



普通高等学校“十一五”高职高专教育规划教材
中国高等教育学会推荐教材

创新英语 (上册)

中国高等教育学会 组织编写

牛长清 主编



教育科学出版社

Educational Science Publishing House



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· 北 京 ·

责任编辑 陈琳
版式设计 尹明好
责任校对 刘永玲
责任印制 曲凤玲

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
中国高等职业教育教材



创新英语

CHUANGXIN YINGYU

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

创新英语. 上册/牛长清主编;中国高等教育学会组织
编写. —北京:教育科学出版社,2008.7

普通高等学校“十一五”高职高专教育规划教材

ISBN 978-7-5041-3918-4

I. 创… II. ①牛… ②中… III. 英语—高等学校:技术
学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 062979 号

出版发行 教育科学出版社

社 址 北京·朝阳区安慧北里安园甲 9 号

邮 编 100101

传 真 010-64891796

市场部电话 010-64989009

编辑部电话 010-64989394

网 址 <http://www.esph.com.cn>

经 销 各地新华书店

制 作 北京中世海天科贸有限公司

印 刷 山东新华印刷厂临沂厂

开 本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 11.25

字 数 270 千

版 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 29.80 元

如有印装质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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序

当前,我国的高等职业教育稳步发展,高等职业教育的院校数、招生数和毕业生数持续增长,已经达到了高等教育整体规模的一半以上。蓬勃发展的高等职业教育顺应了国家经济、社会发展的需要和人民群众接受高等教育的强烈愿望,丰富了高等教育的类型,为我国现代化建设培养了大量高素质技能型专门人才,为高等教育迈进大众化发展阶段做出了重要贡献。高等职业教育肩负着培养面向生产、建设、服务和管理第一线需要的高技能人才的使命,在我国加快推进社会主义现代化建设进程中具有不可替代的作用。

为以科学发展观为指导,促进高等职业教育健康发展,教育部下发了《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》(教高[2006]16号),提出高等职业教育的工作重点要放在提高质量上。加强课程建设与改革是提高教学质量的核心,也是教学改革的重点和难点,而加强教材建设是加强课程建设与改革的一个重要环节。为推进优质教材进课堂,更好地适应高等职业教育教学改革的需要,中国高等教育学会组织了一批从事高等职业教育工作的专家和一线教师,对高等职业教育教材编写工作进行了深入的探讨,并在对学校公共基础课教材的教学课时和教学方法进行充分调查研究、深入分析和总结提高的基础上,编写了本套“普通高等学校‘十一五’高职高专教育规划教材”。

本套规划教材以强化学生能力培养为编写理念,融“教、学、做”为一体,坚持以就业为导向、产学研结合的发展道路。教材的编写遵循了以下四个原则。

内容规定性:选材合理,内容充实,分量适当,广度和深度上满足教学大纲的要求;删繁就简,削枝强干,少而精;处理好在总学时压缩的情况下基础课与专业课紧密结合的关系。

教学适用性:符合学生的认知规律,新概念的引入循序渐进,深入浅出,提炼本质性内容,富有启发性,便于自学;重点突出,难点分散,以概念引路,讲清三基(基本理论、基本知识和基本技能),论述严谨,逻辑性强,具有可读性。

结构完整性:教材结构基本包括序、前言及各章节。各章包括内容提要、正文(包括例题)、复习思考题、习题和小节。

能力培养创造性:通过论述内容的线索、思路、原理和方法,既讲清具体领域的学科知识,又贯穿一般做学问的方法;将工程实际问题抽象为物理模型并且用数学方程表示;不是述成就而略问题,而是重问题,激发学生深入学习钻研的兴趣。

同时,本套规划教材实施“立体化”教材配套,配有教师用书、学生练习册、教学系统光盘(电子课件和习题自测),信息量大,有效地丰富了教学手段,提高了优质教学的效率;使用方便,便于学生更好地理解、掌握、巩固所学知识,并有助于及时检测、拓宽和提高。

在本套规划教材即将出版之际,我谨向为本套教材审稿的专家表示感谢,正是由于你们提供的宝贵意见,我们的教材才能够更加成熟与完善;向参加本套教材编写的全体同仁表示感谢,正是由于你们的辛勤劳动,编写工作才得以顺利完成;向教育科学出版社的领导和编辑同志表示感谢,正是由于你们的大力支持与配合,本套教材才能够如期出版。最后,我希望本套规划教材的出版能够为推进我国高等职业教育的改革与发展做出新的贡献。

中国高等教育学会副会长兼秘书长

前言

根据教育部有关加大高职高专教材建设改革力度、提高教学质量的要求,由中国高等教育学会组织编写了这本普通高等学校“十一五”高职高专教育规划教材《创新英语》。本书贯彻了教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲》的要求,着力体现“以应用为目的、实用为主、够用为度”的原则,努力贴近高职高专学生英语学习的基础现状、教学实际与规律,其特点主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 将人们日常生活的真实内容引入课堂教学,具有很强的现实意义。本书为高职高专英语教学提供了大量真实、生动的素材,课文引人入胜、题材丰富、体裁多种多样,使学生在掌握语言技能的同时,也能实现提高日常英语交际能力的目的。这一特色突出反映在选材内容上,涉及日常活动的各个方面,如旅游、运动、教育、节日、文化、影视、健康等。

2. 教学设计严谨,为高职高专学生的英语学习打好基础。《创新英语》的每个单元首先以日常英语对话开始,通过与学生讨论相关的话题导入教学。然后是相关内容的词汇、阅读、语法和拓展知识的学习。最后,在充分学习、掌握相关内容的基础上,进行针对性的练习,增强学生实际运用英语的能力。整体编排层层递进,衔接紧凑。

3. 从学习者的需求和兴趣出发编写本书,使学生乐于学习。《创新英语》中的主题均为在师生中广泛调研后精心挑选而出,反映了大部分学生的需要和兴趣。大部分素材具有较强的时代感,语言简练、生动。词汇、语法的学习和语言技能训练与日常生活紧密结合,在规范语言的同时不乏针对性和趣味性。语法学习部分内容翔实,例句生动。书后还附有知识拓展部分,精选了一些经典的英文诗、英文歌曲等,供学生课后诵读和欣赏,对提高学生的语言能力起潜移默化的作用。

4. 围绕同一主题进行“听、说、读、译、写”等语言技能的多途径、多形式训练,把“教与学”、“练与考”、“重应用”(即:“教、学、练、考、用”等环节)从内容到形式有机地结合为一体,使学习具有集中性、循环性,从而大大提高英语学习的效果。

5. 本书的作者均是全国众多高职高专院校一线教师中筛选出的具备教学实践经验和教材编写经验的教师。他们来自我国不同的省市,充分了解不同地区高职高专英语教学和学生学习基础现状,因而能将个人对职业学校英语教学的感悟、国家 A/B 级考试要求以及学生就业后英语的实际应用情况等体验和思考融入本教材的编写中。本教材无论从内容还是到版式都在着力打造活泼、清新、有启发性的整体效果,体现以人为本的理念,使教师易于教、学生

易于学。

6. 本教材适用面广,既可以作为高职高专院校的必修课英语教材,也可以作为英语选修课教材和英语培训教材。另外,配套教学光盘等资源丰富,可为英语教学提供有力支持。

本书由牛长清担任主编,参编人员的名单如下。

主 编:牛长清(北京信息职业技术学院)

副主编:苑玉洁(三门峡职业技术学院)

李晓燕(蚌埠学院)

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本书的编写工作是在中国高等教育学会和教育科学出版社的领导、关心和支持下完成的,对此深表感谢。由于编者水平和时间有限,不妥和疏漏在所难免,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2008年6月于北京

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UNIT 1

INTRODUCTION AND COLLEGE LIFE

SECTION A

SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Topic Introduction and Greeting

PART ONE SPEAKING

New Words and Expressions

introduction/ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃən/n.

greet/ɡri:t/v.

introduce/ˌɪntrəˈdʒʊz/vt.

delighted/dɪˈlaɪtɪd/adj.

pleasure/ˈpleʒə/n.

what's up

have the great honor to

介绍;传入,引进

问候,打招呼

介绍;传入,引进

高兴的,欣喜的,快乐的

荣幸;愉快,乐事,乐趣

怎么了,怎么样,发生什么事啦

很荣幸地(做……)

Warming Up

I • Do you know what kinds of words or sentences you can use when introducing?

Please allow me to introduce myself. I'm David.

Mr. Smith, may I introduce Chen?

Will you please introduce me to that lady?

Hi, David, meet Chen and Zhang.

I don't think we have met each other before, my name is David.

How are you? May I introduce my friend David to you?

By the way, my name is David.

You know Li Qiang, don't you?

David, you haven't met Miss Chen, have you?

II. Then how about greeting?

Morning! / Good afternoon! / Good evening!

How do you do?

How is your family?

How's it going?

How's your study going?

How's everything with you?

How's everything going for you?

How are you doing?

Hey, what's up, David?

Item I. Dialogue about introduction and greeting.

David: How do you do? May I introduce myself to you?

Rose: Yeah. How do you do?

David: Thanks. My name is David. **Delighted** to meet you.

Rose: It's a great **pleasure** to meet you, too.

David: This party is great and I like this music very much.

Rose: It's true.

David: May I have the great honor to have a dance with you?

Rose: With pleasure!

Item II. Speaking practice.



Activities



Task 1. Act out the dialogue above.



Task 2. Create a new dialogue according to Item I.



PART TWO LISTENING



New Words and Expressions

badminton/'bædmɪntən/n.

sub-culture

羽毛球

亚文化

dietary/'daɪətəri/adj.

steamed bun

noodle/'nuːdl/n.

consist of

generally speaking

饮食的

馒头

面条(常用复数)

由……组成

一般(总地)说来

I • Listen to a statement, and choose the best answers.

- A. Not bad, and you?
C. How are you?

B. I will go to school.
D. I'm John Smith.
- A. I'm sorry.
C. I like Li very much.

B. Ah, Tom. Nice to see you.
D. Thanks a lot.
- A. I don't know.
C. Yes! How do you do?

B. Let's go to the restaurant.
D. Li is a new student.
- A. How are you these days?
C. How do you do?

B. My name is Jack.
D. Nice to meet you, too.
- A. I don't know him.
C. How old are you?

B. He isn't Jack.
D. Jack, Jack Smith.

II • Listen to the conversations, then choose the best answers.

- A. He is at home.
C. He likes to sleep on weekend.

B. John is very busy.
D. John is a worker.
- A. They are old friends.
C. I don't know Jack.

B. They like playing football.
D. Maybe they don't know each other before.
- A. Not mentioned.
C. Li is a teacher.

B. Li is a manager.
D. Li is an old friend of them.
- A. They are classmates.
C. They are greeting each other.

B. They are going to the zoo.
D. They are talking about the final exam.
- A. Play games for a few minutes.
C. Go out walking.

B. Play badly.
D. Play badminton.

III • Listen to a passage carefully, then put the missing words in the blanks.

Chinese culture consists of many **sub-cultures**. For example, the northern culture and _____ culture have different **dietary** _____. Generally speaking, the northerners like having **steamed bun** and **noodles** while the southerners _____ rice. People from different places are certainly _____ the local culture they live in. So do the westerners in China and the Chinese in _____.

SECTION B

READING

PART ONE INTENSIVE READING

Topic Setting Your Own Rules



Warming Up

College life is the exciting and **unforgettable** time in everyone's life. But to the freshmen, they are always facing a lot of problems and feel **puzzled**: How to solve these problems?

1 College is a **unique** learning experience which is different from your other educational experiences. To be successful you must learn how to **handle** your study.

2 In college, **except for** **scheduled** classes, your time is your own. Often there are no **penalties** for missing classes or **failing to complete** assignments. For many students, this new **freedom** **requires** **some** **adjustment**. Some students feel they should spend all their free time studying; others **put off** study or never quite find the right time for it.

3 One of the best ways to handle this freedom is to **establish** your own set of rules. For example, you might decide to attend all classes, **regardless** of whether **attendance** is taken. Here are other examples of rules successful students have for themselves.

a. Study at least three hours each day or evening.

b. Start studying for a **major** examination at least a week before the exam.

c. Complete all homework assignments regardless of whether you **get credit** for them.

d. Make review a part of each study **session**.

e. Read all **assigned** **chapters** before the class in which they will be discussed.

Words and Expressions

unforgettable *adj.* 难忘的

freshman *n.* 大学一年级新生

puzzle *v.* 迷惑;使迷惑;使苦思

solve *v.* 解决

unique *adj.* 唯一的,独一无二的

experience *n.* 经验;体验

handle *vt. & vi.* 对付;管理

except for 除……外……

schedule *v.* 将某事列入进度,为某事安排时间

penalty *n.* 处罚;罚款

fail to 没能,不

complete *vt.* 完成

adj. 完成的,完全的

assignment *n.* 功课,任务,被指定的(课外)作业;(分派的)任务

freedom *n.* 自由,自主

require *vt.* 需求,要求;命令

adjustment *n.* 调整;适应;调解

put off 推迟,推延

establish *v.* 建立,设立(某事物)

regardless *adj.* (of) 不顾,不管

attendance *n.* 出席;到场;参加

major *adj.* 主修的,主要的

credit *n.* 信任,信誉,荣誉

get credit 获得学分

session *n.* 授课时间;会议,开庭

assign *vt.* 指派,分配

chapter *n.* 章,节

- 4 Write your rules on paper and **post** them above your desk as a **constant reminder**. Consider these as goals and work toward **accomplishing** each one.

Getting Started

- 5 Many college students begin their first **semester** feeling **rushed**. Being a successful student requires careful planning and **organization**. The following **suggestions** will help you have a good start in college.

- 6 a. Get your life **organized**

Arrange your housing, **transportation**, **finance**, and **part-time** job schedule as soon as possible. Unless these are **settled** and organized, you will find it difficult to **concentrate** on your **courses**. Any of those problems will **disturb** your life and take valuable time to solve.

- 7 b. **Attend** the first class

Attending the first class is especially important in that course. Attend it at all costs, even if you are late. Many students think that nothing is taught the first day. But they fail to realize that it is during the first meeting that the **instructor** introduces the course, discusses its organization, and explains **requirements** (tests, exams, papers, etc.)

- 8 c. Get materials for each course organized

You should have a notebook for each class to **take notes** and to record **outlines** or **summary**. Also, date and organize day-to-day class **handouts**. These are important when studying and reviewing for an exam. Be sure to organize and date all your class homework assignments, and keep returned quizzes exams, and written assignments.

- 9 d. Attend classes **regularly**

Instructors **vary** in their attendance **policies**. Some require regular attendance and **penalize** those who have a number of **absences**, others do not. You should not think that regular attendance is not important just because an instructor does not require it. Classes **provide** new information, **interpretation**, and discussion of information **presented** in the text, as well as review. **Repetition** necessary for learning. Studies have shown that successful students attend class regularly, while unsuccessful students do not.

- 10 e. Get to know your instructors

post *vt.* 张贴; 邮递

n. 岗(职)位, 邮(政)件; 柱

constant *adj.* 不断的, 持续的

reminder *v.* 提醒物; 纪念品; 暗示

consider *as* 把……看做……

goal *n.* 目标; 球门; 进球得分

accomplish *vt.* 完成, 实现; 达到

semester *n.* (尤指美国的大专院校的) 学期(半年)

rushed *adj.* 匆忙的, 贸然的

organization *n.* 组织(活动)

suggestion *n.* 提议, 意见

organize *vi.* 组织

arrange *vt.* 安排; 整理

transportation *n.* 运输, 运输系统, 运输

工具

finance *n.* (尤指) 财政

part-time 兼职

as soon as possible 尽快

settle *vt. & vi.* 安排, 解决; 安家, 定居

concentrate *v.* 集中; 浓缩

concentrate on 全神贯注于

course *n.* 课程, 学业; 过程, 路线; 一道菜

disturb *vt.* 打扰, 干扰

attend *vt. & vi.* 出席, 参加; 照顾, 护理; 注意, 专心

at all costs 不惜一切代价

instructor *n.* 教师; 指导者

requirement *n.* 要求

take notes 做笔记

outline *n.* 轮廓; 外形

summary *n.* 总结; 摘要; 概要

date *vt. & vi.* 定日期, 约会

day-to-day 日常地, 逐渐地

handout *n.* 散发材料

regularly *adv.* 经常地, 有规律(秩序); 定期地

vary *vt.* 变动, 变化, 多样化; 不同

policy *n.* 方针, 政策

penalize *v.* 处刑, 宣告有罪; 使不利

absence *n.* 缺席; 缺乏, 没有

provide *v.* 提供, 供给; 准备

interpretation *n.* 解释, 说明, 诠释

present *vt.* 呈现, 提出; 给; 介绍

as well as 也, 又, 还; 同样

repetition *n.* 重复; 反复

It is important for you and your instructors to get to know each other. You will find that your instructors are better able to help you if they know something about your background, your **career** goals, or your special difficulties with the course. You can get to know an instructor by stopping to ask a question after class or by talking with him or her during office hours.

get to know 了解

career *n.* 生涯, 事业; 职业

keep up with 跟上

daily *adv.* 日常地, 每天地

as a result 结果

pile up 积累, 堆积

discouraged *adj.* 泄气的, 沮丧的

catch up (with) 追上, 抓住

11 f. Keep up with **daily** assignments

Because many instructors do not check or require you to complete assignments as they are given, it is very easy to let things go and, as a result, have work piled up. You may get so far behind that you'll become **discouraged** and will not want to spend the time required to catch up. One excellent way is to follow a study-time schedule.



New Words

puzzle/'pʌzl/v.

unique/ju:'ni:k/*adj.*

experience/iks'piəriəns/*n.*

schedule/'skedʒjul/*v.*

penalty/'penltɪ/*n.*

complete/kəm'plɪt/*v.*

major/'meɪdʒə/*adj.*

credit/'kredit/*n.*

assignment/ə'saɪnmənt/*n.*

adjustment/ə'dʒʌstmənt/*n.*

establish/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/*v.*

attendance/ə'tendəns/*n.*

session/'seʃən/*n.*

assign/ə'saɪn/*v.*

confuse 迷惑, 使迷惑; 使苦思; *n.* 谜, 难题

being the only one of its kind 唯一的, 独一无二的

(process of gaining) knowledge or skill acquired

from seeing and doing things 经验; 体验

include sth. in a schedule; arrange sth. for a certain time

将某事列入进度表; 为某事安排时间

~ (for sth.) (a) punishment for breaking a law, rule or contract 处罚; 罚款

完成; *adj.* 完成的, 完全的

主修的, 主要的; *n. & v.* 主修

信任, 信誉, 荣誉; 存款; 学分

a piece of work that is given to someone as part of their job 分配, 功课, 任务, 被指定的(课外)作业; (分派的) 任务

a small change made to a machine, system, or calculation 调整; 适应; 调解

set (sth.) up on a firm or permanent basis 建立, 设立 (某事物)

action or time of being present 出席; 到场; 参加

授课时间; 会议, 开庭

分配, 指定; 分派, 委派

chapter/'tʃæptə/n.	章节
reminder/rɪ'maɪndə/n.	something that makes you notice, remember, or think about something 提醒物; 纪念品; 暗示
semester/sɪ'mestə/n.	(esp. in US universities and colleges) either of the two divisions of the academic (尤指美国的大专院校的)学期(半年)
constant/'kɒnstənt/adj.	不断的, 持续的
accomplish/ə'kɒmplɪʃ/v.	完成, 实现; 达到
require/rɪ'kwaɪə/v.	需求, 要求; 命令
organize/'ɔ:gənaɪz/v.	组织
organization/'ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃən/n.	activity of organizing 组织的活动
transportation/'træns'pɔ:tetʃən/n.	a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another 运输, 运输系统, 运输工具
finance/faɪ'næns/n.	management of (esp. public) money 财务的管理; (尤指)财政集中; 浓缩
concentrate/'kɒnsentret/v.	课程, 学业; 过程, 路线; 一道菜
course/kɔ:s/n.	出席, 参加; 照顾, 护理; 注意, 专心
attend/ətend/vt. & vi.	someone who teaches a sport or practical skill 教师; 指导者
instructor/ɪn'strʌktə/n.	something that someone needs or asks for 要求的必要条件
requirement/rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/n.	brief statement of the main points of sth. 总结摘要; 概要
summary/'sʌməri/n.	经常地, 有规律(秩序)地; 定期地
regularly/'regjʊləli/adv.	方针, 政策
policy/'pɒlɪsi/n.	change, esp. according to some factor 改变, 变化(尤指伴随某种因素而产生)
vary/'veəri/v.	处刑, 宣告有罪; 使不利
penalize/'pi:nəlaɪz/v.	解释, 说明, 诠释
interpretation/ɪntə'prɪteɪʃən/n.	repeating or being repeated 重复; 反复; 重说; 重写; 重做; 背诵
repetition/repɪ'tɪʃən/n.	生涯, 事业; 职业
career/kə'riə/n.	no longer having the confidence you need to continue 使泄气, 使气馁
discourage/dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/vt.	

Phrases and Expressions

get credit	获得学分
as soon as possible	尽快
take notes	做笔记
put off	推迟, 推延