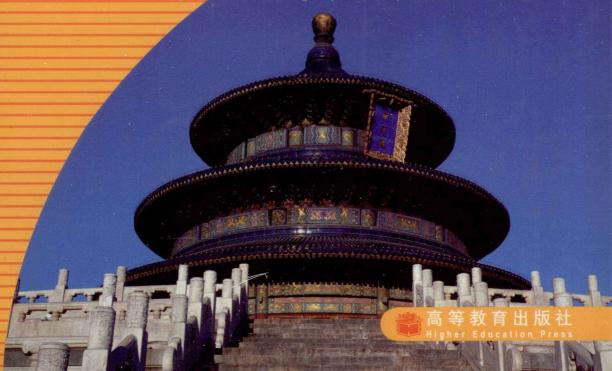


综合教程(北京版)

Comprehensiv

实用英语》(北京版)教材编写组 编



New Practical Practical Emglish

综合教程 (北京版) Comprehensive Course

《新编实用英语》(北京版)教材编写组 编



内容提要

《新编实用英语》系列教材是由教育部高职高专教育英语课程教学指导委员会根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》组织编写的。《新编实用英语》(北京版)系列教材是在"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"《新编实用英语》(第二版)的基础上改编而成。本套教材认真贯彻了"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,注重对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。

本套教材还注重"教、学、考"相互照应。学完第2册可参加"高等学校英语应用能力考试"的B级考试, 学完第3册成绩优秀者可参加A级考试。

本书为《新编实用英语综合教程》(北京版)第1册,共8个单元,每个单元都由"说"、"听"、"读"、"写"和"趣味阅读"5部分组成。

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前言

《新编实用英语》(北京版)是在北京市各高职高专院校的大力支持和各校英语教师的共同努力下,以"普通高等教育'十一五'国家级规划教材"《新编实用英语》(第二版)为基础,由北京市高职高专院校中具有丰富教学经验的一线教师结合北京的地方特色及经济发展的实际需求改编而成的一套高职高专英语教材。

《新编实用英语》(北京版)共3册,每册由《综合教程》、《学学·练练·考考》和《教师参考书》,以及配套的多媒体学习课件、电子教案、录音磁带等组成。

《新编实用英语——综合教程》(北京版)每册8个单元,各单元沿用《新编实用英语》(第二版)体例,由"说"(Talking Face to Face)、"听"(Being All Ears)、"读"(Maintaining a Sharp Eye)、"写"(Trying Your Hand),以及"趣味阅读"(Having Some Fun)5部分组成。具体内容如下:

- 1. Talking Face to Face:包括两个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,并配有数量不等的用于交际话题模拟练习的交际情景,以及与主题相关的常用词语,为学习者进行会话练习提供必要的帮助。
- 2. Being All Ears:本部分是对Talking Face to Face的扩大与补充,为学习者提供了更多与主题密切相关的对话,并根据教学需要设置了相应的听力练习。体现了听力训练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,并通过阅读开阔眼界,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:这一写作部分又分为应用文写作(Applied Writing)和一般写作(General Writing)两部分。前者培养学生阅读和模拟套写《大学英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》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:每课选配一个短小精悍的幽默故事,培养学生学习、体味与欣赏英语和了解英美文化的能力。

《新编实用英语》(北京版)将为北京高职高专英语教学改革开创崭新的局面,并会对改变北京高职高专英语教学滞后于社会需求的局面起很大的推动作用。

《新编实用英语》(北京版)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; 北京联合大学杨亚军副教授任副总主编。

《新编实用英语——综合教程1》(北京版)由北京科技电子职业学院刘丽洁任主编;北京现代职业技术学院黄浩任副主编;郭文玲、杨丽娟、卢美华、谢金艳、栾丽君、老青也参加了编写。

本书在编写过程中得到了北京市教育委员会各级领导和北京市高职高专院校主管教学校长们的多方指导和帮助,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

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,以使本教程能为北京高职高专院校的英语教学做出更大的贡献。

编 者 2008年4月

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Greetings and Introductions

Unit Goals

What You Should Learn to Do

- 1. Greeting people and giving responses: first meeting and meeting again
- 2. Saying good-bye to people
- 3. Exchanging personal information
- 4. Introducing people to each other
- 5. Meeting people at the airport
- 6. Writing and exchanging name cards

What You Should Know About

- 1. How the Americans and English people greet each other
- 2. How Chinese people differ in greetings
- 3. Basic sentence structures

Talking Face to Face

Business Cards and Passport

Business cards are very useful for introducing people. Now let's try to use the information in the cards to practice short dialogues.



My name is 3hang Yan. 3hang is my family name. Beijing Vocational College of Electronic Science English Department

Prof. Zhang Yan
Director

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Beijing Travel Service

Li Hong

Tour Guide

Address: No.56, Huajiadi Str., Chaoyang District,

Beijing

Tel: 010-64721886 Mobile: 13601235667

Email: lhlhlh7802@hotmail.com





Follow the Samples

Meeting People for the First Time



Zhang Yan: Hello, nice to meet you. My name is Zhang Yan. I'm

from Beijing Vocational College of Electronic Sci-

ence.

Dick: How do you do, Professor Zhang. I'm Dick Brown

from the USA. Please call me Dick.

Zhang Yan: Welcome to our department, Dick.

> Dick: Thank you. Here's my card.

Zhang Yan: Thanks. So you are here for the research project?

Dick:

Li Hong: Excuse me. Are you Professor Smith from England?

Jack Smith: Yes, I am.

> Li Hong: Oh, glad to meet you, Professor Smith. My name is

> > Li Hong. I'm the tour guide from Beijing Travel Ser-

vice. Please call me Xiao Li.

Hello, Xiao Li. Just call me Jack. Thank you for Jack Smith:

coming to meet us.

Li Hong: Welcome to Beijing, Jack. How was your trip?

Jack Smith: Fine, we had a good flight. Li Hong, let me introduce

to you my wife, Betty.

Li Hong: (To Betty) How do you do, Mrs. Smith. I am pleased to meet you.

Betty Smith: How do you do? I'm pleased to meet you, too.

Li Hong: Mrs. Smith, we've made a reservation for you at the

Sheraton Great Wall Hotel.

Betty Smith: Thank you very much.

Li Hong: Shall we go for the baggage?

Betty Smith: Sure.

2 Meeting People Again

Zhang Yan: Hi, long time no see, Dick. Do you remember me?

Dick: Oh, it's you, Professor Zhang. So glad to see you again.

How are you?

Zhang Yan: Very well, thank you. How is your project?

Dick: It's going fine. I'm here to present the project report.

Zhang Yan: Good. I'm also here for the conference.

Dick: Really? It's a small world.

Jack: Hello, Zhang Yan. How nice to meet you here!

Zhang Yan: Hi, Jack. What a surprise! What brings you here?

Jack: I'm here on vacation. And you?

Zhang Yan: I'm delivering a lecture in a language school here tomorrow.

Jack: Say, why don't we go and catch up over a drink?

Zhang Yan: Why not? Let's go to the Golden Dragon Restaurant over there.



Make up dialogues with your partner according to the following situations and then act them out.

- What would you say to greet in the following situations: when you meet your classmate in the morning or in the afternoon. when you meet an old friend whom you have not seen for a long time. when you meet your teacher on campus.
- 2 How would you introduce yourself and your family to your partner or to the class, covering the following information:
 your name and your age.



your major and your hobby. where you are from and where you live. your family members and their jobs.

3 What would you say in the following situations:

suppose this is your first day at college. You meet a new student and make a self-introduction to him.

show your surprise for an unexpected meeting with an old friend. show your pleasure for meeting an old classmate after a long separation.

Put in Use

Practice the following useful sentences and expressions and try to learn them by heart.

Greetings and responses:

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

How are you (today)?

How are you doing?

How have you been?

How is everything?

How are things going?

How are you getting on?

What brings you here?

Long time no see.

I haven't seen you for a long time / ages.

Nice / Delighted / Pleased to meet you.

Nice / Great seeing you.

Good morning / afternoon / evening.

Fine, thanks. And you?

Very well, thanks. And you?

Pretty good, thank you. And you?

All right, thanks.

Not bad, thank you.

Couldn't be better, thanks. And you?

I'm here for a meeting / on business / on

vacation. Yeah. Long time no see.

Yeah. It's a long time.

Nice / Delighted / Pleased to meet you,

too.

Nice to see you, too. / Same here.

Introductions and responses:

Hello, my name is ...

Hi, I am ...

How do you do. My name is ...

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is ..

Let me introduce myself, by the way.

May I introduce ... / I'd like to introduce ...

Have you met ...

Do you know ...

Pleased / Glad to meet you.

Nice to meet you.

How do you do.

It's a pleasure to meet you.

Nice to meet you. I am ...

I am very glad to have the opportunity to meet you.

Glad to meet you.

Hi, ... It's a pleasure to meet you.

SECTION II

Being All Ears

You have practiced greeting and introducing people in English. Now try to learn more from what you will hear in this section.

Listen and Decode

1 Listen to a dialogue and decode the message by finding out the correct choices in the brackets according to what you have heard.

John 1 (Thomson, Simpson, Timpson) is an overseas student in China. He is from England. He studies Chinese in the university. And Lin is 2 (a first-year, a third-year, a fourth-year) Chinese student at the university. The two young men meet for the first time. They introduce themselves to each other with 3 (pleasure, pressure, politeness). John is doing his Chinese 4 (project, program, product) at the university. Lin is going to graduate a year later. He intends to further his study in the UK by working toward a 5 (bachelor's, master's, doctor's) degree. Both John and Lin are on-line. From now on they can also keep in 6 (reach, speech, touch) through the Internet and help each other at any time.

Listen and Respond

- 2 Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions orally.
 - 1 Who is John? Where is he from?
 - 2 What does he study in the university?
 - 3 Who is Lin? Which grade is he in now?
 - 4 Where does Lin want to go after graduation? Why does he want to study further?
 - 5 How can they keep in touch later on?

3 Now listen to something more challenging — a passage with some blanks for you to fill in. The words in the brackets will give you some hints. A glance before listening at the word list provided below will be of some help to you.

cool	/ kuːl /	a.	酷的; 凉爽的
employer	/ im'ploie /	n.	農主
exchange	/ iks'tseind3/	<i>v</i> .	文典 supplying at action
impression	/ im'prefən /	n.	eres pareste and all of ancierta
include	/ in'kluid /	v.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
introduction	/ 'ıntrə'dakʃən /	n.	介绍
leave	/ li:v /	v.	*
mention	/ 'menʃən /	v.	提到
programmer	/ 'prəugræmə /	n.	程序员
proper	/ 'eqarq' \	a.	适当的
software	/ 'spftweə/	n.	软件
typical	/ 'tɪpɪkl /	a.	典型的
sales clerk			2010年 销售员 2020年1月2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日2日
leave a nice first	impression upon sb.		给…留下美好的第一印象
speaking of time			说到/提到时间

7 -	
	Introductions Are Important
	Introductions are important. A proper introduction will leave a good first
im	pression upon 1 (whom?) In the 2 (where?),
int	roductions are usually rather simple. A usual introduction includes a greet-
ing	, a handshake, and sometimes a few words about one's work. <a>3 (when?), an exchange of cards has become quite popular. Here is an
ex	ample: use of the work cape you? Consequence and op at the work of Levels energy. It
	(Jack:) How do you do? I'm Jack Smith, a sales clerk.
	(Paul:) Hello. I'm Paul Jones, a computer programmer.

A	You see, both men speak 4 (how?) Of course, their handshake should be firm, too. And they've both mentioned their names and jobs. Let's take a look at how they go on with the introduction.
	(Jack:) Glad to meet you, Paul. Here is my card. (Paul:) Oh, Smith Electronics Company. So you have your own firm.
•	Here is my card. (Jack:) Thank you. And you work for the 5 (what?)
•	By this time each has had a quick look at the cards. Now let's see how they end their conversation.
•	(Jack:) They named Roger Smith president last week, didn't they? (Paul:) Yeah. That cool but inexperienced young man.
•	(Jack:) He just needs some time. Oh! Speaking of time, I've got to run. Bye.
	(Paul:) Me, too. Nice to have met you.

🞧 Listen and Match

4 Listen to the passage again and match the information in Column A with the right choices in Column B.

	Column A	Column B
1	The purpose of the passage is to tell us	a. why a typical American introduction is simple.b. why proper introductions are important.
	. Je en Brens	c. how we can leave a good first impression.d. how a usual American introduction is made.
2	A typical American introduction seems to	a. a greeting to each other.
	begin with	b. an exchange of cards.
	group: Or perhans, they will imply say "	c. a firm handshake.
	bed Jeave. To Americans a mendly and	d. talking about their work.
3	After the exchange of cards, people usually	a. put the cards into their pockets.
		b. read the cards carefully.
		c. go over the cards quickly.
	meet voe. Em Faul Willer to con en-	d. pay no attention to the cards.

New Practical English

4 In Paul's eye, Roger Smith seems to be	Vowerful Agreets namentog assure?
in radio byo, riogor cilian coome to be	a. very stupid.
	b. quite smart.
	c. not experienced enough.
	d. not warm-hearted.
5 The ending of their first meeting is	a. simple and friendly.
	b. too cold.
trial the 1 (what?)	c. rather formal.
	d. quite strange.

Listen and Conclude

5 Write out the general idea of the passage in one paragraph by answering the following questions.

- 1 Why are introductions important?
- 2 What does a typical American introduction include?
- 3 When Jack and Paul meet each other, do they shake hands first or present cards first?
- 4 Which companies do Paul and Jack work for?
- 5 How do Paul and Jack end their conversation?

Maintaining a Sharp Eye

The Way Americans Greet

Americans often greet each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". They believe such an informal greeting often implies a close and friendly relationship. Similarly, Americans do not have a formal "farewell". They will just wave "good-bye" to the whole group. Or perhaps, they will simply say "Bye", "So long" or "Speaking of time, I've got to run" and then leave. To Americans, a friendly and informal relationship is the most important thing.

American introductions are usually rather simple. Yet, a proper introduction will leave a good first impression upon others. In the United States, most people don't like using Mr., Mrs. or Miss in introductions. They find these terms too formal. They prefer first names to formal titles in most cases. For example, a gentleman may say, "Glad to meet you. I'm Paul Miller, but call me Paul."

Sometimes a woman you meet for the first time may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith. Just call me Sally." So when your American friends do not use your last name or titles, don't feel that they have been impolite. They only want to show friendliness.

When you first get to know an American, he may ask you, "Where do you work?", "Are you married?" or "Do you have children?" Such questions may be too personal to Europeans, but Americans do sometimes ask such questions. They would like to get answers to these questions. In this way they can get better acquainted with you and have a topic for beginning a friendly conversation with you.

Read and Think

1	A	nswer the following questions according to the passage.			
	1	What does an informal greeting really mean to Americans? Why don't most Americans like using titles in introductions?			
	2				
	3	What do your American friends want to show when they address you with your first name?			
	4	Why do Americans sometimes ask you personal questions?			
		The state of the s			
Re	ea	d and Complete			
2	Fi	ill in the blanks without referring to the passage.			
		Americans often 1 each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". They believe such an			
	2	greeting often implies a close and 3 relationship. Similarly, Americans			
	do	o not have a 4 "farewell". They will just 5 "good-bye" to the whole group.			
	0	r 6, they will simply say "Bye" or "So long" and then 7 To Americans, a			
		endly and informal relationship is the most important thing.			
3	C	omplete each of the following statements according to the passage.			
	1	Most Americans prefer not to in introductions.			
	2	They like to in most cases.			
	3	Mrs. Sally Smith may say, "Don't call me Mrs. Smith. Just"			
	4	You should feel when your American friends do not use your last name or titles in addressing you.			
	5	This passage tells us that Americans are quite .			

4 Fill in the blanks with the proper words or expressions given below, changing the form if necessary.

	accept acquaint with leave prefer mean personal name speaking of get to know
1	I believe that IOC (International Olympic Committee) has Beijing for the 2008 Olympic Games.
2	The new look of the city a very deep impression upon those foreign visitors.
3	Ito keep in touch with my friends through e-mail.
4	Of course our relationship is very good. But business is business.
5	The professors of the department only neatly-typed papers.
6	To him, success in the interview a chance to work for the famous software
	company.
7	greeting, would you please give me an example in English?
8	You will like the strict professor when you him better.
9	We are not well all the facts.

Read and Translate

- 5 Translate the following sentences into English.
 - 1 在我的印象中,典型的英国绅士总是带着一把雨伞。(impression, with)
 - 2 对学生来说,文化背景的介绍是这本书最精彩的部分。(introduction, cultural background)
 - 3 在同外国女士交谈时,(我们)多数情况下不应问及年龄这样的个人隐私问题。(case, personal)
 - 4 很多年轻人喜欢流行歌曲胜于老歌; 他们认为流行歌手很酷。(cool, prefer ... to ...)
 - 5 这个干净漂亮的城市给外国游客们留下了深刻的印象。(leave ... impression)
 - 6 李红教授站在登机口前向我们挥手告别。(wave)

Read and Simulate

- 6 Pay attention to the italicized (斜体的) parts in the English sentences and translate the Chinese sentences by simulating the structure of the English sentences.
 - 1 American people often greet each other simply with "Hello" or "Hi". Young people often keep in touch with e-mails. 我们经常用微笑表达客悦。

她说话经常带着浓重的口音(local accent)。

2 Similarly, American people do not have a formal "farewell". Similarly, there are also many proverbs (谚语) in Chinese.