

上海远程教育集团教材

COMPETITIVE ENGLISH COURSE
FOR DISTANCE LEARNER
(Listening, Speaking & Reading)

新远程英语教程

(听、说、读)

主编 罗伟纲

上海交通大学出版社

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(听说读)

Competitive English Course for Distance Learner
(Listening, Speaking & Reading)

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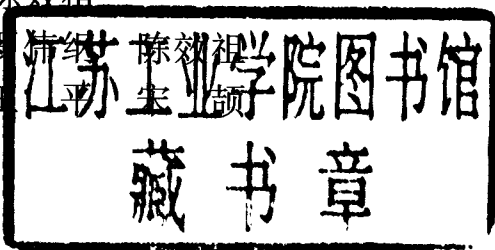
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前 言

为了适应远程教育发展的需要,便于成人利用业余时间学习英语,我们编写了这套《新远程英语教程》供开放式大专非英语专业学生使用。

本套教材共分两册:第一册以听说读为主。第二册以听读写为主。我们认为,成人高校学生的英语学习,更应注重能力的培养。特别是英语听说读写的能力培养。要改变过去那种只会做题而听不懂说不来,高分低能的哑巴英语教学,首先应加强英语听说能力的培养。考虑到非英语专业的成人学生英语基础差,程度参差不齐以及年龄大,工作和生活压力大等种种困难,我们在训练听说能力的同时,加上了阅读理解以帮助学生扩大词汇量,提高阅读能力。这样,不仅使他们在工作中能借助辞典阅读有关英文资料,也能促进听说能力的培养。在第二册我们增加了写的内容,让学生在听说读的能力有所提高的基础上,能用文字表达自己的意思,书写英文信函等。

我们在编写这套教材时充分考虑到语言学习中的实践性教学原则:教学中贯彻精讲多练,既注重语言的输入,更注重语言的输出;既顾及“教”,更顾及“导”。以一定量的语言材料,配以大量的练习,力争突出“多样性,活泼性,广泛性,真实性”。考虑到语言与文化的密不可分这一事实,我们在教材内容上将语言技能技巧与文化背景知识有机地结合起来。考虑到远程教育手段的特殊性,我们采用了多种媒体的相互互补,发挥各自的作用,提高学习效果。希望这套教材能为远程教育学习者带来方便。

本书由上海电视大学外语系负责编写。罗伟纲教授主编,陈效祖老师任副主编,王平、宋颖两位老师共同编写。

本书在编写过程中得到了学校领导及相关部门,特别是校信

息中心媒体制作室的大力支持和配合。不少从事成人英语教学以及从事开放教育研究的同行专家提出了宝贵的意见和建议。上海外国语大学英语学院院长史志康教授审阅了书稿并提出了修改意见。谨此一并致谢。

本书配有录音磁带和 **CD-ROM** 光盘,便于课外自学自练,自测自评。本课程有配套的题库,并将制成光盘,便于教师选用。考试采用电脑测试。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误难免。希广大师生及社会上的英语自学者和英语爱好者在使用中提出宝贵意见,以利于我们今后进一步修改和完善这套教材。

编 者

2000年7月

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Greetings and Introductions

Focal Points

- Good morning (afternoon, evening), Bob.
- Pleased to see you again.
- How are you? (How's everything?)
- David, this is Zhang Hua, from China.
- How do you do? Pleased to meet you.
- How long have you been here in the States?

I. Listening Comprehension

Dialogue 1

1. Listen to the dialogue and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) The conversation takes place in the morning.
- () 2) This conversation is between Bob and Tom.
- () 3) Tom is ill.
- () 4) Bob feels sorry for Tom's illness and asks Mary to send his regards to him.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- 1) What's the possible relationship between the two speakers?
- 2) Where's Bob going? Why?
- 3) What does Mary ask Bob to send to Tom?

3. Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue you hear.

_____ is in the hospital. _____ is going to see him. On his way to the hospital, he meets

Pleased to see you again. 很高兴又见到你。

How's everything? =
How are you? 你身体好吗?

Have you seen before?
你们以前见过吗?

How do you do? 初次见面时的问候语。
回答也是 How do you do?

capital 首都

_____. He tells her about Tom's illness.
Mary feels _____ for that and asks him to
send her _____ to Tom.

Dialogue 2

1. Listen to the dialogue and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) Zhang Hua is from Shanghai, China.
- () 2) Zhang Hua and David are classmates.
- () 3) Zhang Hua came to the U. S. three months ago.
- () 4) David stayed in Shanghai for two months last year.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- 1) Where does the conversation most possibly take place?
- 2) Where is Zhang Hua from?
- 3) How long has he been in the States?

3. Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue you hear.

David went to Shanghai _____ year. He stayed there for _____ weeks. He is pleased to know that Zhang Hua is also from _____ and tells him that he thinks it is a big _____ city, and is very _____.

Passage

1. Listen to the passage and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) Even on formal occasions, the native speakers of English greet each other informally.
- () 2) The native speakers of English often call one another by their first names.

native 本国的, 土生的

in particular 特别

occasion 场合

establish 建立

polite 礼貌的

() 3) If you meet someone for the first time, the polite way is to wait until he or she introduces himself or herself to you.

appropriate title 适
当的头衔

() 4) When introducing people to one another, we usually introduce the woman to the man.

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

- 1) Do native speakers of English often shake hands while greeting each other?
- 2) What should be included when introducing people to one another?
- 3) Which is more usual, to introduce the junior to the senior or the senior to the junior?

II. Practice Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: Hi, Jane.

B: Hi, Miss Lin. Good morning.

A: Good morning. How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. And you?

A: I'm fine, too, thanks. How are your parents?

B: They're very well, thank you.

Dialogue 2

A: Hello, Mrs. Smith.

B: Hello, Susan.

A: Nice of you to come to the party. This is Mrs. White.

B: How do you do, Mrs. White? Pleased to meet you. I'm Susan.

C: How do you do, Susan? Pleased to meet you, too.

III. Reading Comprehension

The British Isles consists of two large islands. One is called Ireland and the other Britain.

Britain, or Great Britain, is the larger of these two islands, and it is divided into three parts: Scotland, Wales and England.

The United Kingdom is that part of the British Isles ruled over by the Queen. It consists of Scotland, Wales and England, and also about one-sixth of Ireland, the Northern part. The rest part of Ireland is self-governing. The full title of the United Kingdom is therefore "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland".

England is the largest, most populous, and generally the richest section. The English people take this too much for granted, and tend to use the words "England" and "English" when they mean "Britain" and "British". This sometimes annoys the Scots and the Welsh.

Ireland became part of the United Kingdom in 1801. But in 1922, Ireland divided itself into two: Northern Ireland remained loyal to the Crown and the rest of the country formed an Irish Free State, later called Eire and now the Republic of Ireland.

The Republic of Ireland is almost entirely Roman Catholic, and it does not regard itself as British, and is not now even a supporter of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

1. Choose the right answer.

- 1) The United Kingdom is made up of _____.
- A. Great Britain and Ireland
 - B. Scotland, England and Wales
 - C. Great Britain and Northern Ireland

isles 诸岛

consist of 含有; 由
.....组成

island 岛

divide... into... 分
为.....

rule 统治

one-sixth 六分之一

the rest part 其余部
分

Northern 北部的

populous 人口稠密
的

take... for granted
认为.....是理所当然
的

annoy 激怒

loyal to the Crown

忠于(英)君王

Roman Catholic 罗
马天主教

regard... as... 把
.....当作.....

the Commonwealth
(of Nations) 英联邦

- 2) Ireland became part of the UK in _____.
- A. 1801 B. 1810 C. 1922
- 3) _____ is the largest nation of the three sections of Britain.
- A. Scotland B. England C. Wales
- 4) English people tend to use the word _____ when they mean "British", which annoys other nations of Britain.
- A. Scottish B. Irish C. English

2. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) The two large islands that make up the British Isles are _____ and _____.
- 2) The full title of the UK is _____.
- 3) Part of Ireland broke away to form an Irish Free State in _____. It was later called _____ and now _____. One-sixth of Ireland, its _____ part, remained loyal to _____ and is now still part of _____.

RELAXATION

A Joke

A lady lost her handbag in the bustle of Christmas shopping. It was found by a little boy and returned to her.

Looking in her purse, she said, "That's funny. When I lost my bag there was a ten-dollar bill in it. Now there are ten one-dollar bills."

The boy quickly replied, "That's right, Lady. The last time I found a lady's purse, she didn't have any change for a reward."

bustle 忙乱
 purse 钱包
 funny 有趣的
 bill 钞票
 reward 奖励

Describe the following picture in English.



Welcome

Focal Points

- Welcome, Mr. Brown. Good morning.
- I'm afraid I'm a bit late.
- Come in and take a seat.
- Make yourself at home.
- Tea or coffee?
- Would you like it with milk or lemon?
- We are happy to have you here.
- Thank you very much for your invitation.

I. Listening Comprehension

Dialogue 1

1. Listen to the dialogue and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) The conversation takes place at Mr. Brown's home.
- () 2) It is in the evening that they are having this conversation.
- () 3) Black's home is not large but is comfortable according to Brown.
- () 4) Brown would like to have tea with lemon.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- 1) Is it the first time Brown comes to Black's ?
- 2) What does Brown say to Black when Black says "Good evening" to him?

a bit late 晚了点

Make yourself at home. 别拘束。

lemon 柠檬

3) What does Black offer him to drink?

3. Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue you hear.

_____ comes to Black's home in the _____. He feels sorry because he's a bit _____. He's _____ been here before and finds it very _____. He would like to have a cup of _____ with some _____.

Dialogue 2

1. Listen to the dialogue and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) The conversation takes place in the morning.
- () 2) There are two people in the conversation.
- () 3) Miss Wang is the manager of the company.
- () 4) Mr. Johnson has seen Mr. Liu before.

2. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the questions.

- 1) When does the conversation take place?
- 2) Who comes to visit the company?
- 3) Which does Johnson prefer, tea or coffee?
- 4) What tea would he like to have?

3. Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue you hear.

One morning, _____ came to visit _____. Miss Wang greeted him. Then _____, the manager, came to meet him. He said they were _____ to have John there and offered him something to drink. Johnson would like to have some _____.

Passage

1. Listen to the passage and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- () 1) The *Food You Eat* is sponsored by Safeway.
- () 2) What the speaker is talking about today is the diet we eat.
- () 3) The health recommendation to use less sugar is for two reasons.
- () 4) To cut down the sugar in our food and drinks, to choose snacks with a lower sugar content are good ways recommended in the speech to reduce the sugar we eat.

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

- 1) How do the people at Safeway try to help their customers?
- 2) What have doctors been advising people recently?
- 3) What is the first reason for using less sugar?
- 4) What is the second reason for using less sugar?

II. Practice Dialogues

Dialogue 1

A: Good evening, Ms. Zhang. So happy to have you here.

B: Good evening, Mrs. Smith. It's nice of you to invite me. This is a little gift for you.

A: Oh, it's beautiful and it smells very nice. Thank you, Ms Zhang.

B: I'm glad you like it.

A: Oh, I'd like you to meet my husband John. He's

sponsor 赞助;主办
increasingly 日益;不断
断增长地

effect 作用;影响

eating habit 饮食习惯

lifestyle 生活方式

confusing 令人费解的

customer 顾客

up-to-date 最新的

reliable 可靠的

relating to 与……有关

diet 饮食

advise 劝告;建议

recommendation 推荐

for the sake of 为了

……起见

consumption 消费;

消耗

decay 腐烂;损坏

source of calories 热

量的来源

gift 礼物;礼品

it smells very nice 闻

起来很香;味很香

honey 蜂蜜;亲爱的

(夫妻间称呼以示亲热)

a doctor. Honey, this is Zhang Ling, a Chinese student of mine.

C: Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too, Mr. Smith.

C: Just call me John. Have a seat, please.

Dialogue 2

A: Hello, Dick! Welcome back!

B: Nice to see you again. Nice of you to come to the airport to meet me.

A: My pleasure. Did you enjoy your trip?

B: Yes, I did. I saw some very beautiful sights in China.

A: Have you been to Beijing?

B: Yes, of course. And I visited the Great Wall.

A: Wonderful! They say the Great Wall is a must for the visitors to China.

III. Reading Comprehension

What is an au pair? An au pair is a single girl without any dependents who comes to the UK to learn English and to live as part of an English speaking family. She is not a domestic servant but may help in the house for up to 5 hours a day for pocket money. Suitable tasks would be light housework and taking care of children. She should have one day each week completely free and she should be free to attend language classes and religious services if she wishes. Pocket money should be between 15 and 20 pounds per week and she should have her own room.

Before she arrives she should have as much information as possible about the home she is going to and what she will be expected to do. She will find it

Welcome back. 与
Welcome home. 均表
示欢迎归来

airport 机场

trip 旅途; 旅行

beautiful sights 美丽
的景色

must 不可少的事;
必须做的事

dependent 依靠

domestic servant 佣
人

suitable task 适当的
活儿

religious service 宗教
礼拜

pocket money 零用
钱

as much information as
possible 尽可能多的
情况

hostess 女主人

helpful to have a letter from her hostess explaining the arrangements to show the immigration officer when she arrives.

An au pair must be a single girl aged at least 17 and no older than 27 when she first becomes an au pair. She must be a national of a Western European Country which includes Malta, Cyprus and Turkey. The longest a girl may stay in the UK as an au pair is two years. A girl who has been in the UK before as an au pair will be allowed to come to the UK again as an au pair only if the total period is not more than two years.

An au pair is not allowed to take a job in this country, the light household duties which are part of the au pair arrangement are not regarded as employment.

An au pair who is a national of a country which is not in the Commonwealth or European Community (EC) and who is admitted for longer than 6 months will normally have to register with the police. This will be shown in her passport. She must take her passport and two passport size photographs to a police station. She will have to pay a fee, about 25 pounds.

1. Choose the right answer.

- 1) An au pair may help in the house for up to _____ for pocket money.
 - A. five days a week
 - B. five hours a day
 - C. five hours a week
- 2) An au pair may do the following tasks at home except _____.
 - A. dusting the house
 - B. painting the house
 - C. taking care of the children

arrangement 安排;

准备

immigration officer

移民局官员

national 国民

include 包括

Malta, Cyprus, Turkey 马耳他, 塞浦路斯, 土耳其

employment 雇用

the Commonwealth

英联邦

EC 欧盟

register 登记

fee 费用