

New *Practical* **1** English

新编实用英语

学学·练练·考考

Workbook

教育部《新编实用英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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New Practical English ***Workbook 1***

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学学 · 练练 · 考考 1

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内 容 提 要

《新编实用英语》系列教材是由教育部“高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会”根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》组织编写的。本套教材认真贯彻了“学一点、会一点、用一点”、“听、说、读、写、译并重”和“边学边用、学用结合”的原则。注重听说技能训练,注重对实用文体阅读能力的培养,将应用语言基本功的能力与实际涉外交际相结合。

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考1》是《新编实用英语——综合教程1》的同步自学练习用书。本书紧扣《新编实用英语——综合教程1》各单元的教学内容与体例,进一步巩固和扩大教材所设计的听、说、读、译、写等语言技能训练和词汇、语法等语言知识与用法的学习,是配合主教材供学生自主学习的好伴侣。

全书共10个单元,编排模式与主教材基本相同,每个单元都由“说”、“听”、“读”和“写”4部分组成,另有一个“小幽默”。书后有练习答案和译文以及生词表。本书配有录音带。

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NEW

Practical English

Workbook 1

新编实用英语

学学 · 练练 · 考考 1

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《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考1》

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前 言

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考》(New Practical English — Workbook)是《新编实用英语——综合教程》的同步自学练习用书。本书紧扣《新编实用英语——综合教程》各单元的教学内容与体例,力求巩固和扩大教材所设计的听、说、读、译、写等语言技能的训练和词汇、语法等语言知识与用法的学习和提高。

《学学·练练·考考》的编排模式与《新编实用英语——综合教程》基本相同,二者互相配合照应,因此它是配合教科书供学生自主学习的好伴侣。为了充分体现便于自学的特点,《学学·练练·考考》有以下几个突出的特点:

1. 阅读文章的生词都旁注在课文的右侧,十分便于学生独立阅读;
2. 每课都加编了相应的 Data Bank,为主教材中的相关表达练习提供辅助资料,这对提高学生的独立运用能力十分有益;
3. 在一般写作部分,各册加编了相关语法和写作知识的归纳小结,不仅为学生提供了其训练中所需要的语言材料,而且帮助学生系统地归纳整理所学语言知识,从而能更有效地在实践中使用;
4. 每册加编了2套模拟考题,第一册模拟英语应用能力B级考试;第二册的第一套模拟B级考试,第二套模拟A级考试;第3册模拟A级考试;第4册模拟大学本科英语4级考试。这既便于学生自我检测,又便于衡量自己达到《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的程度。

综上所述,《学学·练练·考考》是学好《新编实用英语——综合教程》的重要辅学必备材料,它可以帮助学生复习所学内容,扩大练习园地,开拓知识视野,提高学习兴趣。将主教材和自主训练材料很好地配合使用,一定会取得事半功倍的效果。

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考》第一册由大连理工大学姜怡和姜欣主编,蒋立真、张睿、冷慧等人参加编写。

编 者

2002年5月

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Unit 1

Greeting and Introducing People

Section 1 Talking Face to Face

Speak More by Yourself

Sample 1

A Passport

(photo)	P	CHN	148442749
	Name in full Zhang Lili		
	Sex F	Profession Chemist	Marital status Married
	Date of birth 20 April 1960		Place of birth Dalian, Liaoning
	Date of expiry		2 March 2005
	Identity card No.		200204600420586

Sample 2

A Business Card

Personnel Section Binhai Bicycle Company Zhu Zhijie <i>Vice Manager, Engineer</i> Address: No.1880 Chang Chun Road, Binhai City Post code: 116023 Tel.: 4674411 Mobile: 13614314654 Fax: 0411- 4708500 E-mail: FLI603@pub.bl.lnpta.net.cn

1. Read aloud the following dialogues based on the business card and passport provided above. You can practice role-play with your partner, changing the information into your own.

Dialogue 1

(Ms. Zhang Lili comes to apply for a **visa**. She is asking for help from an official in the **consulate**.)

Zhang: I'm here to apply for my visa. But I'm not quite sure about this **form**.

Clerk: Let me see. Here you have to fill in your name in full.

Zhang: So Zhang Lili. Zhang is my **surname**.

Clerk: And put in an F under the word "**Sex**".

Zhang: It's the short form for "**Female**", isn't it?

Clerk: Yes. And fill in the date and place of your birth here.

Zhang: I see. And I work as a **chemist**.

Clerk: So that's your **profession**. Are you married or **single**?

Zhang: I'm married. So "**Married**" in the blank of **Marital Status**. Right?

Clerk: Yes. And the last blank is for your **identity card**. Good. That's all.



签证
领事馆
表格

姓氏
性别
女性

化学家
职业
未婚
婚姻状况
身份证

Dialogue 2

(Mr. Zhu Zhijie is introducing Mr. Smith to his **colleagues**.)

Zhu: Now, everyone, I'm very pleased to introduce to you Mr. Smith from America.

Smith: Hello, please call me Richard. Happy to be working with you.

Zhu: We are all pleased to meet you. I'm Zhu Zhijie, the **production manager**. Here is my card.

Smith: Oh, I've heard quite a lot about you. Nice to see you.

Zhu: Welcome to our company, Richard. Do you like **bicycles**?

Smith: Oh, yes. I like **cycling** very much.

Zhu: Good! We have a **gift** for you: our company's latest **model**.

Smith: Wow, what a beautiful bike! Thank you very much **indeed**.

Zhu: I'm glad you like it. Now, shall we have a **ride along** the road?

Smith: Oh, I can't wait to have a try!



同事

生产部经理

自行车
骑车
礼物; 型
的确
骑车; 沿着

2. Here is a group of short dialogues. Follow the examples to fulfill the tasks accordingly.

1) A: Hello. Good morning, Mrs. Taylor.

B: Oh, hello, Mr. Zhou. It's nice to see you here.

A: I have been missing you. How are things with you and Mr. Taylor?

B: Oh, all is fine with us. Thank you. And you?

Task: Give greetings to an English teacher and her husband.

2) A: Hello, Professor White. Good afternoon.

B: Good afternoon, Mr. Jiang. Long time no see.

A: Yeah, it's been quite a long time. How are you?

B: Fine, thanks. How are you getting on with your teaching at the university?

Task: Greet your general manager and show concern to his business in the company.

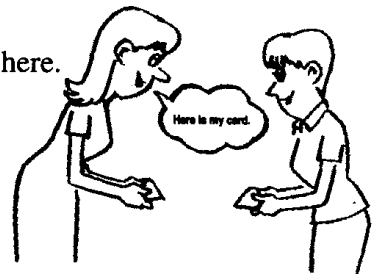
3) A: Hello. May I introduce myself? I'm Anne, from Canada.

B: Oh, glad to meet you, Anne. My name is Ma Jian, the secretary here.

A: Glad to meet you, too, Miss Ma Jian.

B: Here is my card. Please let me know whenever you need help.

Task: Report to work at a joint-venture and introduce yourself.



4) A: Good evening, Dick. Come and meet my friend, Zhang. Zhang, this is Dick.

B: How do you do, Zhang? Glad to meet you.

C: How do you do? I have heard a lot about you from Li.

A: Shall we have a drink at the bar?

Task: Introduce an English friend to your partner.

3. Here is the Data Bank. Practice the patterns and expressions for greeting, introducing and taking leave of people.

Data Bank

A. Greetings	B. Responses to greetings
Hi! How do you do? Hello, you must be Jack from America. How are you? Hello. How are things with you? How are you doing? How is everything? You are doing all right? How it goes? How is life, John? Excuse me. Are you Kitty?	How do you do? Fine, just fine. Fine, thank you. Quite well. And you? The usual. How about you? So-so. And what about you? Nothing particular. Not too bad. Nice to meet you. Very happy to see you.
C. Self-Introduction	D. Taking leave
I'm Helen Waters. Please call me Helen. Please allow me to introduce myself. Let me introduce myself.	Bye. / Bye-bye. I'm leaving, Mr. Smith. Please do take care. I'd better go now. Let's stay in touch.

Hello, may I introduce myself?

I'd like to introduce myself first.

I'm Douglas, but everyone calls me Doug.

I'm glad to know you, Mr. Smith.

Pleased to meet you here.

Nice to meet you. I've heard quite a lot
about you.

Nice meeting you, too.

The pleasure is mine. Here is my card.

Here is my e-mail address. Please keep in touch.

I've got to run.

I must be off now. So long.

Let's call it a day now. Good-bye.

Thank you very much for the nice dinner. Bye.

See you. I'll call you later.

I've really got to go now.

Good night.

Have a nice day/trip.

See you later!

Don't forget to give me a call.

Enjoy yourself.

Section 2 Being All Ears

Listen More by Yourself



In this section you will hear two dialogues and one passage. A quick glance at the word list below will help you to understand better what you are going to hear.

New Words and Expressions

besides /br'saɪdz/ *prep. & ad.*

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *a.*

cute /kjʊt/ *a.*

generally /'dʒenərəli/ *ad.*

helpful /'helpf(u)l/ *a.*

interpreter /ɪn'tɜːprɪtə/ *n.*

means /miːnz/ *n.*

nationality /nə'ʃən'ælɪti/ *n.*

similar /'sɪmələ/ *a.*

social /'səʊʃəl/ *a.*

surname /'sɜːneɪm/ *n.*

guest professor

fill in

work as

family name

in a hurry

in most cases

此外

文化的

可爱的

通常

有帮助的

口译员

方法

国籍

相似的

社会的

姓

客座教授

填写

作为

姓

匆匆忙忙

在大多数情况下

1. Listen to Dialogue 1 carefully and try to find the English equivalents given in Chinese.

- 1) 客座教授 _____ 2) 系图书馆 _____ 3) 填写 _____
4) 国籍 _____ 5) 中文名字 _____ 6) 图书卡 _____

2. Listen to Dialogue 1 again and select the best choices.

- 1) The first speaker in the dialogue is most likely to be _____.
a. an American guest at a Chinese host family
b. an expert in English at a university
c. a librarian from the department library
- 2) When does the conversation most probably take place?
a. In the morning.
b. In the afternoon.
c. In the evening.
- 3) Which of the following is not true of the first speaker?
a. His name is Mark Wolf.
b. He is 54 years old.
c. His nationality is American.
- 4) For what purpose does he fill in the form?
a. To borrow some books.
b. To get a passport.
c. To change his name.
- 5) What's amusing about Prof. Wolf?
a. His handwriting.
b. His signature.
c. His Chinese name.

3. Listen to Dialogue 2 carefully and try to decode the following expressions.

- 1) "Excuse me" here offers _____.
a. a reason to trouble others b. a way to greet others c. a way to draw attention
- 2) Laura's marital status is _____.
a. single b. married c. hard to tell
- 3) A surname is a person's _____.
a. given name b. full name c. family name
- 4) The word "cute" is closest in meaning here to _____.
a. funny b. lovely c. childish
- 5) "Similar" probably means _____ here.
a. like b. better than c. related to

4. Listen to Dialogue 2 again and judge whether the following statements are true or false.

- ☐ 1) This is the first time the two speakers have met each other.

- ☐ 2) Li Yinyin will work as Laura's interpreter.
- ☐ 3) Laura gives Li Yinyin a business card.
- ☐ 4) At the first meeting Yinyin called Laura Mrs. Lee.
- ☐ 5) Laura likes the name of Yinyin.
- ☐ 6) Yinyin and Laura share exactly the same family name.

5. *Now listen to something more challenging and fill in the blanks. The words in brackets will give you some hints.*

When people 1) (do what?) _____ themselves to one another, there are some cultural and 2) (what else?) _____. It is important to know more about these differences. 3) (How?) _____, the British are a little formal. They usually shake hands when they meet people 4) (when?) _____. Americans are less formal. It seems Americans are always in a 5) (what?) _____. They do not always shake hands upon meeting 6) (whom?) _____. They often just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello". To 7) (whom?) _____, such an informal greeting really means the same thing as a formal 8) (what?) _____. Besides, they often use 9) (which?) _____ names upon meeting people for the first time. They may even start a conversation without 10) (doing what?) _____.

6. *Listen to the passage again and try to identify the following features of either American or English people.*

They are a little formal.

They are less formal.

They usually shake hands at the first meeting.

They do not always shake hands with strangers.

They just smile and say "Hi" or "Hello".

They often use first names upon the first meeting.

They may even start a conversation without being introduced.

Social and Cultural Differences in Introducing People	
The British	Americans

Section 3 Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Read More by Yourself

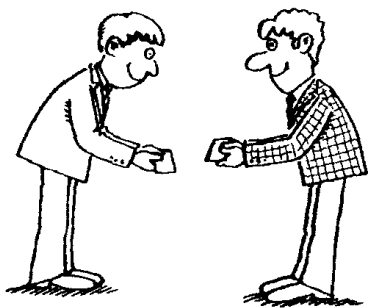
Passage A

How to Greet a Foreign Friend

When you are introduced to foreign friends, you should greet them with "How do you do?" while shaking hands with them for a few seconds. The next thing is, perhaps, the presenting of a business card, which is also called a name card. You should accept the card with a smile and a quick **browse**, and at the same time, offer **yours**.

Nowadays, business cards have become more and more popular in an introduction. They **contain** not only the **bearer's** name, **profession** and **title**, but also the address, telephone number, **postal code**, e-mail address and some other useful information and personal **data**. To a foreign friend, we should remember to present a card either with an English **version** or written in English, because most English speakers

don't have **competence** in reading Chinese. In most cases, a Chinese name is hard to **pronounce** for foreign friends. So you should make it as simple as possible in the introduction. **Probably**, you may give them your family name only. They will feel very pleased to pronounce your name correctly. After this short greeting **ritual**, most **foreigners** expect to move on quickly to the business. So you can **shift to** the business **topic naturally**.



浏览
你的

包括; 持证者;
专业; 头衔
邮政编码; 数据
译文

能力
发音

也许

仪式; 外国人

转换; 主题; 自
然地

1. Tell what you should (S) or should not (N) do in an introduction according to the passage.

- ☐ 1) In an introduction, you simply greet people with a polite nod.
- ☐ 2) Shake hands with your friends firmly for a few minutes.
- ☐ 3) Exchange business cards immediately after saying "How do you do?"
- ☐ 4) Accept a business card with a smile and put it into your pocket without looking at it.
- ☐ 5) Read the business card very carefully.
- ☐ 6) Present your card with an English version to a foreign friend.
- ☐ 7) Introduce your name in the simplest possible way.
- ☐ 8) You might only give your family name when introducing yourself to a foreign friend.
- ☐ 9) Help your foreign friend to pronounce your name by correcting his or her mistakes in pronunciation.
- ☐ 10) Move on to business quickly and naturally after greeting each other.

2. Fill in the blanks with the right form of the word provided at the end of each sentence.

- 1) In an _____, the young person is usually _____ first to the old one. (introduce)

- 2) The _____ ritual is very exciting. And each winner is _____ with a medal. (present)
- 3) The cards usually _____ a lot of information about the _____. (bear)
- 4) The _____ works very hard in his lab. He is very devoted to his _____. (profess)
- 5) This card is _____ in Chinese and the _____ style is very beautiful. (write)
- 6) This word is very difficult to _____ and I am not sure if my _____ is correct. (pronounce)
- 7) In this short _____ ritual, you are expected to _____ each other in English. (greet)
- 8) _____ do come this weekend. My parents will be very _____ to see you again. (please)

3. Put the sentences into English, using the words and expressions learned from the passage.

- 1) 当你被介绍给一位女士时，你应当马上站起身来向她致意。(introduce, greet)
- 2) 他带着微笑同我们握手，并把他的名片给我们。(shake, offer)
- 3) 现在电子邮件在中国越来越流行了。(popular)
- 4) 请在名片的另一面印上英文翻译。(English version)
- 5) 大多数学生都有很强的英语交际能力。(competence)
- 6) 时间有限，我们最好快点进入正题。(shift to)

Passage B

My Two American Friends

When I was studying English at a **training center** in Washington D.C. in 1998, I **shared** a house with two young Americans, Jim and Steve. Jim was studying French and Steve Chinese, both at the Foreign Service **Institute**. We shared many things in common, but we also thought and acted quite differently. Steve was interested in speaking Chinese. He always tried every **opportunity** to talk with me with his very English-like pronunciation. I was often **touched** with his **diligence**. However, I wanted to practice English with him, too. So we often spoke at the same time in the other's mother tongue. Jim was fresh from college and the youngest of the three. He was going out all the time. The only time we met was at breakfast. There was a small round table in our **kitchen**, where we sat around to enjoy our food. Steve had Chinese fast food such as **dumplings** or **noodles**, and I ate bread and boiled eggs. But Jim often just drank a cup of tea because he had nothing in his **fridge**. He was too busy dating pretty French girls to do any shopping. I often offered him some of my food. But Steve told me in his poor Chinese that I didn't need to do that. He said that it was Jim's own **fault** and that it **served him right**. Although he was learning Chinese, he still held his American sense of values.

Two years **later**, I returned to China. The three of us still keep in touch. Jim now works in a **travel agency** in Paris. He got married to one of the pretty girls. He wrote to

培训中心
共用
学院

机会
打动; 勤勉

厨房
饺子; 面条
冰箱

错误
他活该

以后, 稍后

旅行社

