

五年制高等职业教育英语教材

英语

第一册

主编/赵俊峰 郝晶

中国人民大学出版社



But especially pop music.

五年制高等职业教育英语教材

英语

第一册

CAREER
EDUCATION

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前 言

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》编写的。全套教材共8册(16本),其中基础阶段6册,专业阶段2册。每册又分为教科书和练习册。前6册供基础英语教学阶段使用,后2册供专业英语教学阶段使用。

本教材借鉴国内外优秀的教学理论与方法,博采众长,将实用性和知识性融为一体,将应用性贯穿始终,立足实用、打好基础、强化能力。

本教材选文题材广泛,集时代性、知识性、趣味性、思想性、信息性、前瞻性和实用性为一体,以反映当代的社会生活为主,兼顾科技、政法、文史等方面的主题,体裁多样,图文并茂。

本教材以素质教育为核心,以培养交际能力为重点,尽量处理好语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。此外,还系统地复习和讲授语法和语音知识。

本教材以话题为中心,主要选择实用性较强的常用话题,配合各项基本技能训练项目,多层次、多方面接触语言材料,正确使用语言,充分表达讲话者的想法。

由于编者水平与经验有限以及成书仓促等原因,书中难免有不足之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。参加本教材编写的同志还有柳英林、邓学历、谭小瑛、董平、张伟等。

编者

2002年6月



使用说明

“五年制高等职业教育英语教材”是一套供综合训练的英语教材，适用于五年制高等职业教育和其他相同层次的学校使用。全套教材共 8 册 (16 本)，其中基础阶段 6 册，专业阶段 2 册。每册由教科书和练习册组成。练习册是对教科书的补充，应和教科书配套使用。

本教材每册由 10 个单元组成，每单元都有一个独立的主题，有 Text A 和 Text B 两篇课文。Text A 由 Speaking, Reading, Writing 组成，Text B 为课后阅读材料。每单元后还有语法项目的总结。

编写本教材时，我们着重从以下几个方面考虑：

1. 注意教材的科学性、知识性和可读性的同时，突出语言的信息功能。在选材时，注意结合高职的特点、学生的年龄层次和知识结构等，有针对性地选取介绍外国的社会、文化、教育、风俗等方面的材料。这样，学生可以通过课文学习，既学到语言又不断扩大知识面。

2. 注意和初中教材的衔接。在语法教学方面，采取复习旧语法和讲授新语法相结合的形式。同时，尽量简化对语法条文的解释。另外，本书还采用先进的交际教学方法，让学生在做练习的同时，发现并总结语法规律。

3. 在词汇教学方面，本教材同样注意与初中教材的衔接。凡是在初中英语教学大纲中出现过的词汇，本教材原则上不再列为生词。

4. 教科书和练习册的部分练习的设置注意利用录音设备，以满足英语教学条件差、师资力量不足的学生自学的需要，也有利于英语基础较差的学生学习。

5. 针对高职学校的实际情况和学生学习外语的目的，本教材对听、说、读、写、译等技能的要求尽量做到合理，并有所侧重。听、说方面的内容主要是语言的日常交际功能的基本项目；同时，本教材配以适当的笔头练习，包括英、汉对译及写作；对读的要求则略微偏重。



在编写过程中，我们参考了国内外大量的英语教材和有关资料，学习和研究了各种教材的特点，并结合高职学校的实际，经多次讨论和修改，然后定稿。

由于编者水平有限，疏漏之处敬请国内外同行和读者批评指正。

编者

2002 年 6 月



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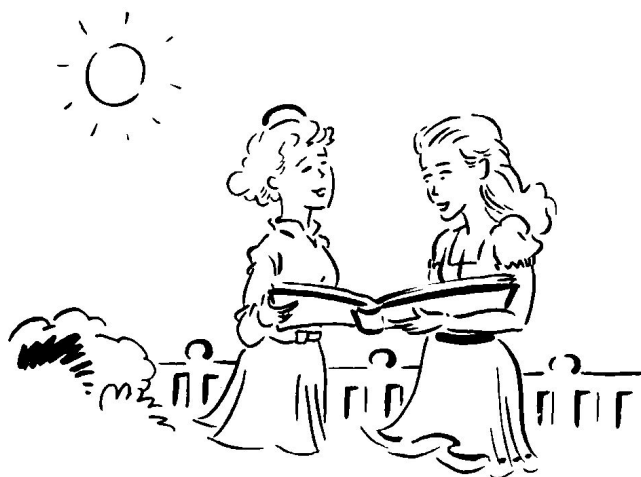
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Unit One

Greetings

Speaking

How Are You Doing?



Well, you certainly had a very good time in Switzerland.

Mrs. Wang: Good morning, Mrs. Jones.

Mrs. Jones: Hello, Mrs. Wang. How are you doing this morning?

Mrs. Wang: Not so bad. I'm just awfully busy. How about you? I haven't seen you for weeks.

Mrs. Jones: Yes, I've been to Switzerland. I got back yesterday.

Mrs. Wang: I see. Did you enjoy yourself?

Mrs. Jones: Very much. Shall I show you some of my photographs?

Mrs. Wang: Oh, do, please. I like looking at photographs.

Mrs. Jones: Here they are. . .

Mrs. Wang: Well, you certainly had a very good time in Switzerland.

Mrs. Jones: Yes, I enjoyed it very much. By the way, how is your son doing?

Mrs. Wang: He's doing fine. How about John?

Mrs. Jones: He's doing great. Oh, it's been nice talking with you. But sorry I must be going now. Have a nice day.

Mrs. Wang: You too. I hope to see you soon. Good-bye.

Mrs. Jones: I do too! Good-bye!

New Words

awfully ['ɔ:fʊli] *adv.* very, extremely 非常地

photograph ['fəʊtəgrɑ:f] *n.* a picture taken by a camera, using the action of light on film or plates covered with certain chemicals 照片

show [ʃəʊ] *v.* to offer or display; to point out 出示, 显示; 指出

Proper Noun

Switzerland ['switsələnd] (国家)瑞士(欧洲中部的联邦共和国)

Phrases & Expressions

How are you doing?: How are you? (used as a greeting when people are familiar) 你好吗?

enjoy oneself: experience pleasure; be happy 过得快乐

have a good time: enjoy oneself 玩得快乐

by the way: incidentally; in passing; while I remember, etc. 顺便说

Notes to the Dialogue

1. Here they are. “给你(照片)。”也可以说 Here you are.
2. Well... “嗯。” well 在这里作填充词用, 没有具体词汇意义, 但可以帮助说话者, 让他有考虑问题的时间。
3. Have a nice day. “祝你今天事事如意”是告别常用语, 还可以说 Have a beautiful day. (祝你今天事事称心如意。)
4. I do too = I hope to see you soon too.

Read and practice

- Alice: Good morning, Mary.
- Mary: Hello, Alice. How are you going?
- Alice: Not bad. I'm just awfully busy. How about you?
- Mary: Well, I went to Japan two weeks ago.
- Alice: I see. Did you enjoy yourself?
- Mary: Very much. I took a lot of photographs. Shall I show you some of them some day?
- Alice: Great.
- Mary: By the way, how is your son doing?
- Alice: He's doing fine.
- Mary: Nice meeting you, but sorry I must be going now.
- Alice: Bye-bye!
- Mary: Bye!

A Pair work

Here are some situations and lists of things you need for the situations. Work with your partner and make up the dialogues. Use the conversation above as guide.

1. Suppose you meet Jane in the morning. She tells you that she went to China a month ago, taking many photographs. She asks about your mother.



2. Suppose you take part in the birthday party of one of your friends in the evening. You give her birthday present taken from Japan. She asks about your parents.



3. Suppose one of your friends visits you on Christmas Day. He gives you a box of candy. And he asks about your brother.



4. Suppose you meet one of your neighbors on the way back from the supermarket. You buy a lot of things. You show her what you have bought. She asks about your daughter.



Group work

1. *Discuss the differences between western countries and China in greetings.*
2. *Work in groups of four. Give responses of the following greetings. Then discuss which of the greetings are used in the first meeting. List more greetings and responses you know and present them to the class.*

Hi!

Hello!

Good morning!

Nice to meet you!

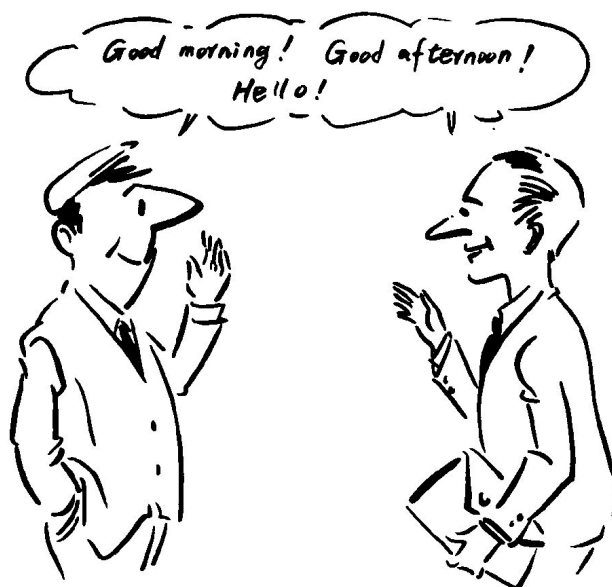
How do you do?

How are you?

Nice weather, isn't it?

Reading

Text A Greetings and Partings



"Good morning!" "Good afternoon!" "Good evening!" "Hello!" and "Hi!" are all greetings.

“Good morning!” “Good afternoon!” “Good evening!” “Hello!” and “Hi!” are all greetings. People use them according to the time of a day and formality of the situation. Besides, when people use any of the greetings, they often use it with “How are you or How are you doing?”. The familiar people use the expression about “How are you or How are you doing?”. As for “How do you do?”, it is used when two people have just been introduced to each other.

Since “How are you or How are you doing?” are often merely greetings, it is common for people to answer with “Fine, thanks”, “OK, thanks”, “Not too bad, thanks” ... Whether a truthful answer is given or not depends on the relationship between the people concerned, and whether the person asking seems to be genuinely interested or not.

Apart from using the above phrases, it is common to begin to talk about the weather as a means of greeting people in English-speaking countries.

Generally, greetings and partings often should not be understood literally. Many western expressions will be meaningless if interpreted word for word. What's more, body language is more widely used in English-speaking countries than that in China. Often a speaker will signal that he or she wishes to end the conversation by using body language. For example, a seated person may stand up to show that the conversation is ending, or shut a note-book, or look at his or her watch. Often a slight nod of the head will be used to indicate the close of a conversation.

New Words

formality [fɔ:'mæliti] *n.* something which is done for appearance but has little meaning 礼节; 仪式

situation [ˌsitʃu'eɪʃən] *n.* circumstances; a state of affairs 形势; 情况

besides [bi'saɪdz] *prep.* in addition to 除……之外; *ad.* also, moreover; in addition 并且; 此外

familiar [fə'miljə] *adj.* well-known; knowing about 熟悉的; 通晓的
 merely ['miəli] *adv.* simply or only 仅仅, 只不过
 common ['kɒmən] *adj.* publicly owned; ordinary; quite normal or usual 共同的; 普通的; 平常的
 truthful ['tru:θful] *adj.* telling the truth 真的; 正当的; 老实的
 concerned [kən'sə:nd] *adj.* having relation to; anxious 有关的; 关切的, 担心的
 genuinely ['dʒenjuɪnli] *adv.* truly; really 真正地; 坦诚地, 真实地
 indicate ['ɪndikeɪt] *v.* show; point out 指示; 表示; 说明; 显示
 means [mi:nz] *n.* method, way, by which a result may be obtained 方法, 手段
 literally ['lɪtərəli] *adv.* word for word; strictly; (often incorrectly used) without exaggeration 逐字地; 完全地; 确实地, 不加夸张地
 interpret [ɪn'tə:prɪt] *v.* to show, make clear the meaning of; consider to be the meaning of; act as interpreter 说明; 解释; 将……解释为; 口译
 relationship [rɪ'leɪʃən] *n.* the friendship, contact, communications, etc. which exists between people, countries 关系
 widely ['waɪdli] *adv.* to a large extent or degree; over a large area 广泛地, 广大地; 宽阔地
 signal ['sɪgnl] *v.* to make a movement to send a message, etc. by means of signals 以动作向……示意
 seated ['si:tɪd] *adj.* sitting down 就座的; 有座位的; 扎根的
 slight [slait] *adj.* small; not great; not serious 轻微的; 细微的; 少量的; 微不足道的
 nod [nɒd] *v.* to make a quick forward and downward movement of the head to show agreement, as a greeting etc. 点头, 点头表示
 western ['westən] *adj.* of the west or the West 西方的; 西方国家的

Phrases & Expressions

depend on: rely on (the support, etc. of) in order to exist or to be true or to succeed 依靠
 apart from: except for; besides 除……之外; 此外
 word for word: in the exact, original words 逐词地, 原原本本地
 body language: human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, feelings by means of movement of the hand or head 身势语, 体态语

a means of: a way of 一种手段或方法

what's more: more important, serious, etc 而且, 更重要的是

Notes to the Text

1. as for... “至于, 说到, 就……而言”。
2. apart from “除……之外”。如: Apart from this consideration, there is no reason why we should not do so. 除非考虑这一点, 否则我们就没有理由不这么做。
3. a means of “一种方式或手段”。means 虽然是 s 结尾, 但常用作单数。如: In modern times the quickest means of transportation is by air. 在当今时代最快的交通工具是乘飞机。
4. What's more 常用作插入语, 有时和 and 在一起用, 成为 and what's more。



I. Link Part A with Part B according to the text.

A

1. Apart from using the above phrases,
2. As for “How do you do?”
3. If interpreted word for word
4. Often a speaker will signal
5. Besides, when people use any of the greetings
6. A seated person may stand up to show

B

- a. that the conversation is ending, or shut a note-book, or look at his or her watch.
- b. they often use it with “How are you or How are you doing?”.
- c. that he or she wishes to end the conversation by using body language.
- d. many western expressions will be meaningless.
- e. it is used when two people have just been introduced to each other.
- f. it is common to begin to talk about the weather as a means of greeting people in English-speaking countries.