure	[ˈbrəʊʃə(r)] n.	小册子
folder	[ˈfəʊldə] n.	文件夹

#### II. Short Conversations

*Directions: Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer to each of the following questions.*

- The man wants to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have dinner                      B. entertain himself  
C. check in                          D. check out
- It is extremely busy tonight because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is during the holidays      B. it is very busy  
C. it is cold                          D. it is hot



3. They have overbooked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three rooms                      B. four rooms  
C. five rooms                        D. six rooms
4. \_\_\_\_\_ arrivals are still to check in.  
A. Seven                                B. Eight  
C. Nine                                  D. Ten
5. They can release those rooms for resale immediately because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. these arrivals are not guaranteed  
B. these arrivals are cancelled  
C. these arrivals are booked  
D. these arrivals are postponed
6. \_\_\_\_\_ rooms are available now.  
A. Four                                  B. Five  
C. Six                                    D. Seven
7. It costs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \$80                                    B. \$100  
C. \$120                                  D. \$140
8. And it cost \_\_\_\_\_ last time.  
A. \$20                                    B. \$40  
C. \$60                                    D. \$80
9. The man stayed there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. last Easter                          B. last Christmas  
C. last month                          D. last week
10. Ruby got a discount last time because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that was a special week  
B. that was a special promotion  
C. that was a special day

# Unit 1

## Checking into a Hotel



D. that was a special occasion

### III. Situational Dialogues

*Directions: Listen to the dialogue twice and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.*

1. James wants \_\_\_\_\_ room (s).  
A. one            B. two            C. three            D. four
2. The receptionist feels terribly sorry because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have poor room service  
B. they are booked up  
C. their food tastes bad  
D. their rooms are very small
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has already made a reservation.  
A. The woman                            B. The man  
C. The third person                    D. No one
4. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. \$100    B. \$120    C. \$140    D. \$160
5. The hotel is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in New York                            B. in Washington  
C. in London                                D. in Chicago

### IV. Spot Dictation

*Directions: Listen to the passage three times and fill in the missing words with the exact words you hear on the tape.*

Thank you for your letter   1   September 20th. We feel   2   that you and your wife want to spend your   3   holidays at our   4  . We can   5   you one quiet double room with a   6   toilet from October 2nd to October 7th. For your   7   we enclose a   8   of our hotel and a color folder printed recently. We are looking forward to   9   you and your wife at our hotel and



hope to get an early 10 .

## Part B Dialogue

### Checking in and Checking out of a Hotel

*(Mr. Ruby enters a hotel and he wants to check in a hotel. )*

Ruby: Good evening.

Receptionist: Good evening, Sir. May I help you?

Ruby: Yes. I'd like to check in, please. I made a reservation a week ago under the name of Ruby for three nights from tonight. And here is my confirmation slip.

Receptionist: Thank you, Mr. Ruby. A second, please. . . . Oh, yes, we've got your reservation. It is a single room with a bath. Is that correct?

Ruby: Yeah, correct.

Receptionist: Then, please fill out this form, Mr. Ruby.

Ruby: Sure. Is this OK?

Receptionist: Thank you. Your room number is 5209 and here is your room key. Just leave your baggage here and I'll get the porter to carry it up right away.

Ruby: Thank you very much.

Receptionist: My pleasure.

*(After three days, Mr. Ruby wants to check out of his hotel. )*

Ruby: Check out, please. My room number is 5209 and here is the key.

Cashier: Thank you. Did you enjoy your stay with us here?

Ruby: Very much. The room was cozy and the service was great.

# Unit 1

## Checking into a Hotel



Cashier: Thank you. Our pleasure. Here is your check. The total is \$345, tax included. How would you like to pay?

Ruby: Can I pay by traveler's check?

Cashier: Of course. Can I have your passport, please?

Ruby: Here you are.

### Notes

1. under the name of Ruby: 用 Ruby 的名字
2. confirmation slip: 预约确认单
3. a single room with a bath: 一间带浴室的单人间
4. carry it up: 提上去
5. check out: 退房
6. enjoy your stay: 住得愉快
7. tax included: 含税
8. traveler's check: 旅行支票
9. Here you are. 给你。

### Part C Text

#### Checking into a Hotel

A hotel is a temporary home for people who travel. Taverns in the old days offered food and shelters to travelers. In a modern hotel, travelers can rest and have access to food and drink. More often, the hotel may also offer facilities for recreation, such as a swimming pool, a tennis court, a billiard room, a dancing hall.

Generally speaking, hotels can be classified into four categories according to the variation of their clients. The first is the commercial hotel, which accommodates people who mainly travel on business.



The second is the resort hotel, which serves tourists who travel for enjoyment. The third is the convention hotel, which aims at the convention trade. The fourth is the resident hotel, which caters to people who do not want to keep house themselves and rent accommodations on a seasonal basis or even permanently.

No firm distinction exists between the different kinds of hotels. One hotel may offer all kinds of services mentioned above. A small motel—an accommodation that permits automobile parking near the guest's room—may have banquet rooms and meeting rooms as well as its accommodations. Many resort hotels nowadays are also equipped with complete convention facilities.

### New Words and Expressions

temporary	[ 'tempərəri ] <i>adj.</i>	暂时的, 临时的
tavern	[ 'tævɜ:n ] <i>n.</i>	酒馆, 客栈
access	[ 'ækses ] <i>n.</i>	通路, 进入
facilities	[ fə'sɪlɪtɪz ] <i>n.</i>	设备, 工具
recreation	[ rekri'eɪʃən ] <i>n.</i>	消遣, 娱乐
court	[ kɔ:t ] <i>n.</i>	球场
billiard	[ 'bɪljəd ] <i>n.</i>	弹子戏
classify	[ 'klæsɪfaɪ ] <i>v.</i>	分类, 归类
category	[ ,kætɡəri ] <i>n.</i>	种类
variation	[ ,veəri'eɪʃən ] <i>n.</i>	变化, 变动
confirmation	[ ,kɒnfə'meɪʃən ] <i>n.</i>	确认, 证实
commercial	[ kə'mɜ:ʃəl ] <i>adj.</i>	商业的, 贸易的
resort	[ rɪ'zɔ:t ] <i>n.</i>	度假胜地
convention	[ kən'venʃən ] <i>n.</i>	大会, 惯例
resident	[ 'rezɪdənt ] <i>n.</i>	居民



# Unit 1

## Cheating into a Hotel



cater	[ˈkeɪtə] <i>v.</i>	投合, 迎合
seasonal	[ˈsiːzənl] <i>adj.</i>	季节的, 周期性的
permanently	[ˈpəːmənəntli] <i>adv.</i>	永久地
distinction	[dɪsˈtɪŋkʃən] <i>n.</i>	差别, 不同
permit	[pɜː(ː)ˈmɪt] <i>v.</i>	允许, 准许
automobile	[ˈɔːtəməbiːl]	汽车
banquet	[ˈbæŋkwɪt] <i>n.</i>	宴会
equip	[ɪˈkwɪp] <i>vt.</i>	装备, 配备
on a... basis		在……基础上
equip with		配备

### Language Points

1. have access to: 得到, 获得  
e. g. Students must have access to a good classroom.  
学生必须有使用好的教室的便利条件。
2. be classified into four categories: 分成四类  
e. g. The books in our classroom can be classified according to their names.  
我们教室的书可以根据书名分类。
3. commercial hotel: 商业宾馆
4. resort hotel: 度假宾馆  
e. g. Yesterday we went to the leading coast resort in South China.  
昨天我们去了华南最著名的海滨胜地。
5. convention hotel: 会议宾馆  
e. g. There is a regular convention every week at this school.  
这所学校每周都有一次例行的会议。
6. resident hotel: 居住宾馆  
e. g. Restaurant only open to residents.