

(天津版)

1

New Practical English

新编实用英语

学学·练练·考考

Workbook

《新编实用英语》(天津版)编写组 编



高等教育出版社
Higher Education Press

NEW

New Practical English

Workbook 1

新编实用英语

学学 · 练练 · 考考 1

(天津版)

内 容 提 要

《新编实用英语》(天津版)系列教材以《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》为依据,结合天津市的具体实际进行编写。本套教材贯彻了“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》(天津版)第1册是《新编实用英语——综合教程》(天津版)第1册的同步自学练习用书。本书紧扣《新编实用英语——综合教程》(天津版)第1册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、写、译等语言知识与用法的学习和提高,是配合主教材供学生自主学习的好伴侣。

在写作部分,各册除加编了相关语法和写作知识的归纳小结外,还融入了天津的政治、经济、历史、文化、商贸、科技等内容,特别是涉外交际活动等地方特色的内容。

本书共8个单元,每个单元都由“听、说、读、写”4部分组成,另有一个“小幽默”部分。本书有练习答案和译文以及生词表。本书配有录音带。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编实用英语学学·练练·考考.1 /《新编实用英语》
(天津版)编写组编. —北京:高等教育出版社,
2006.8
· ISBN 7-04-020454-1

I. 新... II. 新... III. 英语-高等学校:技术学校-
教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第091922号

出版发行	高等教育出版社	购书热线	010-58581118
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街4号	免费咨询	800-810-0598
邮政编码	100011	网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn
总 机	010-58581000		http://www.hep.com.cn
		网上订购	http://www.landaco.com
经 销	蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司		http://www.landaco.com.cn
印 刷	国防工业出版社印刷厂	畅想教育	http://www.widedu.com
开 本	850×1168 1/16	版 次	2006年8月第1版
印 张	12.75	印 次	2006年8月第1次印刷
字 数	350 000	定 价	27.00元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 20454-00

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《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考1》(天津版)

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前 言

《新编实用英语》(天津版)是在天津市教委的直接领导下,在天津市各高职院校主管教学领导的支持和指导下,在《新编实用英语》的基础上,由天津高职高专院校具有丰富教学经验的一线教师结合天津对外交流的实际编写的一套高职高专英语教材。

《新编实用英语》(天津版)由《综合教程》、《学学·练练·考考》、《教师参考书》以及配套的多媒体学习课件、电子教案等组成。

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考》(天津版)每册8个单元,每单元由“说”(Talking Face to Face)、“听”(Being All Ears)、“读”(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)、“写”(Trying Your Hand)、“乐”(Having Some Fun)5部分组成。具体内容如下:

1. Talking Face to Face: 包括2个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有5个短小的交际话题模拟练习。其中一个话题与“天津特色”的阅读文章紧密相连,使学生边学边练,以增强学生“在天津,说天津”的能力。

2. Being All Ears: 本部分是对 Talking Face to Face 的扩大与补充,以体现听力训练的范围,要广于说的训练的原则,并为阅读作铺垫。

3. Maintaining a Sharp Eye: 本教程打破先教课文后进行语言训练的传统模式,把阅读作为外语教学训练的归结,并通过阅读开拓眼界,进一步提高语感和交际能力,为学生自主学习创造充分的条件。

4. Trying Your Hand: 写作部分为应用文写作(Applied Writing)和一般(General Writing)两部分。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写《基本要求》规定的常用应用文的能力;后者则按句子写作、功能写作和篇章写作等层次进行训练。

5. Having Some Fun: 每课选配一个精悍的幽默小故事,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语和英语文化能力。

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考1》由教育部原高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会主任委员、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授和高等学校英语应用能力考试委员会主任委员、上海交通大学刘鸿章教授任总主编。大连理工大学姜怡和姜欣任主编,蒋立真、张睿、冷慧等人参加编写。

《新编实用英语——学学·练练·考考1》(天津版)仍由孔庆炎、刘鸿章任总主编,中国职业技术教育学会教学工作委员会外语教学研究会(高职)副主任委员、天津市高等学校教学名师、天津职业大学曹玉泉教授任副总主编;天津中德职业技术学院吕静任主编,张亦林、康淑云、石淑丽、程骁东等参加编写。

本书在编写期间,得到天津市教育委员会各级领导和天津市高职院校主管教学校长们多方指导和帮助。在此一并表示衷心地感谢!

由于本书是一种新的尝试,实际编写中会有不当和疏漏之处,希望广大使用者批评指正,以使本教程能为天津市高职高专英语教学做出更大的贡献。

编 者

2006年6月

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高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

邮 编：100011

购书请拨打电话：(010)58581118

策划编辑	周 龙	闵 阅
责任编辑	闵 阅	王琳琳
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责任校对	王琳琳	
责任印制	毛斯璐	

CONTENTS

1 GREETING AND INTRODUCING PEOPLE 1

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	1
Section 2	Being All Ears	4
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	7
	<i>Passage A How to Greet a Foreign Friend</i>	7
	<i>Passage B My Two American Friends</i>	8
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	10
	😊 Having Some Fun	14

2 GIVING THANKS AND EXPRESSING REGRET 15

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	15
Section 2	Being All Ears	18
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	21
	<i>Passage A What Is True Generosity</i>	21
	<i>Passage B Good Business</i>	23
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	25
	😊 Having Some Fun	30

3 DIRECTIONS AND SIGNS 31

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	31
Section 2	Being All Ears	34
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	36
	<i>Passage A A Travel Experience</i>	36
	<i>Passage B Buses in the U.S.</i>	38
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	40
	😊 Having Some Fun	43

4 TIMETABLES AND SCHEDULES **44**

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	44
Section 2	Being All Ears	47
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	49
	<i>Passage A Quality Time</i>	49
	<i>Passage B The Importance of Punctuality</i>	51
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	53
	☺ Having Some Fun	60

5 STUDY **61**

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	61
Section 2	Being All Ears	64
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	66
	<i>Passage A Be Realistic, College Students</i>	66
	<i>Passage B Opportunity Knocks — But at a Cost</i>	68
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	70
	☺ Having Some Fun	75

6 SPORTS AND HOBBIES **76**

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	76
Section 2	Being All Ears	79
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	81
	<i>Passage A Why Fishing Attracts Millions of People</i>	81
	<i>Passage B Interview with Kevin Maynor in Beijing</i>	83
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	85
	☺ Having Some Fun	91

7 COOKERY, FOOD AND CULTURE **92**

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	92
Section 2	Being All Ears	95
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	97
	<i>Passage A Moon-cakes and the Mid-Autumn Festival</i>	97

	<i>Passage B Different Attitudes Towards Dining Out</i>	99
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	101
	☺ Having Some Fun	106

8 CELEBRATING HOLIDAYS AND MAKING FRIENDS 107

Section 1	Talking Face to Face	107
Section 2	Being All Ears	110
Section 3	Maintaining a Sharp Eye	112
	<i>Passage A An Unforgettable Christmas</i>	112
	<i>Passage B Making Friends with a Bird</i>	114
Section 4	Trying Your Hand	116
	☺ Having Some Fun	120

SELF-ASSESSMENT 121

KEYS & TRANSLATIONS 134

VOCABULARY & PHRASES 178

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	Profession	Marital status
	F	Chemist	Married
	Date of birth	Place of birth	
	20 April 1960	Tianjin	
Date of expiry	2 March 2007		
Identity card No.	120101600420586		

Sample 2

A Business Card

Personnel Section Tianjin Bicycle Company Zhu Zhijie <i>Vice Manager, Engineer</i> Address: No.1880 Chang Jiang Road, Tianjin Post code: 300191 Tel.: 022-27694411 Mobile: 13614314654 Fax: 022-27698500 E-mail: FL1603@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 about 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 /bɪ'saɪdɪz/ *prep. & ad.*

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ *a.*

cute /kju:t/ *a.*

generally /'dʒenərəli/ *ad.*

helpful /'helpf(ʊ)/ *a.*

interpreter /ɪn'tɜ:prɪtə/ *n.*

means /mi:nz/ *n.*

nationality /,næʃən'æltɪti/ *n.*

similar /'sɪmɪlə/ *a.*

social /'səʊʃəl/ *a.*

surname /'sɜ:neɪm/ *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，并把他的名片给了我们。(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