



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

# HOPE ENGLISH



## 希望英语

第二版

总主编：徐小贞

主 编：龚 兵 白 莉

学习卡 1

LEARNING CARDS 1

SECOND  
EDITION

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



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主 编：龚 兵 白 莉

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# 前言

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《希望英语》高职高专立体化系列教材自2003年正式出版发行以来,以其全新的教学设计、灵活的学习任务、突出的易用性、有效的课内外结合以及创新的教学指导等特色,较好地完成了“一切有利于教师教学、一切服务于学生学习”的既定目标,得到了高职高专英语教学界广大同仁的普遍认同和赞誉,并对高职高专新型英语教材开发产生了积极而深远的影响。为了进一步适应高职高专英语教育的改革和发展,满足新形势下的教学需求,更好地服务于一线教学实践,外语教学与研究出版社在广泛征求使用院校意见的基础上,适时推出了第二版《希望英语》立体化系列教材。

为了更好地配合高职高专院校的实际教学情况,《希望英语》第二版主要作了以下调整:

1. 更新替换选篇。重新梳理了教材的单元主题和选篇,使其更符合当今大学生的心智发展和就业需求,教材梯度更加科学合理。
2. 降低整体难度。新增了部分常用词汇的注释和讲解,更换《综合教程》和《学习卡》中部分较难的练习,增强了教学活动的可操作性。
3. 完善教学指导。《教师用书》中增加教学活动的指导和参考样例,补充 Reading A 的语言点讲解,增加 Reading B 和 Reading C 的语言点讲解。
4. 优化配套资源。书后配备 MP3 光盘,包含所有选篇和词汇的录音,同时,制作了全新的 PPT 教学课件,方便教师备课和授课。

## 主要特点

《希望英语》系列教材在全面贯彻《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求(试行)》的前提下,结合一线教学实际,主要突出以下几方面的特点:

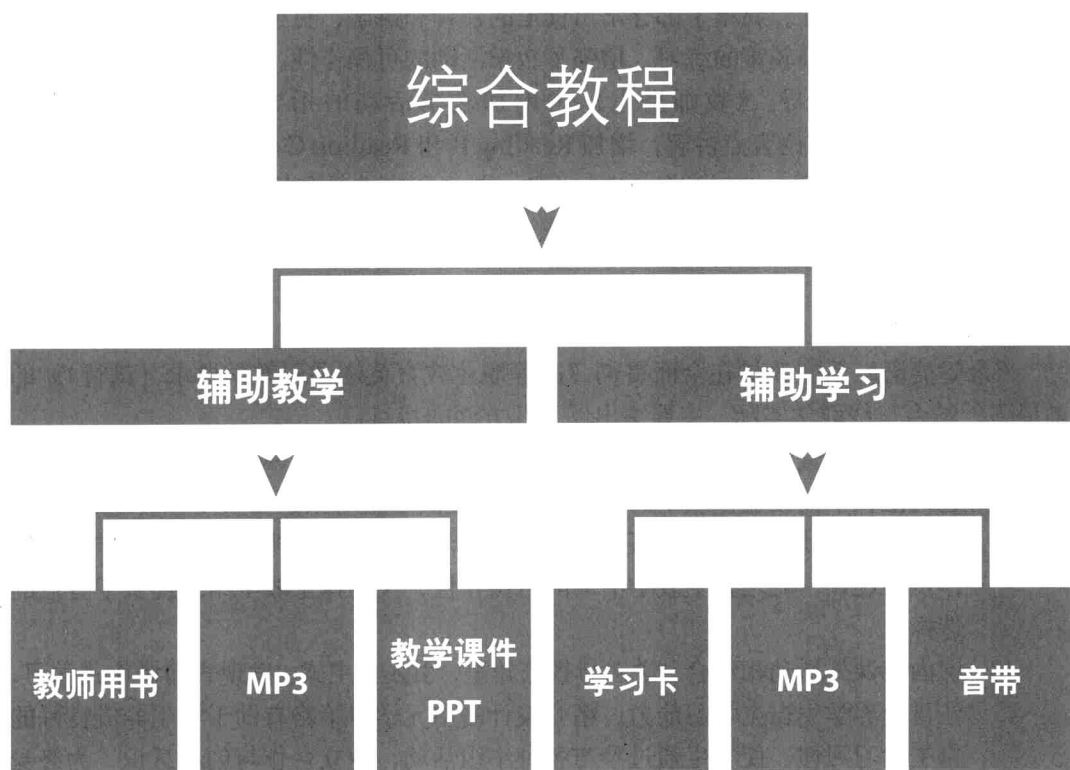
1. 单元各模块紧扣同一主题展开,强化听、说、读、写、译技能的综合培养。通过词汇在不同技能模块中的复现和扩展,提高学生对主题相关内容的表达能力。
2. 注重课堂活动的目的性和可操作性。课堂活动教学目标明确,并配有详尽的操作步骤建议,既增强了教学活动的可操作性,又为课堂教学组织提供了有益的选择。
3. 课内与课外活动相结合,学法与教法并重,引入自主式、发现式和协作式学习,注重培养学生自主学习能力。精心设计的单元学习策略有助于学生养成良好的自主学习习惯,使学生通过参与各种小组活动,树立合作与创新意识,为终身学习打下坚实的基础。
4. 教学课件突出教学设计。结合多媒体技术,引入大量体现教学设计思想的全新互动活动,并充分考虑了各种活动在课堂教学和自主学习中的易操作性,保障多媒体教学的有效实施。

## 教材体系

《希望英语》系列教材共四级，每级包括《综合教程》、《教师用书》、《学习卡》以及配套的录音带和 MP3 光盘，此外还有配套的教学课件和试题库。

- 《综合教程》每册包含八个主题单元和两个阶段测试，为课堂教学的主要素材，含听、说、读、写、译各项技能训练，并兼顾了必要的语法讲解与练习。
- 《学习卡》为《综合教程》的必要补充，提供了学习策略指导、与单元相关的自学内容以及自测练习，可作为课外作业，其部分内容还可灵活地用于课堂教学。
- 《教师用书》含《综合教程》的全部内容，采用与《综合教程》对照排版的形式，提供教学建议、答案、录音脚本、语言点讲解和译文，极大地方便了教师备课和授课。
- 配套音带和 MP3 提供课文和单词录音；配套教学课件以多媒体交互方式提供背景知识、课文详解、练习答案等内容；配套试题库包含了大量可供教学评估使用的素材，为教学实施提供了有力的支持。

本系列教材各组成部分的关系如下图所示：





# 《学习卡》编写及使用说明

## 一、编写说明

学习卡从教学实际需求出发，将传统的练习册以卡片的形式呈现，供教师和学生灵活使用。教师可根据教学需要控制卡片的发放。在课堂上利用卡片补充教学内容，也可以全套发放，供学生自主学习。全套发放时，教师可以根据教学进度定期发放答案。本册卡片共分八个单元，每单元包括六个部分：学习策略卡（Learning Strategy Card）、词汇卡（Vocabulary Card）、语法卡（Grammar Card）、听力卡（Listening Card）、模仿卡（Imitation Card）和阅读卡（Reading Card）。

## 二、使用说明

1. 学习策略卡充分体现了现代学习理念并切合我国学生的学习实际，帮助学生掌握正确的学习方法，培养良好的学习习惯。本卡应以学生自学为主，教师在必要时予以适当的帮助。

2. 词汇卡旨在帮助学生通过科学有效的记忆方法来完成词汇学习任务。本卡分为两部分：一部分为词汇记忆法，另一部分为本单元词汇测试。前者帮助学生快速有效地记忆单词，后者帮助学生复习本单元的语言重点和难点。教师可根据教学实际布置学生自己做，也可以在课堂上发放卡片检查学生的词汇掌握程度。

3. 语法卡突出了各类考试的常考点，同时兼顾语法的系统性。在使用此卡时，教师应鼓励学生利用现有资源去解决各种语法问题，不宜在课堂上详细讲解。教师应侧重学习方法指导而不是语言点的传授。

4. 听力卡主要用于系统训练学生的听力理解能力，是对《综合教程》听力部分的补充，应以学生自学为主，教师指导为辅。教师也可以根据教学需要在课堂上使用。

5. “模仿是语言学习者最好的老师。”模仿卡包含课文中的语言点、功能意念表达法、电影经典对白等内容。通过跟读模仿，学生可以更好地背诵记忆课文语言点，提高学习兴趣。其中，语言点和功能意念表达法部分可供学生进行听写练习，也可供教师课堂检查，电影经典对白可供学生进行角色扮演。

6. 阅读卡包括四篇阅读短文及练习。其内容紧扣单元主题，增加了阅读量，提高了词汇的复现率，可进一步培养学生的阅读理解能力。

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# Getting Help

## Explanation

Many students feel like talking with foreigners, but they dare not because they can't find the right words to express themselves. You can try this strategy to "keep your face". This strategy involves the following steps:

- Identify a problem
- Prepare a question
- Ask the question
- Get the answer
- Repeat the answer

## Examples

### A

*Identify a problem*

A student is talking to a foreigner in a park. He says: "Oh, it is beautiful everywhere. There are a lot of '气球' in the sky." When it comes to the word "气球", the student doesn't know how to say it in English.

*Ask a question*

S: ..., it is beautiful everywhere. There are a lot of..., lot of... you know... some light, round and colorful balls which are full of air and can fly in the sky. The English word for it is...?

*Get the answer*

F: Balloon.

*Repeat the answer*

S: Balloon. Yes, there are a lot of balloons in the sky.

### B

*Identify a problem*

Students are using pictures to make a dialog. They see a picture of "学生宿舍", but do not know the English word for it.

*Ask a question*

S: What do you call this in English (while pointing at the picture)?

*Get the answer*

T: Dorm.

S: Dorm? How do you spell the word?

T: D-o-r-m.

*Repeat the answer*

S: D-o-r-m. Dorm. I've got it. Thank you.



## Suggestions

Before using this strategy to study your text, read the following expressions.

- Sorry, sir. Could you please tell me how to say “独立生活” in English?
- Sir. I can't understand “come your way”. Would you please...?
- Would you please give us more examples?
- Can I put it this way?
- What is the Chinese word for “stress”?
- What's the difference between “alcohol” and “spirits”?
- Why does the author use the word “partying” instead of “party”?

## Application

Keep reading aloud the above expressions till you can recite them. Then preview the text and use them. In the classroom, take any opportunities to practice.

Q1 \_\_\_\_\_  
Q2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Q3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Q4 \_\_\_\_\_

回  
剪  
帖  
切  
区  
线  
域

# Pronunciation & Spelling

## Spelling Rules

The best way to memorize English words is to learn the rule that governs the pronunciation of English words. "Open vowel" is an example, and its structure goes like this:

**like:**      l                      i                      k                      e  
                  a consonant + vowel + consonant + e (not pronounced)

The vowel (元音) is pronounced the same as its letter. The vowel "i" in the word "**like**" is pronounced as /aɪ/ rather than as /i/.

Look at the following words and read aloud. (Don't consult your dictionary.)

take              plane              case              skate              rise

## Sorting Work I

Find out at least 15 words with open vowels from Text A and then fill in the table below.


Read aloud at least four times and you'll see how easily you can do your spelling.

## Sorting Work II

If you feel amazed at your achievement, please go ahead and find out all the words with open vowels from your glossary.

<u>arise</u> _____	发生；出现	_____	疯狂的
_____	极限运动	_____	想当然地认为
_____	品味	_____	替代
_____	斜坡	_____	使坐落于
_____	室友	_____	节奏

# Vocabulary Test

Choose the best answer to fill in the following blanks.

1. There is an English corner on our \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure you will like it.  
A. school                      B. college                      C. campus                      D. university
2. Some students like \_\_\_\_\_ a room with others while some prefer being alone.  
A. parting                      B. sleeping                      C. living                      D. sharing
3. Freshmen may be faced with a lot of problems. So they need to build up \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with them on their own.  
A. self-respect                      B. pride                      C. confidence                      D. experience
4. Training centers in Shenzhen are crowded with young people who are \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.  
A. begging for                      B. caring for                      C. longing for                      D. waiting for
5. Too much traffic noise from the street often \_\_\_\_\_ teaching.  
A. deals with                      B. interferes with                      C. resorts to                      D. relates to
6. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ the robber who had robbed her last week and she reported him to the police at once.  
A. identified                      B. realized                      C. memorized                      D. recalled
7. The mayors from all major cities were called on to deal with some economic \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. questions                      B. issues                      C. pressure                      D. stress
8. He considers his mother the \_\_\_\_\_ woman in the world because she has brought up seven children on her own.  
A. toughest                      B. weakest                      C. most fragile                      D. most persuasive
9. Eating and drinking too much can \_\_\_\_\_ some serious health problems.  
A. result from                      B. come from                      C. result in                      D. come to
10. The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ his sister in character.  
A. unlike                      B. likely                      C. unlikely                      D. dislike

# Simple Tenses

一般过去时 ♦ 一般现在时 ♦ 一般将来时

## Highlights

Reviewing simple tenses

- The structure of simple tenses
- Usages/Exceptions
- The differences between tenses
- Adverbials in the tenses

## Reference Books

If you have problems understanding simple tenses, you might read the appropriate part of the following books to get help.

- 《朗文英语语法》，L.G. 亚历山大，外语教学与研究出版社，1991
- 《英语语法大全》，John Sinclair，商务印书馆，1999
- 《牛津实用英语语法》，A. J. Thomson 等，外语教学与研究出版社，1999
- 《英语语法手册》，薄冰，赵德鑫，商务印书馆，2002

## Test Item Analysis

The following four items are taken from different tests. Decide which is the best answer and justify your choice.

- A notice at the end of the road \_\_\_\_\_ people not to go any further.  
A. will warn      B. has warned      C. warns      D. had warned
- He always \_\_\_\_\_ when he was a college student.  
A. ate out      B. will eat out      C. would eat out      D. eats out
- Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.  
A. has done      B. is to do      C. does      D. is done
- Young people nowadays tend to spend money as soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. have earned      B. will earn      C. will be earned      D. earn

**Your Analysis:** 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar Test

Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. As a rule, readers \_\_\_\_\_ to take dictionaries out of the reading room.  
A. has been left to                      B. are not allowed  
C. left                                      D. had left
2. When she got to the office, she \_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea.  
A. made                      B. was making                      C. makes                      D. has made
3. We are going to Shanghai as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ taking our final exams.  
A. we finished                      B. we'll finish                      C. we finish                      D. we'd finish
4. January 1st, 1997, is the historic date when Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the Common Market.  
A. has joined                      B. join                      C. had joined                      D. joined
5. Hardly had they gathered in the square when it \_\_\_\_\_ to rain.  
A. began                      B. has begun                      C. had begun                      D. begins
6. We surely \_\_\_\_\_ a good solution to some medical problems in the near future.  
A. shall find                      B. find                      C. would find                      D. has found
7. If Jack gives up smoking and drinking, his health \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. improves                      B. will improve                      C. improved                      D. has improved
8. In two months' time she \_\_\_\_\_ her training and start work.  
A. will finish                      B. finished                      C. finishes                      D. is finishing
9. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ down by the side of the road and the driver tried to repair it.  
A. breaks                                      B. has broken  
C. was breaking                                      D. broke
10. Though Mary had been well prepared before the job interview, she \_\_\_\_\_ to answer some important questions.  
A. would fail                      B. fails                      C. failed                      D. has failed
11. On his way home he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that he hadn't locked the door of the office.  
A. remembered                                      B. has remembered  
C. remembers                                      D. would remember



# Listening Practice

## Listening Focus: Phonetics and Intonation

### Section A Sentences

I. Listen to the following sentences and choose the correct one.

1. A. The stranger was brought before him.      B. The strange soldier wanted to see him.
2. A. I want to have a talk with you.      B. I want to take a walk with you.
3. A. I think we can leave the place now.      B. I think we can live in the place now.
4. A. One room is as big as the other.      B. Our room is painted in the same color.
5. A. There were at least six beers on the table.      B. There were at least six bees on the table.

II. Listen to the following sentences and fill in the blanks, paying attention to liaison (连读).

1. I used to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I've \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You can finish it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I don't think September is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You understand \_\_\_\_\_?

### Section B Dialogs

I. Listen to the following short dialogs, and choose the best answer from the four choices, paying attention to the implied meaning of intonation.

1. A. He wonders if anything happened at the coffee shop.  
B. He doesn't know why the coffee tastes bad.  
C. He only wants coffee because he isn't hungry.  
D. He thinks that they ought to go to the coffee shop.
2. A. He doesn't like water.  
B. He isn't thirsty at all.  
C. He needs more than one glass of water.  
D. He prefers coffee to water.
3. A. He doesn't think the kitchen is clean.  
B. He is hungry.  
C. They cannot have dinner together.  
D. He asks the woman to have the kitchen cleaned.

4. A. The man doesn't know why he should help.  
B. The man doesn't want to offer a hand.  
C. The man is sure why he is not to help.  
D. The man is willing to help the woman.
5. A. She has no idea about the novel.  
B. She has never read a nice novel.  
C. She thinks the novel is very nice.  
D. She didn't read the novel.

II. Listen to the dialog twice, and write the answer to each of the questions you hear.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section C Spot Dictation

Listen to the short passage twice, and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

I am a student at the College of New Jersey. I have been going there for \_\_\_\_\_ years. This is my last semester. I graduate in \_\_\_\_\_. My daily routine for this semester goes like this. I wake up every morning around \_\_\_\_\_. I don't have to get up too early. Um... my classes usually begin around eleven. So before classes I like to \_\_\_\_\_, clean myself. I try to eat some food before class, but that \_\_\_\_\_. Then I have to walk over to the academic buildings. It \_\_\_\_\_ for me to get there. Um, I get through with my classes which are consecutive. I usually have two classes a day and they \_\_\_\_\_. After class, I come home, eat lunch and just \_\_\_\_\_ a little bit, hang out with my friends. Then we eat dinner together, and we try to look for something to do for the evening \_\_\_\_\_. Um... after that, we just \_\_\_\_\_.

# Listen and Learn

## Hot Words and Phrases

English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese
adjustment	调整	experience	经历	preparation	准备
alcohol	酒	homesick	想家的	respect	尊重
cafeteria	自助餐厅	identify	确认	share	共享
campus	校园	interfere	妨碍	starter	起步者
confidence	信心	issue	问题	stress	压力/紧张
counsel	建议	mystery	秘密	tend	往往会
excessive	过度的	opposite	对立物	tough	坚难的/艰难的

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
be left out	被忽视	job description	岗位说明书
build confidence	树立信心	keep up with my class	赶上同学
cope with new situations	应付新环境	live away from home	独立生活
deal with issues	处理问题	long for friends	想念朋友
get along with roommates	与室友相处	result in a problem	产生问题
go through	经历	tackle stress	解决压力问题
interfere with my ability	妨碍我的能力	turn to a counselor	向顾问求助

## Functions

- Sir, I can't understand "come your way". Would you please...?
- Would you please give us more examples?
- Can I put it this way?
- What is Chinese for "stress"?
- What's the difference between "alcohol" and "spirits"?
- Why does the author use the word "partying" instead of "party"?

# Movie Scripts for You to Try

## Oliver Meeting Jennifer from Love Story

### (Offscreen voice)

**O:** What can you say about a 25-year-old girl who died? That she was beautiful and brilliant. That she loves Mozart, Bach, the Beatles, and me.

### (In the school library)

**Girl:** Hey, Jenny, what's the number of the book here?

**J:** Aisle 123, section E. (to Oliver) Yes?

**O:** Do you have *English Society in the Middle Ages*?

**J:** Don't you have your own library, preppie?

**O:** Would you answer my question, please?

**J:** Would you answer mine first?

**O:** Look, we're allowed to use the Radcliffe Library.

**J:** I'm not talking legality, Preppie. I'm talking ethics. I mean Harvard's got 5 million books. Radcliffe's got a few lousy thousand.

**O:** All I want is one. I got an-hour exam tomorrow. Damn it!

**J:** Please watch your profanity, preppie.

### (画外音)

**奥利弗** (以下简称“奥”)：一位姑娘死了，才25岁，你能说些什么呢？她美丽聪颖，爱莫扎特、巴赫，爱甲壳虫乐队，而且爱我。

### (校图书馆)

**女：**詹妮，这本书的编号是多少？

**詹妮弗** (简称“詹”)：第123走道，E栏。(对奥利弗)什么事？

**奥：**有《中世纪的英国社会》这本书吗？

**詹：**难道你们没有自己的图书馆，预科生？

**奥：**请你回答我的问题，好吗？

**詹：**你先回答我的问题好吗？

**奥：**喂，我们有权使用雷德克利夫图书馆。

**詹：**预科生，我可不是说合法性问题，我在说道德问题。我指的是，哈佛有500万册藏书，雷德克利夫可只有可怜的几千本。

**奥：**我只想借一本。明天有一小时的考试。见鬼！

**詹：**嘴里别不干不净的，预科生。