



21世纪高职高专教材

PRACTICAL ENGLISH STEP BY STEP (1)

实用阶梯英语(1)

赵雪丽 主编



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内 容 简 介

本书为21世纪高职高专教材,分3册。内容涵盖基础英语及中医学专业英语。本分册为第一册,主要内容包括人物情景对话及基础英语阅读,语法涉及的是词性及各种时态;特点是注重基础英语的读写及应用。

本书适于高等中医药院校、西医院校高职高专学生学习英语使用,也可供英语爱好者参考使用。

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前 言

《实用阶梯英语》根据教育部颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》(简称《基本要求》),同时结合医学类院校高等职业教育的实际需要编写,供高等职业技术学校医学、药学和护理学等专业英语教学使用。《基本要求》规定:普通高等专科英语课程教学的目的是,培养学生掌握必须的、实用的英语语言知识和技能,具有阅读和翻译与本专业有关的英文资料的初步能力,并进一步提高英语的应用能力打下一定的基础。

为了体现上述教学目的,在编写《实用阶梯英语》的过程中我们注意吸收现代外语教学理论中适合我国英语教学实际的某些观点,又采纳传统外语教学理论中某些合理部分,结合我们外语教学中行之有效的理论和方法,力求处理好语言基础和语言应用的关系、英语语言和专业特点的关系,突出英语实践能力的培养。

本套教材分为两个阶段:第一阶段重视语言基础,培养基本的语言技能,为学生积累基本的语法和词汇尤其针对英语基础薄弱的学生;第二阶段为提高阶段,强调阅读和英语运用技能的提高,并结合医学、药学和护理学专业的特点,强调基本的阅读和翻译技能在本专业的实际运用。

本教材共分三册,每册 10 个单元。第一册为基础阶段,每单元有课文、词汇、课文习题、语法知识和语法练习题。课文内容均为日常公共英语常用交流语言。第二册和第三册则选择涉及医学、药学和护理学各科知识的科普文章,课后附词汇表、语法知识、翻译技巧以及相应的练习题。文章涵盖文化教育、社会习俗、交通运输、资源利用、信息网络、保健护理、中医基础知识、中药知识、医药信息、常见病症、医学史等方面。

本教材旨在通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”,通过读、听、说、写、译全方位的各种形式的课堂内外的实践,培养学生具有较扎实的英语语言基础和较强的英语综合应用能力。我们主张选用当代英语的常见语体或文体的典型样本作为素材,供阅读的主课文,不仅语言规范,而且富有文采、引人入胜、增长知识、给人启迪;要求选题广泛,以反映现实生活为主,医学科普读物占有一定比重。

目前,我国正在大力发展高等职业技术教育,外语教学是高等职业技术教育的重要组成部分,如何能使学生在毕业后将所学的知识应用于实践是很重要的。中国加入 WTO 之后,国人与外界接触的机会越来越多,学生用外语交流将给其

创造很多就业和深造的机会。目前许多外语教材只是注重公共英语知识提高,并没有着眼于公共英语和专业知识的结合,教材中没有专业词汇和表达方法,以及介绍本专业英语表达的特殊性等内容。学生学过之后仍旧不能用英语进行本专业的交流,而多数高等职业技术学院没有开设专业英语课程。本套教材旨在寻找解决这一问题的方法,将公共英语和专业英语列入一套教材,将专业与英语结合,学生既掌握了英语知识,又巩固了专业知识,同时获得了专业知识的英语交流能力,为他们今后的工作、深造和科研打下了必要的基础。

本书适用于医学、药学、护理学等相关学科高等职业技术学院或中等职业技术学院的学生,或有初、高中以上英文水平的英语爱好者。本书也可作为基层医疗、护理人员英语培训用教材。

本教材由山西省高校外语教学指导委员会会长、山西大学外语学院王正仁教授,山西大学外语学院院长聂建中教授审定,美籍专家 John Loman Wynne 审阅。

由于时间仓促和编者水平有限,不妥之处恳请师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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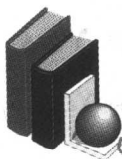
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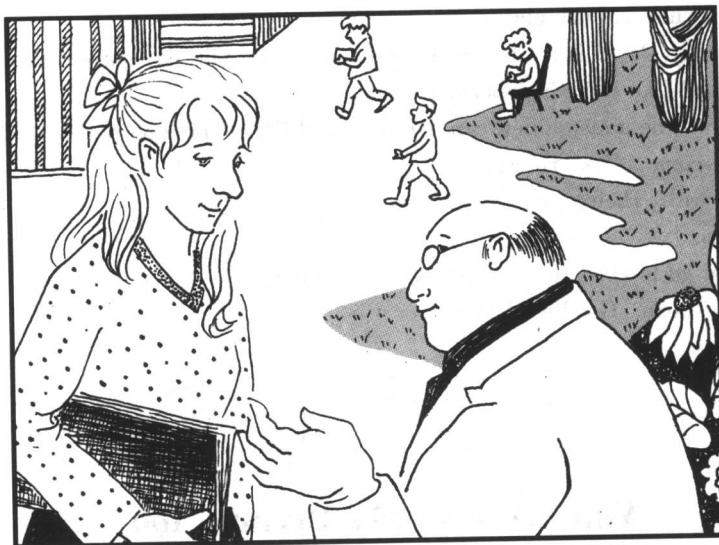
UNIT 1 Greetings



TEXT A

Dialogue 1

On Campus



Mary: Hello, Mr. Li.

Mr. Li: Hello. Are you a student here?

Mary: Yes. I'm a student in your cultural class, Mr. Li.

Mr. Li: Are you? Your name is...

Mary: Mary Baker. I'm from America.

Mr. Li: Ah, yes. How do you like my classes, Mary?

Mary: They are very interesting. I really like China.

Mr. Li: I'm glad you like it. Do you live on campus?

Mary: Yes, I do. I live in the International Students' Dormitory.

Mr. Li: You don't have classes this morning, do you?

Mary: No, I don't. I'm walking around the campus. It's so beautiful, just like a park.

Mr. Li: Yes, it is. I'm going to my office now. Nice talking to you, Mary.

Mary: Nice talking to you, too. See you tomorrow, Mr. Li.

Mr. Li: Goodbye.

Dialogue 2

I'm Glad to Know You

Joan: David, I would like to introduce my teacher Miss Yang to you. Shall we go and see her now?

David: Good. Let's go.

Joan: Miss Yang, this is my friend David. David, this is my teacher Miss Yang.

Yang: How do you do, David?

David: How do you do, Miss Yang? I'm glad to know you.

Yang: I'm glad to know you, too. Are you and Joan in the same class?

David: No. I'm in Mr. Liu's class.

Joan: Miss Yang, David is a very good soccer player and he has played it for years.

Yang: Has he? I like watching soccer games.

David: There will be a match between our class and Class Three on next Tuesday. Would you like to come, Miss Yang?

Yang: Yes, I will. Thank you.

(The bell rings.)

Joan: We must go to class now. Goodbye, Miss Yang.

Yang: Goodbye Joan. Goodbye David.

David: Goodbye.

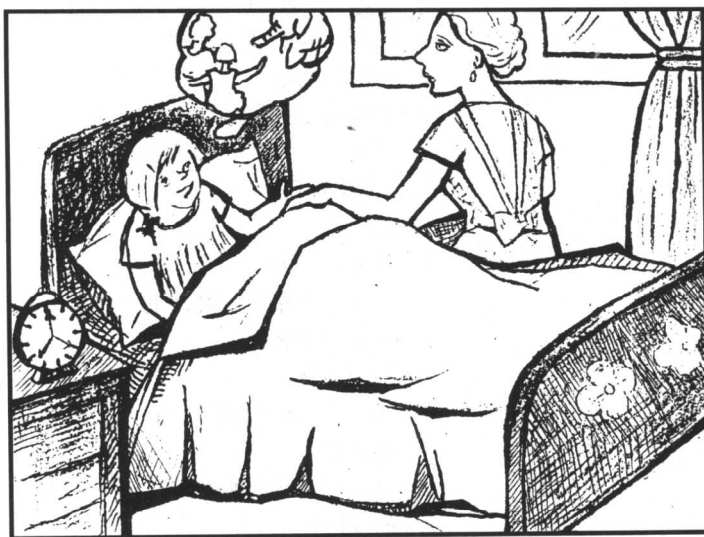
Passage

You Were in My Dream, too

It was a Saturday morning in May. When Mrs. Olive opened her curtains and looked out, she smiled and said, "It's going to be a beautiful day." She woke her small daughter up at eight-thirty and said to her, "Get up, Emma. We're going to go to the zoo today. Wash your hands and face, brush your teeth and eat your breakfast quickly. We're going to go to New York by train."

Emma was six years old. She was very happy now, because she liked going to the zoo very much, and she also liked going by train. She said, "I dreamed about the zoo last night, Mommy."

Her mother was in a hurry, but she stopped and smiled at her small daughter. "You did,



Emma?” she said. “And what did you do in the zoo in your dream?”

Emma laughed and answered, “you know, Mommy! You were there in my dream too.”

New Words

dialogue['daɪələʒ]

greet[gri:t]

interesting['ɪntrɪstɪŋ]

Chinese['tʃaɪ'ni:z]

campus['kæmpəs]

international[,ɪntə(:)'næʃənəl]

dormitory['dɔ:mɪtri]

beautiful['bjʊ:təfʊl, -tɪfʊl]

park[pa:k]

office['ɒfɪs]

tomorrow[tə'mɒrəʊ, tu'mɒrəʊ]

introduce[,ɪntrə'dju:z]

soccer['sɒkə]

player['pleɪə]

game[geɪm]

bell[bel]

ring[rɪŋ]

n. 对话

v. 问候, 向……致意, 获悉(消息), 映入眼帘

adj. 有趣味的, 引起好奇(或注意)的

adj. & n. 中国的, 中国人的, 中国话的, 汉语的, 中国人, 中国话, 汉语, 中文

n. 〈美〉校园, 大学教育

n. & adj. 国际的, 世界的, 国际性组织, 国际比赛

n. 宿舍

adj. 美丽的, 很好的

n. & vt. 公园, 停车场, 跑场; 停放(汽车等)

n. 办公室, 办事处, 事务所〈英〉政府机关, 部, 公职, 职责, 帮助

adv. & n. 明天见, 明天, 未来

n & vt. 介绍, 传入, 引进, 提出

n. 英式足球

n. 做游戏的人, 比赛者, 演员, 演奏者, 表演者

n. 比赛, 游戏, 竞赛, [复]运动会

n. 铃, 钟

n. 铃声, 声调, 打电话, 拳击场

vt. 按铃, 敲钟

vi. 成环形, 响, 鸣, 敲钟, 回响, 按铃

passage['pæsɪdʒ]	n. 通过, 通道, (一)段, (一)节
friend[frend]	n. 朋友, 赞助者, 助手
Miss[mis]	n. 小姐, 姑娘
Smith[smiθ]	n. 史密斯(姓氏)
David['deɪvɪd]	n. 大卫
Brown[braʊn]	n. 布朗(姓氏)
Helen['helən]	n. 海伦
Baker['beɪkə]	n. 贝克(姓氏)
open['əʊpən]	n. & adj. 开着的, 敞开的, 打开, 公开, 开放
curtain['kɜ:tən]	n. 窗帘, 门帘
	v. 装上门帘
smile[smail]	vi. /n. (~ at) 微笑
zoo[zu:]	n. 动物园
today[tə'dei]	adv. / n. 今天, 现今
wash[wɒʃ]	v. 洗, 洗涤
eat[i:t]	v. 吃
happy['hæpi]	adj. 快乐的, 幸福的
dream[dri:m]	v. 做梦, 梦见, 梦想, 想到
mommy['mɒmi]	n. 妈咪
stop[stɒp]	n. 停止, 车站
	vi. 停止
laugh[lɑ:f]	vi. 笑, 讥笑
	n. 笑, 笑声
New York['nju: 'jɔ:k]	n. 纽约
cultural['kʌltʃərəl]	adj. 文化的; 文明的
America[ə'merikə]	n. 美国
Mary['meəri]	n. 玛丽
Mr['mɪstə(r)]	n. 先生
Alice['ælis]	n. 艾利斯
Olive['ɒlɪv]	n. 奥利维亚
Emma['emə]	n. 艾玛
American[ə'merɪkən]	adj. 美国的; 美洲的
brush[brʌʃ]	v. 刷, 刷牙
teeth[ti:θ]	n. (tooth pl.) 牙齿
breakfast['brekfəst]	n. 早饭
quickly['kwɪkli]	adv. 快速地
too[tu:]	adv. 也

Phrases & Expressions

be from	来自于
a lot of	许多的

some day	来日
walk around	绕……而走
live on	继续生活, 以……为主食, 靠……生活
How do you like...	你喜欢……吗?
... be glad	……很高兴
Nice doing...	很高兴做……
See you	再见
Shall we...?	我们……好吗?
Let us	让我们
How do you do?	你好吗?
wake up	醒来
look out	向外望, 留神, 照料
get up	起床
by train	坐火车
last night	昨晚
in a hurry	匆忙, 〈口〉轻易地

Cultural notes

1. "Hello" is an expression of informal greeting. It is also spelt 'Hullo' in British English.
2. An English name generally has two parts—the first name and the last name. The first name is also called the Christian name or given name; the last name is the surname or family name. For example, Amy Brown is a woman's name, of which Amy is the first name and Brown is the last name. Many English names also contain a third part. There is a middle name between the first name and the last name, as another given name. For instance, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, is often written as John F. Kennedy.
3. *May I...?* is a polite way of asking for permission to do something. The answers to it might be 'Certainly', 'Sure', 'Yes, please', or 'Oh, please don't', etc, as the situation may demand.
4. *Mr.*, *Miss*, *Mrs.* and *Ms*
 Mr. is a title placed before a man's last name, e.g. Mr. Smith. Mrs. and Miss are also titles. Mrs. is placed before the last name of an unmarried woman or a girl. Nowadays, the title Ms/miz/ is also used to address both married women or single women. Notice these titles are used only before last names. They are not used with first names only, e.g. you can say: Mr. Smith, or Mr. Henry Smith, but you can't say Mr. Henry.
5. *How do you do?* Serves as a greeting though it appears in the form of a question. It is only used when two people meet for the first time on a fairly formal occasion. The answer to it is also 'How do you do?'

Useful expressions about greetings

Hello.

Good morning.

I'm John Smith.
Are you Bill Jones?
How are you?
Fine, thanks.
How is Helen?
She's very well, thank you.
Good afternoon, Mr. Green
Good evening, Mrs. Brown
How are you this evening?
Good night, John
Good-bye, Bill.
See you tomorrow.

Meeting people for the first time

Hello. Are you Mr. Black?
How do you do, Mr. Black?
How do you do?
Are you a new student?
I'm so glad to meet you.
Nice to meet you, too.

Meeting between friends

Hello, Mary!
Good morning, Wang Fang.
How are you all these days?
Just fine, thanks. And how are you?
I'm fine, too. Thank you.
Hello, Chang. Long time no see.
Oh, it's you, Mr. Allen. I'm so glad to meet you here.
How are you getting on with everything?
How are you and Mrs. Allen?
We are fine, too.
Please give my regards to her.

Exercises

I. Check your understanding of the dialogue and passage.

1. Read the dialogue one and write 'T' (true) or 'F' (false) in the brackets for each of the following statements.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| (1) Mary is a student of Chinese. | () |
| (2) Mary is British. | () |
| (3) Mr. Li didn't know Mary before. | () |

- (1) David and Joan are _____.
 - a. brother and sister
 - b. classmates
 - c. schoolmates
 - d. teacher and student
- (2) The conversation probably takes place _____.
 - a. at Miss Yang's office
 - b. at Miss Yang's home
 - c. in a classroom
 - d. after school
- (3) Joan says that David is _____.
 - a. a very good student
 - b. a very good soccer player
 - c. very good
 - d. very strong
- (4) Miss Yang says that _____.
 - a. she doesn't like soccer
 - b. she doesn't like watching soccer games
 - c. she likes watching soccer games
 - d. she seldom watches soccer games
- (5) David would like to _____.
 - a. go and visit Miss Yang again some day
 - b. sit in her class some day
 - c. explain soccer rules to Miss Yang some day
 - d. see Miss Yang some day when he is playing the soccer

A

- B**

(1) Before friends leave, they usually ____ “Goodbye”.
(2) Mrs. Olive was in a hurry, because the train left at ten o'clock and she didn't want to be ____.
(3) “How far is _____ to the zoo?”

- (4) Emma ____ about the zoo while she was asleep in bed.
- (5) When Mrs. Olive woke Emma, she said, "What ____ is it?" and she answered, "It's eight-thirty."
- (6) "Was Emma a bright girl?" "Yes, I think ____."
- (7) What did Mrs. Olive ____ Emma? Her question was, "What did you do in your dream?"
- (8) When Emma said, "I dreamed about the zoo," her mother said, "You ____?"
- (9) When people ask Mrs Olive about her daughter, she says "____ daughters name is Emma".
- (10) Emma's ____ name was Mrs. Olive.
- (11) When Mrs. Olive woke Emma up, she ____, "It's going to be a beautiful day."
- (12) The train to New York ____ at ten o'clock every day.
- (13) Emma likes travelling on ____.
- (14) How ____ Emma is? She is six.

C

Write this story. Put one of these words in each blank space

breakfast brush dream dreamed happy
hurry mother quickly train wash

John and Mary live with their ____ and father in the country, but they go to school in the city. They get up at seven o'clock, ____ their hands and faces, ____ their teeth, have ____ in the kitchen, and then go to school by _____. They are usually in a ____, because they are late, so they do everything very _____.

One night, Mary had a nice _____. She _____ about her school; it was near their house, so they got up at eight instead of seven and ate their breakfast slowly. Then they walked across the road to school. Mary was _____ until her mother woke her up at seven o'clock.

II. Drilling your words

1. Match the words in column A with the explanations in column B.

- | A | B |
|---------------|--|
| (1) campus | a. a person who plays a game, musical instrument, etc. |
| (2) glad | b. write, do or say something in return (for); reply |
| (3) live | c. express one's feeling of pleasure, amusement, etc by means of a smile |
| (4) beautiful | d. playground in a university or a college |
| (5) player | e. very happy |
| (6) watch | f. need for haste |
| (7) soccer | g. be in existence, or be alive |
| (8) answer | h. go to see something |
| (9) hurry | i. something be very bright and can draw others' attention |
| (10) smile | j. an item to stand for a game, similar to football |

2. Choose the best word to complete the following sentences, change the forms where necessary.

cultural international official stop same
match brush dream laugh introduce

- (1) Most people enjoy ____ activities, such as going to the cinema and reading poems.

- (2) Please allow me to ____ my friend David to all of you.
 (3) We ____ at her who does many silly things often.
 (4) In America, basketball ____ is held frequently.
 (5) A man or a woman is called a clerk who works in a (an) ____.
 (6) In order to make your teeth clean and healthy, you should keep on ____ them in the morning and evening.
 (7) The twin towers in the World Trade Center have the ____ height, they both have 110 floors.
 (8) I have no idea why a police-car ____ at the gate of our school one day.
 (9) This morning, my little son told me that he had a ____ that he wanted to be a scientist some day in the future.
 (10) Professor Li gave us a lecture last Sunday about ____ situation.

3. Compare the following words or phrases in each group, then choose the best answer to complete the blanks, change the forms where necessary.

- (1) interesting interested interest

- 1) This film is so ____ that we can't help watching it again.
 2) Students in this class have all ____ in carrying out the experiment.
 3) Tonny was not good at studying, but he was ____ in politics.
 4) When you draw some money from banks, you can get some ____.

- (2) office official officer

- 1) Once you speed the limit on the road, a police ____ will give you a ticket.
 2) Excuse me, can you tell me where Mr. Green's ____ is?
 3) His father works in the provincial government. He is a (an) ____.
 4) Children should be taught to love every ____ from their childhood.

- (3) walk around walk about walk out

- 1) The employees in this company ____ yesterday.
 2) I'm a stranger here. Can you take me to ____ the campus?
 3) The candidate suddenly ____ in the crowds before the voting.

- (4) look out look at look for look after

- 1) I have graduated from the university for a year, but I am still ____ a job.
 2) We stood at the window and ____ (at the view) at the night.
 3) In America, there are many special families ____ their children when people go to work.
 4) Please ____ what you have done. It's so ugly!

- (5) wake up get up pick up look up

- 1) It's 6:30 in the morning now. It's time to ____.
 2) I ____ about midnight and heard the baby crying.
 3) Since you don't believe me, I'll ____ the quotation for you.
 4) The bus stops at the bus-stop and ____ the passengers waiting there.