


普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材



# PRACTICAL ENGLISH

# 实用英语

## 第一册

总主编 / 李德荣 主编 / 李冬梅

上海交通大学出版社

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

# 实用英语

第一册

李德荣 总主编  
李冬梅 主 编

上海交通大学出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用英语. 第1册/李冬梅主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社, 2007

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

ISBN 978-7-313-04796-0

I. 实... II. 李... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 073578 号

## 实用英语

第一册

李冬梅 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话: 64071208 出版人: 韩建民

上海交大印务有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本: 787mm × 960mm 1/16 印张: 11.75 字数: 215 千字

2007 年 8 月第 1 版 2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1 ~ 3050

ISBN 978-7-313-04796-0/H · 659 定价: 20.00 元

---

版权所有 侵权必究

# 总 前 言

《实用英语》是一套供非英语专业高职学生使用的公共英语教材。全书共三册,每册供一学期使用。

教材编写,最为重要的是瞄准教学目标和教学对象。综观国内目前使用的高职公共英语教材,几乎千人一面,无论形式或内容均与本科大学英语教材大同小异,说它们是本科教材的“压缩版”并不过分。这些教材往往每一单元以大块文章为主,继以一长串单词,内容对于高职学生一是偏深偏难,二是不切实用。学生要在课堂内“弄懂”尚且力不从心,遑论“学会”或“应用”。这类教材对于志在职场实际工作中施展才能的高职学生,无疑是隔靴搔痒,脱离实际。

《实用英语》希望在高职英语教学领域作一些改革。它秉承高职教学以“技能为本”的宗旨,注重实践性和实用性,努力创新,力求真正符合高职英语教学的要求。

《实用英语》具有如下特点:

1. 以听说为主,改变以往教材以阅读为主、以大块文章作为阅读内容并围绕文章进行讲解的做法。学习外语,能听能说是最基本也是最重要的技能,对于今后在第一线工作的高职学生尤为重要。本书听说内容占课文的50%以上。

2. 以学生练习为主,改变以往教师讲解过多、学生缺少操练和实践机会的情形。语言技能的获取必须通过练习或操练,其他一切做法均属南辕北辙。学生要多动口,多动手,在听说的同时获取查找和利用信息(工具书)的技能(包括查单词、查发音等)。

3. 课文设计以“短”、“浅”和易教易学为原则,练习设计以量大、易做、实用和“举一反三”为原则,同时考虑群体学习的特点和趣味性。强调学以致用、培养学习兴趣和成就感、克服畏难情绪。

目前大部分高职院校每周公共英语的学时数为4课时,一般开设3个学期。本教材分3册,每册15个单元,供1个学期使用。

每册教材侧重各有不同。第一册以日常英语(Daily English)题材为主,帮助学生正确发音和运用正确的语调,培养说英语的习惯和信心,并注意正确性。这一册还兼顾语法和词汇。从知识层面来说,学生不应该感到困难,关键在于让学生开口说英语。口语与阅读的比例应该是70%对30%。

第二册编排突出语言功能(Functional English),帮助学生学会表达同意、不

同意、认可、不认可、高兴、抱怨、生气、惊叹等各种不同的态度和情感。口语与阅读的比例为 60%对 40%。

第三册为工作场所英语 (Workplace English), 选取与工作场景有关的内容, 帮助学生为今后在工作场所使用英语打下基础。口语与阅读的比例为 50%对 50%。

总主编  
上海商学院教授  
李德荣  
2007 年 6 月

# 前 言

《实用英语》系由上海交通大学出版社组织申报,国家教育部批准立项的普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材。此教材供高职院校公共英语课程使用。

本套教材秉承高职教学以“技能为本”的宗旨,注重实践性和实用性,努力创新,力求真正切合高职英语教学的要求。“能听能说”是学习外语应掌握的最基本也是最重要的技能,因此本套教材突出“听”、“说”这两项技能。本册中,口语与阅读的比例是 70%对 30%,题材以日常英语为主,旨在培养学生“说”的习惯和信心。每单元围绕同一个主题,以“短”、“浅”和易教、易学为原则,设计各种各样的练习,让学生反复操练,培养学生学英语的兴趣和成就感。

本教材的特点之一是听力材料与课文内容不重复。在使用本教材时同样的听力材料让学生反复听 2 至 3 遍,每听完一遍做一个练习。

教材共分 3 册,每册包含学生用书、学生练习册和教师用书,各 15 个单元,供一个学期使用(每周 4 课时)。“学生用书”每单元由 Warming-up、Dialogues、Passage 和 Grammar Focus 组成。Warming-up 根据语法来设计练习,与 Grammar Focus 相呼应。

本册教材由黎明职业大学外语系李冬梅副教授主编,参加编写的教师有姚丽梅、卢德明、戴桂珍、王强和曾玉华。编写工作得到泉州黎明职业大学校领导的大力支持,华侨大学外语学院 Damian Shaw 博士承担了审校工作,在此一并表示感谢。

由于缺乏经验和时间仓促,本书定有不少疏漏和不妥之处,敬请批评指正,以期再版时修订。

李冬梅

2007 年 3 月 18 日

于泉州黎明职业大学

# Contents

Unit 1	How Is the Weather Today? .....	1
Unit 2	Asking for Directions .....	12
Unit 3	Making Phone Calls .....	23
Unit 4	What's on TV Tonight? .....	33
Unit 5	In the Cafeteria .....	44
Unit 6	Booking a Hotel Room .....	53
Unit 7	Traveling by Train .....	63
Unit 8	Would You Like to Join Us? .....	74
Unit 9	Visiting the Doctor .....	84
Unit 10	Making Plans .....	93
Unit 11	At the Bank .....	104
Unit 12	Asking Opinions .....	116
Unit 13	Asking Favors of Other People .....	127
Unit 14	Talking about Work and Careers .....	137
Unit 15	Talking about Hobbies and Interests .....	148
Unit 1—Unit 15	单词.....	158

# Unit 1 How Is the Weather Today?

## A. Warming-up

**Listen first and reproduce a new sentence orally after the model.**

Model 1: It's a story book.

Is it a story book?

1. I love sports.
2. I am from Sweden.
3. She speaks English.
4. It is nine o'clock now.
5. We enjoy English classes.
6. The teacher is from Britain.
7. It is warm in the classroom.
8. The school is located near my house.

Model 2: Oliver studies languages at university.

Oliver doesn't study languages at university.

1. I have a pet.
2. She is ten years old.
3. My sister likes cats.
4. Her name is Margaret.
5. We live in a big house.
6. My parents like to get up early.
7. We have many friends in America.
8. Most of them are interested in baseball.

Model 3: Paula listens to music all the time.

Does Paula listen to music all the time?

1. Stacy is a tourist guide.



2. He goes out very often.
3. Andrew enjoys the theatre.
4. I play basketball every day.
5. He wears a jacket and tie to work.
6. Joseph works in a supermarket on Saturday.
7. The Smiths go abroad on holiday every year.
8. She knows everything about the history of the city.

## B. Dialogues

### Dialogue One



- a. Listen to dialogue one and decide whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false (F).
- (    ) 1. The weather seems nice today after the terrible downpour last night.
  - (    ) 2. Both speakers like the weather today.
  - (    ) 3. The weather forecast says that it will stay fine for the whole day.
  - (    ) 4. It's likely to rain this afternoon.
  - (    ) 5. The weather seldom changes this time of the year.

**b. Listen to the dialogue again and answer these questions.**

1. How's the weather today?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How was the weather last night?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How does the woman feel after the rain?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How will the temperature change according to the weather forecast?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How is the weather going to be at the weekend?

\_\_\_\_\_

**c. Listen to the dialogue again and supply the missing words.**

1. It's wonderful after \_\_\_\_\_ last night.

2. Let's hope it \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole day.

3. Well, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ says that we'll have \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

4. The temperature will \_\_\_\_\_ 10 degrees Centigrade.

5. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly this time of the year.

**Dialogue Two**

**a. Listen to dialogue two and decide whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false (F).**

- (     ) 1. The sports meet will be held in the afternoon.
- (     ) 2. The woman is worried about the weather.
- (     ) 3. 121 is the 24-hour telephone weather forecast service.
- (     ) 4. The man didn't hear the forecast this morning.
- (     ) 5. The woman knew it would be fine that afternoon because she made the phone call.

**b. Listen to the dialogue again and answer these questions.**

1. What does the man worry about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How's the weather in the morning?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What does the woman think the weather will be like in the afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What does the woman suggest that the man should do?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What will the weather be like in the afternoon according to the telephone weather forecast service?

\_\_\_\_\_

**c. Listen to the dialogue again and supply the missing words.**

- 1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for 2 : 00, but the fog!
- 2. You can only see \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. But don't you see the wind's beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. How come I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it?
- 5. See? There'll be \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

**Dialogue Three**

**a. Listen to dialogue three and decide whether each of the following sentences is true (T) or false(F).**

- (     ) 1. The average temperature recently has been 20 degrees.
- (     ) 2. It will be sunny for the rest of the week.
- (     ) 3. Another storm is coming too.
- (     ) 4. It is going to snow tonight.



( ) 5. Hainan is a good place for swimming.

**b. Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions.**

1. What is the temperature likely to be tonight?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Do they like winter? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did the weatherman say last night on the news?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the weather like in Hainan?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Will they go to Hainan?

\_\_\_\_\_

**c. Listen to the dialogue again and supply the missing words.**

1. The temperature hasn't gotten above \_\_\_\_\_ for three weeks.

2. I am tired of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. That sky doesn't look partly \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

4. There is no a trace of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The sky over there in the west is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The winds are already beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The wind would be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Let's get out our \_\_\_\_\_ and put away our \_\_\_\_\_.

### C. Passage

#### **The Powerful Influence of Weather**

Weather has a powerful effect on people. It influences health, intelligence, and feelings. In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. Southerners have many heart attacks or other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. Many people in these states have heart attacks after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can influence intelligence. For example, in a 1938 study by scientists, the IQ scores of undergraduate college students were very high during a hurricane, but after the storm, their scores were 10% below average. Hurricanes can increase intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can lower it. Students in the United States often do badly in exams in the hot months of the year.

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people; they usually feel cold during these months. They might feel depressed during cold weather. In hot summer weather, on the other hand, fat people may feel unhappy. At about 65 degrees Fahrenheit, people feel stronger.

Low air pressure relaxes people. It increases forgetfulness; people leave more packages and umbrellas on buses and in stores on low-pressure days. There is a "perfect weather" for work and health. People feel best at a temperature of about 64 degrees Fahrenheit with 65% humidity.

Are you feeling sick, sad, tired, forgetful, or very intelligent today? The weather may be the cause.

(260 words)

**a. Read the passage and match the words in column A with those in column B.**

- | A                | B  |
|------------------|--|
| 1. powerful      | a. a violent storm with a strong fast circular wind              |
| 2. intelligence  | b. number of points, goals, etc. achieved in a game              |
| 3. IQ            | c. having or producing great power                               |
| 4. score         | d. in the habit of forgetting                                    |
| 5. undergraduate | e. to make or become less active and worried                     |
| 6. hurricane     | f. low in spirits; sad and without hope                          |
| 7. depressed     | g. the amount of water vapor contained in the air                |
| 8. relax         | h. Intelligence Quotient   |
| 9. forgetful     | i. a student who is doing a university course for a first degree |
| 10. humidity     | j. ability to learn, reason, and understand                      |

**b. Read the passage again and choose the best answer for each of the following statements.**

- Weather has a \_\_\_\_\_ effect on people.  
A. little      B. no      C. more      D. great
- Students in the U. S. often get low marks in exams in the \_\_\_\_\_ months of the year.  
A. cold      B. hot      C. mild      D. cool
- \_\_\_\_\_ people are more likely to feel unhappy in hot summer.  
A. Old      B. Young      C. Thin      D. Fat
- People are forgetful when they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relaxed      B. happy      C. sad      D. excited
- Weather can influence the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. intelligence      B. health      C. feelings      D. weight

**c. Make sentences with the phrases given below.**

1. Weather has a
- powerful**
- effect on people.

a great
a powerful
a strong
no

 A has \_\_\_\_\_ effect on B.

2. Weather also has a **strong** influence on people's feelings.

A has	a great	influence on B.
	much	
	little	
	no	

3. It is very hot **at some times** and very cold **at other times**.

... at some times ... at other times

4. Very hot weather, **on the other hand**, can lower it.

... (on the one hand)... on the other hand ...

#### D. Grammar Focus

**The Simple Present Tense** is most often used to express a habitual action, a general fact and a planned future action.

For example:

- 1) He usually gets up at six. (habitual action)
- 2) The sun rises in the east. (general fact)
- 3) Is there a film on tonight? (planned future action)

#### The forms of the Simple Present Tense:

##### *Affirmative*

I like singing.

We like singing.

You like singing.

He likes singing.

They like singing.

##### *Negative*

I do not like singing.

We do not like singing.

You do not like singing.

He does not like singing.

They do not like singing.

##### *Interrogative*

Do you like singing?

Do you like singing?

Do you like singing?

Does he like singing?

Do they like singing?

#### Exercise 1

Find the choice that best completes each of the following sentences.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ live here.  
A. didn't                      B. do                      C. don't                      D. doesn't
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the sun set in the west?  
A. Do                      B. Does                      C. Did                      D. Is

3. How often \_\_\_\_\_ to the library?  
A. you go to      B. do you go      C. do you      D. you go
4. I think it's so nice when it's hot, \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
A. is      B. has      C. isn't      D. hasn't
5. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ its light from the sun.  
A. get      B. is getting      C. gets      D. have got
6. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will not go.  
A. will rain      B. will raining      C. rains      D. rained
7. He will be happy when he \_\_\_\_\_ the good news.  
A. hears      B. is hearing      C. will hear      D. will have heard
8. The President \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing this afternoon.  
A. arrive      B. arrives      C. are arriving      D. will arriving
9. When you \_\_\_\_\_ next time, bring me some oranges.  
A. will go      B. will come      C. go      D. come
10. We usually \_\_\_\_\_ four classes in the morning and two in the afternoon.  
A. has      B. have      C. are having      D. have had

### Exercise 2

**Complete the following sentences using the simple present tense.**

Examples: He usually gets up at 6 : 00 a. m. . (get)

We go to school at 7 : 00 a. m. . (go)

1. Ben \_\_\_\_\_ a good talker. (be)
2. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ good taste. (have)
3. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ at a bank. (work)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ a better city. (want)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ never late to work. (be)
6. Anne \_\_\_\_\_ a sports car. (not drive)
7. Each of the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ a computer. (have)
8. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ eating fried food. (not enjoy)

### Exercise 3

**Make questions using the words in the brackets.**

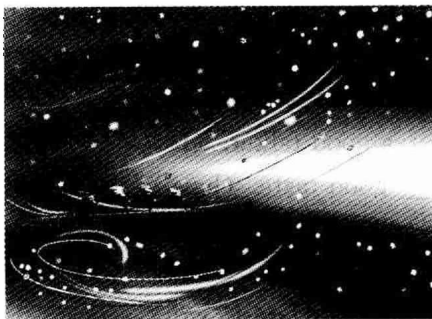
1. I have many books. (what)
-



2. It rains a lot in spring. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. My parents live with me. (who)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Nancy enjoys working at night. (what)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Scotland's summers are wet and cold. (how)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It takes me two hours to go home. (how many)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Jimmy goes out with Maria every day. (whom)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. My hometown is cold at this time of the year. (whose)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Fun time

Listen to the song and supply the missing words.



### Winter weather—winter hail, winter snow

Winter hail, winter snow  
In winter time the   1   blow  
Winter   2   on the window pane  
Winter weather is here again.