

高职高专

● 沈银珍 主编

英语辅导



最新高教版配套用书
附教材课后参考答案

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ENGLISH

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内 容 简 介

本书是最新版高职高专英语教材第一册的同步辅导书,共设 20 课。每课包括相关知识介绍、学习重点、语言点、补充练习等。本书适合我国普通高等院校专科学生、普通高等专科学校学生和高职院校学生及相应程度的英语自学者使用。本书补充练习还适合备考高等学校英语应用能力考试及大学英语三、四级考试的考生使用。

科学技术文献出版社是国家科学技术部系统唯一一家中央级综合性科技出版机构,我们所有的努力都是为了使您增长知识和才干。

前 言

为提高高职高专英语教学水平,加强学生的英语语言应用能力,教育部于2000年10月颁发了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》。根据此要求,高等教育出版社于2001年4月出版了《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材。该套教材出版后,已在全国各地高职院校推广使用。为使广大英语教师更好地使用该教材,也使学生更好地领会和掌握知识,加大课后操练的机会,应对高等学校英语应用能力考试和大学英语三、四级考试,我们编写了这套《高职高专英语辅导》。

本书的内容编排与《英语》(高职高专版)教材各册同步,各单元内容包括:①相关知识介绍;②学习重点;③语言点;④补充练习等。

相关知识介绍着重介绍与该单元内容相关的一些文化背景知识,使学生了解英美国家的风土人情,加大英语教学的文化含量,尽可能为学生扫清在跨文化交流中的障碍,使其学会用英语得体、自如地表达与交流。

学习重点包括重点技能、重点单词和短语、重点句型和习惯表达方式。教师与学生可围绕这些重点开展教学活动,进行课外操练等。

语言点主要针对课文中的难句、重点单词和短语进行解释、说明,力求精解详注。注释采用英汉并用,并逐步过渡到第四册以英语注释为主;每一例句都配有中文翻译,以帮助学生理解与自学。重点单词和短语除了注释其在本单元出现的词意外,还补充注释其他常用词意,有的单词还附上了派生词、短语搭配等,旨在进一步帮助学生扩大词汇量。

补充练习由阅读理解、词汇、语法结构、中译英和写作五个部分组成。每单元配有四篇阅读理解,其中有一篇与课文内容相关,每篇阅读材料后附有5道测试题,1~3篇的测试题为选择题,第4篇的测试题为简答题。词汇和语法结构均为选择题,主要针对本单元出现的语法现象和重点词汇,让学生操练,以求巩固、提高。中译英主要检测学生用本单元所学的语法、词汇和句型进行相关翻译的技能,也为学生参加高等学校英语应用能力考试和大学英语三级考试打下基础。写作部分力求与本单元主题和写作技能配套,第一、二册以应用文写作为主,我们选用了各种题材的应用文,以增强学生在实际运用中的书面表达能力;第三、四册以议论文写作为主,根据

大学英语四级考试的要求设计练习,循序渐进,层次分明,通过训练,使学生了解和掌握各种题材、各种类型文章的写作要求与技巧。

本书适合我国普通高等院校专科学生、普通高等专科学校学生和高职院校学生及相应程度的英语自学者使用。本书补充练习还适合备考高等学校英语应用能力考试及大学英语三、四级考试的考生使用。

限于编者水平,加之时间较紧,本书不免存在不足和缺点,诚请读者不吝指正。

编 者



科学技术文献出版社方位示意图

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Unit 1 Greeting People

You Meet for the First Time

I . Information Related to the Text(相关知识介绍)

In China, we often greet people by asking what they are doing, what they are going to do or where they will go. In most western countries, these questions seem to be like a request for information rather than greeting. So there is much difference between the ways of greeting in China and in western countries. Such questions as “where are you going” is only often used between intimate friends. While learning English, we must be well aware of the cultural difference between China and western countries.

II . Learning Focus(学习重点)

1. Focal Skills(重点技能)

- (1)Greeting people.
- (2)Answering greetings.
- (3)Expressing thanks.

2. Key Words and Phrases(重点单词和短语)

delicious, department, employee, engineer, expert, receptionist, technical, have a good journey, joint venture, have the honor

3. Important Patterns and Expressions(重点句型和习惯表达方式)

(1) Hi, how do you do?

I am glad to meet you.

(2) Good morning/afternoon/evening, Mr. Black. How are you?

How are you doing?

How are you keeping?

How are things?

(3) Very well, thank you.

Fine, thanks. How are you/ And you?

Not too bad, thanks. How about you?

(4) Thank you for coming to meet me.

It is nice to meet you.

I am glad to meet you here.

You are welcome.

(5) I have the honor to introduce. . .

It is a pleasure for us to have her as our teacher here.

(6) Professor is from . . .

She is an expert in English teaching.

Let's give her a warm welcome.

III. Language Points(语言点)

1. Thank you for coming to meet me.

谢谢你来接我。for 在这里是介词,后面用动名词(v. + ing)。

e. g. We should pay attention to our listening, speaking, reading and writing.

我们必须注意听、说、读、写。

He was praised for having a good performance in the test.
他因为考试成绩优秀而受到表扬。

2. There are so many good things to eat in the canteen.
食堂里有这么多好吃的。

to eat 与 good things 之间是动宾关系,不定式作定语修饰 good things。

类似结构: some work to do, a room to live in, nothing to worry about

3. applause: n. loud approval; hand-clapping 喝彩;鼓掌
e. g. win the applause of the audience
赢得听众的掌声

4. I know we have a chief engineer from England.
我知道我们有一位来自英国的总工程师。

chief: adj. principal, most important 主要的;最重要的
e. g. the chief rivers of China

中国的主要河流

the chief thing to remember

要记住的最重要的事情

5. Lizzy is an overseas student. 利齐是一位外国留学生。
overseas: adj. (at, from, to) across sea 在;来自;到海外的
e. g. overseas trade

海外贸易

an overseas broadcast program

国外广播节目

IV. Supplementary Exercises(补充练习)

1. Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

Directions: In this part, there are four passages. Each passage

is followed by a number of comprehension tasks. Read the passage and do the tasks. Where you are given a choice of four possible answers, you should choose the best answer among A, B, C or D.

Passage One

After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first award ceremony.

Nobel's original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from \$ 30 000 to \$ 125 000.

Every year on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel's death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judge's decision. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War Two. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared prizes.

1) When did the first award ceremony take place?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 1895 | B. 1901 |
| C. 1962 | D. 1968 |

2) Why was the Nobel Prize established?

- A. To recognize worthwhile contributions to humanity.
- B. To resolve political differences.
- C. To honor the inventor of dynamite.
- D. To spend money.

3) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Awards vary in monetary value.
- B. Ceremonies are held on December 10 to commemorate Nobel's invention.
- C. Politics can play an important role in selecting the winners.
- D. A few individuals have won two awards.

4) In which area have Americans received the most awards?

- A. literature
- B. peace
- C. economics
- D. science

5) In how many fields are prizes bestowed(授予)?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 10

Passage Two

Very high waves are destructive when they strike the land. Fortunately, this seldom happens. One reason is that out at sea, waves moving in one direction almost always run into waves moving in a different direction. The two sets of waves tend to cancel each other out. Another reason is that water is shallower near the shore. As a wave gets closer to land, the shallow bottom helps reduce its strength.

But the power of waves striking the shore can still be very

great. During a winter gale, waves sometimes strike the shore with the force of 6 000 pounds for each square foot. That means a wave 25 feet high and 500 feet along its face, may strike the shore with a force of 75 million pounds.

Yet the waves, no matter how big or how violent, affect only the surface of the sea. During the most raging storms, the water a hundred fathoms (600 feet) beneath the surface is just as calm as on a day without a breath of wind.

6) According to the passage, destruction caused by high waves occurs _____.

- A. regularly B. rarely
C. always D. predictably

7) We know from this passage that out at sea, when waves going in opposite directions meet, their force _____.

- A. causes great damage
B. extends to the ocean floor
C. is liable to lessen
D. increase rapidly

8) It is clear from the passage that coastal depth _____.

- A. is the only factor influencing the strength of high waves
B. influences the power of high waves
C. has no influence upon the strength of very high waves
D. is irrelevant to the question of the power of high waves

9) From the second paragraph of the passage we know that the power of very high waves striking the shore is _____.

- A. constant B. equalized
C. variable D. perpetual

10) From your reading of the passage, which of the following is

true?

- A. At a depth of 1 200 feet the effects of a violent surface storm are frightful.
- B. A submarine commander navigating his vessel at a depth of 700 feet will not be affected by a raging surface storm.
- C. A typhoon 500 miles out at sea can stir up the ocean floor.
- D. If high waves can strike the shore with a horizontal force of 75 million pounds, the vertical force of such waves can have an even greater effect upon the ocean floor.

Passage Three

Why don't birds get lost on their long flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they're beginning to fill in the blanks.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds rely on the sun to guide them during daylight hours. But what about birds that fly by night? Tests with artificial stars have proved that certain night-fly-ing birds are able to follow the stars in their long-distance flights.

A dove had spent its lifetime in a cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars for guidance. The bird's cage was placed under an artificial star-filled sky. The bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by his outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the artificial stars caused a change in the direction of his flight.

But the stars are apparently their principal means of navigation. When the stars are hidden by clouds, they apparently find their way

by such landmarks as mountain ranges, coast lines, and river courses. But when it's too dark to see these, the doves circle helplessly, unable to find their way.

- 11) The reason why birds don't get lost on long flights _____.
A. has been known to scientists for years
B. has only recently been discovered
C. is known by everyone
D. will probably remain a mystery
- 12) During daylight hours, birds _____.
A. fly aimlessly
B. rely on landmarks
C. use the sun for guidance
D. are more likely to get lost
- 13) By "his outdoor cousins" the author means _____.
A. other experimenters
B. the other doves of the same brood
C. doves under the natural sky
D. other birds in general
- 14) The experiment with the dove indicated that _____.
A. birds have to be taught to navigate
B. a bird that has been caged will not fly long distances
C. some birds cannot fly at night
D. some birds seem to follow the stars when they fly at night
- 15) In total darkness, doves _____.
A. use landmarks
B. don't know which way to fly
C. fly back home