

高职高专英语系列教材

主 审 张道真  
总 主 编 邱立志

# 英语 第1册 上



English for Colleges and Institutes

主 编 余 东 焦 同 梅

# ENGLISH FOR COLLEGES AND INSTITUTES

 中国人民大学出版社

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## 高职高专英语系列教材

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(按首字拼音字母排序)

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## 编写说明

发展高等职业教育,培养和造就适应生产、管理、服务和技术第一线的高技术应用型人才,客观上要求我们必须高度重视高等职业教育的教材改革和建设。根据生源的实际情况和培养目标,编写和出版一大批体现高等职业教育特色的优秀教材,是我们努力的方向和目标。

英语作为高职高专重要必修课和基础课,教材建设刻不容缓。但是,编者经过大量的问卷调查和实际访问了解到:目前大部分高职高专院校使用的通用英语教材起点偏高,选材多注重自然科学和文学作品,不适应学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要;在“听、说、读、写”能力的培养中过分偏重某一个方面能力的训练;还有些教材设计的教学任务量过多,大大超过学生在校学习的课时,练习部分没有照顾高职高专学生的高等学校英语应用能力考试,等等。

为了更好地体现高职高专层次公共英语教学的特点和要求,真正做到以学生为主体,从学生的实际和需要出发,本套教材在编写体例、教材结构、学生需要、课堂教学等多方面力求体现如下特点:

(1) 紧密结合教学大纲要求和课堂教学实际。本套教材的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师,其中80%为在在职的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。多年的一线教学实践积累使他们最了解高职高专英语教学现状,从而能够对症下药,按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学材料。

(2) 选材新颖。本套教材的所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章,文章可读性强,饶有趣味,形式活泼,内容充分体现了时代特征,是真正的“活”英语。

(3) 适应学生考试需要。本套教材充分考虑了高职高专学生参加英语等级考试(高等学校英语应用能力考试)的客观需要,结合教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》,设计了多种题型,帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和基本技能。

(4) 采用综合本形式和板块式结构。本套教材在听说训练方面注重学生日常交流能力的培养,精读和泛读的内容围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能,在写作部分则注重写作方法、写作技巧和日常应用文的练习,使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

(5) 注重与中学英语知识的衔接。考虑到高职高专学生入学时的英语基础较薄弱,本套教材在第一册和第二册编入了复习练习,用以巩固高中阶段的英语知识和技能。

为了便于安排课堂教学,编者对本套教材的课堂教学有以下建议:

**听力训练 (Listening Comprehension):** 包括短对话 (Short Conversations)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、短文听力 (Passage Listening) 三个部分,主要内容都是日常生活场景。建议使用1学时完成。

**口语交际 (Speaking Development):** 包括话题导言 (Topic Introduction)、情景会话 (Situational Dialogues)、常用句型和词汇 (Useful Sentences and Expressions)、口头练习 (Oral Practice)、文化背景 (Cultural Background)、幽默故事 (A Humorous Story) 六个部

分,涵盖了日常生活的各个主要场景,实用性和趣味性都很强。建议使用 1 学时完成。

**综合运用 (Integrated Course):** 由课文 (Text)、课文语言点 (Language Points of the Text)、课文理解练习 (Comprehension of the Text) 以及词汇 (Vocabulary)、结构 (Structure)、综合练习 (Comprehensive Exercises) 组成,第一、二册还包括一个复习练习 (Comprehensive Revisions),用以复习巩固高中阶段的重要内容。建议使用 3 学时完成。

**阅读训练 (Reading Training):** 包括课内阅读 (In-Class Reading)、阅读练习 (Reading Exercises) 两个部分,选材与综合运用部分一致。建议使用 1 学时完成。

**写作训练 (Writing Work):** 第一册是基本技能 (Basic Skills) 训练,如基本的语句及段落组织方法;第二册是应用写作 (Applied Writing) 训练,主要练习常用应用文的写作技巧和方法;第三册和第四册是短文写作 (Essay Writing),进一步训练写作技巧。建议使用 1 学时完成。

我们组织了全国 60 多所高职高专院校中的 80 多名一线教师参加本套教材的编写工作,把大家的教学经验、对学生的英语基础和课堂教学实际的了解、各位编者手上的精彩语料等多个方面利用和结合起来。初稿完成后,我们组织教学经验丰富的教授和外籍教师对整个书稿进行了系统校阅,专家组的成员包括余东、周力、周正太、胡光忠、张云勤、容华丽、陆润海,以及美籍教师 Leo Shofield 和 Jonathan Andrews 等,对他们的辛勤劳动在此表示衷心感谢。特别是我国著名英语教育家张道真教授承担了这套教材的主审工作,在此我们深表谢意。

尽管从编写大纲的拟定到最终定稿,我们始终注意把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来,但由于编者水平和学识所限,本套教材一定存在各种不足和问题。恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中,随时提出宝贵意见和建议,请直接发送电子邮件到 qiu1965@21cn.com,我们在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

2005 年 3 月 18 日

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Listening comprehension  
Speaking development

# Unit

# 1

Integrated course  
Reading training  
Writing work

# English



6-1-79

# PART I

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION



### Greetings and Addressing

#### Unit 1



#### Words to Know

**recently** /'ri:səntli/**adv.** not long ago, lately 最近; 不久前; 近来

**anyway** /'eniwei/**adv.** in spite of everything, in any case, anyhow 无论如何; 不管怎样;  
反正

**interpreter** /in'tɜ:pɪtə(r)/**n.** person who interprets, esp. as a job 口译者; 译员

**private** /'praɪvɪt/**adj.** personal; secret; not shared with others 私人的; 私有的; 秘密的

**means** /mi:nz/**n.** method or way (of doing) 方法; 手段

**transport** /'trænsport/**n.** the act of transporting or state of being transported 运输; 交通

**petrol** /'petrəl/**n.** gas 汽油

**energy** /'enədʒi/**n.** the power which can do work, such as drive machines or provide heat 能  
量; 精力

**comfort** /'kʌmfət/**n.** the state of being free from anxiety, pain, or suffering and of having all  
one's physical needs satisfied 舒适; 安逸

**concern** /kən'sɜ:n/**vt.** have to do with or relate to 涉及

**convenience** /kən'vi:njəns/**n.** the quality of being convenient; suitability for particular pur-  
pose, situation, etc. 方便; 便利

**advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/**n.** something that may help one to be successful or to gain a favorable  
result 有利条件; 优势

**disadvantage** /dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/**n.** unfavorable condition or quality that makes a person or thing  
less successful or effective than others 劣势; 不利条件; 不利



## Short Conversations

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. A: Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Turner?  
B: Yes. And you \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Jenkins.

2. A: Where is Jerry?  
B: In New York \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: What's your name?  
B: My \_\_\_\_\_ is Henry. And you?  
A: Kathy. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to remember.

4. A: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to meet you today.  
B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ happy we met too.

5. A: Hi, I'm Mick Harrison.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_, Mick. I'm Jack Lewis.



## Situational Dialogues

**Directions:** Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

### Dialogue 1

You will hear a dialogue between Peter and Henry. They happen to meet in the street one day.

1. Where did Peter go?

A. Beijing.

B. New York.

C. Washington.

D. Chicago.

2. How long has he been there?

A. A year.

B. A week.

C. A month.

D. Half a month.

3. For what purpose did he go to New York?

A. On holiday.

B. On business.

C. To study.

D. To buy a house.



4. How has Henry been getting along recently?

A. Fine.

B. Bad.

C. Not so good.

D. Better.

5. What did Henry ask Peter to do when they departed?

A. To send his regards to Peter's family.

B. To give his thanks to Peter's family.

C. To send his thanks to Peter's girl friend.

D. To give his regards to Peter's girl friend.

## Dialogue 2

**Zhang meets Mr. Johnson at the airport. He introduces himself and Liu Hailiang, director of the China International Travel Service.**

1. Where does Mr. Johnson come from?

A. England.

B. America.

C. China.

D. Canada.

2. What's Zhang Xiaoyu?

A. He is an interpreter.

B. He is a guide.

C. He is a director.

D. He is a translator.

3. Where does Mr. Zhang work?

A. China International Travel Service.

B. China National Travel Service.

C. Local Travel Service.

D. A computer company in China.

4. For what purpose do Mr. Zhang and Mr. Liu go to the airport?

A. To take a plane to America.

B. To meet their relatives from America.

C. To meet Mr. Johnson.

D. To see Mr. Johnson off.

5. Where is Mr. Johnson now?

A. He's in New York.

B. He's in Guangzhou.

C. He's in Beijing.

D. He's in Tianjin.



## Passage Listening

**1. Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words with the exact words you hear on the tape.**

Cars and bicycles are similar in that they are both privately owned means of transport. (1) \_\_\_\_\_, they have in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that the owner can decide when and where to go. (3) \_\_\_\_\_, there are a lot of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ between them. A car costs a lot more to buy than a bicycle. (5) \_\_\_\_\_, it is far more expensive to run. A car (6) \_\_\_\_\_ petrol, which is expensive, (7) \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle uses only human energy. (8) \_\_\_\_\_, as far as comfort is concerned, a car is

better than a bicycle. (9) \_\_\_\_\_, it is faster. With respect to convenience, it is difficult to say which is better. A bicycle is certainly easier to park. (10) \_\_\_\_\_, each one has its advantages and disadvantages.

**2. Directions: Listen to the passage again and answer the following questions in brief.**

(1) Why are cars and bicycles similar?

\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) What is a bicycle used to run?

\_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Which is much more comfortable, a car or a bicycle?

\_\_\_\_\_.

(4) Which is much more convenient?

\_\_\_\_\_.

(5) What do they have in common?

\_\_\_\_\_.



## Notes

1. up to/up till 直到……

例如:

- He was here up to a moment ago.

2. by the way 另外; 顺便说 (用于转入新的话题)

3. on business 出差

4. on holiday 度假

5. get along 进展

6. give one's regards to someone 向……问好

7. on behalf of 为了……的利益; 代表

例如:

- On behalf of everyone here, I'd like to thank our special guest for his entertaining speech.
- The president can't be here today. So I'll speak on behalf of him.



# PART II

## SPEAKING DEVELOPMENT



### Greetings and Addressing

#### Topic Introduction

人们见面都要相互问候，这是相互交往的礼貌原则，古今中外少有例外。但在问候的方式、方法和内容上，不同的国家和地区因为文化上的差异却大不相同。中国人和外国人有着不同的文化传统和风俗习惯，因此见面时相互打招呼的用语（greetings）和习惯是大相径庭的。如果一个不了解英美文化、不熟悉英美风俗习惯的人，以本民族的问候方式与英美人士打招呼，往往会使对方感到莫名其妙，或感到难堪，甚至会使对方产生误解，从而使交际受阻。

问候的同时，还要称呼对方，如何称呼又是一大学问。一般的称呼有先生、小姐、太太、教授、博士、总统、主席、阁下等，不胜枚举。称呼不当，容易得罪人，也可能带来意想不到的后果。

因此，了解这些文化差异与称呼的艺术，对于我们外语学习者来说是很有帮助的。



#### Situational Dialogues

##### Dialogue 1

A: Hi, John.

B: Hi, Mark. How are you doing?

A: Fine. And you?

B: Great. What's happening with you these days?

A: Nothing much. I'm just taking one day at a time.

B: That's OK. Everybody else does, too. See you later.

## Dialogue ②

A: Hello, Bob.

B: Hi, Gary. How are you doing?

A: Fine. I haven't seen you in ages.

B: I've been traveling a lot this past year.

A: That sounds exciting.

B: Not really. I miss the comforts of homes.

## Dialogue ③

A: Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes.

A: I'm Miss Green from Han's company. How do you do?

B: How do you do?

A: I've got a car waiting outside to take you to your hotel.

B: Thank you very much.

A: My pleasure. This way, please. Did you have a pleasant trip, Mr. Laurels?

B: Yes, it was very nice.

A: Is this your first trip to the States?

B: Yes, it is.

A: Well, I hope you'll enjoy your stay here.

B: I'm sure I will.



## Notes to the Dialogues

1. I'm just taking one day at a time. 我只是过一天是一天。
2. in ages 很久
3. Not really. 不见得; 决不会! 不会是真的吧!
4. 人与人交谈时, 最常说的第一句话是 How are you doing? 或 How are you? 前者比后者听起来更亲切。其他的表达方法还有: How is everything with you? /How is everything? /How's it going? /What's happening? 其中, What's happening? 原意是“有什么事?” 现在已演变为“你好吗?”, 是常用的招呼语。这些问话可用 Fine. /Pretty good. /Good. 等来回答, 表示“不错; 还好; 还可以”。如果要表示“非常好”, 就用 great.



## Useful Sentences and Expressions

### 1. Useful Sentences and Expressions

- (1) How are you doing?  
您近况如何?
- (2) How's it going?  
情况怎么样?
- (3) How are you today?  
您今天还好吗?
- (4) How have you been?  
你近来得过得好吗?
- (5) How are things going?  
情况如何?
- (6) How are you getting on?  
进展怎么样?
- (7) How are things with you?  
您的事情进展如何?
- (8) How are things?  
情况如何?
- (9) How is everything?  
所有的事情都怎么样?
- (10) How is life?  
生活还好吗?
- (11) Long time no see.  
很久没有见面了。
- (12) I haven't seen you for a long time.  
我很长时间没有见到您了。
- (13) Long time no talk.  
很长时间没有交谈了。
- (14) Very well, thank you. And you?  
很好啊, 谢谢您。您还好吗?
- (15) Quite well, thank you. What about you?  
很好, 谢谢。您过得如何?



(16) Not too good, I'm afraid. Actually, it's going from bad to worse. What about you?

我恐怕不太好。其实，就是每况愈下。您还好吧？

## 2. Some Short Sentences or Phrases

How glad I am! 多么高兴啊!

I did it! 我做到了!

I made it! 我做到了!

I'm so happy! 我是多么高兴啊!

How nice! 多好啊!

Thank God! 感谢上帝!

Oh, good! 噢，好!

Well done! 干得好!

Hurrah! 好哇!

Great! 好极了!

Excellent! 妙!

Splendid! 真好!

Well! well! 够了!

I say! 喂!

Fancy! 哼!

Golly! 哼!

Well, I never! 我真是没见过!

You don't say! 你敢再说一遍!

Fie, for shame! 呸，不要脸!

Hell! 畜生!

Go to hell! 该死!

Confound it! 真该死!

Confound you! 混账!

Damn you! 该死的!



## New Words and Expressions

**allow** /ə'laʊ/vt. let someone do something without opposing them; permit 允许

**wisdom** /'wɪzdəm/n. the quality of being wise 智慧

**nervous** /'nɜ:vəs/adj. very frightened 紧张的

**eager** /'i:ɡə(r)/adj. marked by strong interest or impatient desire 渴望的

**demand** /dɪ'mɑ:nd; (US)dɪ'mænd/vt. ask for firmly and not to be willing to accept a refusal  
要求

## Oral Practice

### 1. Imitative Practice

**Directions:** Work in pairs. Study the situational dialogues carefully and imitate their theme, sentence patterns, and style to make up your own dialogue.

### 2. Creative Practice

**Directions:** Work in pairs. Please talk about something relevant to this unit, and you may refer to "Useful Sentences and Expressions".