

教育部高职高专规划教材

新编英语教程

(五年制)

第一册

- 侯煥玲 张明杰 主编
- 杨 舒 主审



高职高专公共课教材

高等数学 (三年制) 应用数学基础(五年制)上册 应用数学基础(五年制)下册 级数与拉普拉斯变换 概率与数理统计基础 线性代数初步 高等数学训练教程 语文 (三年制) 语文(五年制)上册 语文 (五年制) 下册 大学语文 应用文写作 阅读与欣赏 物理学 (三年制) 技术物理(五年制)上册 技术物理(五年制)下册 技术物理实验与实训 马克思主义哲学原理 邓小平理论和"三个代表"重要思想概论 舒本平 吴树英 主编 思想道德修养 法律基础 新世纪实用英语 第一册 新世纪实用英语 第二册 新世纪实用英语 第三册 新编英语教程(五年制)第一册 新编英语教程 (五年制) 第二册 新编英语教程(五年制)第三册 英语应用能力考试(B级)训练 体育与健康 (三年制) 体育与健康(五年制) 计算机文化基础 (三年制) 计算机文化基础 (五年制) 环境保护基础 公共关系学 择业与创业指导教程

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● 化学工业出版 社 教 材 出 版 中 心 ·北京·

(京) 新登字 039 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编英语教程.(五年制)第一册/侯焕玲,张明杰主编.一北京: 化学工业出版社,2003.7 教育部高职高专规划教材 ISBN 7-5025-4549-2

I.新··· II.①侯···②张··· II.英语-高等学校: 技术学院-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 057934 号

教育部高职高专规划教材

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责任编辑: 陈有华 张建茹

文字编辑:杨欣欣

责任校对;陶燕华 封面设计:郑小红

m & r : 74-1

化学工业出版社 教 材 出 版 中 心

(北京市朝阳区惠新里3号 邮政编码 100029)

发行电话: (010) 64982530

http://www.cip.com.cn

新华书店北京发行所经销 北京市彩桥印刷厂印装

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 13¾ 字数 334 千字 2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2005 年 8 月北京第 2 次印刷 ISBN 7-5025-4549-2/G・1218

定 价: 18.00元

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出版说明

高职高专教材建设工作是整个高职高专教学工作中的重要组成部分。改革开放以来,在各级教育行政部门、有关学校和出版社的共同努力下,各地先后出版了一些高职高专教育教 d 。但从整体上看,具有高职高专教育特色的教材极其匮乏,不少院校尚在借用本科或中专教材,教材建设落后于高职高专教育的发展需要。为此,1999 年教育部组织制定了《高职高专教育专门课课程基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》) 和《高职高专教育专业人才培养目标及规格》(以下简称《培养规格》),通过推荐、招标及遴选,组织了一批学术水平高、教学经验丰富、实践能力强的教师,成立了"教育部高职高专规划教材"编写队伍,并在有关出版社的积极配合下,推出一批"教育部高职高专规划教材"。

"教育部高职高专规划教材"计划出版 500 种,用 5 年左右时间完成。这 500 种教材中,专门课(专业基础课、专业理论与专业能力课)教材将占很高的比例。专门课教材建设专业能力课)教材将占很高的比例。专门课教材建设上影响着高职高专教学质量。专门课教材是按照《培养规格》的要求,在对有关关节的人才培养模式和教学内容体系改革进行充分调查研究和论证的基础上,充分吸取高写职成人高等学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验和教学成果编写须以的文化基础和技术基础,突出了人才的创新素质和创新能力的培养。在有关课程开发委员组织下,专门课教材建设得到了举办高职高专教育的广大院校的积极支持。我们计划取取高组织下,专门课教材建设得到了举办高职高专教育的广大院校的积极支持。我们计划取取高工作来各类学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验,解决新形势正的专教育教材的有无问题;然后再用 2~3 年的时间,在《新世纪高职高专教育人才培养模式和教学内容体系改革与建设项目计划》立项研究的基础上,通过研究、改革和建设,推出一大批教育部高职高专规划教材,从而形成优化配套的高职高专教育教材体系。

本套教材适用于各级各类举办高职高专教育的院校使用。希望各用书学校积极选用这批经过系统论证、严格审查、正式出版的规划教材,并组织本校教师以对事业的责任感对教材教学开展研究工作,不断推动规划教材建设工作的发展与提高。

教育部高等教育司 2001年4月3日

前言

《新编英语教程》是根据教育部 2000 年 8 月颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》 (以下简称"基本要求") 组织编写的系列教材。本系列教材包括学生用书 $1\sim3$ 册,教师用书 $1\sim3$ 册,并配有录音带。

本教材编写的基本理念是: (1) 面向学生,注重素质教育。课程特别强调要关注每个学生的情感,激发他们学习英语的兴趣,帮助他们建立学习的成就感和自信心,使他们在学习过程中发展综合语言运用能力,提高人文素养,增强实践能力,培养创新精神。(2) 整体设计目标,体现灵活开放。基础教育阶段英语课程的目标是以学生语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识的发展为基础,培养学生英语综合语言运用能力。该教材努力体现基础教育阶段学生能力发展循序渐进的过程和课程要求的有机衔接,保证国家英语课程目标的整体性、灵活性和开放性。(3) 突出学生主体,尊重个人差异。英语课程应成为学生在教师指导下构成知识、提高技能、磨砺意志、活跃思维、展现个性、发展心智和拓展事业的过程。(4) 采用活动途径,倡导体验参与。本课程倡导任务型的教学模式,让学生在教师的指导下,通过感知、体验、实践、参与和合作等方式,实现任务的目标,感受成功。在学习过程中进行情感和策略调整,以形成积极的学习态度,促进语言实际运用能力的提高。(5)注重过程评价,促进学生发展。建立能激励学生学习兴趣和自主学习能力发展的评价体系。有利于促进学生综合语言运用能力和健康人格的发展,促进教师不断提高教育教学水平。

本教材编写的基本特色是:(1)与初中英语教学相衔接,贴近目前五年制高职英语教学的实际情况。符合教学大纲的各项规定及量化指标,覆盖了"基本要求"的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项和90%的词项目。(2)以话题为纲和以"综合英语"为基础。教材中每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行,展开听、说、读、写活动,培养学生语言综合应用能力。由"综合英语"向听、说、读、写等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射,同时体现了语言项目是交际手段和交际技能。听、说模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了"基本要求"突出实用性的要求。"综合英语"模块以相关话题为纲编写,词汇、语法的教学均围绕有关话题进行。(3)整套教材采用"以学生为中心"的主体教学模式。词汇、听力、阅读均符合新大纲的各项规定及量化指标。听、说、读、写的技能也是按"基本要求"规定"实用为主、够用为度"的要求编写的。(4)选材多样,形式灵活,知识性、趣味性并重。本教材所选用的材料语言规范,具有时代性、知识性、趣味性、创新性。

全套教材共 3 册,可分 6 个学期使用,各学校也可根据本校的具体教学情况及学生的专业特点自行安排。教学总时数为 300~360 学时。《新编英语教程》每学年一册,每周安排 4 学时,每册 16 个教学单元。各教学单元均以特定话题为中心,由听、说、综合英语、快速阅读、词汇和写作 6 个模块组成。建议每单元以 6~8 学时教学。

在教材的编写过程中,我们采用了多种方式征求了一些经验丰富的一线教师的意见,得到了肯定和热情支持,同时也得到了不少颇有见地的意见和建议,在此谨向他们表示感谢。

本教材由中国矿业大学外国语言文化学院院长杨舒教授主审,并提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议,编者获益匪浅。在此表示衷心的谢意。在编写过程中,还得到了徐州工业职业技术学院的领导和教师以及化学工业出版社的领导和编审大力帮助,在此深表谢意。

本教材由侯焕玲、张明杰任主编,参加编写的人员有:张明杰(Unit 1, Unit 2)、李爱君(Unit 3, Unit 4)、莫兼学(Unit 5, Unit 6, Unit 7, Unit 8)、侯焕玲(Unit 9, Unit 10, Unit 11, Unit 12, Grammar)、时丽珊(Unit 13)、李永芳(Unit 14, Unit 15, Unit 16)。全书由侯焕玲统稿。王希平、段炜、陈宗胜参加了本教材的审稿。

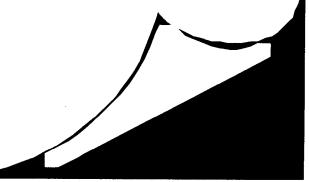
尽管我们力求呈现给高等职业学校英语教育一本比较好的教材,但由于编者水平所限,加之时间仓促,疏漏不妥之处,恳请广大师生及读者指正,以便改进。

编者 2003 年 5 月

内 容 提 要

该书是根据教育部 2000 年 8 月颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》编写的。教材的编写注重交际应用能力的培养,突出职业教育的特色。教材中所选的听力、会话、阅读等模块内容紧贴当前生活,所设计的练习注重语言技能培训。

该教材共有 16 个单元,编写中注意与初中英语教学相衔接。 该书为高职高专公共课教材,也可供广大英语爱好者学习使用。



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Unit 1

Introduction

When we meet new people for the first time, we should introduce ourselves. The politest form of introduction is in the form of an enquiry. The introduction in the western countries may be different from that in our country.

Listening =

Section A

Direction: In this section, there are 5 short statements, each statement will be read only once. After you hear each statement, read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, then decide which one is the closest in meaning to the statement you hear.

- A. I am good at English.
 - B. I don't like English.
 - C. My English is not so good.
 - D. I am not a good boy.
- A. I like your parents.
 - B. Nice to meet your parents.
 - C. Your parents are ill in hospital.
 - D. I would like to see your parents.
- A. I like eating bananas.
 - B. I like eating oranges.
 - C. I don't like eating oranges.
 - D. I don't like eating apples.
- A. I go to bed at a quarter to six.
 - B. I get up at five forty-five.

C. I get up at a quarter to seven.
D. I go to bed at a quarter to seven.
5
A. I usually go to school by bus.
B. I usually walk to school.
C. I like playing.
D. I usually go to school.
Direction: You will hear a short conversation between two friends. Lister
to the dialogue and fill in each blank with one word you hear from the tape.
Tom: Hi, Linda! Glad to you again.
Linda: Hi, Tom! to see you, too my friend.
name is Catherine Green.
Tom: Hi, Catherine! My is Thomas. You can me Tom.
Kate: Nice to meet you!
Tom: Hmm, shall I call you Catherine Kate?
Kate: It matter. It's not important. You may call me Kate for
Direction: Listen to the following passage, decide whether the following
statements are true (T) or false (F). The passage will be read twice.
() 1. In Canada, when people meet each other for the first time, they ask some things which are private or personal.
() 2. In America, it's polite to ask older people their age.
() 3. They don't ask how much someone paid for something.
() 4. People don't often ask unmarried people "Why are you single?"
() 5. "Do you like sports?" is a polite question in Canada and America.
Speaking ————————————————————————————————————
•
·

Section A Sample Dialogues

In this section, you will see how Jane introduces David to Jack and how Lin introduces himself to Smith. Afterwards you will be asked to introduce two people to know each other.

Dialogue A

Jane: Jack, this is Tom's brother, David.

Jack: I'm very pleased to meet you.

David: It's a pleasure to meet you. and analysis of emilenic

Jack: How do you like New York? and small and a small week

David: It's really different from what I expected.

Jack: Don't worry. You'll get used to it in no time.



Questions for Discussion

1. Is New York different from what David is expected?

2. Who is David?

Dialogue B

Lin: Excuse me, Are you Mr. Smith from the United States?

Smith: Why, yes, I am.

Lin: How do you do? Very glad to meet you. I'm Lin Hua.

Smith: How do you do, Mr. Lin? Thank you for coming to meet us.

Lin: With pleasure.

Smith: Now, let me introduce my secretary Miss Green.

Green: Hello, Mr. Lin. Glad to meet you. and a long was a long with the control of the control o

Lin: Hello, Miss Green. How was your flight?

Green: Very good. We enjoy it thoroughly. Sorry, what's your first name again?



Lin: H-U-A. I understand that it is difficult for you to pronounce and to remember Chinese names.

Green: Yes, indeed. It is interesting that you put your surname first.

Lin: Yeah. That's quite different from the West.

Questions for Discussion

- 1. Where is Mr. Smith from?
- 2. What is Lin's first name?
- 3. Does Miss Green think it is difficult to pronounce Chinese names?

Section B Useful Expressions and Exercises

Useful Expressions

1. Let me introduce myself.

I am... I'm from...

- Mr. Parker, may I introduce you my friend.
 ?
 Mr. Parker, may I introduce my friend.
 to you?
- 3. Miss Li, this is my classmate ...
- 4. I am glad to meet ...

Nice/Glad/ Pleased/Happy to meet/see you, ...

5. How are you?

I'm fine, thank you.

6. How do you do?

friends.

Exercises

Direction: Please finish the dialogue by filling in the blank with the proper words or sentences with the knowledge you learnt in this section.

Wang:	Is it a picture of your family?
John:	·
Wang:	Who is he?
John:	•
Wang:	Who is she?
John:	·
Wang:	Who are they?
John:	·
Wang:	Who is that girl?
John:	•
Wang:	Who is that man?
John:	He is Mr. Jones. He is chairman of the board of our company.
Wang:	Who is that woman?
John:	She is Mrs. Jones. She is a manager. She and her husband are our

Wang: Oh, they are my friends, too. Who is that ugly boy?

John:

Possible Answers for Reference

- 1. She is my sister. My sister is a secretary. She is tall and pretty.
- 2. He is my father. My father is a doctor. bood " 10 a moontest
- 3. Yes, it is.
- 4. She is my mother. My mother is a nurse. She is a good nurse.
- 5. They are my brothers. They are students. They are young and handsome.

When people greet each other

6. It's me. I'm John. I am ugly but I am happy. They team of

Section C Class Activities

Direction: Take Dialogue A and B for examples and make new dialogues about introduction according to the situations.

- 1. To introduce your brother to your friend.
 - 2. To introduce your classmates to your foreign friends.

teacher as we do in Chinese. We can I say "Hello, Teacher Wang!" or

3. To introduce yourself to a guest you meet.

Reading

大東、大拿社,因美,国英国)《自由 Comprehensive English as dailyo H.

Pre-reading Questions:

- 1. When you meet people for the first time in China, what would you say?
- 2. What do people most often say when they meet and greet each other in English-speaking countries?

Meeting New People

In everyday life, when people meet, they greet each other to show their friendliness and kindness. Greeting can be done in different ways. This is because different places or countries have different customs.



In English-speaking countries, the most common way of greeting is to say "Hello". Sometimes, people just say "Hi", which is less formal than "Hello". Or depending on the time of day, people can say "Good morning", "Good afternoon", or "Good evening". Very often, besides greeting, people also ask about each other, for example, "How are you?" "How is everything?" Sometimes people also express their happiness to see each other, such as "Nice to see you!" But when two people meet for the first time, they should say "Nice to meet you!"

When people greet each other, they also address each other. In English, there are many different address forms, which are used for different people, at different times, and in different situations. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms. in front of the last name. In a shop or restaurant, a customer may be addressed as "sir" or "ma'am". In formal situations, people use words like "Doctor" or "Professor" to address someone who has these titles. But we cannot use the word "Teacher" to address a teacher as we do in Chinese. We can't say "Hello, Teacher Wang!" or "Good morning, teacher!" Instead, we can say "Hello, Mr. Wang" or "Good morning, Mr. Wang!"

Notes

- 1. English-speaking countries 讲英语的国家(如英国 、美国 、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰等)。
- 2. address each other 相互称呼,如"先生、女士"等。
- 3. Ms. (英国英语中也可以不加后面的点) 用来称呼女士,不说明婚姻状况。
- 4. last name 姓。名字是 "first name" 或 "given name"。如 "John Smith",即 姓 Smith,名 John。
- 5. ma'am 相当于 madam, 但是 ma'am 更为常用。
- 6. Doctor 在这里的意思是"博士"。

Exercises

Exercise I: Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. Different places or countries have the same customs in greeting.
- () 2. In English-speaking countries, "Hi" is less formal than "Hello".
- () 3. In English, there are many different address forms.
- () 4. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr., Mrs., Miss, or Ms. in front of the first name.
- () 5. When two people meet for the first time, they should say "Nice to see you!"

Exercise ${\rm I\!I}$: Fill in the blanks with the following words or phrases. Change the forms if necessary.