

普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材

第三册
学生用书
STUDENT'S BOOK

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实用大学英语

Practical College English



中国出版集团  现代教育出版社

实用大学英语

Practical College English

学生用书 第3册

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编写说明

新世纪之初,我国的大学英语教学正面临着一个新的起点:提高英语听说能力,走向英语实际运用。这是一个立足于社会现实、尊重语言社会功能的学习世界。知识经济的到来,信息社会的产生,全球化的趋势,多元文化的共存,这些人类现象共同构筑了我们今天的社会现实,而英语作为国际通用语言,是一个国家或个人有效地参与国际竞争和文化交往的重要工具。英语教材的不断更新和建设历来都是促进大学英语教学改革、提高教学质量的先行军。目前,国家教育部和全国高校外语教学指导委员会大力推行大学英语教学改革,制定颁布了新时期的《大学英语课程教学要求》,为新的大学英语教材的编写提供了指导依据,同时也显示了编写新的大学英语教材的必要性和紧迫性。正是在此情势下,我们精心策划,周密组织,编写了这套《实用大学英语》系列教材。本书为《实用大学英语》第三册,主要有以下几个特点。

1. 编写求真务实,讲究实效

教材编写以学生为主体,针对学生的英语基础和接受能力,根据就业需要和职场实际应用需求,从最新的各种资料中选编教材内容和实训练习,贴近社会生活,贴近职业环境,具有现代感。且教材内容和难度适中,让学生学得扎实,用得有效。

2. 编排形式科学

本套教材的主体部分按照交际技能、课文学习、翻译练习、写作训练和自我学习进行编排,努力做到在听、说、读、写、译五个方面提高学习者的英语水平。且每单元的重点词汇都用彩色标出,重点突出。

3. 强调自主实践

本教材遵循“精讲多练”的教学理念,突出学生的语言实践环节。每个单元的自主学习指南(Self-study Guide),旨在复习、巩固语法知识,提高语法知识的应用能力。把它列成一个相对独立的体系,作为学生自主学习的实践环节,在教师的指导下完成,有利于培养学生自主学习的习惯和能力。同时,在单元的编写中突出学生听说实训、写作和翻译的实际应用,让学生参与语言技能的实际训练。本系列教材整体结构如下表所示。

《实用大学英语第1册(学生用书)》	附赠:配套多媒体教学光盘、mp3 听力光盘
《实用大学英语第1册(教师用书)》	附赠:配套(PPT 格式教学课件)
《实用大学英语练习册(第1册)》	mp3 光盘
《实用大学英语第2册(学生用书)》	附赠:配套多媒体教学光盘、mp3 听力光盘
《实用大学英语第2册(教师用书)》	附赠:配套(PPT 格式教学课件)
《实用大学英语练习册(第2册)》	mp3 光盘
《实用大学英语第3册(学生用书)》	附赠:配套多媒体教学光盘、mp3 听力光盘
《实用大学英语第3册(教师用书)》	附赠:配套(PPT 格式教学课件)
《实用大学英语练习册(第3册)》	mp3 光盘

根据市场需求,后续我们也开发了《商务英语》、《法律英语》、《文秘英语》、《旅游英语》、《金融英语》、《计算机英语》、《土建英语》、《机电英语》、《医护英语》等行业英语。

在教材编写过程中,我们坚持“从实践中来,到实践中去”的实事求是的原则,一边精心编写,一边向高等院校教学一线的教师作调查研究,广泛听取他们的批评、意见、建议和具体修改要求,从中受益匪浅,吸取了不少宝贵的经验,促使我们反复修改书稿,不断提高和完善。在此,我们要特别感谢清华大学、昆明医科大学等院校教师的大力支持和热情帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请老师和同学们不吝批评指正。

编者

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Unit One

Learning Focus

Section I . Listening and Speaking

* Useful expressions in a hotel

Section II . Reading

* Learn two texts on education

Section III . Writing

* Learn to write company description

Section IV . Translating

* Learn to choose proper words in Chinese-English translation

Section V . Self-study Guide

Improve the use of the English grammar

* conjunctions



Unit One

••• Section I. Listening and Speaking •••

Part A Listen and Repeat

Functional Patterns: In a hotel →

Filling out the form

1. Would you please complete the registration form?
2. Sir, could you please fill in this form?
3. Could you please sign here?

Checking out materials

4. Do you have a confirmation note, sir?
5. Can I have your note, sir?
6. Can I have your hotel voucher, please?

Carrying baggage for travelers

7. May I help you with your luggage, sir?
8. Just a moment, please. I'll get the trolley/cart.
9. Please leave it to me. I'll take it for you.

Paying

10. How would you like to make payment?
11. How would you like to settle your bill/account?

Giving keys to guests

12. Here is your room key, sir.
13. Please keep the identification card, sir.
14. You need to show it when you collect your key from the reception desk.
15. Please return your key before you leave.

Telling advantages of the hotel to guests

16. I'm sure you'll like your room. It's spacious and airy.
17. I can assure you that the room is very quiet.
18. We have the best chef in Beijing.

Wishes

19. I hope you enjoy your stay at the hotel.
20. I hope you have an enjoyable stay.
21. Have a nice evening, sir. And enjoy your stay.

Leaving a message

22. Would you like to leave him a message?
23. Can I take a message for him?
24. I'll make sure that Mr. Cheng gets the message.

Refusing requests

25. I'm afraid not, madam.
26. Regretfully, no, madam. It's our policy.
27. Unfortunately, no, sir. We can't accept invitations from our guests.

Part B Listening Practice

New words →

aquarium	[ə'kwɛəriəm]	n. 养鱼缸,水族玻璃槽;水族馆
atrium	['eitriəm]	n. 心房;(现代建筑物开阔的)中庭
distinctive	[di'stiŋktiv]	adj. 有特色的,与众不同的;独特的
diver	['daivə]	n. (通常有专用装备的)潜水员;跳水者;跳水运动员
exotic	[ig'zɔtik]	adj. 由外国引进的,非本地的;奇异的,醒目的,吸引人的
hospitality	[,hɔspi'tæləti]	n. 殷勤,好客;(款待客人的)食宿招待
intention	[in'tenʃn]	n. 意图,意向,目的,打算,计划
luxury	['lʌkʃəri]	n. 奢侈,豪华,奢侈的享受;奢侈品
magnificent	[mæg'nifisnt]	adj. 壮丽的,宏伟的,华丽的;值得赞扬的
registration	[,redʒi'stri:ʃn]	n. 登记,注册;挂号;登记项目,记录事项
rental	['rentl]	n. 租费,租金额;租用的房屋(或汽车、设备等);出租,租赁,招租
unique	[ju:'ni:k]	adj. 独一无二的,仅有的,惟一的;罕见的,特有的,少见的
visa	['vi:zə]	n. 签证

Phrases and Expressions →

a variety of	多种的,各种各样的
Burj Al Arab	阿拉伯塔,阿拉伯塔酒店, 又称迪拜帆船酒店
Dubai	迪拜(阿拉伯联合酋长国的酋长国之一)
the Eiffel Tower	(法国巴黎的)埃菲尔铁塔(在塞纳河南岸)
management fee	管理费
registration form	登记表
the Statue of Liberty	自由女神(位于美国纽约)
the Sydney Opera House	悉尼歌剧院
Tianjin International Building	天津国际大厦

Task 1 Listen to the conversation twice and fill in the missing words. →→

A: Hi, I'm here to _____.

B: You _____ Mr. Larson.

A: Yes, that's right.

B: _____ Tianjin International Building. Would you please _____?

A: Sure.

B: Thank you ... Excuse me, sir. You forgot to fill in your visa number.

A: Did I? Let me see that ... Oh, sorry ... Here you are.

B: And _____, please? Thank you.

A: Yes. Thank you!

B: You're in Room 2904. _____.

A: _____ are there in your hotel?

B: At T. I. B. —that's what we call Tianjin International Building—we have two Chinese restaurants, a Japanese restaurant, a western restaurant and a bakery. The western restaurant is on the first floor. Also, _____ on the second floor, the _____ is on the third floor and the _____ is on the fourth floor.

A: I have a question, and can I _____ in the back parking lot?

B: Of course! You can.

Task 2 Listen to the conversation twice and choose the best answer to each question. →→

1. When will the customer leave?

- A. This morning. B. This noon. C. This afternoon. D. This evening.

2. What is the customer's room number?

- A. 2906. B. 2609. C. 2069. D. 2096.

3. How much is the room per day?

- A. \$ 2,070. B. \$ 207. C. \$ 120. D. \$ 102.

4. How much is the total rental?

- A. \$ 2,070. B. \$ 207. C. \$ 120. D. \$ 102.

5. What did the customer forget to return?

- A. The form. B. The controller.
C. The key. D. The management fee.

Task 3 Listen to the passage three times and answer the questions. →→

1. When was the Burj Al Arab hotel begun to build?
2. When was the Burj Al Arab hotel completed?
3. When was the Burj Al Arab hotel first opened to the guests?
4. What is the shape of the Burj Al Arab hotel?
5. What is the intention behind the development of the Burj Al Arab?

Part Speaking Practice

Make a conversation with your partner, using the functional patterns and the following expressions. →→

Example for imitation

Speaker A: Hello! Room Service. Can I help you?

Speaker B: This is Room 306. I'd like to have a meal brought to my room.

Expressions for making your conversation

1. Here, let me help you with your bags.
2. By the way, you probably know you can't drink the tap water.
3. I'd like to check out.
4. You must drink boiled water. Or you can buy bottled water.
5. Would you like some help with your luggage?
6. If there's anything we can do for you, please let us know.
7. The extension for the front desk is "6".
8. Where can I park my bicycle?
9. That's fine. We'll have your bill ready.
10. That will be the total; it is 436 yuan.
11. Please remember to turn in your room key to the receptionist.
12. May I have your room number, please?
13. We hope you enjoyed your stay with us.
14. By the way, you were all so kind to me and my family.
15. It was our pleasure.

●●● Section II. Reading ●●●

Text **Education in the United States**

Almost 90% of American students below the college level attend public elementary and secondary schools, which do not charge tuition but rely on local and state taxes for funding. Traditionally, elementary school includes kindergarten through the eighth grade. In some places, however, elementary school ends after the sixth grade, and students attend middle school, or junior-high school, from grades seven through nine. Similarly, secondary school, or high school, traditionally comprises grades nine to twelve, but in some places begins at tenth grade.

Most of the students who do not attend public elementary and secondary schools attend private schools, for which their families pay tuition. Four out of five private schools are run by religious groups. In these schools religious instruction is part of the curriculum, which also includes the traditional academic courses. Religious instruction is not provided in public schools. There is also a small but growing number of parents who educate their children themselves, a practice known as home schooling.

The United States does not have a national school system. Nor, with the exception of the military academies, are there schools run by the federal government. But the government provides guidance and funding for federal educational programs in which both public and private schools take part, and the U. S. Department of Education oversees these programs.

Every state has its own university, and some states operate large networks of colleges and universities: The State University of New York, for instance, has more than 60 campuses in New York State. Some cities also have their own public universities. In many areas, junior or community colleges provide a bridge between high school and four-year colleges for some students. In junior colleges, students can generally complete their first two years of college courses at low cost and remain close to home.

Unlike public elementary and secondary schools, public colleges and universities usually charge tuition. However, the amount often is much lower than that charged by comparable private institutions, which do not receive the same level of public support. Many students attend college—whether public or private—with the benefit of federal loans that must be repaid after graduation.