

教育部高职高专规划教材



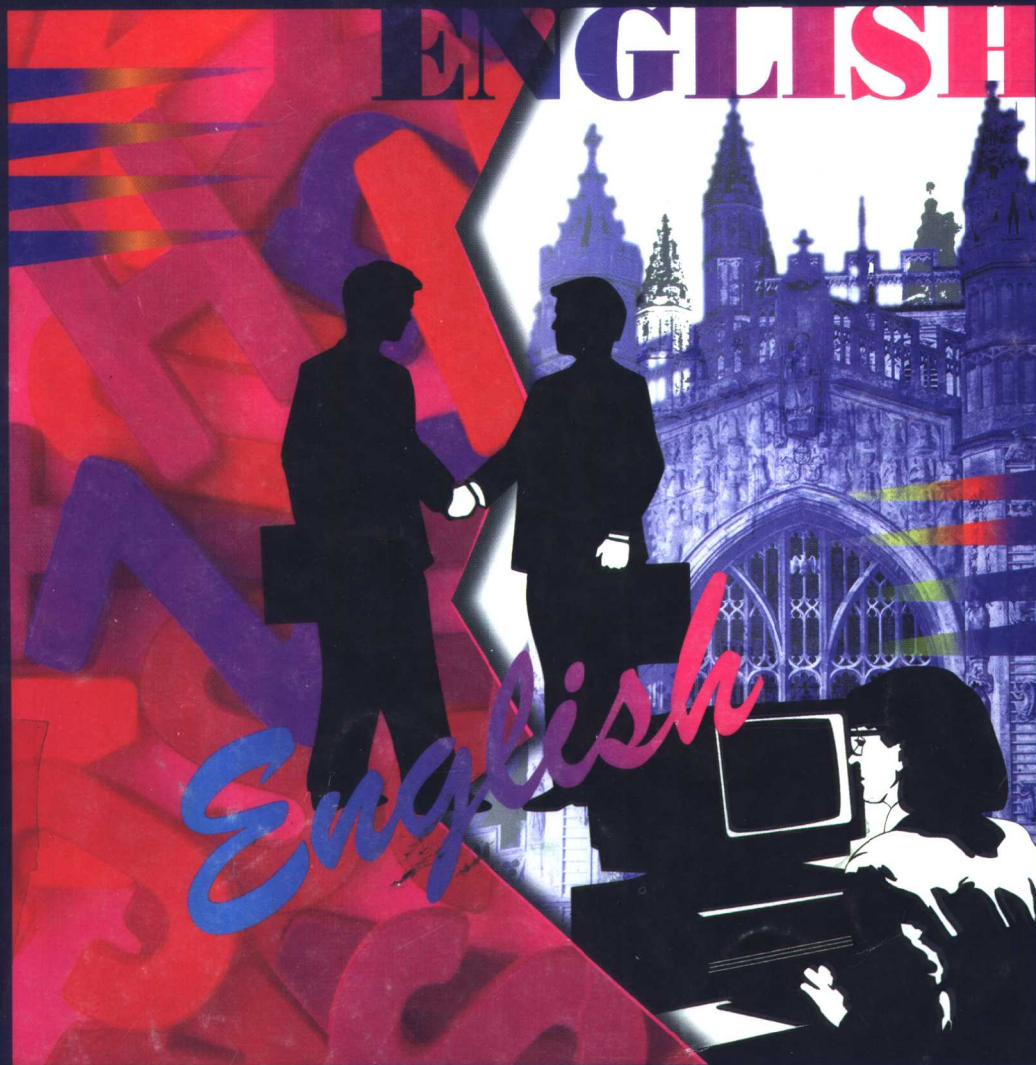
# English 1

## 英语

(非英语专业用)

高职高专版

教育部《英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社

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*English*

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## 内容提要

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是“教育部高职高专规划教材”,供高职高专非英语专业低起点学生使用。本套教材以教育部2000年颁布的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》为依据,力求做到把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能学用结合,学一点、用一点、会一点。

本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语1、2答案和译文》、《英语3、4答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

《英语1》包括20个单元,词汇起点为800词。本书的主要目的是帮助入学水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,通过实用性会话和实用性阅读文章,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,书后附有基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。本书配有《英语多媒体学习课件1》光盘。光盘内容包括课文学习、语言技能、语法学习、词汇学习、考考测测和轻松一刻6个模块。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 1: 高职高专版/教育部《英语》教材编写组  
编. —北京: 高等教育出版社, 2000. 7 (2002 重印)  
教育部高职高专规划教材. 非英语专业用  
ISBN 7-04-008787-1

I. 英... II. 教... III. 英语-高等学校: 技术学校  
-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2000)第26686号

策划编辑 刘 援 责任编辑 周 龙 光盘编辑 白震坤 封面设计 于文燕  
版式设计 张 彤 责任校对 周 龙 责任印制 韩 刚  
英语1(高职高专版)  
教育部《英语》教材编写组 编

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街55号  
邮政编码 100009  
传 真 010-64014048

购书热线 010-64054588  
免费咨询 800-810-0598  
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>

经 销 新华书店北京发行所  
排 版 高等教育出版社照排中心  
印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开 本 850×1168 1/16  
印 张 12.5  
字 数 375 000

版 次 2000年7月第1版  
印 次 2002年9月第16次印刷  
定 价 18.50元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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## 前 言

《英语》(高职高专版)系列教材是根据教育部2000年颁发的《高职高专英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)编写的,是“教育部高职高专规划教材”。本套教材的培养目标是培养学生在中国环境下使用英语进行涉外交际的能力。具体涉及四个方面:1. 使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和技能;2. 使学生具有阅读和翻译有关业务英语资料的能力;3. 训练学生进行简单的日常和涉外会话的初步能力;4. 培养学生模拟套写简单信函等涉外业务应用文的能力。


本套教材由主教材《英语》1~4册、《英语综合练习》1~4册及《英语1、2答案和译文》、《英语3、4答案和译文》组成。每册学生用书均配有录音磁带。

### 《英语》

第一册为预备教材,词汇起点为800词,主要目的是帮助英语水平低于《基本要求》规定的学生,复习巩固中学阶段已学过的语音、语法、词汇,为进一步学习打下基础。为了便于初学者使用本书,书后附有基本语音知识、基本语法知识和基本词汇。

第二册的重点是简单句的基本语法归纳和复习,基本句式的听说读写译技能的训练,并注意把语言基本功训练与实际涉外活动结合起来,使学生从一开始就能贯彻学用结合,学一点、用一点的原则。

第三册和第四册在侧重阅读基本技能训练和语言应用能力提高的同时,继续进行听说读写译的综合训练,并引入涉外交际资料的阅读、翻译和套写训练,将读写译技能的培养作为教学重点,把培养学生实际使用英语去处理工作中的涉外交际活动的的能力作为最终目标。

主教材每册书都加配了《英语多媒体学习课件》光盘,并将光盘中有相关的内容用标注在书中每课的相应部分,使学生能借助计算机辅助教学手段,学习光盘中提供的多媒体学习材料,加深对课文的理解,强化技能训练,欣赏英文歌曲等。该课件光盘共有4张,分别对应《英语》1~4册。每册的课件由六个模块组成:课文学习、语言技能、语法学习、词汇学习、考考测测和轻松一刻。课件具体内容详见附录。

### 《英语综合练习》

《英语综合练习》既与《英语》紧密配合,又不相互重复。与《英语》相比,《英语综合练习》遵循“自学、自练、自测”的原则,选材内容更简短、生动,训练方式与形式更灵活多样,并适时提供自测试题供学生检测自己的学习成果。考虑到学生自学的特点,听录音遍数不强求一致,学生可根据自己的实际需要多次播放;读译写部分以读懂理解为主,编配了少量练习以帮助学生扩大词汇和巩固语法。因此,同时使用这两套用书,会收到相得益彰的效果。

## 《答案和译文》

《英语1、2答案和译文》和《英语3、4答案和译文》内容包括主教材学习重点提示,主教材练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

《英语1》(高职高专版)总主编为大连理工大学外语系孔庆炎教授。由对外经济贸易大学黄震华教授担任主审。参加审稿工作的还有:中央电视大学刘黛琳副教授、教材发展研究所外语教学研究室刘援主任、北京邮电大学函授学院汪琛副教授、南京师范大学金陵女子学院于忠喜副教授。大连理工大学的美籍教师Joel Kirkhart审读了全书英文部分。编者在此一并表示深深谢意。

由于编写时间紧迫,经验不足,水平所限,不足与疏漏之处在所难免,恳切希望广大师生和读者批评指正。

编者

2000年4月

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# 1 Greeting People You Meet for the First Time

## Integrated Skills Development

### Dialogues



Text-related information

### A. How Do You Do?

*Li Hong is a receptionist. She works at a guest house of a technical school. Lizzy is an overseas student. She is from South Africa. Li Hong now meets her at the airport.*



Li: Hi, you must be Lizzy. I'm Li Hong from the technical school.

Lizzy: Oh, how do you do, Li Hong? Thank you for coming to meet me.

Li: How do you do, Lizzy? Welcome to China. Did you have a good journey?

Lizzy: Yeah, quite good. But I am a little tired. It's a long journey, you know.

Li: Yes, let's go back to the guest house of our school. Everything is ready for you there.

Lizzy: That's very kind of you.

Li: You are welcome.

### B. At the Canteen

*Li Ying is a new employee at a joint venture. Mr. Smith is the chief engineer there. They meet for the first time at the canteen.*

Li Ying: Hello. Are you Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: Oh, yes. Simon Smith.

Li Ying: How do you do, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: How do you do? Are you a new comer?

Li Ying: Yes. My name is Li Ying. I know we have a chief engineer from England. I'm glad to meet you here.

Mr. Smith: I'm glad to meet you, too. There are so many good things to eat in the canteen.

Li Ying: Yeah, they are delicious.

Mr. Smith: Let's have our lunch at this table.



|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| have a good journey      | 旅途愉快          |
| joint venture            | 合资企业          |
| chief engineer           | 总工程师          |
| have one's lunch         | 吃午饭           |
| have the honor           | 有幸            |
| an expert in ...         | ...方面的专家      |
| say a few words          | 讲几句话          |
| How do you do?           | 你好!           |
| That's very kind of you. | 你真是太好了 / 谢谢你。 |
| You are welcome.         | 不用谢 / 不客气。    |
| I'm glad to meet you.    | 很高兴认识你。       |

### Check your understanding

**1** Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the dialogues?

- 1. Lizzy comes to China by train.
- 2. Li Hong is one of Lizzy's classmates.
- 3. Lizzy feels grateful to Li Hong for coming to meet her.
- 4. Lizzy will stay at the guest house of the school.
- 5. Li Ying and Mr. Smith meet each other for the first time at the canteen of the company.
- 6. Mr. Smith tells Li Ying that he is the chief engineer at the company.

**2** Answer the following questions according to the dialogues.

1. Who is Lizzy?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did she have a good journey to China?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where will Li Hong and Lizzy go from the airport?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How do people usually greet each other when they meet for the first time?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Why didn't Li Ying and Mr. Smith know each other?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How is the food in the canteen?

\_\_\_\_\_

**3** Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. Who is introducing the English Professor?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is the professor from?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why do we say Professor Waters is an expert in English teaching?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Has Professor Waters written many books?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Learn to communicate**



**Speaking Practice**

**4** Here is a summary of the patterns and expressions for greeting people. Read them and try to learn them by heart.

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening. Long time no see.  
Yeah, it's been a long time. Too long.  
I have missed you very much.  
I haven't seen you for years / ages.
2. Hello! How are things with you?  
Hey! How are you doing?  
Hi! How are you?
3. Fine, thanks. And you?  
OK. How about you?  
Not bad. And you?  
Just so-so.

**5** Imagine you are Mr. Li, a professor of English. You meet Professor Waters in the afternoon. Complete the dialogue by using the patterns and expressions you've learned.

- Li: Hello! Good afternoon, Professor Waters.  
Waters: 1) \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. Li. Long time no see.  
Li: Yeah, it's been quite a long time. How are you?  
Waters: 2) \_\_\_\_\_, thanks. 3) \_\_\_\_\_?  
Li: I'm fine, too. How are you getting on with your teaching?  
Waters: 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The students are lovely. And how 5) \_\_\_\_\_?  
Li: Just 6) \_\_\_\_\_. Always as busy as a bee.  
Waters: Take care. Don't make yourself too busy.  
Li: I won't. Bye.  
Waters: 7) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Build up your language stock

## 6 Match the words in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

- | A               | B   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. receptionist | a. abroad   |
| 2. guest house  | b. one of several divisions in a university, etc.                       |
| 3. overseas     | c. having pleasant smell or taste                                       |
| 4. journey      | d. a person with special skill or knowledge from experience or training |
| 5. canteen      | e. boarding-house for guests  |
| 6. term         | f. a trip from one place to another                                     |
| 7. secretary    | g. an employee in charge of the office work                             |
| 8. department   | h. one of the periods into which the academic year is divided           |
| 9. expert       | i. a person employed in a hotel etc. to receive guests                  |
| 10. delicious   | j. a place in companies or schools where people have their meals        |

## 7 Translate the following phrases into Chinese with the help of a dictionary.

|                     |                  |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| general manager     | chief engineer   | chief editor     |
| English Department  | Shoes Department | department store |
| different countries | different places | different habits |
| a dozen books       | a dozen pencils  | a dozen eggs     |

## 8 Translate the following sentences into English by using the given phrases.

1. 史密斯 (Smith) 教授是一位非常有经验的医生。(experienced)
2. 我们很高兴能够和你一起工作。(a pleasure)
3. 您好, 琼斯 (Jones) 太太。欢迎您来中国。(welcome)
4. 经过长途旅行我觉得有点儿累了。(a little tired)
5. 学生们经常到这个食堂吃饭。(have one's meals)
6. 我荣幸地将这位美国著名的歌唱家介绍给你们。(have the honor, introduce)

**Extra reading**

**9** Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer from the four choices according to the passage.

People often greet each other with “Hello” or “Hi”. Other forms of greetings are “Good morning”, “Good afternoon”, or “Good evening” according to different times of the day. When talking with foreign friends, we should pay attention to their social conventions ( 习俗 ). For example, we should not ask people questions about their private activities. So we may talk about the weather, sports or show our concern about their children.

In general introductions, a man is usually introduced to a woman, and the young are introduced to the old. The titles of Miss, Mrs., Mr., Professor, or Doctor etc. can be used with the surname. Newly acquainted ( 相识的 ) people will shake hands and greet each other with “How do you do” or “I’m glad to meet you”.

1. When people are introduced for the first time, they usually greet each other with \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. “How are you?”
  - b. “How do you do?”
  - c. “Nice to see you again.”
  - d. “Good morning.”
2. People usually greet each other with all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Good morning!
  - b. I’m glad to meet you!
  - c. How are you?
  - d. Good night.
3. We usually reply to “How do you do?” with \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Hello.
  - b. How are you?
  - c. How do you do?
  - d. I’m fine, thank you.
4. When we talk with native speakers of English, we should not ask them the question “\_\_\_\_\_”
  - a. How are you?
  - b. What do you think of the football match?
  - c. Do you like the weather here?
  - d. Are you married?
5. Newly acquainted people usually \_\_\_\_\_ besides the greeting of “How do you do?”
  - a. shake hands
  - b. nod head
  - c. kiss each other
  - d. smile at each other

## Grammar Focus

## 系动词 be 在陈述句中的用法; 主系表结构



系动词 be 是主系表结构的主要系动词。它在陈述句中的位置是在主语和表语之间, 随着主语的人称或单复数以及句子的时态发生词形变化, 如下表所示:

| 主 语                  | 系动词   |       |                 | 表语     |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------|
|                      | 一般现在时 | 一般过去时 | 一般将来时           |        |
| I                    | am    | was   | shall / will be | happy. |
| He / She / It / 单数名词 | is    | was   | will be         | happy. |
| We                   | are   | were  | shall / will be | happy. |
| You / They / 复数名词    | are   | were  | will be         | happy. |

否定式: 如果是一般现在时或一般过去时, 直接在系动词的后面加上 not; 如果是一般将来时, 要在 shall / will 后加 not, 常可缩写成 shan't, won't, be 的位置不变。

## Practice your grammar

**1** Put the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to verb to BE.

- Li Hong is a receptionist at the guest house of a technical school.
- Lizzy is an overseas student from South Africa.
- You must be Lizzy. I'm Li Hong from the technical school.
- I am not tired at all.
- Everything is ready for you there.
- That's very kind of you.
- You are welcome.
- He is not a Chinese. He is a Japanese.

**2** Translate the following sentences into English.

- 李英是这家合资企业的新职员。
- 史密斯先生是一位有经验的工程师。
- 我的名字不叫李英。我是李红。
- 在这儿见到你我非常高兴。
- 英语是一门非常有用的语言。

6. 公司里有一个食堂。
7. 明天不会是一个好天气。
8. 李英和史密斯先生将在一起工作。
9. 莉齐(Lizzy) 上周在北京。
10. 沃特斯(Waters) 教授和史密斯先生以前是同学。

**3** Read the short passage and complete the following résumé accordingly.

The professor's name is Helen Waters. She is a woman teacher and now she is 50 years old. She is in good health. From 1956 to 1968, she was a student in primary and secondary school. From 1968 to 1972, she was a college student. From 1972 to 1975, she was a postgraduate student, and then she taught history in a secondary school for five years. From 1980 until now, she has been an English teacher in universities abroad. She has accepted the job as an English teacher at a technical school in China.

**Résumé**

|                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Name:               |             |
| Sex:                |             |
| Age:                |             |
| Health:             |             |
| Education:          | 1956 - 1968 |
|                     | 1968 - 1972 |
|                     | 1972 - 1975 |
| Working experience: | 1975 - 1980 |
|                     | 1980 - 1998 |

**Merry Learning**

**A Riddle**

*When can a man have something and  
nothing in his pocket at the same time?*

*(When his pocket has a hole in it.)*