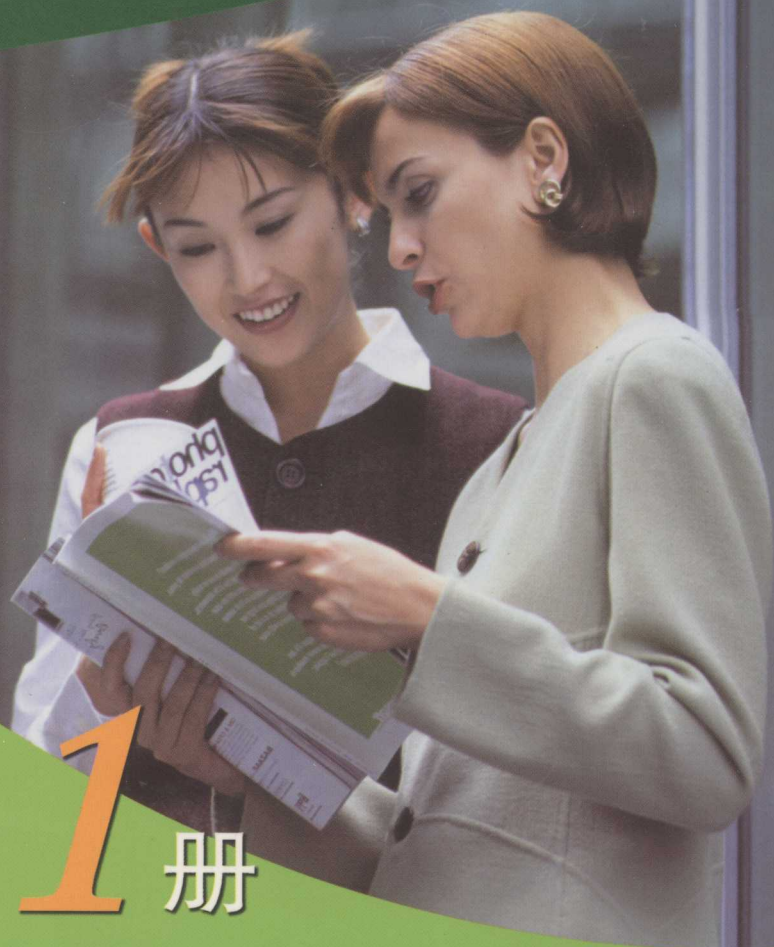


*New Practical
College English*

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新编大学英语 实用教程



主 编：梁 毅 王慧慧
张艳乔 柳鑫淼

学生用书 第1册



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New Practical College English

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此书附光盘

学生用书



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前言

个钟中计田主学职聚圈区总。盘光村聚等呼眼区总，计俱视姓，计田主学育，全齐套50材料建套本

为了加强对高职高专教育的宏观管理和指导，进一步推动高职高专教育的教学基本建设和教学改革，我社以国际流行英语教学为导向，联合各大院校的资深教师，结合最新的实际教改情况，总结实践教学经验，深入研究高职高专英语教学的特点，几易其稿，终于编写出这套《新编大学英语实用教程》。本套教程突出强调“立足实用，打好基础，强化能力”的高职英语教学原则，以全面提高学生的应用能力为目标，旨在培养高职高专应用性人才。

本套教材具有以下特点：

科学合理 层次分明

紧扣纲要 本套教材严格按照教育部颁布的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》和《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》进行编写，它几乎涵盖了所有《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》所要求掌握的实用英语的语言知识和技能。

统筹科学 每个单元由Speaking, Listening, Reading, Grammar, Translation和Writing六大模块构成。这六大模块涵盖了语言学习的听、说、读、写、译五大要素，每个模块配有相应的活动或练习，即学即演，即学即练，形式活跃，图文并茂。

循序渐进 本套教材共有4册，通过第1、2册的学习，学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的B级水平；通过第3、4册的学习，学生应达到《基本要求》中规定的A级水平。全书词汇标注了A级词汇（★）、B级词汇（*）和超纲词汇（▲），便于学生查找和掌握。

注重基础 全面培养

夯实基础 强调基本词汇的学习，有常用表达的总结，方便学生记忆。注重基础语法的学习，配有精心设置的练习题，夯实所学知识的同时培养学生的应试能力。除了课后练习题，另有一本配套《练习册》，题型多样，题量可观，注重基础，强调应用。

全面涵盖 根据当前教改的中心思想和宗旨，本套教材着重全面培养学生的语言能力。通过本套教材的学习，学生不仅能听、能读，还要会说、会写、会译，最终全方位地掌握一门语言。

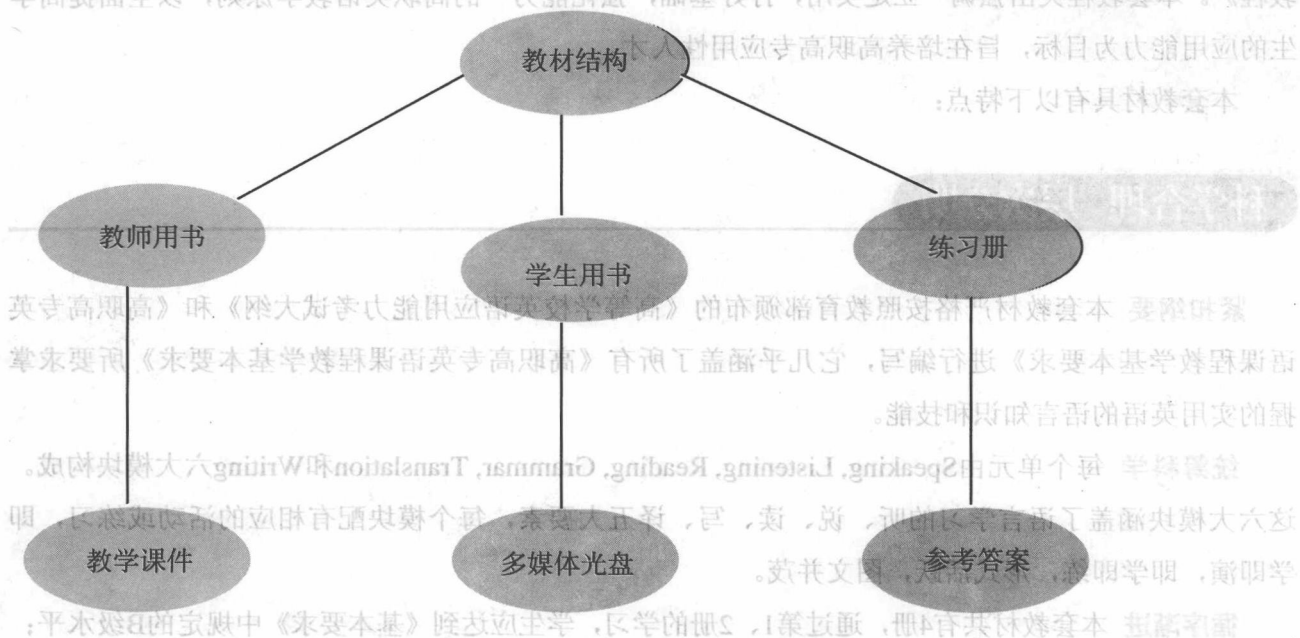
拓展知识 阅读文章分为精读Text A和泛读Text B，选材广泛，贴近生活，富于趣味性。Culture Introduction专门介绍西方社会文化背景，拓展视野，轻松活泼。教师用书中有文化背景介绍，感受异国风情，更深层次地理解语言学习。

第1册：Unit 1-10；第2册：Unit 11-20；第3册：Unit 21-30；第4册：Unit 31-40。

三、教材配套资源：教师用书、学生用书、练习册、听力材料、阅读材料、文化背景介绍等。

配套齐全 方便学教

本套教材配套齐全，有学生用书、教师用书、练习册和多媒体光盘。练习册紧跟学生用书中每个单元的话题和内容，题型设置以高等学校应试能力考试（Practical English Tests for Colleges）为模板，另分装参考答案，方便学生自测，提高应试能力。教师用书提供教学建议、重难点讲解及参考译文，极大地方便了老师的教学与备课。



编写体例

Speaking

1. Warm up: 图文并茂，以打开话题、活跃气氛、激发学生说的欲望为目标。
2. Follow the samples: 包括2个紧扣本单元话题的大对话，取材实用，语言地道，供学生学习 and 模仿。
3. Have a try: 本部分是针对说的技能的活动，一般采用Role-play、Speech或Debate三种形式，来对前面对话中学到的交际用语进行巩固。
4. Useful expressions: 本部分主要是总结与本单元话题相关的重要交际用语，以丰富学生交际用语的储备。

Listening

本部分主要训练学生对英语的反应能力以及对一般日常性谈话和事实性信息的捕捉和概括能力。本部分严格按照高等学校应用能力考试的特点来设置，分为Section A、Section B和Section C三

个部分。

Reading

1. Text A: 这是一篇紧贴单元话题、实用性极强的精读范文, 并且配有相应的练习, 练习形式多样, 主要是提高学生对文章的内容以及出现的词汇、短语和语法的掌握能力。

2. Text B: 本篇阅读文章是对精读文章的补充, 是一篇泛读课文, 文章后面配有notes来帮助学生学习和理解课文, 其后的练习以填空为主。

Grammar

本部分主要给学生提供语法的讲解和练习, 让学生掌握A/B级考试常考的基本的语法知识。

Translation

本部分主要给学生讲解一些基本的翻译技巧, 以便于学生更好地做翻译题。后面配的练习中有A/B级考试中出现的真题。

Writing

本部分主要给学生讲解一些大纲要求的、常考的应用文的写作。并配有专门的例子和练习, 方便学生模仿和学习。

另外, 在每单元的讲解中, 我们穿插了两个小贴士: Culture Introduction和Proverb。这使得单元内容更丰富。

本套教材初稿是由梁毅、王慧慧、张艳乔和柳鑫淼老师编写的。初稿完成后, 我们特组织了一个由国内权威专家、学者以及教学经验丰富的一线老师组成的特审组对整套书稿进行了系统校阅。特审组的成员包括顾玉梅、韩松、明红丹、杨蕾以及美籍教师Adren Paul和Bagehot James等。对他们的辛勤劳动, 在此一并表示感谢!

从整套教材的策划到最终定稿, 我们始终坚持把教学大纲和高职高专英语的教学实际结合起来, 采用了全新的编写思路, 实际编写中难免出现纰漏, 望广大读者和同行在使用过程中不吝赐教!

编者

2009年5月于北京

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Unit 1

Introductions and Greetings

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Text A Make a Great First Impression

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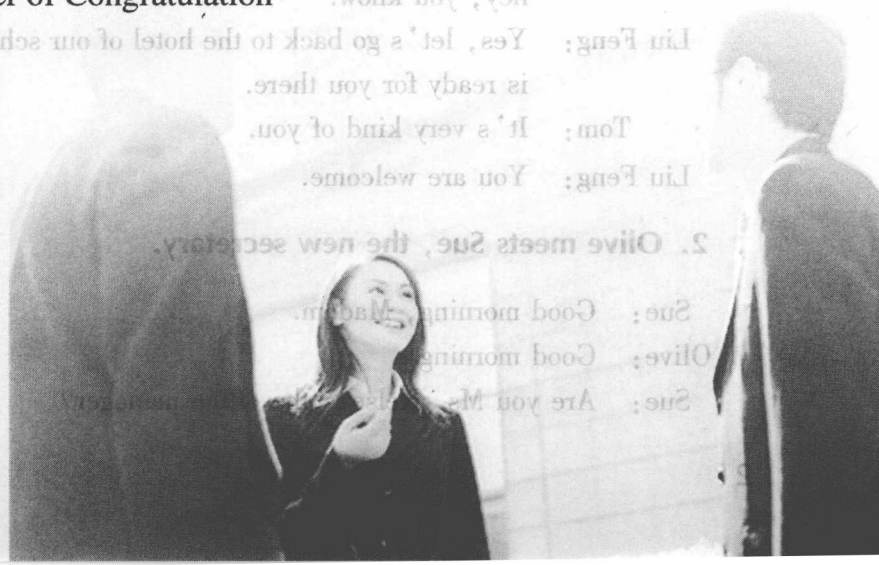
Adjectives

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Part I

Speaking

Warm up

Introductions and greetings in all languages have the same purpose: to establish contact with another person, to recognize his or her existence, and to show friendliness. There are two types of introductions: introducing yourself and introducing someone else. And also there are two types of greetings: formal greeting and informal greeting. How many expressions about introductions and greetings do you know? List them out and exchange ideas with your partner.



Follow the samples

1. Liu Feng meets a student coming from America at the airport.

Liu Feng: Hi, you must be Tom. I'm Liu Feng. I've come to meet you on behalf of our school.

Tom: Oh, how do you do, Liu Feng? Thank you for coming to meet me.

Liu Feng: How do you do, Tom? Welcome to China. Did you have a good journey?

Tom: Yeah, very good, but I'm too tired. It's a long journey, you know.

Liu Feng: Yes, let's go back to the hotel of our school. Everything is ready for you there.

Tom: It's very kind of you.

Liu Feng: You are welcome.



2. Olive meets Sue, the new secretary.

Sue: Good morning, Madam.

Olive: Good morning.

Sue: Are you Ms. Kelsey, the office manager?

Olive: Yes, I was out of town last week and didn't get to meet you.
What's your name?

Sue: My name's Susan Lee.

Olive: It's nice to have you with us. We have a lot of work to do here. You'll be very busy. That's your desk over there.

Sue: Thank you, Ms. Kelsey.

Olive: And that's your computer. There's a fax machine at either end of the corridor.

Sue: It's really convenient. I love this place.

Olive: And please call me Olive.

Sue: Thank you, Olive. And I like to be called Sue.



Have a try

1. Role-play.

Directions: Work in pairs. Please make up your own dialogues based on the following situations. And you may refer to the following expressions.

Situation 1 Supposing you are a new comer to meet the classmates for the first time, please introduce yourself.

My name is...

Glad to meet you.

How do you do?

How are you?

How are you doing?

I'm lucky to be your...

—How's it going? —Fine.

—What's new? —Not much.

Situation 2 Supposing your partner is a professor, and he/she is invited to give a lecture in your school, please introduce your partner to the students.

I'd like to introduce... to you.

I'm glad to introduce... to you.

It is my honor to introduce... to you.

It is my pleasure to introduce... to you.

It is a great privilege to introduce our chief guest...

May we present you, a great professor,...

2. Speech.

Directions: Make a speech based on the following topics.

Topic 1 Fill in the name card and introduce yourself to the class.

Name Card

English name: _____

Chinese name: _____

Age: _____

Hometown: _____

Hobby: _____

Personality: _____

Topic 2 Introduce your family to your classmates.

How many people are there in your family?

How do you get along with your family members?

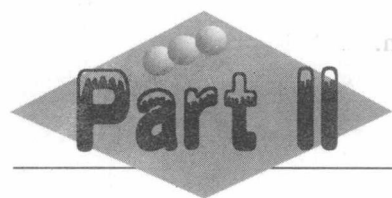
Who does play the backbone role in your family?

Tell me something interesting in your family.

Do you love your family? Why?

Useful expressions

1. How nice to meet you again. 很高兴再次见到你。
2. Fancy seeing you here. 真没想到在这里见到你。
3. How are you getting on? 你近来怎么样?
4. Haven't seen you for ages. 很长时间没见你了。
5. Long time no see. How have you been? 很长时间没见,你过得怎么样?
6. Allow me to introduce myself. I'm John Harris. 请允许我自我介绍一下,我叫约翰·哈利斯。
7. Jane, let me introduce my classmate, Ren Yan. 简,给你介绍一下我的同学任燕。
8. I don't believe we've met. I'm Harry Smith. 我想我们没有见过面,我是哈利·史密斯。
9. I think I've seen you somewhere before. Aren't you Mr. Brown? I'm Jack. 我想我以前在什么地方见过您,您是布朗先生吗? 我是杰克。
10. I've heard so much about you. 久仰您的大名了。



Part II

Listening

New words

* introduce	[ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs]	v.	介绍; 引进, 传入
* pale	[peɪl]	adj.	(人的脸色或皮肤) 苍白的
* manager	[ˈmænɪdʒə]	n.	经理, 管理人
* relationship	[rɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp]	n.	关系
* hire	[ˈhaɪə]	v. & n.	租用; 雇用
* company	[ˈkʌmpəni]	n.	公司; 同伴, 陪伴
* employee	[ɪmˈplɔɪ-ˈiː]	n.	受雇者, 雇员
* probably	[ˈprɒbəbli]	adv.	大概, 很可能
* print	[prɪnt]	v.	印刷
* title	[ˈtaɪtl]	n.	头衔, 称号
* business	[ˈbɪznɪs]	n.	商业, 生意; 事务
* provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	v.	提供, 供应
* information	[ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃən]	n.	信息, 消息
* favorable	[ˈfeɪvərəbəl]	adj.	讨人喜欢的, 赢得赞许的
* impression	[ɪmˈpreʃən]	n.	印象, 感想; 印记, 压痕
* interview	[ˈɪntəvjuː]	n. & v.	接见, 会见; 面谈, 面试, 采访
* secretary	[ˈsekɪtəri]	n.	秘书; 书记
* express	[ɪkˈspres]	v.	(用言词) 表达, 陈述
* purpose	[ˈpɜːpəs]	n.	目的, 意图

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 5 recorded questions. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. The questions will be spoken two times.

1. A. I'm fine. B. It's Tuesday.
C. It's raining. D. I've been here.

2. A. Fine, thank you.
C. How do you do?
3. A. I don't know.
C. Yes, I'm not.
4. A. Nice to meet you.
C. Are you John?
5. A. Yes, I look pale.
C. I feel dizzy.
- B. The same to you.
D. That's all right.
B. Yes, I'm Mr. Johnson.
D. I'm from America.
B. Hi.
D. It's my pleasure.
B. Nor am I.
D. Don't mention it.

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are 5 recorded short dialogues. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times.

6. A. She is going to the cinema.
B. She is going to the classroom.
C. She is going to the student center.
D. She is going to the supermarket.
7. A. She doesn't want to meet Anderson.
B. She has met Anderson.
C. She hasn't met Anderson.
D. She doesn't know Anderson.
8. A. 32.
B. 33.
C. 34.
D. 35.
9. A. Husband and wife.
B. Father and daughter.
C. Manager and officer.
D. Brother and sister.
10. A. Strict.
B. Quiet.
C. Nice.
D. Old.

Section C

Directions: In this section, there is a recorded short passage with some words or phrases missing. You are required to complete the blanks while listening. The passage will be read three times.

Once you are hired as a company employee, you will probably have business cards. A business card is printed with your name, title, company, address and 11. Presenting a business card can provide 12 and help to make a favorable business impression. For example, when you arrive for a business interview, give the secretary your card, pronounce your name clearly, and

13 your business purpose. Sit **14** until the person you want to see arrives or you are told what to do. When you leave, **15** that you thank the secretary for any help she has given you.

Part III Reading

Text A Make a Great First Impression

Pre-reading questions:

1. How long does it take us to judge the people we first meet?
2. How to make a great first impression?

It is said that the first impression is everlasting. It is very true when it comes to a job interview, a blind date or an encounter with a stranger. In fact, it just takes a quick glance, maybe three seconds, for someone to evaluate you when you meet for the first time. You may want the following tips to make a good first impression.

1. A Winning Smile

"Smile and the world smiles too." There's nothing like a smile to create a good first impression. Remember a smiling face is what people want to see. A warm and confident smile will put both you and the other person at ease, so don't go on a date with a serious face. Smiling is a winner when it comes to great first impressions.

2. The Firm Handshake

Whether man or woman, your handshake should be firm and confident. At the same time, you should look the other person briefly in the eye.

3. Eye Contact

Having good eye contact establishes a level of trust between you and the person you are speaking with. Do not let your eyes wander. If you do, you're sending a signal that you are either too shy to make a conversation or completely uninterested. Too many people who are not shy avert their eyes



and send the wrong signal.

4. Appropriate Dress

You must come dressed up to an interview. If you are hoping to get the job, gentlemen should wear a suit and a tie and ladies should wear a dress suit. You know clean and tidy appearance is appropriate for most business and social occasions. A good haircut or shave, clean and tidy clothes or neat and tidy make-up help you create a good first impression.

5. The Conversation

It goes without saying that a good conversation with first encounter will help you make a good first impression. It's not recommended that you ask personal questions. Otherwise, you will sound like a judge. You don't ask them what they do for a living but ask them open-ended questions. You should ask questions that invite the other person to give their opinions. Send a signal that you are interested in what they think.

(386 words)

总词数	生词量	生词率	B 级词汇(*)	A 级词汇(*)	超纲词汇(▲)
386	35	9%	28	4	3

New words

* impression	[im'preʃən]	n.	印象
▲ blind date	[blaɪnd'deɪt]	n.	从未晤面的男女经第三者安排所作的约会
▲ encounter	[ɪn'kaʊntə]	v. & n.	突然碰到, 与...邂逅; 相遇, 邂逅
* evaluate	[ɪ'veljueɪt]	v.	评价, 估计
* tip	[tɪp]	n.	劝告, 告诫
* confident	['kɒnfɪdənt]	adj.	自信的, 确信的
* ease	[i:z]	n.	安逸, 安心, 不费力, 悠闲
* handshake	['hændʃeɪk]	n.	握手
* briefly	['brɪ:flɪ]	adv.	暂时地, 简要地
* contact	['kɒntækt]	v. & n.	接触, 联系
* establish	[ɪ'stæblɪʃ]	v.	建立, 创立
* level	['levəl]	n.	水平, 水平面, 水准
* trust	[trʌst]	n.	信任, 信赖
* wander	['wɒndə]	v.	游荡, (眼神)游离
* signal	['sɪgnəl]	n.	信号
* shy	[ʃaɪ]	adj.	害羞的, 腼腆的
* conversation	['kɒnvə'seɪʃən]	n.	会话, 交谈
* completely	[kəm'pli:tli]	adv.	十分, 完全地
▲ avert	[ə'veɜ:t]	v.	转移(目光、思想等)

* gentleman	[ˈdʒentlmən]	n.	阁下, 绅士
* appropriate	[əˈprəʊpɪət]	adj.	合适的, 恰当的
* tidy	[ˈtaɪdi]	adj.	整齐的, 整洁的
* appearance	[əˈpiərəns]	n.	出现, 露面; 外貌, 外观
* social	[ˈsəʊʃəl]	adj.	社会的; 爱交际的, 社交的
* occasion	[əˈkeɪʒən]	n.	场合; 时机, 机会
* haircut	[ˈheəkʌt]	n.	理发
* shave	[ʃeɪv]	v. & n.	剃, 刮; 刮脸
* neat	[ni:t]	adj.	整洁的; 灵巧的, 优雅的
* create	[kriˈeɪt]	v.	创造, 创作
* recommend	[ˌrekəˈmend]	v.	推荐, 介绍
* personal	[ˈpɜːsənəl]	adj.	私人的, 个人的; 亲自的
* judge	[dʒʌdʒ]	n.	法官, 审判员; 裁判员
* open-ended	[ˈəʊpənˌendɪd]	adj.	自由回答的, 随便的
* opinion	[əˈpɪnjən]	n.	意见, 看法, 主张
* invite	[ɪnˈvaɪt]	v.	邀请

New phrases

take a glance(at)...	对...匆匆一看, 一瞥
at ease	安逸, 自由自在
at the same time	同时
avert one's eyes	移开某人的眼神
it goes without saying...	不用说...
for a living	谋生

Do the exercises

Task 1: You will be given 10 minutes to read the text and then choose an appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of the phrase “a winning smile” in Paragraph 2?

- A. Smile and everything will go smoothly.
- B. Smile and you will get a good impression.
- C. Smile and you'll be a winner.
- D. Smile and you'll be confident.

2. Which of the following is improper if you have a job interview?

- A. To make up excessively.
- B. To shave cleanly.
- C. To have a good hairstyle.