新时代 英语教程

New Age English

《新时代英语教程》编写组 编

下 册

山西省成人专科英语教材

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前　言

　　《新时代英语教程》是由山西省教育厅成人教育处组织编写的成人专科综合英语系列教材。根据教育部颁发的《普通高等专科英语课程教学基本要求》,针对成人专科英语教育改革的实际情况,本教材分为上、下两册,非常方便成人高校进行教学安排。本套教材的培养目标是:培养学生初步的听说技能,能听懂一般的日常英语对话和独白,可以进行简单的日常英语会话,为今后进一步提高英语交际能力打下基础;培养学生掌握较强的英语阅读能力和初步的写作能力,能阅读中级英语资料,能撰写简短的英语应用文。

教材特色:

　　1. 单元以主题为中心,组织听说读写译和语法等各项基本技能训练活动,课文和练习成为一个有机的整体,有利于培养学生实际使用英语进行交际的能力。话题涉及学生感兴趣的日常生活、爱情、电脑、旅游、健康、音乐、名人等,部分内容与山西省的风土人情密切相关。

　　2. 以学生为中心,重点培养学生的英语交际能力。听说活动强调以真实生活为背景,语言地道、生动活泼,可有效地培养学生的交际策略。每个单元设计了语音练习,帮助学生掌握地道的发音和语调。语法的讲解以表格的形式列出,清晰明了,语法练习设计又呈交际性,从而注重了语法的实用性。

　　3. 阅读部分设计了精读和泛读,包括阅读前、阅读中和阅读后的练习,强调阅读技能的培养。阅读内容的选择注重知识性、趣味性、现代性和实用性。

　　4. 写作部分强调对学生的学习策略培养,提供了范文,帮助学生独立自主地学习,提高学习效果。

　　5. 教、学、考相互照应,本套教材与《山西省成人高等教育英语统一考试指南》配套,可以帮助学生在学完本套教材后及时评估自己的学习成就,培养学习英语的自信心和成就感。

　　6.图文并茂,版式新颖,双色印刷。学生教材设计了大量与主题相关的启发性图片,可以激发学生学习英语的兴趣,为学生学习英语提供了形象的情景,增强了真实感。

　　我们衷心希望本套教材的广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们对本教材进一步修订和完善。

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《新时代英语教程》编写组
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新 时 代 英 语 教 程

Unit 1

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Listening and Speaking

Invitation

☑ **Warm Up**

——Patterns——

—May I invite you to dinner?
—Yes, I'd like to come.

—Can you come next week?
—I'm afraid I can't.

—Are you free on Sunday?
—Oh, I'm sorry. I'm fully occupied.

—What do you think of a barbecue?
—That sounds good.

—You are so kind.
—It's my pleasure.

✓ Listening 🎧

A. Listen and circle the correct response.

1. a. Yes, I like it very much.
   b. Yes, I'd like to.
2. a. No, I couldn't.
   b. I'm afraid I can't.
3. a. Oh, I'm sorry. I'm fully occupied.
   b. No, I'm free.
4. a. That sounds good.
   b. Oh, very well.

5. a. It's my pleasure.
   b. Not at all.
6. a. No, I don't want it.
   b. No, thanks.
7. a. Thanks.
   b. You are welcome.
8. a. Good night.
   b. You are welcome.

B. Listen and mark T for True or F for False for each conversation.

1. _____ Tom will go to Benny's birthday party at the weekend.
2. _____ Jane will go to the barbecue next Sunday.
3. _____ Jane has two children.

C. Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. Bob: Morning, Mary.
   Mary: _____, Bob. Can you come to dinner next Saturday?
   Bob: No, I'm _____ I'm fully _____.
   Mary: How about Sunday?
   Bob: Yes, I'd _____ to.

2. Bill: Hello, Sally. How is it going these days?
   Sally: Hello, Bill, very _____. What about you?
   Bill: _____ too, thank you.
   Sally: May I invite you to a concert tonight?
   Bill: I'm afraid tonight is fully _____. I have another _____.
   Sally: How about tomorrow evening?
   Bill: I _____ your invitation with pleasure.

3. Jack: Cathy, I'm having a dinner party tonight. _____ come over and
   have _____ with us?
   Cathy: That _____ good. You are so _____ .
   Jack: It's my _____.

A. Read and practice.

Jack is having a dinner party. He invites Mary and Tom to the party.

Jack: Mary, I'm having a dinner party at the weekend. Would you like to come?
Mary: Oh, I'm afraid I can't. I'm very busy this weekend. How about next weekend?
Jack: That would be OK. Fast food or a barbecue, which do you prefer?
Mary: Barbecue, I think. May I invite Tom?
Jack: Of course. Ask Tom to come.
Mary: Thank you, Jack.
Jack: It's my pleasure.

☞ *Group work*

◇ *Greet two classmates. Then invite them to a dinner party.*

☞ *Pair work*

◇ *Your friend invites you to dinner, but you have to decline.*
M: Jane, would you like to come out for dinner with me tonight?
W: Sorry, I can't.
M: Tomorrow night then?
W: I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't.
M: Do you want to go to the theater, then?
W: I wish I could.
M: OK, well, give me a ring, then.
W: No, I'd better not.
M: Why not?
W: Because I don't think my husband would like it.

B. Read and act.

Tom invites Lily to his party. Lily is offering to bring a band.

Tom: Hi, Lily. Did you get my invitation to the party?
Lily: Yes. I'll certainly be there. Can I bring something—maybe a salad?
Tom: That sounds good. I was thinking of having live music, but it's so expensive.
Lily: You know, I have some friends who have a band. Do you want me to ask them?

Tom: That'll be fantastic.

☞ *Pair work*

◇ *Ask your partner to bring some friends to your dinner party.*

New Words and Expressions

★appointment	/ə'pɔintmənt/	*n.*	约见,约定
barbecue	/'bɑːbikjuː/	*n.*	烧烤
fantastic	/fæn'tæstik/	*adj.*	极好的,很棒的
live	/laiv/	*adj.*	实况的,非录音的;活的,生动的
*occupy	/'ɔkjupai/	*v.*	使忙碌,使从事;占领
ring	/riŋ/	*n.*	(英口语) 打电话 (美:call)
be free			有空
'd like to = would like to			愿意

Tips

外国人请客是根据邀请的人数准备席位和食品,你一旦接受了邀请,最好别轻易改变,因此请客时外国人常会问: Are you sure you'll be there?
如果你想拒绝邀请,要客气些,最好用婉转的方式,如: I'm afraid I can't. 或 I'm sorry I can't.

Reading

☞ *Pre-reading Activities*

1. What does "e-mail" mean?
2. Do you think e-mail is safe?
3. What does the symbol @ refer to ?

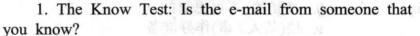✔ **Now read the text.**

E-mail Security

Electronic mail—e-mail for short—is one of the biggest threats to your home computer. By understanding how e-mail works, and by taking precautions

in how you go about reading and writing messages, you can reduce this security threat. When you exchange e-mail with someone, the messages sent between you and that person pass through several computers before they reach their destinations. Think of this conversation as taking place in an Internet "room", a very, very big room. Anyone, or more accurately, any program to do with conversations can probably understand what is being said, because most Internet conversations are not concealed or hidden in any way. Consequently, others may be listening in, capturing what you send, and using it for their own benefit.

E-mail-borne viruses and worms often arrive in attractive, enticing packages, much like the printed advertisements we receive via traditional mail designed to sell us something. By all appearances, an infected e-mail message appears to be something we want to read from someone we know, not a malicious virus or worm poised to destroy our data, exploit our hard drive and destroy our computer's processing power.

There are steps you can take to help you decide what to do with every e-mail message with an attachment that you receive. You should only read a message that passes all of these tests:

1. The Know Test: Is the e-mail from someone that you know?

2. The Received Test: Have you received any e-mail from this sender before?

3. The Expect Test: Were you expecting any e-mail with an attachment from this sender?

4. The Sense Test: Does the subject line describing the content of the e-mail message and the name of the attachment both make sense? For example, would you expect the sender—let's say your mother—to send you an e-mail message with the curious, possibly mystifying subject line "Here you have" that contains a message with an attachment—let's say "Anna Kournikova.jpg.vbs"? A message like that probably wouldn't make sense. You know your mother doesn't follow world tennis, and probably doesn't know who Kournikova is. In fact, it could be an instance of the so-called Anna Kournikova worm that began infecting computers around the world with malicious code in February 2001, and reading it would damage your system.

5. The Virus Test: Is this e-mail infected? To determine this, you need to install and run an anti-virus program.

(410 words)

New Words

★accurately	/ˈækjurətli/	adv.	准确地,精确地
*attachment	/əˈtætʃmənt/	n.	附件
*attractive	/əˈtræktiv/	adj.	有吸引力的,有迷惑力的
*bear	/bɛə/	v.	(bore;borne) 携带,带有
★capture	/ˈkæptʃə/	v.	获得,捕获,夺得
▲conceal	/kənˈsiːl/	v.	隐蔽,隐瞒
*consequently	/ˈkɔnsikwəntli/	adv.	因而,所以
★data	/ˈdeitə/	n.	(pl.)资料,材料
★destination	/ˌdestiˈneiʃən/	n.	目的地,终点
★electronic	/iˌlekˈtrɔnik/	adj.	电子的
▲enticing	/inˈtaisiŋ/	adj.	引诱的,迷人的
★exploit	/iksˈplɔit/	v.	利用
★infect	/inˈfekt/	v.	传染,感染
★instance	/ˈinstəns/	n.	例子,实例
★install	/insˈtɔːl/	v.	安装
*mail	/meil/	n.	邮件
▲malicious	/məˈliʃəs/	adj.	恶意的,蓄意的
▲mystifying	/ˈmistifaiŋ/	adj.	神秘的,不可思议的
▲poise	/pɔiz/	v.	使(某人 / 事)作好准备
★precaution	/priˈkɔːʃən/	n.	预防,警惕
*processing	/prəˈsesiŋ/	adj.	处理的,加工的
*reduce	/riˈdjuːs/	v.	减少,减小
★security	/siˈkjurəti/	n.	安全;安全感
threat	/θret/	n.	威胁,恐吓,凶兆
*traditional	/trəˈdiʃnl/	adj.	传统的,惯例的
★via	/ˈvaiə/	prep.	经由,通过
★virus	/ˈvaiərəs/	n.	病毒,毒害
▲worm	/wəːm/	n.	蠕虫,寄生虫

Phrases and Expressions

for short	简称
for one's own benefit	为某人自己的利益
listen in	收听,监听,窃听
make sense	有意义,讲得通

☞ *Notes to the text*

1. By understanding how e-mail works, and by taking precautions in how you
   go about reading and writing messages, you can reduce this security threat.

(Para. 1)

了解电子邮件的运行方式,并在浏览和撰写信息时多加小心,你就能够减少这一安全威胁。

A. 两个 by 引导并列介词结构。

B. taking 和 understanding 为动名词作 by 的宾语。

C. how you go about 作介词 in 的宾语。

D. reading 和 writing 为动名词,作 about 介词的宾语。

2. When you exchange e-mail with someone, the messages sent between you and that person pass through several computers before they reach their destinations.(Para. 1)

当你与某人互发邮件时,你们之间发送的信息要经过几台电脑才能达到目的地。

A. when 引导时间状语从句。

B. sent 为过去分词,作定语修饰 messages。

C. 该句主句的谓语动词为 pass。

D. before 引导出一时间状语从句。

3. Anyone, or more accurately, any program to do with conversations can probably understand what is being said, because most Internet conversations are not concealed or hidden in any way. (Para. 1)

任何人,或更确切地说,和聊天有关的任何程序都有可能明白你们在说什么,因为大多数互联网上的聊天都没有任何隐藏或遮掩。

A. to do with conversations 为介词结构。

B. what is being said 作 understand 的宾语。

C. is being said 为被动语态的现在进行时。

4. E-mail-borne viruses and worms often arrive in attractive, enticing packages, much like the printed advertisements we receive via traditional mail designed to sell us something. (Para. 2)

电子邮件所携带的病毒和蠕虫通常以吸引人的、诱人上钩的数据包形式出现,很像我们通过传统邮件收到的向我们推销东西的印刷广告。

A. in ... packages 介词结构,译为"以……数据包形式",为句子状语。

B. printed 为过去分词作定语修饰 advertisements。

C. we receive 为定语从句,修饰 advertisements。

D. designed 为过去分词作定语,修饰 mail,后面的短语 to sell us something 为动词不定式,表目的。

5. By all appearances, an infected e-mail message appears to be something we want to read from someone we know, not a malicious virus or worm poised to destroy our data, exploit our hard drive and destroy our computer's processing power. (Para. 2)

从外表看来,一封受到病毒感染的电子邮件信息看起来像是我们认识的人发来的我们想读的东西,而不是像破坏力很大的病毒或可怕的蠕虫能够破坏我们的数据,利用我们的硬盘,并损坏电脑处理数据的能力。

A. we want to read...为定语从句,修饰不定代词 something。

B. someone we know 为介词 from 的宾语,其中 we know 作定语修饰 someone。

C. not a malicious...与不定式 to be something...并列,其中 poised 为过去分词作定语,修饰 virus or worm。

6. There are steps you can take to help you decide what to do with every e-mail message with an attachment that you receive. (Para. 3)

你可以采取这些步骤来帮助你决定如何处理每封带有附件的电子邮件。

A. you can take 为定语从句修饰 steps, 其中 take steps 为固定搭配。

B. what to do with 为 decide 的宾语,其中 what 引导出不定式。

C. that you receive 为定语从句,修饰 an attachment。

☞ *While-reading Activities*

1. *How can you reduce the security threat caused by e-mail? (Para. 1)*

2. *In what way do e-mail-borne viruses and worms often arrive? (Para. 2)*

3. *What tests should you give when you read a message? What are they? (Para. 4–6)*

☞ *Post-reading Activities*

A. Main ideas

Fill in the blanks according to the text.

As we know, _____ mail—e-mail for short—is one of the biggest threats to our home computers. If we know how e-mail works and take _____ in reading and writing messages, we can _____ the threat. Because most internet conversations are not _____ in any way, others may be listening _____, _____ what you send. E-mail-borne viruses and worms often arrive in _____ and _____ package, much like the printed _____ we receive. We must take _____ to help us decide what to do _____ every e-mail message with an _____ that we receive.

B. Detailed understanding

Choose the answer that best completes each sentence or answers each question.

1. When you exchange e-mail with someone, the messages sent between you and that person pass through _____ computers before they reach their destination.
   A. no   B. two   C. many   D. several

2. Why may other people listen in and capture what you send?
   A. Because some people like to listen in.
   B. Because your conversation is not hidden in any way.
   C. Because other people want to capture your information.
   D. Both A and C.

3. By appearances, an infected e-mail message seems to be _____.
   A. something we don't want to read from someone we know
   B. something terrible we cannot read from someone we don't know
   C. something that is not worth reading from someone we know
   D. something we want to read from someone we know

4. If you read messages with viruses and worms, your _____ will be damaged.
   A. body   B. system   C. hard drive   D. e-mail
5. In the text, what does Anna Kournikova refer to?
   A. A kind of computer virus.   B. A tennis star.
   C. Kournikova's address.   D. None of above.

✔ **Word Study**

☆ *conceal* ☆

☐ *vt.*
1. 隐瞒
   The boy concealed the fact from his parents. 男孩向父母隐瞒了事实的真相。
   Don't conceal the secret from me. 别向我隐瞒这一秘密。
2. 躲藏
   He concealed himself behind the tree. 他藏在树后。
   The moon is concealed by the cloud. 月亮被云遮住了。

☆ *capture* ☆

☐ *vt.*
1. 捕获，俘获
   They captured many invaders. 他们俘获了许多入侵者。
2. 夺得，占领
   Tom was so clear that he captured most of the prizes at school.
   汤姆聪明极了，所以他得到了学校里大部分的奖品。
3. 赢得，引起(注意)
   The advertisement will capture the attention of readers everywhere.
   这个广告将会引起各处读者的注意。

☆ *exploit* ☆

☐ *vt.*
1. 利用
   In last century, people began to exploit solar energy.
   人们从上世纪开始利用太阳能。
2. 开发，开采
   The farmers are exploiting the virgin lands. 农民们在开垦荒地。