

# 新标准大学英语 综合教程

主编 杨芳 李聪 高贝贝

*New Standard  
College English  
An Integrated Course*

新标准大学英语综合教程

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北京邮电大学出版社



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# 新标准 大学英语 综合教程




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# 新标准大学英语 综合教程



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## 内 容 简 介

《新标准大学英语综合教程》是根据教育部颁布的《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准(2021年版)》的精神和具体要求编写的高职公共英语基础模块教材。

本教材以新课标为指导,充分反映当下国家职业教育的政策精神,遵循语言学习的规律,立足新时代我国高职公共英语教学的实际。全书共8个单元,每个单元包括 Warming Up、Listening and Speaking、Reading、Grammar、Writing、Chinese Culture & Values 6个模块。每个单元计划约8个学时。

本书适合作为高等职业院校公共英语的教学用书,也可供英语爱好者自学使用。

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《新标准大学英语综合教程》是根据教育部颁布的《高等职业教育专科英语课程标准(2021年版)》(以下简称《新课标》)的精神和具体要求编写而成。

### 教材特色

《新标准大学英语综合教程》为高职公共英语基础模块教材。本教材以《新课标》为指导,充分反映国家职业教育的政策精神,遵循语言学习规律,立足我国高职公共英语教学的实际,具有以下特点。

#### 1) 落实立德树人根本任务

教材有机融入中华优秀传统文化,弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和劳模精神,展现人类文明成果,使学生能用英语讲述中国故事,同时拓展国际视野,为实现立德树人的根本任务提供有力支撑。

#### 2) 突出学科核心素养,培养学生正确的价值观和关键能力

将职场涉外沟通、多元文化交流、语言思维提升和自主学习完善四项学科核心素养融入课程学习的全过程,在培养关键能力的同时塑造正确的价值观。

#### 3) 体现职业特色,培养学生运用英语完成工作任务的综合能力

单元内容与职场密切相关。强调职业情境设置和职场活动设计,将英语学习置于典型的职场情境之中,旨在培养学生运用英语做事的能力,以期帮助学生为步入职场打下基础。

#### 4) 落实《新课标》规定的课程内容,合理安排三大主题

围绕《新课标》规定的职业与社会、职业与个人、职业与环境等三大主题类别,基于类型丰富的语篇,在培养职业英语技能的过程中让学生获取、总结语言知识和文化知识,并运用语言学习策略提高英语学习效率。

### 教材结构

全书共8个单元,每个单元包括Warming Up、Listening and Speaking、Reading、Grammar、Writing、Chinese Culture & Values 6个模块。每个单元计划约8个学时。

**Warming Up** 单元导入通过丰富多样的形式导入单元主题。

**Listening and Speaking** 听力和口语部分都围绕单元主题展开。

**Reading A** 阅读A部分为通用阅读,包括课文、阅读策略注释、词汇、练习四部分。

**Reading B** 阅读B部分的课文为与单元主题相关的侧重职场情景的语篇,用于泛读教学。

**Grammar** 语法部分为学生讲解需要掌握的语法知识并提供练习题,旨在帮助学生领悟语法规则,以便正确运用英语。

**Writing** 写作部分从基本内容、基本格式和常用表达入手,系统地介绍了一些常见的应用文体的写作,为学生在日后工作中能灵活运用各种文体打下坚实的基础。

**Chinese Culture & Values** 中国传统文化和价值观部分着重介绍中华优秀传统文化,弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和劳模精神,将课程思政元素有机融入。

对于本教材存在的不足之处,真诚地欢迎广大读者批评指正。

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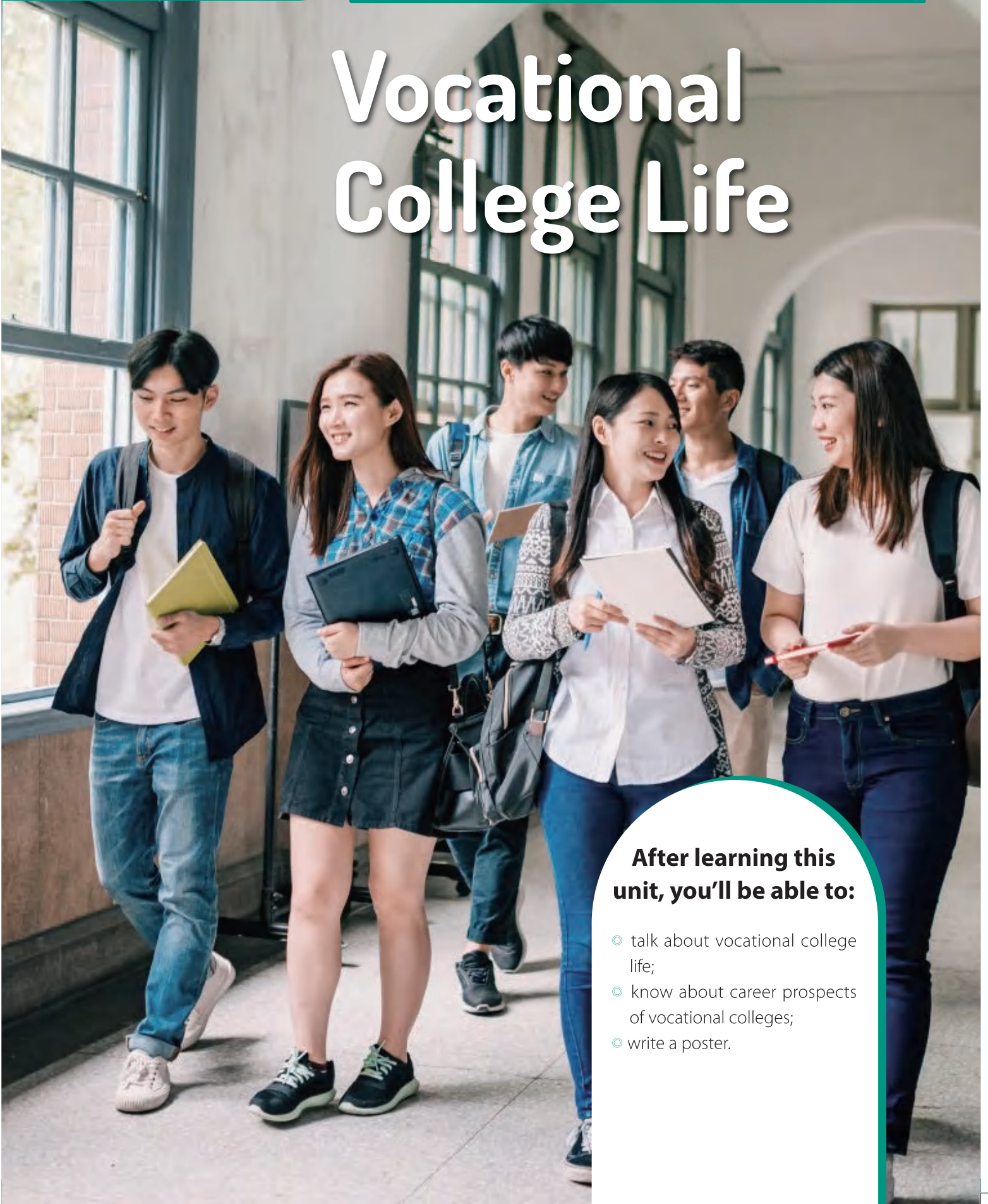
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Unit **1**

# Vocational College Life



**After learning this unit, you'll be able to:**

- talk about vocational college life;
- know about career prospects of vocational colleges;
- write a poster.



# Warming Up

I. Choose the words or phrases from the box and write it under the correct picture.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



7. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_

chorus

library

drama

dance

rock climbing

cafeteria

tennis

volunteers

**II. Work in pairs. Take turns to talk about your favorites in school.**

Favorite subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite sport: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite food in school cafeteria: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite pastime: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_



# Listening and Speaking



Audio

## DIALOGUE 1 What Subjects Are You Taking?

I. Listen and complete the mind map.

### Word Tips

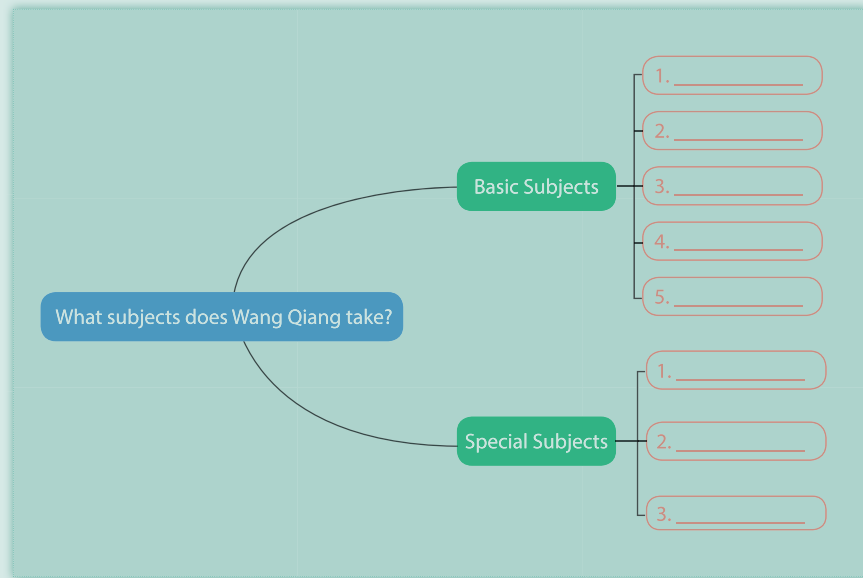
major in 专修 (某课程)

e-commerce 电子商务

web development 网页开发

You bet. 当然

online /,ɒn'laɪn/ *adj.* 在线的



II. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1. Wang Qiang majors in Accounting.
- 2. Wang Qiang learns how to start an online store.
- 3. Wang Qiang is happy with his school life.

III. Listen and choose the best answer.

Where does Wang Qiang learn work skills?

- A. In a factory.      B. In companies.      C. In a training center.

IV. Work in pairs. Talk with your partner about your favorites.

You may refer to the Functional Language:



Mini-Lecture





**FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE**



**Ask**

- What's your favorite sport/ music/food?
- What sport do you like best?
- What sport do you like most?
- What kind of sport/music/ food do you like best?
- Who's your favorite football player/movie star?

**Respond**

- My favorite sport is football/ basketball/swimming.
- I like football most.
- I like pop music/Chinese food best.
- My favorite football player is Messi.
- My favorite movie star is Wu Jing.

**DIALOGUE 2 School Clubs**

**I. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

- 1. Li Lin is a member of the film club.
- 2. Li Lin is a first-year student in a vocational school.
- 3. Li Lin is a member of the singing and dancing club.

**II. Listen and fill.**

Name	Club
Li Lin	may join _____ club
Wendy	has joined the _____ club

**III. Listen and choose the correct answer.**

1. What do the members of the film club do when they meet?
- A. They watch a new foreign film together.
  - B. They hold a discussion about a foreign film.



Video

**Word Tips**

freshman /'freʃmən/ *n.* (大学) 一年级新生  
 campus /'kæmpəs/ *n.* (大学、学院的) 校园, 校区  
 vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənl/ *adj.* 职业的  
 competition /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ *n.* 比赛; 竞争

C. Both A and B.

2. Which of the following clubs is NOT mentioned?

- A. Singing and dancing club.
- B. Drawing and painting club.
- C. Film club.

IV. Work in pairs. Read the following poster and complete the conversation. Act it out with your partner.



**Student Clubs**  
Looking for New Members!

We are looking for new members for the following clubs. You're welcome to join us!

<div style="background-color: #f9a825; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"><p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>CARTOON CLUB</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Watch cartoon movies and TV shows.</li><li>● Read cartoon books and discuss them as a group.</li></ul></div>	<div style="background-color: #f08080; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"><p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>SKIING CLUB</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Plan a club trip to go skiing.</li><li>● Invite professional skiers to share their experience.</li></ul></div>
<div style="background-color: #76c7a0; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"><p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Take group trips to take scenery photos.</li><li>● Analyze famous photographs.</li></ul></div>	<div style="background-color: #6495ed; padding: 10px; border-radius: 10px;"><p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;"><b>CHESS CLUB</b></p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Host a chess competition among members.</li><li>● Invite chess masters to give lectures.</li></ul></div>



If you are interested, please fill out a form at Room 205.  
Student Union



Mini-Lecture



After seeing the above poster, Zhang Mei and Li Lin discuss which club(s) they want to join.

**Zhang Mei:** So which club do you want to join?

**Li Lin:** I'm not sure. I like reading cartoon books a lot, so perhaps I'll join the 1. \_\_\_\_\_. How about you? Which club are you interested in?

**Zhang Mei:** Well, I'm interested in skiing, so I might join the 2. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Li Lin:** That would be fun, but I'm afraid skiing would be too dangerous for me. I like taking photos, too, so I think I'm going to join the 3. \_\_\_\_\_, too.

**Zhang Mei:** Do you prefer to take pictures of people or of scenery?

**Li Lin:** As a beginner, I prefer taking scenery photos.

**Zhang Mei:** Then the photography club is a good choice for you.





# Reading



## Passage A



Mini-Lecture

### My Life at a Vocational College

My name is Wang Lin and I am going to tell you about my school. I study accounting in a vocational college now.



My college was founded in the 1970s. There are about 3,000 students and 60 faculty members. There are many different majors in our college and I have made many new friends here.

We study all kinds of subjects in classrooms in the morning. In the afternoon, we usually go to different workplaces to have skill training classes. For instance, some

students work in supermarkets as cashiers; some work as tour guides and show tourists around our city; others work in hotels or restaurants as waiters or waitresses. We even go to an auto repair shop to learn how to repair cars.

Before dinner in the evening, I often play football with the members of our football club. After that, I go to the library. The library of our school is big and comfortable. I really like going there because there are a lot of amazing books and magazines to read.

#### Reading Strategy

##### Guessing Unknown Words (猜测生词)

在阅读英语文章时，不可避免会遇到生词，建议在阅读第一遍时不要去查词典，而是利用上下文线索等猜测词义。

On the weekends the members of our volunteer group often go to a nursing home in a nearby community to help the elderly. We chat with them to cheer them up. Sometimes we help them get around in their wheelchairs. It is really rewarding.

## New Words

- accounting /ə'kaʊntɪŋ/ *n.* 会计, 会计学  
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人惊奇的  
cashier /kæ'ʃɪə(r)/ *n.* 收银员  
chat /tʃæt/ *v.* 聊天  
community /kə'mju:nəti/ *n.* 社区  
faculty /'fæklti/ *n.* 全体教员  
major /'meɪdʒə(r)/ *n.* 专业  
rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/ *adj.* 值得做的; 有意义的  
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ *n.* 科目  
supermarket /'su:pəmə:kɪt/ *n.* 超市  
vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənl/ *adj.* 职业的  
wheelchair /'wi:lʃeə(r)/ *n.* 轮椅  
workplace /'wɜ:kpleɪs/ *n.* 工作场所

## Phrases and Expressions

- for instance 例如  
cheer up (使)高兴起来; (使)振作起来  
nursing home 养老院; 私人疗养院  
get around (尤指老年人或病人)四处走动  
show sb. around 带领某人参观

## Notes

1. For instance, some students work in supermarkets as cashiers. 例如, 一些学生可能会在超市做收银员。  
*for instance* 意为“例如, 比如”, 可以置于句首, 也可置于句中。例如:  
*Some birds, penguins for instance, cannot fly at all.* 有些鸟, 例如企鹅, 根本不会飞。
2. On the weekends the members of our volunteer group often go to a nursing home in a nearby community to help the elderly. 周末时, 我们志愿者小组的成员常去附近社区的一家养老院照看老人。  
*on the weekends* 意为“周末”, “to help the elderly” 是不定式短语, 在句中作目的状语。例如:  
*He came here to seek a new life.*  
他来这里寻求一种新生活。

## Exercises

### VOCABULARY PRACTICE

#### I. Match the words with their definitions.

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. vocational | A. the office, factory, etc. where people work             |
| 2. subject    | B. relating to the skills you need to do a particular job  |
| 3. rewarding  | C. a person who does a job without being paid for it       |
| 4. volunteer  | D. an area of knowledge studied in a school, college, etc. |
| 5. workplace  | E. worth doing   |

#### II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- Teaching is hard work, but for many people it is a \_\_\_\_\_ (vocational).
- I dress for \_\_\_\_\_ (comfortable), not fashion.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (amazing) her friends by suddenly getting married.
- The two friends \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) all evening.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (cheer) her up by telling a joke.
- The old man likes to take public buses to \_\_\_\_\_ (get around).

### READING COMPREHENSION

Read the passage and complete the information about the writer and yourself.

Item	What does the writer do?	What do you do?
In the morning		
In the afternoon		
In the evening		
On the weekends		







## Passage B

### Trade Schools

**trade school** 职业学校；中等专业学校

**work on** 从事……工作

**plumber** *n.* 水管工人

**electrician** *n.* 电工

**specialize in** 专门从事

**technology** *n.* 技术

**web developer** 网页开发者

**electronics** *n.* 电子学

**landscaping** *n.* 景观美化

**paradise** *n.* 天堂

**flora and fauna** 动植物群

**petroleum** *n.* 石油

**combine** *v.* 使结合

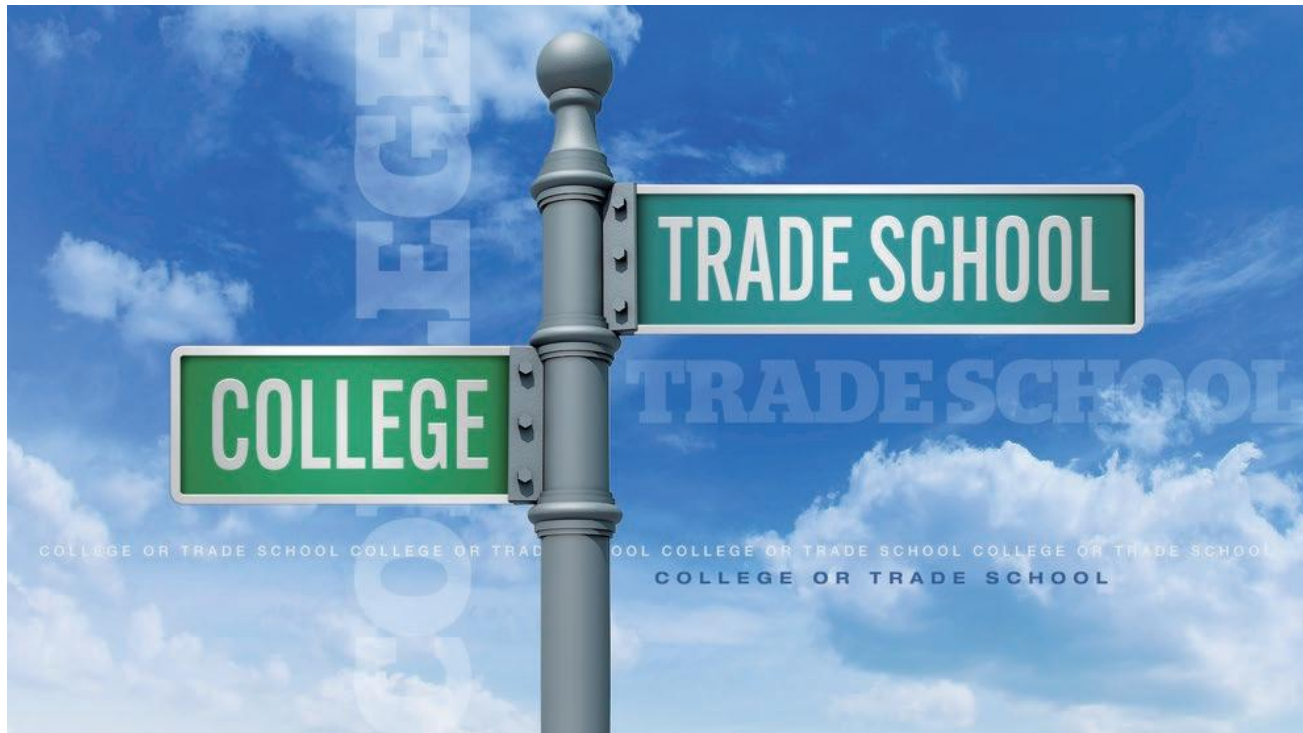
For those people who are not interested in any four-year plans of study at universities and prefer to work with their hands, there are **trade schools**. What's important is to continue your education.

There are many different job opportunities that are offered when you complete a degree in a trade school. If you want to **work on** people's houses, you can study to become a **plumber** or an **electrician**. A plumber fixes anything that has to do with water in the house, while an electrician **specializes in** lighting and electrical work. You can also be a construction manager, supervising people building a house.

There are also technical careers that involve two years of study in **technology**. You can be a computer programmer, designing new video games and computer programs to make our lives easier. You can also be a **web developer**, creating and improving websites for individuals or companies. **Electronics** engineer is another option, where you build and repair electronic equipment.

If you prefer to work outside, there are a few options you can study. A garden and **landscaping** designer can help to create a **paradise** outside for residents. You can also study environmental science and work in forests to protect our **flora and fauna**. Or there are **petroleum** engineers that work on getting the oil out of the earth.

As you can see, there are several options if studying at a four-year university is not for you. Just try to **combine** what you are good at and what you love, and you should find the perfect job for you!



## Exercises

### READING COMPREHENSION

#### I. Read and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1. There are few different job opportunities that are offered when you complete a degree in a trade school.
- 2. There are also technical careers that involve three years of study in technology.
- 3. If you prefer to work outside, there are many options you can study.
- 4. For those people who are not interested in any four-year plans of study at universities and prefer to work with their hands, there are trade schools.

#### II. Match the trades with their descriptions.

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. a plumber              | A. supervising people building a house                    |
| 2. a computer programmer  | B. working in forests to protect our flora and fauna      |
| 3. a construction manager | C. specializing in lighting and electrical work           |
| 4. a web developer        | D. designing new video games and computer programs        |
| 5. an electrician         | E. fixing anything that has to do with water in the house |

- 6. an electronics engineer
- 7. environmental science
- 8. a landscaping designer

- F. creating a paradise outside for residents
- G. building and repairing electronic equipment
- H. creating and improving websites

III. Select a trade to fit in each category.

**TRADE SCHOOLS**

Work on People's Houses

Technical Careers

Work Outside

electronics engineer

plumber

computer programmer

environmental science

petroleum engineer

construction manager

web developer

electrician

designer



## The Simple Present & Simple Past Tense

时态名称	结 构	主要用法	常见连用词	例 句
一般现在时	1. 主语 + 系动词 be (am, is, are) + 其他 2. 主语 + 行为动词 + 其他	1. 经常性或习惯性的动作 2. 客观真理、客观存在或科学事实	often, usually, always, sometimes, ever, never, once a week, twice a week...	She has a little sister. He is not a student. The Earth moves around the sun. Shanghai lies in the east of China. Pride goes before a fall. ( 骄兵必败。 )
一般过去时	主语 + 过去分词 + 其他	1. 过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态 2. 过去经常性、习惯性的动作或行为等	yesterday, the day before yesterday, last year/month/week, just now...	He was here just now. I bought a T-shirt yesterday. Where did you go last night? Her parents got married in 1982. I didn't know you like oranges. I went to the cinema once a week when I was at college.

### Exercises

Choose the best answer.

- The painting \_\_\_\_\_ nice.  
A. looks                                      B. is looking  
C. look                                        D. looked at
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her smart phone at home.  
A. leave                                        B. leaves  
C. leaved                                        D. left
- He \_\_\_\_\_ down and soon fell asleep.  
A. sit    B. sits  
C. sitting                                        D. sat



4. — \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a good rest?

—No, she didn't.

- A. Do; had                      B. Did; have  
C. Did; had                      D. Was; had

5. Joan always \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A. help                              B. helping  
C. helps                             D. to help

6. She was late because she \_\_\_\_\_ her way.

- A. losted                          B. lose  
C. loses                             D. lost

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ the school in time every morning.

- A. get to                          B. went  
C. arrived                         D. reach to

8. Will you please say it again? I \_\_\_\_\_ quite \_\_\_\_\_ you.

- A. didn't; hear                  B. don't; heard  
C. didn't; heard                 D. don't; hear

9. He went to the room and \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

- A. lock                              B. locking  
C. locks                             D. locked

10. She never \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.

- A. make                             B. to make  
C. makes                            D. making





## Poster

海报 (poster) 是一种带有广告宣传性质的招贴, 常配以精美的设计以吸引人关注。相关内容往往作为大字标题放在海报正中以提示海报内容, 如 Basketball Match、Campus Concert 等, 而无须注明 Poster 等字样。海报正文部分常用简短的词句写清具体内容、活动时间、地点等。

### Sample

**CAMPUS MEETUP**

*Hi! Come and Join Campus Meetup!*

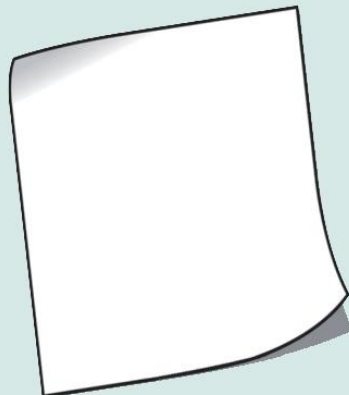
Join us to share a story about your campus life. Whether you are students or teachers, all are welcome!  
Just bring an open mind and the desire to communicate.

**We have:**  
Colorful and fun games;  
Engaging discussion topics;  
Plus many snacks and gifts!

September 25th (Saturday)  
18:00–20:00  
Building 1F

### Exercises

Please design a poster for an activity to be held in your school or city.



# Chinese Culture & Values



Mini-Lecture

## Confucius—the Greatest Teacher in Chinese History

Confucius (551–479BC) is one of China’s most famous educators, scholars, philosophers and politicians. He was born in the state of Lu (present-day Shandong province). His thoughts, expressed in the philosophy of Confucianism, have influenced Chinese culture right up to the present day. He spent his later life teaching his disciples. He set up the first private school in China and had 3,000 disciples, of whom 72 became accomplished. Confucius said that people of all social classes and with all learning levels or abilities should be taught. He was well-known for his pioneering teaching approach—“teach according to natural aptitude” or “personalized teaching”. His teachings were recorded in a book called *The Analects*. Confucius has been respected as the “Role Model for Teachers Throughout the Ages”.

## 孔子

### ——中国历史上最伟大的老师

孔子（公元前 551—公元前 479 年）是中国最著名的教育家、学者、哲学家和政治家之一。他出生于鲁国（今山东省）。他的思想以儒家哲学的形式表达出来，直到今天还影响着中国文化。孔子晚年潜心办学，他创办了中国第一所私学，并先后传授弟子三千人，其中七十二人成



就斐然，时称七十二贤。孔子的教育思想和理念包括有教无类，即不分社会阶层和学习水平或能力，人人都可以入学受教育。他还以其开创性的教学方法，即“因材施教”或“个性化教学”而闻名。孔子的思想学说被整理记录在《论语》一书中。他被后世尊称为“万世师表”。

