

重庆市高职高专规划教材

重庆市教育委员会 组编
重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会

总主编 王鲁男
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高职高专

英语

(预备级 • 学生用书)

主 编 潘康明

副主编 李健平 吕红

English

English

重庆大学出版社

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高职高专教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分。它是以培养适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的,德、智、体、美等方面全面发展的高等技术应用性人才为目标;其教学模式是打破学科的系统性,强调知识的综合性、实用性,建立以能力为基础的模式。这种新型教学模式决定了教材建设工作在高职高专教育体系中的重要地位。由于传统的本专科教材与现在的高职高专教育教学要求不相适应,因此,编写、出版一批高质量的、适应包括重庆在内的西部地区高职高专教育实际需要的规划教材,对于保证我市高职高专教育高质量、有特色、实现其培养目标等方面有着十分重要的意义。

为了贯彻落实《教育部关于加强高职高专教育人才培养工作的意见》和《教育部关于加强高职高专教材建设的若干意见》精神,确保教材建设适应我市高职高专教育发展需要,我委已着手实施“高职高专教育教材建设工程”,并成立了重庆市高职高专规划教材编写委员会,采取统一组织、项目管理、专家参与、结合实际的方式进行教材编写、出版工作,力争在三年内开发和出版三十本左右具有职业教育特点和重庆特色的高职高专规划教材。整个教材建设工作分两步实施,首先,用两年的时间,由教材编写委员会统一组织编写、出版一批公共基础课程专用教材,解决好高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后,再用一至二年时间,通过滚动遴选的方式,推出一批特色鲜明的高职高专教育系列教材;同时,我们还将这些教材不定期地向教育部推荐,力争列入教育部高职高专规划教材。随着“高职高专教育教材建设工程”的实施,必将对我市高职高专教育的健康发展发挥重要作用。

通过我市高职高专规划教材编写委员会及在渝各高校的密切配合,经过有关专家的努力,重庆市首批高职高专规划教材由重庆大学出版社正式出版了。这批教材分别是“计算机应用基础”、“应用高等数学”(理工类、文经类)、“高职高专英语”(预备级)一至三册、听力、综合练习册)等。在编写过程中,编者们始终把握基础课教材要体现以应用为目的,基础理论以必须、够用为度,以讲清概念、强化应用为重点,突出内容的选取与实际需求相结合等原则,

高职高专英语系列教材的编写力图体现高职高专英语教学学以致用,用以促学,学用结合的实用方向。教材编写强调培养学生的动手实践能力,通过学生对实际语言交际任务中各种问题的逐步解决来领会和掌握各种语言技能和知识。这是一种新尝试。但在编写中考虑到中国英语教学的实际,仍保留了不少传统的体例。由于受经验和水平所限,尽管我们有十分美好的预期目标,但不足和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大使用者批评指正。

系列教材在编写中得到重庆市教委有关领导的直接指导和关心。全国普通高等专科学校英语课程指导委员会副主任委员、重庆大学余渭深教授对本书的编写给予了具体的指导并对系列教材进行了审阅。重庆大学职业技术学院和重庆市其他兄弟院校的领导对本套教材的编写也给予了大力的支持。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

编 者

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Unit 1

Unit 1



Listening

1 Listen and repeat the following phonetic symbols :

- 1) /i:/ /bi:/ /si:/ /di:/ /pi:/ /dʒi:/ /ti:/ /vi:/
- 2) /i/ /sit/ /bin/ /ʃip/ /big/ /tʃip/ /ɪŋk/ /fit/
- 3) /e/ /ef/ /el/ /em/ /en/ /es/ /eks/ /ten/
- 4) /æ/ /mæp/ /pæn/ /bæt/ /bæd/ /blæk/ /fæt/ /hæt/
- 5) /ɑ:/ /hɑ:t/ /klɑ:s/ /kɑ:/ /fɑ:st/ /hɑ:d/ /dɑ:k/ /pɑ:k/
- 6) /ɔ/ /nɒt/ /klɒk/ /hɒt/ /ʃɒp/ /bɒks/ /tʃɒp/ /stɒp/
- 7) /ɔ:/ /bɔ:l/ /tɒk/ /fɒk/ /fɔ:/ /hɔ:s/ /spɔ:t/ /jɔ:z/
- 8) /u/ /buk/ /gud/ /luk/ /puf/ /put/ /jud/ /kud/
- 9) /u:/ /kju:/ /bʊ:t/ /du:/ /tu:/ /fud/ /tu:l/ /mʊ:n/
- 10) /ʌ/ /kʌt/ /bʌs/ /bʌt/ /rʌn/ /nʌt/ /brʌʃ/ /mʌst/

2 Listen to the tape and tick off the letter beside the phonetic symbols you have just heard.

- 1) a. /ʃip/ b. /ʃip/ c. /tʃip/
- 2) a. /ti:n/ b. /tin/ c. /tim/
- 3) a. /pæn/ b. /pen/ c. /pɒt/
- 4) a. /mæn/ b. /men/ c. /mæt/
- 5) a. /kɑ:t/ b. /kʌt/ c. /bʌt/
- 6) a. /pu:l/ b. /pul/ c. /puf/
- 7) a. /fud/ b. /luk/ c. /tu:l/
- 8) a. /mɔ:/ b. /bɔ:n/ c. /dɔ/
- 9) a. /li:d/ b. /ni:d/ c. /ri:d/
- 10) a. /lait/ b. /nait/ c. /rait/



Speaking

Greetings

Dialogue 1

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. have a cold | 患感冒 |
| 2. say hello to sb. | 向某人问好 |

A: Hello, George. Nice to see you.

B: Me, too. Mr Lin. How are you getting along?

A: Wonderful, thank you. And you?

B: I had a bad cold last week. But I'm much better now.

A: Well, I'm glad to hear that. And how is everyone in your family?

B: Quite well, thank you. Please say hello to Mrs. Lin.

Dialogue 2

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Things couldn't be better. | 此句是虚拟语气。直译是“事情不会比现在更好了”。 |
| 2. be in a hurry | 匆忙 |
| 3. take one's time | 占用某人的时间 |

A: Hello, Jack. Haven't seen you for ages. How is everything going?

B: Wonderfully. Things couldn't be better. How is everything with you?

A: I'm fine, too. It seems that you're in a hurry.

B: Oh, yes. I am rushing for a meeting.

A: Then, I won't take your time. Good-bye.

B: Good-bye.

1 Patterns for Practice.

- * Good morning. Good morning.
- * Good afternoon. Good afternoon.
- * Good evening. Good evening.
- * Good night. Good night.
- * How are you? Fine, thanks, and you?
- * How do you do? How do you do?
- * How have you been? Just fine. Thank you.
- * How are you doing? Not (too) bad.
- * Nice to meet you. Me, too.
- * Hello! Hello!
- * Hi(Hey)! Hi(Hey)!
- * Long time no see. Yeah. It's been a long time.
- * Nice seeing you again.
- * I haven't seen you for ages.

2 Put the Chinese into English to complete the conversation.

A: Good afternoon, Betty. What a surprise?

B: Yes, It's funny to _____ (这样碰面) like that.

A: _____? (一切都好吗?)

B: All right, nothing very special. And _____? (你呢)

A: Just great.

3 Complete the following dialogue.

Suppose you are Zhang Lin, a receptionist (接待员) at a guest house (招待所) of foreign languages school. Your partner, Jane, is a foreign teacher from England. Zhang Lin now meets Jane at the airport.

Zhang: Hello, Are you Miss Jane?

Jane: Oh, yes, Simon _____.

Zhang: _____, Miss Jane? I'm Zhang Lin from foreign languages school.

Jane: How do you do, Zhang Lin?

Zhang: I'm glad to meet you, Jane. Welcome to China.

Jane: _____. It's very kind of you to meet me here.

Zhang: Did you have a good journey?

Jane: _____. But I'm a little tired. It's a long journey, you know.

Zhang: Yes, Let's go back to the guest house of our school. Everything is ready for you.

Jane: _____.

Zhang: You are welcome.

4 Make a dialogue with your partner according to the cues (线索) given below.

Mr. Brown and Mr. John run into (偶然碰见) each other in the streets for the first time three years after they departed (离开) the same company.



Reading

Common Study Problems and Solutions

Many students face problems, when they have to study a subject they think is difficult. Do you have this problem? Maybe the teacher speaks a little too fast. Maybe you find it hard to understand some of the new words you have to learn. Maybe you don't find the subject very interesting. Perhaps you think the other students are all better than you. All these feelings are quite common.

Here is some advice which may help you. First of all, prepare for each class before it starts. Read something relevant to the subject of the class. This will help you to focus your attention on the subject, and help you to understand it better. Secondly, while your teacher is speaking, listen carefully. Do not worry if you do not understand everything. Write down quick notes. After class, copy out the notes more clearly, it helps to do this with a friend: two heads are better than one! Thirdly, talk about the class both before and afterwards with your friends. Try to focus on the main points covered. This makes the work easier to understand and remember.

New Words and Expressions

advice /əd'vaɪs/ *n.*

建议, 忠告

copy /'kɒpi/ *v.*

抄写

cover /'kʌvə/ *v.*

包含, 包括, 涉及

face /'feɪs/ *vt.*

面临

focus /'fəʊkəs/ *v.*

(使)集中

main /meɪn/ *a.*

主要的, 最重要的, 总的

prepare /prɪ'peə/ *v.*

准备

relevant /'reləvənt/ *a.*

有关的

solution /sə'lju:ʃən/ *n.*

解答

subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.*

题目, 学科

Notes

1. Here is some advice which may help you. 这里有些建议或许对你有所帮助。
which may help you 是定语从句, 修饰 advice。
2. Try to focus on the main points covered. 尽量集中注意所涉及的重点。
covered 是过去分词作定语, 修饰 points。

1 Reading for gist

“Reading for gist” means quickly reading to get the general meaning of the text. Which of these sentences is the best summary of the text?

- A. This text lists some of the common problems that students have and suggests some solutions.
- B. This text describes many of the problems that students have when they first come to college.
- C. This text summaries efficient ways in which students can improve their methods of study.
- D. The writer points out the importance of learning new words efficiently and of making notes.

2 In pairs, discuss which answer you choose and why. It is very important to be able to suggest reasons for your choice.

3 Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. In the first paragraph, the text mentions four reasons why students might find a subject difficult. What are they?
2. Does the writer think these feelings are common?
3. Can you briefly state the writer's three pieces of advice?

4 Choose words from the box to complete the dialogue.

relevant dictionary infer text carry on ignore

A: What should you do when you meet a strange word when studying 1) _____.

B: I usually try to 2) _____ its meaning from the way it is used by the writer.

A: And then you just 3) _____ reading, I suppose?

B: That's right. If necessary, I go back to the word later.

A: What do you do if you think that the word is not 4) _____ or important?

B: I just 5) _____ it. Later, if I have time, or if I think I may need the word, I look it up in a 6) _____.

5 Translation

1. Two heads are better than one.
2. 注意老师提出的重点有好处。(to focus on)
3. 律师应该提供与该案(case)有关的事实。(relevant)
4. 老师要求大家事先(beforehand)把一切都准备好。(prepare)
5. 这部词典里有那个单词吗?(cover)



Writing

1 Put the following into Chinese:

1. prepare for trouble
2. relevant to the matter in hand
3. cover the subject thoroughly
4. focus your minds on the following problems
5. musician as well as photographer
6. be similar in colour to your clothes

2 Translate the following into English:

1. 近来可好?
2. 患重感冒
3. 占用你的时间
4. 向王老师问好。



Language Reference

元音字母和元音字母组合的读音

元音字母和元音字母的组合在重读音节中的读音

a /ei/	name	grade	cake	same	take	make	late
e /ɛ/	she	me	these	Chinese	we	he	secret
i, y /ai/	hi	bye	fly	bike	knife	white	
o /əu/	ho	home	close	hello	open	only	over

u /ju:/	excuse	duty	student	Tuesday			
ea /i:/	tea	meat	teach	speak	please	easy	leave
ai ay /ei/	way	play	today	away	stay	say	day
ei ey /ei/	eight	they	eighteen	eighty			
ee /i:/	three	jeep	tree	see	meet	green	week
old /əʊld/	hold	told					
oa /əu/	boat	coat					
igh /ai/	right	light	high				
ild /aɪld/	child						
i /i:/	policeman	machine					
ind /aɪnd/	find	behind					
i /i/	in	it	this	whill	milk	give	begin
a /æ/	bag	and	can	thank	has	back	apple
e /e/	pen	desk	next	dress	then	guess	them
o /ɔ/	not	box	clock	wrong	from	sorry	lot
u /ʌ/	cup	much	jump	lunch	number	supper	study
a /ɔ/	what	watch	want	wash			
o /ʌ/	son	some	worry	brother	does	love	come
ea /e/	peasant	bread	sweater	heavy	breakfast		
a, ar, al /ɑ:/	class	basket	hard	farm	half		
al, au, or, ore, oor, our /ɔ:/	ball	talk	daughter	for	door	floor	fore your
er, ir, ur, ear /ɜ:/	her	bird	skirt	turn	work	ear	early
o, u, oo /u:/	do	who	shoe	blue	ruler	broom	soon
oo, u, o, ou /u/	book	cook	look	could	would	put	woman
ou, ow /au/	blouse	count	about	how	flower	now	
oi, oy /ɔi/	toilet	boy					
ear eer ere /iə/	dear	near	pioneer	here			
air ere ear eir /eə/	chair	there	where	pear	wear	their	

元音字母和元音字母组合在非重读音节中的读音

/ə/

a	e	er	or o our
banana	license	ruler	today
woman	student	eraser	welcome
China	broken	after	tomorrow
about	open	under	colour

/i/

a, ay	e	i	y
orange	secret	morning	very
Monday	toilet	family	empty

辅音字母和辅音字母组合的读音

b /b/	begin	table	buy	ch /tʃ/	chair	teacher	lunch
c /k/	cat	cup	picture	ck /k/	back	black	clock
/s/	nice	pencil		dr /dr/	drive	hundred	children
d /d/	day	bed	behind	ds /dz/	birds	beds	
f /f/	fine	family		kn /n/	knife	know	
g /g/	go	begin	egg	ng /ŋ/ (g)	sing	morning	
/dʒ/	age	orange		sh /ʃ/	shoe	shop	
h /h/	have	here	home	j /dʒ/	jim	jeep	jump
k /k/	kate	week	speak	th /θ/	thank	think	
m /m/	map	meat	time	/ð/	this	with	
l /l/	let	please	colour	tr /tr/	tree	trousers	
/l/	old	full	people	ts /ts/	coats	shirts	
n /n/	name	near	under	wh /w/	what	where	
p /p/	pen	help	cheap	/h/	who	whose	
r /r/	read	right	three	wr /r/	write	wrong	
s /s/	sit	some	Miss	nk /ŋk/	link	sink	
/z/	his	close	Tuesday	ph /f/	physics	telephone	
t /t/	ten	get	write	qu /kw/	quickly		
v /v/	very	five	leave	tion /ʃən/	function	operation	
w /w/	want	work	window	ture /tʃə/	future	nature	
x /eks/	box	six	exercise	tch /tʃ/	match	patch	
y /j/	yes	your	young	z /z/	zero		

1 Giving the phonetic symbol of the underlined part.

1. skirt 2. trousers 3. shoe 4. class 5. morning
6. where 7. number 8. school 9. think 10. sorry

2 Find out which one is different from the others.

1. A. face B. plane C. map D. name
2. A. these B. best C. red D. step