

山西省成人专科英语教材

新时代 New Age English 英语教程

《新时代英语教程》编写组 编

上册



外文出版社

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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。

《新时代英语教程》编写组

2004年11月10日

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Unit 1



English Language Learning

Listening and Speaking

Greetings and Saying Goodbye



Warm Up

—Patterns—

—How do you do?
—How do you do?

—How are you?
—Fine, thank you. And you?
—I'm OK.

—How are you doing?
—I'm doing great.

—Nice to meet you.
—Nice to meet you, too.

—Take care. Goodbye.
—See you tomorrow.



Listening



A. Listen and circle the correct response.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a. How do you do?
b. How are you? | 5. a. Hello, Nancy.
b. I'm pleased to see you. |
| 2. a. My name is Mary.
b. Nice to meet you, too. | 6. a. Goodbye, Tom.
b. I'm OK. |
| 3. a. Good afternoon, Miss Gao.
b. Thank you, Miss Gao. | 7. a. Bye.
b. Nice to meet you, too. |
| 4. a. Great. Let's go.
b. I'm fine, thanks. | 8. a. I'll be seeing you soon.
b. See you. |

B. Listen and fill in the blanks.

1. Mike: Good evening, Kate.
Kate: Good _____, Tom. How are you doing today?
Mike: _____! What about you?
Kate: I'm OK.
2. Bill: _____, How's it going?
Lucy: Hi, Bill. It's going pretty good. _____ you?
Bill: It's going great. _____ is your family?
Lucy: They are _____, too.
3. Susan: I'm sorry, but I have to be _____ now. Please give my regards to your family.
Bob: OK. I hope to be _____ you again soon.
Susan: I do too. Goodbye.
Bob: Goodbye.

C. Listen and number the pictures.





Speaking

A. Read and practice.

Mike has come to China on business. Jenny and Li Ping are greeting him at the airport.

Mike: Hi, my name is Mike Brown.

Jenny: Hello, Mike. I'm Jenny Smith. This is my friend Li Ping.

Mike: Nice to meet you, Li Ping.

Li Ping: Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to Taiyuan.

Mike: Thank you.



Group work

- ◇ Greet a classmate. Then introduce him or her to another classmate.



Pair work

- ◇ Start a conversation with a partner.
 - Hi, Sam. How are you?
 - Fine, thanks. And you?
 - I'm OK/fine.

B. Read and act.

Jane and Paul are friends.
They are talking about their life now.

Jane: Good morning, Paul. How are you doing today?

Paul: I'm fine, thank you. How's it going for you today?

Jane: Just so-so. How is your wife?

Paul: She's fine, thank you. I'm sorry. I'd better be going.

Jane: That's OK. I must be going, too. Please say hello to your wife for me.

Paul: OK, I will. See you tomorrow.

Jane: See you.



Pair work

- ◇ You are visiting one of your friends in another city and you have to leave tomorrow. You are saying goodbye to your friend. Make up a dialogue.

New Words and Expressions

airport	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	n. 机场
business	/'biznis/	n. 商业, 买卖, 生意
greet	/gri:t/	v. 问候, 致意
must	/mʌst/	modal.v. 必须
name-card	/'neim'kɑ:d/	n. 名片
pretty	/'priti/	adv. 很, 相当
tomorrow	/tə'mɔ:rəu/	adv. 明天
welcome	/'welkəm/	v. 欢迎
give one's regards to sb.		代……问候某人
just so-so		还凑合
on business		出差
say hello to sb.		问候某人
take care		保重

Culture Tips

英语中常用“Nice to meet you!”(见到你很高兴)来向他人问候,也可以说“Glad to meet you!”。而初次见面时也可以用“How do you do?”来互致问候,但语气非常正式。熟人见面则常用“Hello.”“How are you?”来互致问候,较随便的问候语是:“Hi.”。上午、下午和晚上问候分别用“Good morning.”“Good afternoon.”“Good evening.”。



Pronunciation

[ɪ]	big	Smith	sister	sit	will	this
[i:]	seat	greet	week	see	me	leave
[e]	end	ever	hello	head	egg	desk
[æ]	fat	glad	have	cap	cat	Sam

A. Read aloud.

Please keep the streets clean.

Why is Sister Lily sitting in silence?

Terry carried a pen and a pencil and kept a record of every event.

The black cat sat on the mat and grew quite fat.

B. Listen and choose.

[i:] or [i]
seat sit
heel hill
sheep ship
sleep slip

[e] or [æ]
hell hat
met mat
said sat
let lad

Reading

Pre-reading Activities

1. Do you want to learn a foreign language?
2. Have you got any experience of learning a foreign language?
3. How do you learn a foreign language?



Now read the text.

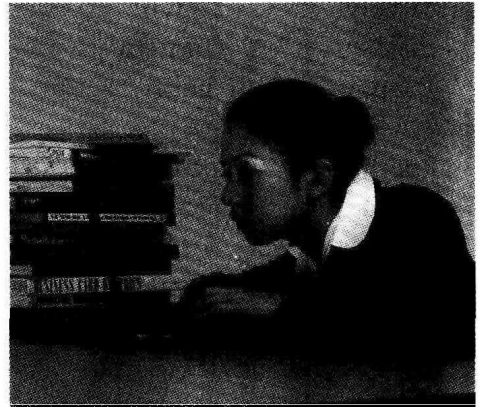
How Does One Learn a Foreign Language?

1. To **master** a language one must be able to speak and **understand** the spoken language as well as to read and write. Lenin and his wife Krupskaya **translated** a long English book **into** Russian. But when they went to England in 1902, English people couldn't understand a word they said and they couldn't understand what was said to them. These days **more and more** people are going to foreign countries to work and study. So the spoken language is becoming more and more **important**.

2. **Of course** speaking can't go without listening. If you want to **pronounce** a word correctly, first you must hear it correctly. The sounds of the Chinese and English languages are not exactly the same. If you don't listen carefully, you'll find it difficult or even **impossible** to understand **native** speakers.

3. Well, **what about** writing? Like speaking, its purpose is to **exchange** ideas. People generally use shorter words and shorter sentences in their writing. The important thing is to make your idea clear in your mind and then to write it in clear **lively** language.

4. Chinese students read far more slowly. If you read fast, you can understand better. If you read too slowly, **by the time** you have **reached** the end of a page



you'll have **forgotten** what the beginning was about. When you **meet with** new words, don't **look** them **up** in a dictionary. **Guess** the meaning from the **context** first. You may not guess quite correctly the first time, but as new words come up again and again in different contexts, their meaning will become clearer and clearer. If you look up every word, you'll never finish a book.

5. Students of a foreign language need a **particular** kind of knowledge, the knowledge of the life, history and **geography** of the people whose language they're studying. They should study these **subjects** in the foreign language. They should kill two birds with one stone: learning a foreign language and getting some knowledge of the foreign country **at the same time**.

(331 words)

New Words

▲context	/ˈkɒntekst/	n. 上下文,文章的前后关系
*exchange	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	n.&v. 交流,交换,调换
forget	/fə'get/	v. 忘记,忽略
*geography	/dʒi'ɒgrəfi/	n. 地理,地理学
guess	/ges/	v. 猜测,推测;想,认为
important	/ɪm'pɔ:tənt/	adj. 重要的,重大的
impossible	/ɪm'pɒsəbl/	adj. 不可能的,不会发生的
*lively	/ˈlaɪvli/	adj. 真实的,栩栩如生的,活泼的
master	/ˈmɑ:stə/	v. 精通,掌握,征服
*native	/ˈneɪtɪv/	adj. 本国的,本地的,出生地的
		n. 本地人,土产,土人
*particular	/pə'tɪkjulə/	adj. 特殊的,特别的,独特的;挑剔的
*pronounce	/prə'naʊns/	v. 发音;宣告,断言
reach	/ri:tʃ/	v. 到达,达到;延伸
*subject	/ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/	n. 科目,学科;对象,题目;主题,主语
		adj. 受制于……的,受……影响的
*translate	/træns'leɪt/	v. 翻译;解释
understand	/ˌʌndə'stænd/	v. 懂,理解,明白

Phrases and Expressions

as well as	也	at the same time	同时
by the time	到……的时候	look up	查阅,查(字典)
meet with	遇到,碰到	more and more	越来越……
of course	当然	what about	……怎么样
translate ... into	把……翻译成……;把……转变为……		

Notes to the text

1. But when they went to England in 1902, English people couldn't understand a word they said and they couldn't understand what was said to them. (Para. 1)
但是,当他们1902年去英国时,英国人连他们所说的一个词都不明白,他们也不明白英国人对他们所说的话。
 - A. But 表示语气的转折。
 - B. when 引导时间状语从句。
 - C. they said 作定语修饰宾语 a word。
 - D. what was said to them 作第二个 understand 的宾语从句。
2. If you don't listen carefully, you'll find it difficult or even impossible to understand native speakers. (Para. 2)
如果你不认真听,你会发现:要明白本地人的话很难,甚至是不可能的。
 - A. if 引导的是一个条件状语从句。
 - B. it 是形式宾语, to understand the native speakers 才是真正的宾语, difficult or even impossible 是宾语补足语。
3. If you read too slowly, by the time you have reached the end of a page you'll have forgotten what the beginning was about. (Para. 4)
如果你读得太慢,等你看到这一页结尾时,你已经忘记开头的內容了。
 - A. if 引导的是一个条件状语从句。
 - B. by the time 引导时间状语从句。
 - C. what the beginning was about 是 forget 的宾语从句。

While-reading Activities

1. Why is the spoken language becoming more and more important? (Para. 1)
2. What's the purpose of writing? (Para. 3)
3. Should Chinese students read slowly or fast? (Para. 4)

Post-reading Activities

A. Main ideas

Fill in the blanks according to the text.

If you want to learn a foreign language, remember the following pieces of advice.

* To master a language, one must be able to _____ and _____ the spoken language as well as to read and write, because _____ and _____ are becoming more and more important.

* About writing, the most important thing is to make your idea in clear _____ language.

* About reading, one must learn to _____ the meaning of the new words from the _____, and try to read _____.

* To learn a foreign language well, one must have a _____ knowledge,

the knowledge of the life, history and geography of this _____.

B. Detailed understanding

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

1. Why couldn't Lenin and his wife be understood when they went to England in 1902?
 - A. Because English people couldn't understand what they said.
 - B. Because they couldn't understand what was said to them.
 - C. Because they were not good at reading and writing.
 - D. Both A and B.
2. In the first paragraph the author tells us _____.
 - A. how to study English
 - B. how to read and write
 - C. why spoken English is important
 - D. why English people couldn't understand Lenin
3. In the last paragraph the author advises us to _____.
 - A. kill two birds with one stone
 - B. learn two languages at a time
 - C. study all the subjects in a foreign language
 - D. get a knowledge of the foreign country whose language you are studying
4. In the fourth paragraph the author gives some advice on how to _____.
 - A. read faster
 - B. guess the meaning from the context
 - C. look up new words in the dictionary
 - D. grasp the general meaning of a passage
5. "To kill two birds with one stone" means _____.
 - A. to get some particular knowledge
 - B. to get more than what one pays for
 - C. the stone is too big
 - D. the birds are blind



Word Study

☆ forget ☆

□ *vt. & vi.*

-got, -gotten, -getting

1. (常与 about 连用) 忘记, 忘掉

I'll never forget meeting my elementary school headmaster for the first time. 我永远忘不了和我的小学校长初次见面的情景。

2. 忘记带, 忘记买

Don't forget the cases. 别忘了带箱子。

Don't forget the tickets and an umbrella. 别忘了带票和雨伞。

3. 不放在心上, 不去想

"I'm sorry I broke your teapot." "Forget it."

"对不起, 我打破了你的茶壶。" "别往心里去。"

☆ **subject** ☆

□ *n.*

1. 学科, 研究领域

Math is her best subject. 数学是她最擅长的科目。

2. 对象, 目标, 经历或经受某事的人或物

They made him the subject of ridicule. 他们使他成为被人嘲笑的对象。

The experiment involved 12 subjects. 该实验用了 12 位研究对象。

□ *adj.*

1. 服从的, 支配的, 处于别人权力或权威控制之下的

All citizens in this nation are subject to the law.

这个国家的全体公民都必须服从法律。

2. 易于……的, 倾向于……的

a child who is subject to colds 易感冒的孩子

☆ **exchange** ☆

□ *vt.*

(常与 for, with 连用) 交换, 互换

to exchange contracts 交换合同 to exchange words 争吵, 吵架

John exchanged gifts with Mary. 约翰与玛丽交换了礼物。

The manager exchanged the company's interest for his personal honour.

这位经理为了个人荣誉而出卖了公司利益。

in exchange (常与 for 连用) 作为交换原因, 理由

□ *n.*

交换, 互换

He gave me an apple in exchange for a cake.

他给我一个苹果, 换一块蛋糕。

Let's have an exchange of views on the matter.

让我们对这件事交换一下意见吧。

☆ **translate** ☆

□ *vt.*

1. 翻译

translate a book from English into Chinese

将一本书由英文译成中文

2. 使……变成; 把……改作; 把……转变为