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全国成人高等教育规划教材

英语学习辅导书

3

A Companion to English

(Second Edition)

(非英语专业专科用)

教育部成人高等教育英语教材编写组 编

第二版



高等教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

全国成人高等教育《英语》系列教材是教育部规划并推荐,供各类成人高等院校非英语专业专科学生使用,1998年正式出版发行。为了更进一步推动成人专科英语教学的发展,编写组结合这几年使用《英语》(全国高等专科成人英语)的教学情况对其进行了修订,修订后的《英语》(全国高等专科成人英语)(第二版)更贴近《高职高专英语教育课程教学基本要求(试行)》,更进一步地将对学生语言基本功的训练与实际的涉外活动结合起来。

本书为《英语学习辅导书3》(第二版)。内容包括与《英语3》(第二版)中10个单元同步的自学练习及其答案、同步练习中全部课文的参考译文、词汇表及《英语3》(第二版)的全部练习答案和课文参考译文。自学同步练习在文章题材、语法练习、应用文等方面与主教材紧密配合,同时增加了听力训练和交际会话。书中还有2套自测试题,便于学生自检、自测。

总之,修订后的《英语学习辅导书3》内容更丰富,练习更有针对性,更加符合当前形势下的涉外实际需要。

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修 订 说 明

修订后的《英语》(第二版)仍为7册,即《英语0~6》。大多数高职、高专和成人专科的入学新生可从第1册学起,少数入学水平较低的学生可使用零起点教程补习必要的英语基础知识后再转入第1册的学习。第1~6册分为3个层次,第1~2册为初级教程,学习基础语法和常用交际词汇,累计词汇量达到2 000词;第3~4册为中级教程,学完基础语法,累计词汇量达到3 300词;第5~6册为高级教程,为部分学生升入本科使用。

本教材以培养学生的实用涉外交际能力为主旨,围绕实用涉外交际话题编写,学完一个话题学生即能学会围绕该话题进行简短实用的英语口语和书面交际。修完1~4册可达到2000年教育部颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》所提出的要求,学生修完第3册后即可参加“高等学校英语应用能力考试”的B级考试,修完第4册可参加A级考试。

修订后的教材依然为每册3本,即综合教程、教师参考书和配套学生练习册《英语学习辅导书》。

本教材第3、4册为同一单元编排模式,即分为:1. Integrated Skills Development; 2. Applied Writing; 3. Grammar Focus; 4. Merry Learning; 5. Words & Phrases五部分。其中 Integrated Skills Development 为单元重点,又分为对话听说和文章听说读写译综合训练。听说部分含2个对话和1个听力小短文;着重训练学生围绕交际话题进行模拟听说训练,培养基本的实际口头涉外交际能力。听说训练又是单元主体——文章听说读写译综合训练部分的引子,因为这一部分的核心话题也是本单元的交际话题。综合训练围绕2篇紧扣单元交际话题的文章展开。语言训练遵循“阅读理解”(Check your understanding)、“交际训练”(Learn to communicate)、“扩大语言积累”(Build up your language stock)、“独立阅读”(Extra reading)4个步骤进行。其中“交际训练”和“扩大语言积累”两部分又是核心,侧重培养学生通过学习实际使用和掌握交际话题所涉及的语言手段(句型和词语)来提高实用英语交际能力。换句话说,本教材的核心指导思想是引导学生围绕交际话题进行语言表达(language production)训练。

修订后的教材增加了10篇课文,即在每单元中加编了一个Passage B,放在Passage A的全部练习之后,Applied Writing之前。题材、难度和长度与Passage A接近,但文字内容更加生动活泼。此外,在各单元的Passage A和Passage B后还增加了部分学生较为喜欢的有用语句的套写和改写练习。

这次修订还在每个单元后增加了词汇表,这样可保持单元训练内容的完整性。

本书为《英语学习辅导书3》,配合主教材《英语3》,在第2册2 000词的基础上再学习650个生词,学完基础语法。本书共10个单元,每个单元处理一个交际话题,并在原有话题的基础上做了些局部调整,即将第8单元的话题TV Commercials 换为Food Culture,第9单元的话题Can You Use a Computer 换为Online Smiley Face,课文也相应地进行了更换,这样全书的内容就显得更加丰富多彩,更富有时代信息。

以上说明是为了帮助使用本教材的老师和同学更全面地了解本教材的编写和修订思路,更好地发挥教材的长处,避开其短处。多年来本教材受到广大高职师生的欢迎和支持,我们十分欣慰能用一套

实用英语教材为大家服务。这次修订后依然存在缺陷和不足，我们一如既往地欢迎大家的批评指正。

本教材的修订工作由孔庆炎教授任总主编，第3册由于忠喜和晨梅梅教授任主编，参加本册修订的有王成林、汪宁、饶辉、鲍得旺、丁晨阳和钱竞越。

修订者
2005年11月

第一版前言

全国成人高等教育《英语》系列教材是根据原国家教委1997年颁发的《全国成人高等教育英语课程教学基本要求(非英语专业专科用)》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是教育部成人高等教育规划教材。本套教材的培养目标是:1.掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2.具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;3.训练进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力;4.培养模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。

主教材(即《英语》)和自学同步教材(即《英语学习辅导书》)两种学生用书各分4册。第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,从第5次印刷开始,书后加附了基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法和基本句式的听说读写译等基本技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使成人英语学习从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则。第三、四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语法应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读译写技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理业务工作中的涉外交际活动的能力作为最终目标。

《英语学习辅导书》包括主教材学习重点提示、自学同步练习、主教材练习参考答案三部分。其中自学同步练习既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。与《英语》相比,自学同步练习遵循“自学、自练、自测”的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,其听说训练以听力训练为主,听录音遍数也不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要播放两或三遍;读译写部分以读懂理解为主,所配的少量练习是为了帮助学生扩大词汇和巩固语法的。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

为了方便学生自学,从第5次印刷开始,书后加附了主教材和自学同步练习的全部课文的参考译文。

《英语》和《英语学习辅导书》的编写力图改变成人英语教学脱离实际、学用结合不密切的低效率局面,突出英语教学紧密为改革开放服务的实用方向。这是一种新尝试。虽然编者力求达到所设定的目标,但由于编写时间紧迫,经验不足,水平所限,不足与疏漏之处在所难免,恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

本册总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有:中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、北京邮电大学函授学院汪琛副教授、南京师范大学金陵女子学院于忠喜副教授。大连理工大学的美籍教师Joel Kirkhart审读了全书。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

编者

1998年3月

郑重声明

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Listening In and Speaking Out

Dialogues

1. Listen to the dialogues and choose the best answer from the four choices.

- 1) The man wants to speak to _____.
a. Mr. Park b. Mr. Harper
c. Mr. Brown d. anyone
- 2) Peter isn't going to the party because _____.
a. he doesn't want to b. he is sick
c. he has to study d. he has to work
- 3) The man will have _____ altogether.
a. two hours and a half b. one more hour
c. two hours d. another two hours
- 4) The woman thinks the film was _____.
a. interesting b. better
c. disappointing d. exciting
- 5) If the man passes the test, he will _____.
a. go to college b. work for his father
c. make some other choice d. have to pass another test

Conversation

2. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answers to complete the statements.

- 1) The man is probably _____.
 - a. a student
 - b. an engineer
 - c. a secretary
 - d. an advisor
- 2) The conversation takes place _____.
 - a. on the phone
 - b. in the dormitory
 - c. in the office
 - d. in the library
- 3) The man wants to know the woman's _____.
 - a. family background
 - b. education background
 - c. interests
 - d. research area
- 4) The woman wants to study _____.
 - a. history
 - b. education
 - c. English
 - d. computer
- 5) The man finally gives the woman her _____.
 - a. registration slip
 - b. academic record
 - c. test result
 - d. schedule

Passage

3. Listen to the passage and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1) Most children do not really study at the age of five when they enter kindergarten.
- ☐ 2) After leaving elementary school, American children go to senior high school for three years.
- ☐ 3) It takes 8 years for American children to finish elementary and secondary education, not including kindergarten.
- ☐ 4) Children usually spend 6 years in secondary education.
- ☐ 5) In some places children go to elementary school for 8 years.

Spot dictation

4. Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Education is one of the _____ and most important jobs of the government in the United States. Help from Washington usually comes in the _____ of money and research. There are no national _____ standards, as there are in many other countries. Local areas — states or

cities or counties — have kept control over their _____ school systems. In _____ of local control, school systems _____ the country are very similar. A child can transfer from one school in one _____ to a school in another without any _____. Different books may be required or _____ courses may be offered, but the _____ basic subjects are taught throughout the country.

Picture identification

5. Listen to the following statements and identify which ones describe the first picture and which ones describe the second. Write F (first) or S (second) in the small box.



(1)

1) ☐2) ☐3) ☐

(2)

4) ☐5) ☐6) ☐

Picture description

6. Study the following model and then compare Miss Li with her classmates with the information provided in the picture.

Model: Li Hong is taller than Zhang Fang, but she is shorter than Wang Wei.



Li Hong

She is 1.65 meters tall.

She is 21 years old.

She weighs 51 kilograms.

Wang Wei

He is 1.75 meters tall.

He is 23 years old.

He weighs 65 kilograms.

Zhang Fang

She is 1.62 meters tall.

She is 20 years old.

She weighs 54 kilograms.

Communicative speaking

Meeting Mr. Maganga at the Airport

- Li: Welcome to China, Mr. Maganga.
- Maganga: Thank you. I've been looking forward to this trip. It was very good of you to invite me.
- Li: Not at all. It's a great pleasure for us to meet a friend. Did you have a good trip?
- Maganga: Not too bad. We were held up for several hours at the Karachi (卡拉奇) airport, waiting for a storm to clear up. But on the whole we had good flying weather.
- Li: Nevertheless, it's a long trip. You must be quite tired.
- Maganga: I am, rather. But I'll be all right by tomorrow and ready for business or sightseeing.
- Li: I hope you'll have a pleasant stay here.
- Maganga: Thank you. I'm sure I will.
- Li: We're planning a dinner party for you tomorrow evening. I hope we may have the pleasure of your company.
- Maganga: Why, that's very kind of you. I'll be glad to come.
- Li: Good. Now we'd better go and collect your luggage.

Seeing Mr. Robinson Off at the Airport

- Robinson: It's very nice of you to come and see me off, Lao Li.
- Li: Not at all. Have you checked in yet?
- Robinson: Not yet.
- Li: Do you have anything to read on the flight? Would you like me to get you some magazines?
- Robinson: No, thanks. I've got some scientific papers I want to read on the plane.
- Li: Oh, really, Mr. Robinson? Don't you ever stop working?
- Robinson: There's my flight. Thanks for all your advice, Lao Li. I'll miss you.
- Li: I'll miss you too.
- Robinson: Goodbye, Lao Li, take care.
- Li: Bye. Have a good trip.

USEFUL SENTENCE PATTERNS**Meeting someone at the airport**

1. Excuse me, but are you Mr. Lawton from England?
2. Did you have a good trip?
3. You must be very tired.
4. I hope you'll have a pleasant stay here.

Seeing someone off at the airport

1. It's very nice of you to come and see us off.
2. Thanks for all your advice.
3. We will all miss you.
4. Goodbye, Lao Li, take care.
5. Bye. Have a good trip.

Simulated practice**7. Fill in the blanks of the following situational dialogue with proper phrases or sentences.**

Li: Excuse me, but aren't you Mr. Johnson from London?

Johnson: 1) _____

Li: I'm an interpreter from Nanjing Normal University. May I introduce you to Mr. Zhang Ping, who has come to meet you? Mr. Zhang, this is Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Zhang.

Johnson & Zhang: 2) _____

Zhang: Welcome to China, Mr. Johnson. We hope you'll have a pleasant stay here.

Johnson: 3) _____ I'm very glad to have this opportunity to visit China.

Zhang: Did you have a pleasant trip? What was the weather like on the way?

Johnson: 4) _____ On the whole, we had very good flying weather.

Zhang: I'm glad to hear about that. Shall we go and have a cup of tea?

Johnson: 5) _____

Li: I think your luggage must be in. Shall we go and collect it?

Johnson: Good.

8. Fill in the blanks of the following situational dialogue with proper phrases or sentences.

Mark: Thank you very much for coming to see me off.

Li: 1) _____

Mark: I really had a good time in your university. I quite appreciate what you have done for me.

Li: 2) _____

Mark: I'll miss you all.

Li: 3) _____

Mark: Goodbye, Lao Li, take care.

Li: 4) _____



Reading In and Writing Out



Passage

Higher Education in the United States

In the United States, a student who has finished high school may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to continue in higher education in the United States. There are universities, colleges, **community** colleges, and technical or **vocational** schools. Students may choose the kind of higher education that they like best.

Students in the United States must have a high school **diploma** or its **equivalent** to enter the university. A university program for undergraduates usually takes four years. In this way, a university and a college are alike. College students usually spend four years in school also. A college, however, usually has only one or two kinds of programs. A college does not have graduate or professional programs in a variety of **areas**.

Compared to universities and colleges, community colleges in the United States are quite different. The program of study in the community college usually lasts only two years. Many different subjects are taught in the community college. The community college may give courses in dental technology, **automechanics**, **sewing**, and many other nonacademic subjects. The community college may also have courses in the regular **academic** subjects like science, math, languages, **literature**, and other courses in the **humanities**.

社区
职业的

毕业证书：相等物

领域

汽车技工：缝纫

学术的：文学
人文学科

Many different types of students study at community colleges. Not all students have a high school diploma. The community college serves the community, and anyone who lives nearby may go. When community college students complete a two-year program, they receive **an associate of arts or associate of science degree**. They may then go to a college or university for two more years to get the **bachelor's degree**. However, the student may get a job instead, or just stop going to school.

The technical or vocational school has only job training. Its programs may last a short time or a long time. Some programs take six months, while other programs may take two years or more to complete. Students in the technical or vocational school may have a high school diploma. Many, however, do not have the diploma. The technical or vocational school provides training for work in areas such as electronics, **carpentry, plumbing**, and others.

准文学或理学学士
文凭：学士学位

木工：管工

Check your understanding

1. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- ☐ 1) There are four ways to continue in higher education in the United States.
- ☐ 2) Students in the United States must have a high school diploma to enter university.
- ☐ 3) Upon receiving bachelor of arts or science degrees, students have two choices to make.
- ☐ 4) A college is partially different from a university.
- ☐ 5) The community college has courses only in nonacademic subjects.
- ☐ 6) Among the various kinds of higher education in the United States, the technical or vocational school has the shortest programs.

2. Give brief answers to the following questions.

- 1) How many ways are there to continue in higher education in the United States? What are they?

- 2) To enter a university/college in the U.S., what qualifications must students have?

- 3) In what way are a university and a college alike?

- 4) How is a college different from a university?

- 5) What kinds of courses are offered in the community college?
