

高职高专通用教材

New Outlook ***Practical English***

新 展 望 实 用 英 语

(第一册)

主 编 喻家楼
副主编 陈 沁
参 编 (按姓氏笔画排列)
吴平平 张培蓓
周亚芳 周传志
杨国静 杨素兰
邵贵君 赵 芹
黄 创 楼宝春

合肥工业大学出版社

内 容 提 要

《新展望实用英语》是高职高专公共英语课教材,全套书共分三册,配有教师用书和录音磁带。

本书为第一册,共十个单元,每单元由六大模块组成:口语、听力、课文、练习、幽默小品和语法复习组成。在第五课和第十课后分别附有写作练习和测试题。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新展望实用英语/喻家楼编. —合肥:合肥工业大学出版社,2004.5

ISBN 7-81093-095-8

I. 新… II. 喻… 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(2004)第 040683 号

新 展 望 实 用 英 语

主 编 喻家楼

责任编辑 陆向军 方 丹

出 版	合肥工业大学出版社		
地 址	合肥市屯溪路 193 号	邮 编	230009
电 话	总编室:0551-2903038	发行部:	0551-2903198
版 次	2004 年 6 月第 1 版 2004 年 6 月第 1 次印刷		
开 本	787×1092 1/16	印 张	11.75
印 数	7 000 册	字 数	250 千字
发 行	全国新华书店		
印 刷	合肥现代印务有限公司		
网 址	www.hfutpress.com.cn E-mail:press@hfutpress.com.cn		

ISBN 7-81093-095-8/H·6 定价:14.80 元

如果有影响阅读的印装质量问题,请与出版社发行部联系调换

CONTENTS

1

Greetings and Introductions	1
Listening Comprehension	3
Text	5
Study & Practice	7
Reading for Fun	11
Grammar Review	12

2

Appreciation	15
Listening Comprehension	17
Text	19
Study & Practice	21
Reading for Fun	25
Grammar Review	25

3

Apology	28
Listening Comprehension	30
Text	32
Study & Practice	34
Reading for Fun	38
Grammar Review	39

4

Asking the Way	42
Listening Comprehension	44
Text	46
Study & Practice	47
Reading for Fun	51
Grammar Review	52

5

Talking about the Weather	56
Listening Comprehension	58
Text	60
Study & Practice	62
Writing	65
Reading for Fun	66
Grammar Review	67
Test Paper I	71

6

Invitations	81
Listening Comprehension	83
Text	85
Study & Practice	87
Reading for Fun	91
Grammar Review	91

7

Shopping	95
Listening Comprehension	97
Text	99
Study & Practice	101
Reading for Fun	104
Grammar Review	105

8

Seeing a Doctor	109
Listening Comprehension	111
Text	113
Study & Practice	115
Reading for Fun	118
Grammar Review	119

9

Telephoning	122
Listening Comprehension	124
Text	126
Study & Practice	127
Reading for Fun	131
Grammar Review	132

10

Booking	135
Listening Comprehension	137
Text	139
Study & Practice	141
Writing II	145
Reading for Fun	145
Grammar Review	146
Test paper II	150

Glossary	160
----------	-----

UNIT 1

Greetings and Introductions

Dialogue 1

Ben is a freshman in a university. On his first day of school, he meets with his old friend, Peter.

Ben: Hello, Peter. Haven't seen you for ages.

Peter: Hello, Ben. How are things going with you?

Ben: Not too bad, thanks. And you?

Peter: Pretty good, thank you. How are your parents these days?

Ben: Oh, they are fine. You must come over and see us sometime.

Peter: I'd be pleased to come. Well, let me introduce you to Linda, my classmate.

Ben: Nice to meet you, Linda.

Linda: Nice to meet you, too.

Ben: Where are you going now?

Linda: We are going to the library. What about you?

Ben: I'm just thinking about borrowing some books from the library. So, let's go together.

Dialogue 2

Prof. Smith is visiting a company now. Julia, the secretary of the general manager, is receiving him.

Julia: Prof. Smith, how nice to see you!

Prof. Smith: It's nice to see you again. How's your work going?

Julia: The same as usual. And how are you getting along?

Prof. Smith: Just fine, but a bit busy these days. Oh, I don't think you've met my assistant before. This is Mr. White.

Mr. White: How do you do?

Julia: How do you do?

Mr. White: May I know your name?

Julia: Julia Anderson. You can call me Julia.

Have you visited our company before?

Mr. White: No, I haven't. This is the first time I've been here.

Julia: Would you like tea or coffee?

Prof. Smith: Tea, please.



Oral Practice

Work in pairs, using the following sentence patterns to make up dialogues.

Greetings

How are you?

Very well, thank you.

How's everything going?

Not too bad.

How are you getting on these days?

Not so well. I think I'm catching a cold.

How are you doing?

Just as usual.

How's your family?

Just fine.

Introductions

Let me introduce myself to you.

May I introduce myself to you?

I am...

Allow me to introduce myself...to you.

Allow me to introduce to you.

Let me introduce...to you.

May I introduce...to you?

This is...

I'd like you to meet...

Words & Phrases

greet	/gri:t/	v.	问候,招呼
introduction	/,intrədʌkʃən/	n.	介绍,引进
freshman	/'frefmən/	n.	新生,新手

university	/ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/	n.	(综合性)大学
pretty	/ˈprɪti/	adv.	相当地,颇
please	/pliːz/	v.	使高兴,使满意
introduce	/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/	v.	介绍,引进
professor	/prəˈfesə/	n.	教授
company	/ˈkʌmpəni/	n.	公司,商号;同行的人
secretary	/ˈsekrətri/	n.	秘书
general	/ˈdʒenərəl/	adj.	总的,普遍的
manager	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	n.	经理,管理人
assistant	/əˈsɪstənt/	n.	助手,助教
allow	/əˈlau/	v.	允许,准许
think about			思虑,思考
come over			过来,顺便来访
the same as			和...一样
get along			前进,进展
get on			有进展
as usual			像平常一样,照例

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: There are five recorded questions in this section. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken twice.

When you hear a question, you should choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given below.

- A. It's May 6th.

B. It's a fine day today.

C. It's Tuesday.
- A. Yes, please.

B. Not at all.

C. I'm glad.
- A. She's cooking now.

B. She's a nurse.

C. She's very well.

4. A. Yes, they are.
B. Yes, there are some.
C. Yes, there are any.
5. A. Thank you.
B. Good idea !
C. I have no time.

Section B

Directions: There are five recorded dialogues in this section. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. The dialogues and questions will be spoken twice. When you hear a question, you should choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given below.

6. A. At a restaurant.
B. At a flower shop.
C. In a concert hall.
7. A. She won't go.
B. She will certainly go.
C. She has no question to ask.
8. A. 5:55. B. 6:15. C. 6:35.
9. A. Billy is visiting his mother.
B. Billy's mother is coming for dinner.
C. Billy will not be able to come.
10. A. He hurt his leg.
B. He hurt his back.
C. He hurt his foot.



Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to put the missing words or phrases into the blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage begins.

A hobby is an interesting way of spending your free time. It is an activity you

turn to for 11 , not something that you have to do, like helping with the dishes. It's more like a special friend that you choose for 12 . You spend your free time on it because it interests you and because you enjoy it. 13 different people like to do so many different things in their spare time, we could make a long 14 of hobbies, taking in everything from collecting matchboxes and 15 rare fish to learning about the stars and making model ships.

Words & Phrases

hall	/hɔ:l/	n.	礼堂, 会堂
lecture	/'lektʃə/	n. & v.	演讲, 讲课
invite	/in'vait/	v.	邀请
hobby	/'hɒbi/	n.	业余爱好
activity	/æk'tiviti/	n.	活动
special	/'speʃəl/	adj.	特殊的, 专门的
interest	/'intrist/	v.	使感兴趣, 引起...关注
spare	/speə/	adj.	多余的, 剩下的
model	/'mɒdl/	n.	模型, 模范
take in			吸收, 包含
turn to			求助于

Text

Pre-reading questions

- 1. Do you like watching TV ? Why or why not ?
- 2. How many hours do you often spend in watching TV every day ?
- 3. What kind of TV program do you like best ?

Television : How It Affects Us

How does television affect our lives ? It can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high-quality programs that help us understand many fields of study: science, medicine, history, and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't often leave the house, as

well as patients in hospitals. It also offers foreign language learners the advantages of daily language practice; they can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.

On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages to television. Recent studies show that people who watch a lot of TV can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes, which is just the amount of time between commercials. Another disadvantage is that TV often causes people to become disappointed with their own lives because real life doesn't seem as exciting to them as the lives of actors on the screen.

The most negative effect of TV might be a “TV disease”. People who have got it often feel a strange and powerful need to watch TV, even when they don't enjoy it. Maybe the only “cure” for this disease is to throw away the TV set.

(206 words)

Words & Phrases

affect	/ə'fekt/	v.	影响
helpful	/'helpful/	adj.	有益的, 给予帮助的
increase	/'in'kri:s/	v. & n.	增加, 增强
knowledge	/'nɒlɪdʒ/	n.	知识, 了解
quality	/'kwɒləti/	n.	质量, 品质
moreover	/mə'rəʊvə/	adv.	此外, 而且
benefit	/'benɪfɪt/	v.	(from) 得益, 有益于
		n.	益处, 好处
patient	/'peɪʃənt/	n.	病人
advantage	/əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	好处, 益处
daily	/'deɪli/	adj.	日常的
		adv.	每日, 天天
vocabulary	/və'kæbjʊləri/	n.	词汇(量), 词(汇)表
★disadvantage	/,dɪsəd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/	n.	缺点, 不利条件
recent	/'ri:snt/	adj.	新近的, 近来的
concentrate	/'kɒnsentreɪt/	v.	(on) 集中, 专心
amount	/ə'maʊnt/	n.	数量
★commercial	/kə'mə:ʃəl/	n.	电视广告
cause	/kɔ:z/	v.	使产生, 引起
		n.	原因, 理由

disappoint	/ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/	v.	使失望
seem	/si:m/	v.	似乎,好像
actor	/ˈæktə/	n.	男演员
screen	/skri:n/	n.	屏幕
negative	/ˈnegətɪv/	adj.	反面的,消极的
effect	/ɪˈfekt/	n.	影响,效果
disease	/dɪˈzi:z/	n.	疾病
powerful	/ˈpaʊəfʊl/	adj.	强大的,有力的
cure	/kjʊə/	n.	药物,治疗
		v.	治愈,治好
throw away			扔掉,抛弃
and so on			等等
as well as			(除...之外)也,既...又
on the other hand			另一方面

Study & Practice

Reading Aloud

I. Read aloud the following phonetic symbols (音标) and compare.

vowels(元音):	/i:/	/i/
	/i:t/	/it/
	/ri:d/	/rid/
	/fi:d/	/fil/
	/sti:d/	/stil/
	/ʃi:p/	/ʃip/
	/li:v/	/liv/

consonants(辅音):

/p/	/b/	/t/	/d/	/k/	/g/
/pɛə/	/bɛə/	/tiə/	/diə/	/kɑ:d/	/gɑ:d/
/pul/	/bul/	/bet/	/bed/	/kə:l/	/gə:l/
/rip/	/rib/	/hæt/	/hæd/	/keiv/	/geiv/
/kʌp/	/kʌb/	/ˈraɪtə/	/ˈraɪdə/	/dɒk/	/dɒg/
/ˈsɪmpl/	/ˈsɪmbl/	/ˈpuʃɪŋ/	/ˈpuʃɪŋ/	/ˈæŋkl/	/ˈæŋgl/
/ˈsʌpə/	/ˈrʌbə/	/ˈsentə/	/ˈsendə/	/ˈtɪkɪŋ/	/ˈdɪŋɪŋ/

II. *Read the following paragraph until you learn it by heart, paying special attention to sense groups(意群).*

How does television affect our lives? // It can be very helpful to people / who carefully choose the shows / that they watch. // Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; // there are high-quality programs / that help us understand many fields of study: / science, / medicine, / history, / and so on. // Moreover, / television benefits very old people / who can't often leave the house, / as well as patients in hospitals. // It also offers foreign learners the advantage of daily language practice; // they can increase their vocabulary and practice listening.

Comprehension of the Text

III. *Choose the best answer for each of the following questions or unfinished statements.*

1. According to the writer, which of the following is not an advantage to television?
 - A. It can teach us knowledge about many subjects.
 - B. It can help us to learn a foreign language.
 - C. It benefits old people more than sick people.
2. Television can be very helpful to many people except those who _____.
 - A. carefully choose the shows that they watch
 - B. watch TV even when they don't enjoy it
 - C. watch high-quality programs to increase their knowledge
3. People who watch a lot of TV may _____.
 - A. find it difficult to concentrate for a long time
 - B. become only interested in commercials
 - C. throw their TV sets away
4. Some people become disappointed with their own lives because _____.
 - A. they think real life is rather boring
 - B. they couldn't cure their "TV disease"
 - C. they want to become actors
5. What does this passage mainly want to tell us?
 - A. Many people have got a "TV disease".
 - B. Television can teach us much knowledge.

C. Television has both good and bad effects on people.

Vocabulary

IV. Complete the following sentences in the proper form of the words and phrases given below.

affect increase moreover benefit concentrate cause
seem negative effect and so on as well as
on the other hand

1. He has _____ his parents much unhappiness in the past years.
2. You shouldn't have such a _____ attitude to your work.
3. The child is lively _____ healthy.
4. Did the medicine have any _____ on the patient ?
5. Mary has great difficulty in _____ on her homework because of the noise made by her little brother.
6. It _____ that the salesman is lying to the old lady.
7. The rent increases will _____ us all.
8. On one hand, I want to sell the house; _____, I hate to move again.
9. The food in that restaurant is very good; _____, it is inexpensive.
10. The young man has greatly _____ from these books.
11. He collects stamps, coins, _____.
12. The population of that country has _____ since 1970s.

Word Formation

V. Study the following groups of words. Then use them correctly in the sentences below.

Group A: interest(v.), interest(n.), interesting/interested(adj. & participle)

1. I'm wondering why he has lost all _____ in this plan.
2. The new computer game was so _____ that Bob kept playing it the whole day.
3. It is clear that the painting has _____ every visitor.
4. He is _____ in sports, music, cooking and so on.

Group B: please(v.), pleasure(n.), pleasing/pleased(adj. & participle)

1. The ring of these bells sounds very _____.
2. My boss is a hard man to _____.
3. She seemed to take no _____ in her work.

4. They are all _____ with the news.

Group C: disappoint(v.), disappointment(n.),

disappointing/disappointed(adj. & participle)

1. The weather this autumn has been _____. We have had too much rain.
2. The film _____ me. It was not half so good as I had expected.
3. To her great _____, her husband forgot to send her a birthday present.
4. He felt very _____ with the result of the match.

Translation—English to Chinese

VI. Each of the five sentences given below is followed by three choices of suggested translation. Choose the best one of them.

1. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't often leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals.
A. 此外,电视有益于年龄很大、不能经常出门的人,更有利于医院的病人。
B. 此外,电视有益于医院的病人和年龄很大、不能经常出门的人。
C. 此外,电视有益于医院的病人,更有益于年龄很大、不能经常出门的人。
2. It also offers foreign language learners the advantage of daily language practice; they can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.
A. 它还给外语学习者提供了日常练习的有利条件;他们可以增加词汇量并且练习听力。
B. 外语学习者可以增加词汇量并且练习听力,这是日常练习的有利条件。
C. 日常练习为外语学习者增加词汇量并且练习听力提供了有利条件。
3. Recent studies show that people who watch a lot of TV can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes, which is just the amount of time between commercials.
A. 最近的研究表明一个问题,看电视多的人经常只能把注意力集中在电视广告间隔的 15 至 20 分钟里。
B. 最近的研究表明,在电视广告间隔的时间里,看电视多的人经常只能把注意力集中在一个问题上 15 至 20 分钟。
C. 最近的研究表明,看电视多的人在一个问题上注意力经常只能集中 15 至 20 分钟,这恰好是电视上广告间隔的时间。
4. Another disadvantage is that TV often causes people to become disappointed with their own lives because real life doesn't seem as exciting to them as the lives of actors on the screen.
A. 另一个弊端是电视常常使人们对自己的生活感到失望,因为演员们的现实生活

似乎不如屏幕上精彩。

B. 另一个弊端是电视常常使人们对自己的生活感到失望,因为他们的现实生活似乎不如屏幕上演员们的生活精彩。

C. 另一个弊端是电视常常使人们对演员们的生活感到失望,因为他们的现实生活似乎不如屏幕上的生活精彩。

5. People who have got it often feel a strange and powerful need to watch TV, even when they don't enjoy it.

A. 得了这种病的人常会感到一种奇怪而强烈的看电视的需要,甚至在他们并不想看的时候。

B. 得了这种病的人常会感到一种奇怪而强烈的看电视的需要,尽管他们并不喜欢这样。

C. 即使看到不喜欢的电视,人们也常会感到一种奇怪而强烈的需要去得到它。

Reading for Fun

Jack was a freshman who majored in history. But at the end of his first year, he failed in many exams and was told to leave the university. So, his father went to see the professor in the hope that the professor would let Jack go on with his study the next year.

“He is a good boy,” said Jack’s father, “and if you let him pass this time, I’m sure he’ll improve a lot next year.”

“No, that’s impossible,” replied the professor. “Do you know, last month I asked him when Napoleon had died, and he didn’t know.”

“Please, sir, give him another chance,” said Jack’s father. “You see, we don’t take any newspapers in our house, so none of us even know that Napoleon was ill.”

Words & Phrases

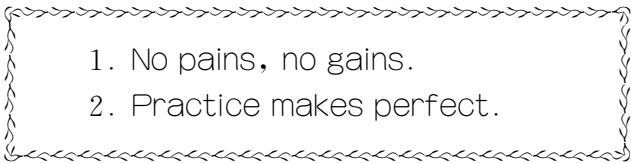
major	/ˈmeɪdʒə/	v.	(in)主修,专攻
		n.	主修科目,专业学生
improve	/ɪmˈpru:v/	v.	改善,提高
impossible	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/	adj.	不可能的,办不到的
in the hope that			希望,期待
go on with(sth.)			继续

Proper Names

△Napoleon

拿破仑

Proverbs

- 
1. No pains, no gains.
 2. Practice makes perfect.

Grammar Review

名词(NOUN)

普通名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。物质名词、抽象名词及表示气体、液体、自然现象等的名词均属不可数名词。不可数名词前面不能加不定冠词 a(an), 也没有复数形式, 例如: They bought some new *furniture* last week.

Let me give you a piece of *advice*.

英语中常见的不可数名词还有 *baggage*(*luggage*), *bread*, *clothing*, *equipment*, *food*, *fun*, *information*, *knowledge*, *medicine*, *money*, *news*, *paper*, *progress*, *population*, *work* 等。

可数名词单数变复数通常在词尾加-s 或-es, 但有些名词的变化比较特殊。

1. 以字母 o 结尾的名词复数, 有些加-s。

例如: *photo*—*photos* *piano*—*pianos* *radio*—*radios* *zoo*—*zoos*

有些加-es。

例如: *hero*—*heroes* *potato*—*potatoes* *tomato*—*tomatoes*

2. 以 f 结尾的名词复数, 多数直接加-s。

例如: *belief*—*beliefs* *chief*—*chiefs* *proof*—*proofs* *roof*—*roofs*

有些以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词则要先去掉 f 或 fe, 再加-ves。

例如: *half*—*halves* *knife*—*knives* *leaf*—*leaves* *life*—*lives*

thief—*thieves* *wife*—*wives*

3. 有些名词的单复数形式相同, 常用的有 *deer*, *fish*, *sheep*, *means*, *series* 等。

4. 有些名词具备特殊的复数形式。

例如: *foot*—*feet* *tooth*—*teeth* *mouse*—*mice* *man*—*men*

woman—*women* *child*—*children*

5. 大多数集合名词既可看做单数(作为整体), 也可看做复数(作为集体的各个成员)。