高等院校"十三五"系列规划教材

大学情境英语

主 编 王丽萍

主 审 张 健

高等院校"十三五"系列规划教材

大学情境英语

主　编　王丽萍
主　审　张　健
副主编　程　艳　董　微　肖雪莲　刘　芳　牛　蕾
编　委　张彩霞　窦　宇　王亚婷　黄　瑶　张　璐
　　　　闫锦霞　隋瑞　韵　婧　水　淼　吕世芳

专业英语—行业英语

京—师—英—语

北京师范大学出版集团
北京师范大学出版社
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING GROUP
BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING

前　　　言

　　《大学情境英语》以培养学生实际应用英语的能力为前提,以实用为目的,进一步更新观念、更新内容、更新体系,以顺应高职英语教学改革的要求。本书以情境教学为表现形式,旨在加强对学生英语应用技能的训练,从而提高他们在职场环境下应用英语的能力。

　　全书反映了"情境教学为主题,听说能力是关键"的新的教学改革理念,共设计了三大情境内含十一个子情境。分别是日常交际用语的学习与应用情境下的五个子情境:问候、打招呼,介绍与道别; 问路与交通; 饮食; 购物与在酒店。与"校园生活"话题相关的英语口语交流下的三个子情境:谈论学习与课程; 参加运动与加入社团; 求职和面试。结合岗位的英语情境的设计与展示模块下的三个情境为三个平行模块。教师可以根据所带专业的不同、班级人数的不同及学生英语学习程度的不同选择其中的一个情境进行学习与展示。

　　本书每个情境的设置都有明确的学习目标与学习内容。教师和学生可以按照资讯、计划、决策、实施、检查与评价六步法进行教与学。每个情境的学习都有三个环节即知识链接,模拟情境,模拟情境设计与演练。在模拟情境设计与演练中教师会发放小组工作任务单,明确各小组工作任务。学生可以根据任务分工有计划、有目标地进行情境学习。

　　本书还设计了新的量化考核指标,便于教师更加客观更加全面地对学生的学习结果进行考核与评价。学生也可以根据考核指标进行工作任务的设计与自我评价。

　　全书以听说为主线贯穿始终,加入了英语文化介绍与趣味学习,重在培

养学生的自学能力、团队合作能力、创新能力与英语文化修养, 为将来的职业发展做好铺垫。

　　参加《大学情境英语》编写的作者都是长期从事一线英语教学和研究的教师, 熟悉高职高专的英语教学实际, 了解学生的英语学习现状与需求。在编写过程中他们收集材料, 整理素材, 创造教学案例, 不断地摸索与改进情境教学在现实课堂中存在的问题。

　　由于本书遵循的是崭新的编写思路, 编写中会有不当和疏漏之处, 望广大使用者批评指正, 期待本教材能为高职高专英语教学做出贡献。

编　者
2015 年 8 月

Contents

能力达标测试卷

Chapter　**One　Daily Communication**

What You Should Learn to Do

- ◆ How to greet each other
- ◆ How to make an introduction
- ◆ How to say farewell
- ◆ How to ask for directions
- ◆ Learn more information about transportation
- ◆ Learn some cultural differences between Chinese and Western food
- ◆ How to order the food in a western restaurant
- ◆ How to communicate with the shop assistant in a western shop
- ◆ Learn some information about hotel etiquettes
- ◆ How to stay in a hotel

学习情境一

Greetings, Introduction and Saying Goodbye
问候、打招呼，介绍与道别
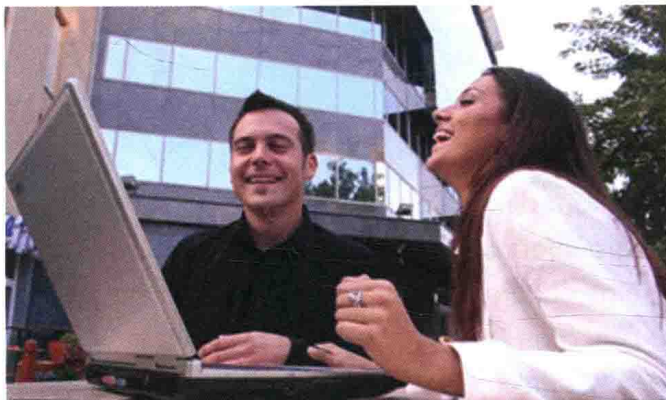
(一)学习目标

1. 通过教师的讲解，学生应了解一定的问候礼仪。
2. 掌握见面问候语及相应的应答语(包括初次见面和再次见面)，掌握简单的介绍用语，学会与人道别。
3. 要求学生结合所给出的相关对话并结合自身生活实际，进行模拟情境的设计、撰写、角色分配、演示。

(二)学习内容

1. 不同国家的人如何问候对方，如中国、美国和英国。
2. 与问候、打招呼，介绍与道别相关的词汇。
3. 与问候、打招呼，介绍与道别相关的句型。
4. 实例对话。

（三）知识链接

Part One：Culture Learning

1. How do American and British people greet each other?
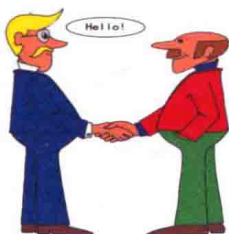
2. How do Chinese people greet other people?

3. The way Americans greet：

◆ Chinese people greet each other by saying "Hello, have you eaten yet?" while Americans greet each other by saying "Hi, how are you?". Both the Chinese and the Americans tend to shake hands during formal greetings.

◆ Americans do not have a formal "farewell". They will just wave "goodbye" to the whole group.

◆ Americans prefer first names to formal titles in most cases.

◆ When you first get to know an American, he may ask you, "Where do you work?" or "Are you married?" Such questions may be too personal to Europeans, but Americans do sometimes ask such questions.

Part Two：Useful Expressions

Greetings：

1. How do you do?

2. I'm glad to meet you. / Nice to meet you.

3. How are you? / What's up? / What's new?

4. I'm very well, thank you! / Pretty good, thanks!

5. How is your weekend / holiday?

6. Just so so. / Not bad.

7. How are you doing?

8. Everything is fine. / I'm doing good.

9. Hi, long time no see.

Introduction：

10. First let me introduce myself. My name is Peter White. I work in the Marketing Department.

11. I'm 20 years old, born in Inner Mongolia.

12. You must be Mr. Wang. I am Simon Bruce from Baotou.

13. May I have your name？

14. Jane, this is Tom. Tom, this is Jane.

Saying Goodbye：

15. I have to go. / I'm afraid I must be off.

16. Have a nice trip. / Break a leg. / Have fun. / Good luck.

17. Goodbye. / So long. / Take care. / See you.

（四）模拟情境

Part One：Listening Practice

Directions：In this part you will hear two situational dialogues. Listen carefully and fill in each of the following blanks with the word or the sentence you have heard.

Dialogue One：Greetings

情境设计：Lily 和 Susan 很久没见，相遇后互相打招呼询问近况，得知 Lily 感冒了，Susan 让 Lily 注意身体。

Lily：Hi, Susan. _____.

Susan：Yes, a very long time. _____?

Lily：Not so well. I've come down with the flu.

Susan：I'm sorry to hear that. _____.

Lily：Thank you. It's very kind of you. Oh, _____.

Susan：OK. _____. Goodbye.

Lily：Bye.

Dialogue Two：Introduction

情境设计：Jack 和 Paul 刚认识, 互相介绍了对方的名字和工作, 并交换了名片。

Jack：_____? I'm Jack Smith, a sales clerk.

Paul：Hello, I'm Paul Jones, _____.

Jack：_____, Paul. Here is my card.

Paul：Oh, Smith Electronic Company. So, you have your own firm. _____.

Jack：Thank you. And you work for the Apple Incorporated.

Paul：Yeah. Oh! _____, I've got to go. Bye.

Jack：Me too. _____.

---

flu /fluː/ *n.* 流感

clerk /klɜːk/ *n.* 职员, 办事员

firm /fɜːm/ *n.* 公司

programmer /ˈprəʊɡræmə(r)/ *n.* 程序设计者

electronic /ɪˌlekˈtrɒnɪk/ *adj.* 电子的

company /ˈkʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司, 伙伴

Part Two：Speaking Out

Directions：In this part you will see two dialogues. Read them carefully and learn how to design a situational dialogue.

Dialogue One：Introduce Yourself

情境设计：John 刚搬家, 他的邻居 Shirley 来看望他, 两个人做了自我介绍后, Shirley 向他介绍了小区的一些情况。

Shirley：Hello, let me introduce myself. I'm your neighbor. My name is Shirley.

John：Hi, Shirley. I'm John. Please come in.

Shirley：Here is a little gift for your family.

John：I really appreciate it.

Shirley：By the way, a party will be held for new neighbors the day after tomorrow. I hope I can see

you there.

John：Yeah, and we can get to know each other at the party.

Shirley：That sounds good! I've got to go.

John：OK, come and visit anytime.

Shirley：Thanks for the invitation. I will!

Dialogue Two：Introduce the New Colleague

情境设计：John 刚来公司, Kate 把 John 介绍给其他的同事。

Kate：Good morning, Jim. I'd like you to meet John. He's our new Software Engineer. John, Jim is our Personnel Manager.

Jim：(shakes hands with John) Hello, it's a pleasure to meet you, John. Welcome.

John：Thank you. I'm glad to meet you, too.

Kate：Oh, and here comes Jack, the department manager.

Linda：Hello, you must be John. Pleased to meet you.

John：It's an honor to meet you, madam. I'm looking forward to working for you.

Linda：From what I've heard, you're going to fit in just fine. I'll see you this afternoon to go over things.

John：Fine with me.

neighbor /'neɪbə/ *n.* 邻居		appreciate /ə'priːʃɪeɪt/ *v.* 感激, 欣赏	
software /'sɒftweə/ *n.* 软件		engineer /ˌendʒɪ'nɪə/ *n.* 工程师	
personnel /ˌpɜːsə'nel/ *n.* 人员		manager /'mænɪdʒə/ *n.* 经理	
honor /'ɒnə(r)/ *n.* 荣誉		look forward to 期待, 盼望	
go over 重温		fit in 相处融洽	
shake hands 握手			

（五）模拟情境设计与演练

教师对学生进行分组, 每组选出一个小组长, 负责整个团队成员的任务分工。每个团队可以从 "Role Play" 中选择任意一个或多个情境进行设计(鼓励创新)、撰写对话、角色分配及演练。并认真填写小组工作任务单。

Role Play

Situation One：

Suppose you are meeting a software designer from America at the airport. And then make a

self-introduction.

Situation Two：

Suppose you meet a friend and you haven't seen each other for a long time. And talk about your life in the last few years.

Situation Three：

Introduce your new classmate to your friend, and make an appointment to get to know each other better.

Situation Four：

Suppose your friend is going to leave for Beijing, and you will see him / her off at the station. Say goodbye to him / her.

<div align="center">小组工作任务单</div>

组 别	小 组 成 员		情 境 主 题	情 境 设 计
	组长			
	组员			

Fun Time

The Fox

Dog goes woof(狗汪汪)

Cat goes meow(猫喵喵)

Bird goes tweet(鸟啾啾)

And mouse goes squeak(鼠吱吱)

Cow goes moo(牛哞哞)

Frog goes croak(蛙呱呱)

And the elephant goes toot(象嘟嘟)

Ducks say quack(鸭嘎嘎)

Fish go blub(鱼啵啵)

And the seal goes ow ow ow (海豹嗷嗷嗷)

But there's one sound. that no one knows (但是有种声音没有人知道)

What does the fox say? (狐狸怎么叫?)

Ring-ding-ding-ding-dingeringeding! (叮 - 叮 - 叮 - 叮 - 叮个叮个叮)

Gering-ding-ding-ding-dingeringeding! (个叮 - 叮 - 叮 - 叮 - 叮个叮个叮)

What does the fox say? (狐狸怎么叫?)

Wa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pa-pow! (哇 - 啪 - 啪 - 啪 - 啪 - 啪 - 泡)

What does the fox say? (狐狸怎么叫?)

Hatee-hatee-hatee-ho! (哈踢 - 哈踢 - 哈踢 - 吼)

What does the fox say? (狐狸怎么叫?)

Joff-tchoff-tchoffo-tchoffo-tchoff! (呦 - 呦 - 呦 - 呦 - 呦)

What does the fox say? (狐狸怎么叫?)

Extra Reading

People often greet each other with "Hello" or "Hi". Other forms of greetings are "Good morning" "Good afternoon" or "Good evening" according to different times of the day. When we are with foreign friends, we should pay attention to their social conventions. For example, we should not ask people questions about their private activities. We may talk about the weather, sport or show our concern about their children.

In general introduction, a man is usually introduced to a woman, and the young are introduced to the old. The title of Miss, Mr, Mrs, Professor, or Doctor etc. can be used with the surname. Newly acquainted people will shake hands and greet each other with "How do you do?" or "I am glad to meet you".

Choose the best answer to each question according to the passage.

(　　) 1. When people are introduced for the first time, they usually greet each other with "_____"
　　　　A. How are you?　　　　　　　　　B. How do you do?
　　　　C. Nice to see you again.　　　　　D. Good morning.

(　　) 2. People usually greet each other with all of the following except "_____"
　　　　A. Good morning!　　　　　　　　B. I am glad to meet you!
　　　　C. How are you?　　　　　　　　　D. Good night.

(　　) 3. We usually reply to "How do you do?" with "_____"
　　　　A. Hello!　　　　　　　　　　　　B. How are you?
　　　　C. How do you do?　　　　　　　　D. I am fine, thank you.

(　　) 4. When we talk with native speakers of English, we should not ask them the question "_____"
　　　　A. How are you?　　　　　　　　　B. What do you think of the football match?
　　　　C. Do you like the weather here?　　D. Are you married?

(　　) 5. Newly acquainted people usually _____ besides the greeting of "How do you do?"
　　　　A. shake hands　　　　　　　　　　B. nod head
　　　　C. kiss each other　　　　　　　　D. smile at each other

学习情境一展示评价

指导教师在整个教学过程中,关注每个活动小组的工作过程以及小组成员的参与能力,并对每一小组的设计成果进行考核,将考核结果填入下表。

	考核量化指标	各项分值	学生各项得分	总分
1	情境设计的合理性	20		
2	语言应用的准确性	20		
3	口语表达的流利度	10		
4	语音的标准性	10		
5	个人展现能力	10		
6	团队协调合作能力	10		
7	任务单的填写	10		
8	创新能力	10		