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大学体验英语[®]

Experiencing English

学习系统 同步练习

主编 余渭深




高等教育出版社

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江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学体验英语学习系统同步练习 / 余渭深主编. —北京:
高等教育出版社, 2007. 9
ISBN 978 - 7 - 04 - 021273 - 0

I. 大… II. 余… III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 习题 IV.
H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 141309 号

策划编辑 贾巍巍 责任编辑 张慧勇 封面设计 王凌波 版式设计 孙伟
责任校对 张慧勇 责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100011
总 机 010 - 58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开 本 889 × 1194 1/16
印 张 20
字 数 600 000

购书热线 010 - 58581118
免费咨询 800 - 810 - 0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2007 年 9 月第 1 版
印 次 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 35.00 元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 21273 - 00

前 言

《大学体验英语》系列教材是依据《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》为中国大学生学习英语量身定制的一套具有时代特色的全新立体化教材。教材开发和编写充分反映了当前正在如火如荼开展的大学英语教学改革的主要精神和当前我国大学英语教学实际，符合我国社会经济迅猛发展对大学英语教学要培养具有很强国际竞争能力人才的要求；强调实用性英语教学，注重培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别突出和加强了英语听说与交际能力的训练和培养。

《大学体验英语》系列教材充分研究了国内外各教育层次英语教材的编写原则和特点，既吸收了国内教材注重思想性、人文性、科学性以及重视基础学习等优点，又注入了国外外语教学的新理念和新方法，重实用、重应用、重自主学习、重信息技术的使用。这套教材既注意为学生打好基础，更侧重培养其应用能力，特别是实际使用英语进行涉外交流的能力；在培养阅读能力的同时，加强听、说、写、译等语言技能的综合训练，尤其注重口头和书面表达能力的训练与培养；在尊重传统课堂教学模式的同时，注重培养学生的自主学习能力；在注重传统纸质教材开发的同时，注重视听材料、电子教材、网络资源的开发，形成崭新的立体化学习系统。自2002年推出以来，《大学体验英语》系列教材以其崭新的教学理念、鲜明的时代特色、创新的教学模式、丰富的教学内容，以及完备的信息技术支持和服务，受到广大使用者和专家的高度赞扬，也因而被列入国家“十五”、“十一五”规划重点教材。

《大学体验英语学习系统》是基于网络技术的英语视听说学习系统，是《大学体验英语》系列教材的重要组成部分，分4个阶段，共11级。其中，0—2级为实用基础阶段（大学英语预备级），3—6级为基础阶段（《大学英语课程要求》一般要求），7—8级为高级阶段（《大学英语课程要求》较高要求），9—10级为专业阶段（《大学英语课程要求》更高要求）。为了配合学习系统的使用，还编写出版了《大学体验英语学习系统同步练习》、《大学体验英语听说教程》、《大学体验英语高级听说教程》（分别对应《大学体验英语学习系统》的实用基础阶段、基础阶段、高级阶段和专业阶段的学习与使用），以便学习者自主学习和教师课堂指导。

作为《大学体验英语学习系统》实用基础阶段学习的同步离线学习教程，《大学体验英语学习系统同步练习》的主要编写目的是：

1. 帮助学生在登录系统进行上线学习前了解每单元相关文化背景和交际内容，熟悉单词、句型，以及相关学习策略；
2. 帮助学生在离线后巩固所学内容，并对听说技能的训练进行适当的拓展和延伸。

本教程每个单元由Before going online和Off-line两部分组成。Before going online重点帮助学生了解相关文化背景知识，扩展和充实相关词汇、表达方法和常用句型，并指导学生进行相应的交际练习，为其上线自主学习做好必要的准备。Off-line部分则提供了大量巩固和拓展练习，包括对上线学习内容的检查和复习、实用的听说交际任务，突出听说的紧密结合以强化学生综合运用英语的能力。

《大学体验英语学习系统同步练习》的编写强调“听说并重”：“听”以功能辨认和听力拓展为主，“说”以朗读、模仿和会话能力培养为主；强调系统上线学习和离线学习相结合：上线前以预习为主，包括Cultural surfing, Expression downloading, Domain words和Dialogue clicking等模块，多为学生自主练习；上线学习要求学生根据预习内容完成相应的学习任务；离线练习以巩固和拓展为主，包括Mind updating, Memory map, Broadband, Apple talk和Story browser等模块，多为课堂互动练习。本教程的学习内容同系统紧密联系，注重学习内容的巩固和拓展。

《大学体验英语学习系统同步练习》由重庆大学余渭深教授主编，重庆大学邹晓玲教授任副主编，参加编

写的教师有重庆大学的欧玲、许骏、周梅、侯健、刘世平、李文婷，解放军后勤工程学院的曾佑军、铤静，集美大学的蒋联江，解放军通信学院的俞贤莉，海南师范大学的范会兵，吉首大学的杨为。在重庆大学任教的美籍专家Annjeker Linda女士审读了全稿。

与本书配套的教辅材料请登录www.cflo.com.cn（中国外语网）以及www.englishxp.edu.cn（体验英语网）下载使用。

本教程将系统上线学习和离线学习相结合是一个崭新的尝试，其中难免有不当和疏漏之处，我们真心希望广大使用者和专家批评、指正，以期使本教程能更有效地帮助学生学习和使用《大学体验英语学习系统》，为大学英语教学改革作出新贡献。

编者

2007年7月

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Greeting

Before going online

1. Cultural surfing



When people are introduced to you for the first time, it is customary to shake their hands. However, men tend to shake hands more than women, who may prefer to simply say, "How do you do?"

Formal Greetings

In formal situations, it is correct to shake hands and say, "Good morning" or "Good afternoon", etc. This type of greeting is also used if the person is older than you or he/she is distinguished.

Informal Greetings

With people of approximately your own age and status, such as your classmates or neighbors, more informal greetings are used. It is correct to say, "Hello, Jim" or just "Hi" in casual situations. If you are meeting the person for the first time it is also appropriate to say, "Nice to meet you!" After that, it is appropriate to say, "Hi, Jim. How are you?" Asking how the other person is, is a standard form of conversation on greeting someone. The usual response is "Very well, thank you" or "Fine, thanks", as this is a greeting rather than an inquiry about health.

2. Expression downloading

The following expressions are often used to greet each other. Can you find more expressions and add them to the following table?

Useful expressions

1. Good morning.
2. How are you?
3. Glad to meet you.
4. How are you keeping?
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

3. Domain words

Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the words given.

excuse business meet glad drink major catch

1. What is your _____, English or French?
2. We were _____ to hear about her success.
3. _____ me, does this bus go to Oxford Street?
4. Our firm does a lot of _____ with foreign companies.
5. Sorry, I didn't _____ your first name.
6. Would you like a _____ of tea?
7. Come and _____ my friend Laura.

4. Dialogue clicking

A. Dialogue segments

John: Jenny, how are you?

Jenny: Hey, John! Fine, and you?

John: Pretty good. Where are you going?

Jenny: Over to Harry's. How about you?

John: Oh, I just got off work.

Jeffery: Oh, that's Tom!
Paul: Where?
Jeffery: By the window. Come on, Let's say hi.

George: Good to see you, Kerry!
Kerry: Hi, George. Nice to see you.
George: How are things going?
Kerry: Can't complain.

Susan: What a nice surprise! What are you doing these days?

Ben: Preparing for the finals. And you?

Susan: Oh, I've finished. Thank goodness!



B. Ear tuning

Listen to the recording and complete the following dialogs.

1. A: _____, Mr. Williams.
B: Nice to meet you, Juliet.
2. A: How do you do? My name is Dick Smith. _____.
B: How do you do? I am Jeffery Hampton.
3. A: Hello, Ruth.
B: Hi, Dick. _____.
4. A: This is a pleasant surprise! How is everything?
B: _____.
5. A: Hi, Harry.
B: Hi, Mr. Wang. I haven't seen you for a long time. _____?

While online

Now you are ready to go online to practice more listening and speaking.

Off-line

1. Mind updating

Now that you have finished the unit about greeting online, check your understanding of the main points by deciding whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

(For Dialogue 1)

- ____ 1. Lu Yi's English name is Dick.
 ____ 2. Lu Yi is talking to Richard Green.

(For Dialogue 2)

- ____ 3. Richard Green works in HEP.
 ____ 4. The two speakers meet for the first time.

(For Dialogue 3)

- ____ 5. There isn't great crowd.
 ____ 6. Dick's first name is Richard.

(For Dialogue 4)

- ____ 7. Zhou Ming comes across Sam.
 ____ 8. Sam invites Zhou Ming for a drink.

(For Dialogue 5)

- ____ 9. The two speakers haven't seen each other for long.
 ____ 10. Dick's getting on well with his work.

2. Memory map

Read the Useful expressions again and decide which you have practiced online in the XP Centre and which you have not.

3. Broadband

A. Pre-listening

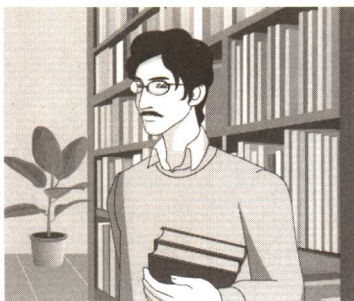
You are going to listen to a conversation between friends about the physical appearance of the other person. Before listening, take turns to describe people in the pictures on the next page. You may use the vocabulary and sentence patterns given below.

Vocabulary: tall, blond / dark / curly hair, moustache, beard, to wear, bloke, sweater, shirt, underneath, glasses, library, to work

Structure: that's right
 the one / Steve with ...
 You'll never guess ...
 He is tall / fat.
 Does he have a beard / moustache?
 He always wears ...
 Does he wear ...

B. First listening

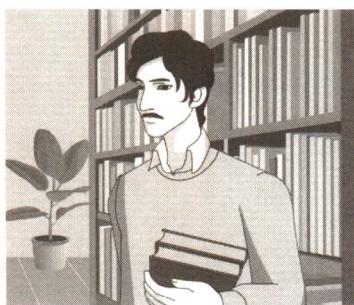
On the train, Helen saw Steve on her way to get some coffee for Bart. Later Helen and Bart talked about Steve's appearance. Find out which photo is Steve's according to their descriptions and mark it with a ✓.



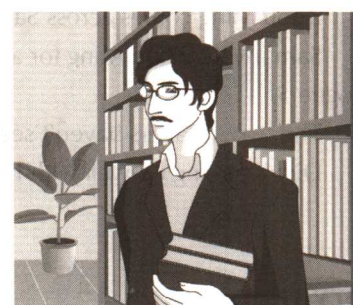
1



2



3



4

C. Second listening

Listen to the recording once again and answer the following questions.

1. What color is Steve's hair?
2. Does Steve have a beard?
3. Where does Steve work?
4. Where is he now?

D. Third listening

Listen to the recording again and fill in the missing information.

Helen and Bart are in a train compartment. Helen tells Bart she saw Steve on her way to get some [1] _____. Steve is a [2] _____ man with dark, [3] _____ hair. He used to have [4] _____, but now he has just a [5] _____. Bart is not sure whether he knows Steve or not. When Helen tells Bart Steve always wears [6] _____ with shirts underneath. Bart's memory picks. He remembers Steve always wore [7] _____, and besides, he worked in the [8] _____.

4. Apple talk

A. Role play

Act out the following situations in groups of two or three.

1. You meet your professor in his office to talk about your study.
2. You meet a stranger at a party and introduce yourself to him / her.
3. You walk into the boss's office and ask for sick leave.
4. You run into an old friend and exchange greetings.

B. Activity

Reorder the following expressions from high formality to low formality and give examples to illustrate the proper situations for each of them.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Hi, Kate. | 2. Good evening. |
| 3. How are you? | 4. How you doing? |
| 5. Long time no see. | 6. Hello, Susie. |
| 7. It's nice to see you. | 8. What's new? |
| 9. What a nice surprise! | |

C. Discussion

Discuss the following questions with your friends.

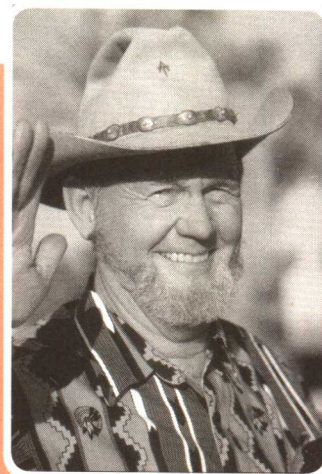
1. What's the difference between Chinese greetings and English greetings?
2. What's the difference between daily greetings and seasonal greetings? Give examples to illustrate your idea.
3. With the development of society, our daily greetings keep changing. What's your comment on that?

5. Story browser

I can remember, some years ago, as I drove my daughter to school I encountered a man who, through one simple gesture, changed the behavior of the whole village.

This old man was the new school crossing attendant, the "lollipop man". As I drove by, he waved to me as one would to a close friend. He smiled at me at the same time. For the next few days I discreetly tried to study his face to see if I knew him. I didn't. Perhaps he had mistaken me for someone else. Perhaps he recognized my car as that of a friend's.

By the time I convinced myself that he and I were strangers, we were smiling and waving warmly to each other every morning.



Then, one day, the mystery was solved. As we approached the crossing, I stopped my car behind a line of others while a group of children crossed the road. Once they had reached the safety of the pavement on the other side, the old man lowered his sign and motioned the cars through. I noticed that he waved and smiled at the first car with gestures that I thought had been intended personally for me. The children in the first car were familiar with the warm morning greeting. They already had the window down and were happily leaning out to wave their reply. The second car received the same greeting. He did the same with each following vehicle.

Each day I continued to watch how this one man's gesture affected the morning commuters. I never saw anyone fail to respond. How did they feel, I wondered? What difference did the warm friendliness of a stranger make to their morning? For me, I looked forward each day to the pleasure of a greeting from a friend I had never met. His cheerfulness warmed the start of my day. With a simple gesture—a wave and a warm smile—he had changed the behavior, and I suspect the feelings, of the whole village.

Making Introductions

Before going online

1. Cultural surfing



The first name of a person is generally used on the first meeting or thereafter. However, if he / she is clearly older than you, you should say Mr., Mrs., Ms., or Miss plus the last name, for example, "Hello, Mrs. Smith." The person may ask you to call him / her by the first name. Women may let you know which title they prefer and in which case you should use the title or first name.

If the person has a title such as Doctor, Dean, or Professor, it is correct to use the title plus the last name, as in "Dean Jones". Any faculty member can be addressed as Professor whether she / he holds the rank of assistant professor, associate, or full professor. Again, if the person asks you to use their first name instead, do that.

Anytime you are unsure what to call a person, ask then, "What do you prefer to be called?" If a person seems unclear what to call you, tell him or her your preference.

2. Expression downloading

The following expressions are often used to make introductions. Can you find more expressions and add them to the following table?

Useful expressions

1. How do you do?
2. I'd like to introduce myself.
3. This is my business card.