

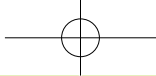
PREFACE

随着现代科学技术的发展、全球化时代的到来，以教育国际化为引领的新一轮教育改革创新已全面展开。作为一种重要的语言交流工具，英语在国际化进程中的作用举足轻重。如何满足教育国际化的需求，结合自身特点制定发展目标，是我们当前迫切需要解决的发展战略问题。

教育国际化的显性特征应该包括：国际化的教材与教师队伍，国际化的教学条件，与国际接轨的办学思路等。教育国际化的内涵应该包括：培养学生的国际视野、国际交流能力和跨文化的思维意识等，其中最重要的是国际交流能力，即国际语言的应用能力。毋庸置疑，英语是国际交流的重要工具，属于重要的国际语言之一。另外，我们的教育需要多角度思维。语言不仅仅是交流的工具，还承载着历史、文化以及思维方式。我们在学习使用语言的同时，还需增强对不同文化的理解。

英语能力是应用型人才不可或缺的能力之一。例如，国际微电影展映时，组委会不会接受没有英文字幕的影片，无论影片内容多好也无法参与竞争。可见，没有英语的应用能力，就没有参与国际交流的机会。如何培养学生的语言应用能力，以下几点至关重要：1) 在学习和使用英语的过程中，不断积累并逐渐内化所学英语语言知识，将其整合后运用于情境交流中；2) 通过各种方式主动接触、观察和体验英语，进一步发展英语语言意识，认识英语语言特征和增强英语语感；3) 比较和归纳语篇反映的文化底蕴，形成自己的文化态度、文化认同感和文化鉴别能力。

此外，还要铺设快速畅通的“培养途径”：1) 培养学生的学习能力，使学生树立正确的英语学习观，认识到英语学习具有持续性、渐进性、实践性等特点；2) 培养学生深入分析语言现象，积极探索语言规律，主动参与语言实践的习惯；3) 引导学生在过程中适时反思和评价学习效果，确立新的学习目标，形成自主学习、合作学习、探究学习的好习惯；4) 培养学生通过多种渠道获取英语学习资源的能力。



英语能力的培养与英语教材密切相关。本教材是针对艺术类学生编写的。在英语学习方面，不少艺术类学生的英语基础比较薄弱。但是，随着国际化形势的发展，学生对于英语的需求比以往任何时候都更加迫切。目前应用型大学的教学强调校企合作、学以致用。教材建设是教学改革的核心和抓手。英语教材如何适应形势，真正体现应用性；如何在有限的时间内帮助学生提高语言基本功，同时让他们获得一定的语言应用能力，这些都是本系列教材试图解决的问题。

教材特色

本系列教材由《创E 大学英语综合教程》(以下简称为《综合教程》)和《创E 大学英语视听说教程》(以下简称为《视听说教程》)组成，主要包括以下特色：

一、趣味横生

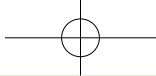
经过反复调研，编者从 120 个备选话题中，按照学生的认知水平和知识结构最后确定每册的 10 个(1—4 册共 40 个)话题。在选材和编写上力求“贴近学生、贴近生活、趣味横生、寓教于乐”。另外还设计了许多有趣的互动环节，引导学生在使用语言的过程中学习语言。

二、易学易记

本系列教材起点较低，以 1,500 个英语词汇为起点，力图体现“重复—背诵”的基本技巧，利用听觉记忆、视觉记忆多方位刺激记忆细胞。《综合教程》特别设置的背诵环节既帮助学生轻松背诵所学课文，又降低了学生死记硬背的枯燥感。

三、目标明确

本系列教材第一册为“生活生存篇”，第二册为“基本技能篇”，第三册为“文化风情篇”，第四册为“应用能力篇”。《综合教程》每册凝练的 100 多句重点句式既涵盖了单元的核心话题，又体现了英语句型学习的循序渐进。



四、技能贯通

听说读写齐头并进、相得益彰。《综合教程》的课文配有纯正地道的音频，让学生感受语音语调的魅力。《视听说教程》的主要内容以音频与视频的方式呈现，这些视听资源又会反过来刺激学生记忆，加深学生对阅读环节的印象。扫描各单元篇首页的二维码，可以获取单元内全部的音频资源。扫描 Watching & Speaking 部分的二维码，可以看到相应的视频资源。

五、话题强化

本系列教材的《综合教程》与《视听说教程》各册所有单元话题完全对应，目的是强化学生对话题的理解与表达，使学习词汇、积累词汇、应用词汇自然贯通。《综合教程》重点培养学生对于特定话题的阅读与书面表达能力，《视听说教程》重点培养学生基本的听力和会话能力。在描述图片部分，先是浅层次会话，培养学生“见到什么说什么”的能力；其次是深层次会话，培养学生就图片的话题适度展开的能力，进行有思想、有深度的联想与会话。《综合教程》与《视听说教程》相辅相成，互为补充。

六、多重相关

1. 内容：“视”与“听”内容紧密相关，知识自然扩展。
2. 主题与细节：内容紧扣话题，细节紧扣主旨。
3. 内容难度：遵循克拉申的“i+1”理论，难度逐步增加。
4. 音频与视频语速：本系列教材严格规定了语速，《综合教程》1—4册依次为每分钟 100—110—120—130 字；《视听说教程》为每分钟 90—100—110—120 字。语速由慢到快，逐步提高。

七、听说并重

《综合教程》提供了相关话题的基础词汇和句型，《视听说教程》提供了不同的情境，便于学生熟悉话题、加固记忆组块，快速提升听说能力。

八、读写结合

教材的多个环节都有简单实用的阅读与写作任务，便于学生就特定话题运用所学词汇和知识提高阅读与写作能力。



九、编排得当

编者对语法知识点在《综合教程》1—4册中进行了系统安排。背记系统设置了课文内容背记模块(Reading Aloud)和课文结构背记模块(Reciting the Text),培养学生从内容和结构两个方面形成系统记忆,进而培养学生的语言应用能力。

十、选材独到

课文与练习选材贴近话题、贴近艺术。所有例句尽可能与艺术话题相关。

教材使用建议

本系列教材由《综合教程》(1—4册)和《视听说教程》(1—4册)组成。按照每学期“16—2—2”模式(16个教学周、每周2次课、每次课2节)安排,每两周完成一个单元的教学任务。剩余2个单元可以作为学生课外学习的内容。

具体安排建议:

周次 \ 课次	第一次课	第二次课
第一周	《综合教程》第1讲	《综合教程》第2讲
第二周	《视听说教程》第1讲	《视听说教程》第2讲

每两周为一个学习阶段,在完成一个单元的学习后,指导学生全面复习本单元内容,留出相关作业。建议教师设计“话题词汇”专项复习作业和“用英语做事”作业。指导学生通过《综合教程》和《视听说教程》对所学的词汇进行“二合一”的总结和背记,使用这些词汇写出一篇作文或者完成一个口语表达任务。

对于英语基础较为薄弱的学生,建议将教学的重点放在对其听说能力的培养上,把《综合教程》作为一种补充。学生在听说能力得到有效提高的同时,阅读与写作水平也一定会逐渐提升。



CONTENTS

UNIT 1 Greetings and Introductions 001

UNIT 2 Objects and Belongings 009

UNIT 3 Time and Date 017

UNIT 4 Weather 025

UNIT 5 Directions and Addresses 033

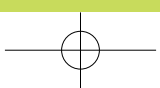
UNIT 6 Shopping 041

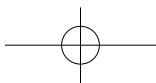
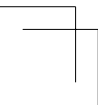
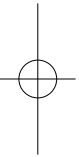
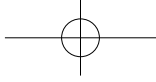
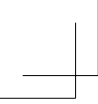
UNIT 7 Seeing a Doctor 049

UNIT 8 Having Meals 057

UNIT 9 Transportation 065

UNIT 10 Asking for Help and Giving a Hand 073







UNIT

Greetings and Introductions

1

PART
1

Warm-up



Do you know these words and phrases?

greet	_____	shake hands	_____
bow	_____	cheek kissing	_____
introduce	_____	campus	_____
France	_____	Thailand	_____

keys  P008

PART
2

Working on Pictures

I. Talking about Pictures

Directions 

What words come to your mind when you look at the following pictures?

1 What are the pictures about?



_____ (合十礼)



_____ (鞠躬)



_____ (贴面礼)



_____ (握手)

2 What can you see from the pictures?

Directions 

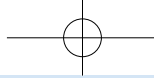
Learn to describe the above pictures in a few sentences.

Picture 1

- 1 They are _____ (双手合十).
- 2 This is a custom in _____ (泰国).
- 3 They are _____ (微微鞠躬).
- 4 The foreigners are _____ (游客).
- 5 The man sitting in the front is a _____ (当地人).

Picture 2

- 1 There are _____ (两位女士) in the picture.
- 2 They are _____ (日本人).
- 3 They are _____ (鞠躬).
- 4 _____ (在日本), people usually greet in this way.
- 5 This is one of the _____ (传统的) greeting ways.



Picture 3

- _____ (贴面礼) is a very common greeting way.
- It is a custom in many _____ (西方国家).
- It often happens among _____ (家人) and friends.
- It may change a little according to different local _____ (文化).
- _____ (亚洲人) seldom greet each other in this way.

Picture 4

- There are _____ (两位商务人士) in the picture.
- They are _____ (握手).
- They are _____ (微笑) at each other.
- Both of them are wearing _____ (正装).
- They're going to have a _____ (会议).

II. Association on Pictures

Directions

Think of some sentences beyond the pictures.

1 Sentence Level

Picture 1

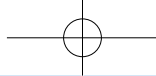
- Nowadays, people like _____ (旅行) around the world.
- There are many famous _____ (名胜古迹) in Thailand.
- _____ (机票价格) from Beijing to Bangkok is not expensive.
- The local man may say "_____ (见到你很高兴)".
- The visitors may answer "_____ (见到你也很高兴)".

Picture 2

- It may be _____ (首次见面) between the two ladies.
- You should _____ (回礼) when someone bows to you.
- In Japan, you may _____ (看起来很奇怪) if you don't bow to people.
- They may greet each other by saying "_____ (你好吗)?"
- The young lady may ask the old lady "_____ (您家人怎么样)?"

Picture 3

- They greet each other by _____ (亲吻脸颊).
- It is _____ (较常见) in Europe.



- 3 They may greet each other by saying " _____ (好久不见)".
- 4 They may also greet each other by saying " _____ (一切顺利吗)?"
- 5 You can shake hands with Western people if you are not _____ (确定) what to do.

Picture 4

- 1 There may be a _____ (商务会议).
- 2 The man may say " _____ (你好)".
- 3 The woman may answer " _____ (你好)".
- 4 They are going to _____ (合作).
- 5 They may _____ (达成协议) in the near future.

2 Essay Level

Directions

Complete the story with what you have learned.

People in different countries have different _____ (问候方式). One of them is _____ (握手), while others are by bowing or by kissing on the cheeks, and so on.



III. Making up a Story

Directions

Make up a story about greetings.

In China, when we meet friends, we like to _____ (点头或者招手), or shake hands with each other. In Western countries, people shake hands, say "How are you doing?" or _____ (互相拥抱) when it is informal.

PART
3

Listening & Speaking

I. Listening & Understanding

Directions

Listen to the recording for the first time and find out its main idea.

Task 1 Listening for the Main Idea

Question: What is the speaker doing now?

- A. She is making the introduction of her college.
- B. She is studying in a library.
- C. She is doing exercise in the gym.

Directions

Listen to the recording for the second time and answer the question.

Task 2 Listening for the Details

Question: How many main classroom buildings are there in the college?

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.

II. Speaking

Directions

Complete the dialog and role-play it.

A: Good morning, David. Glad to see you.

B: Good morning, Jane. _____ (很高兴见到你).

A: You're new here. Let me show you around the _____ (校园).

B: Thanks a lot.



PART
4

Watching & Speaking



I. Watching & Understanding

Directions

Watch the video for the first time and find out its main idea.

Task 1 Watching for the Main Idea

Question: Who is the speaker?

- A. He is a manager.
- B. He is a college student.
- C. He is a high school student.



Directions

Watch the video for the second time and fill in the blanks.

Task 2 Watching for the Details

I am a student at this _____ (大学). I have made many good friends, but not all of them know each other, so I have to _____ (介绍) them to each other when they meet for the first time.

II. Speaking

Directions

Role-play the dialog.

A: Hi, Jack. Let me introduce my friend to you.

B: Oh, hi.

A: This is Tom. He's my classmate.

B: So nice to meet you, Tom.

C: Nice to meet you, Jack.



PART 5

Loud Reading 🎧

Directions 🎧

Read the passage aloud following the recording.

Greeting is an act of communication. It is used to show attention to, or to suggest a kind of relationship between individuals or groups of people. Greetings sometimes are used just before conversation. Greeting customs are related to cultures or specific situations, and may change within a culture depending on different relationships.



PART 6

Supporting Reading 🎧

Directions 🎧

Read and understand the passage.

Self-introduction

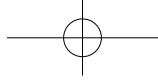
My name is Jane Parker. I'm from the USA, and I'm a college student now. I have a very happy family. My father works in an IT company and my mother is a math teacher.

In my spare time I like to read novels. I think reading helps to increase my knowledge. My favorite subject is English. I think language is a key to learn more about a foreign country's customs and cultures. By the way, I have many hobbies. I like playing the piano and the violin. I like music very much, especially classical music.

Question: In the passage, the girl is _____.

- A. giving a self-introduction
- B. introducing her college
- C. introducing her family





PART
7

Fun Time

Can you get something from the following quote?

You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success.

— Charlie Chaplin



 keys

greet v. 问候

bow v. 鞠躬

introduce v. 介绍

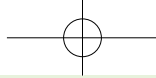
France n. 法国

shake hands 握手

cheek kissing 贴面礼

campus n. 校园

Thailand n. 泰国



Script



Listening & Speaking

Hello. Welcome to the college. It's nice to have all of you here. Our college is not as big as many other universities in Beijing, but our campus is much more beautiful than others. We have two main classroom buildings, a large gym, a playground and a modern library. Shall I show you around now?

Watching & Speaking

I am a student at this college. I have made many good friends, but not all of them know each other, so I have to introduce them to each other when they meet for the first time.



Listening & Speaking

A: What's this?

B: Oh, it's a new schoolbag. Don't you think it's beautiful?

A: Yes. Is it yours? How beautiful it is!

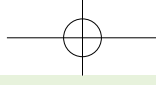
B: Thank you. It's mine. I like it too.

A: Did you buy it yourself or was it a gift from someone?

B: It's a birthday present from my father.

Watching & Speaking

Do you think bringing gifts when visiting somebody is very important? In my opinion, it's polite to buy presents when visiting friends and relatives.



UNIT 3

Listening & Speaking

Tomorrow is March 29th, and it's my birthday. According to the lunar calendar, it's the thirteenth day of the second month. I usually get a birthday cake on my birthday. My family often get together to hold a small birthday party for me. I feel so happy and so lucky.

Watching & Speaking

A: Hey, do you want to eat out sometime this week?

B: OK, you name the date.

A: How about March 2nd? It's a Friday.

B: No problem.

UNIT 4

Listening & Speaking

Fog may occur in any month, but the most serious months are from October to January. If the fog is very serious, we can help you change your travel plans. If you have breathing-related health problems, we suggest you visit Sanya or some smaller tourist cities, because the air there is fresher.

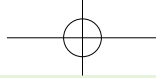
Watching & Speaking

A: What's the weather forecast for today?

B: It says cloudy in the morning, overcast (阴天) in the afternoon.

A: So are you still going to play tennis this afternoon?

B: Maybe not.



UNIT 5

Listening & Speaking

How do you find direction? You can look at the sun. It is in the east in the morning and in the west in the afternoon. Or you can use a compass, for its needle always points north. Nowadays, GPS is the most popular and convenient way to find the right directions.

Watching & Speaking

A: Excuse me. Do you know where the nearest fruit shop is?

B: Oh, there is one just around the corner.

A: Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

UNIT 6

Listening & Speaking

I like shopping! When I'm shopping I feel the world gets better, and I think it's necessary to buy things to improve the quality of life. Shops are there to be enjoyed. When I see something I truly like, I want to buy it immediately. So, I'd better work harder to make more money.

Watching & Speaking

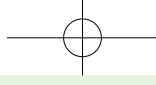
A: What can I do for you?

B: I want an umbrella.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you. How much is it?

A: That's 64 *yuan*, please.



Listening & Speaking

A: Good morning. What's the matter?

B: Good morning, doctor. I have a terrible headache and a runny nose.

A: It looks like you have the flu.

B: What am I supposed to do then?

A: Have a good rest and drink more water. I'll write you a prescription.

B: Thank you very much.

Watching & Speaking

A: Hello, Doctor Lee's office.

B: Hi, I want to make an appointment with Doctor Lee.

A: Sure.

B: Is he available this afternoon?

A: Oh, today is Wednesday. Yes, he is available from 4:00 to 5:00 this afternoon.



Listening & Speaking

Some good manners to remember: Make sure the elders take their seats first. You must wash your hands before a meal. Don't speak too loudly, and don't speak with your mouth full of food. If something is out of reach, you should ask someone politely to pass it to you.



Watching & Speaking

A: May I take your order now?

B: What do you recommend?

A: Well, I really recommend the seafood pizza.

B: OK, I'll have what you suggest.

A: OK.

UNIT 9

Listening & Speaking

In China, cars go along the right side of the road. To drive a car, you have to get a driver's license. You must fasten your seatbelt while driving. Traffic rules are: wait at a yellow traffic light, stop at red, and go when it's green.

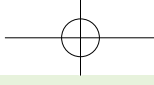
Watching & Speaking

A: Hurry up! There's only 20 minutes left.

B: Take it easy. We just have to get to Gate 8 for boarding.

A: It's my first time ever taking a plane.

B: Look! It's right over here.



UNIT 10

Listening & Speaking

Roy Bennett is a well-known US writer. His famous work is *The Light in the Heart*. He once said, "Attitude is a choice. Happiness is a choice. Optimism is a choice. Kindness is a choice. Giving is a choice. Respect is a choice. Whatever choice you make makes you. Choose wisely."

Watching & Speaking

A: Hi Jack, would you mind driving me to the hospital?

B: What's wrong?

A: I don't feel well—it's my stomach.

B: OK, let's go now.