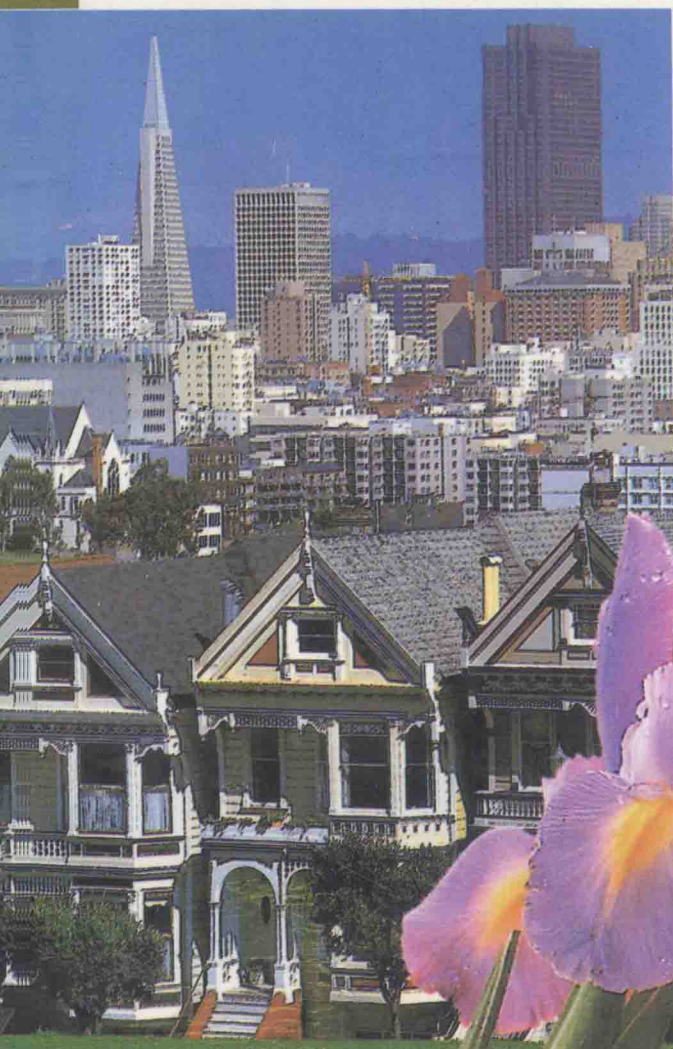


福建省中等职业学校教材

英语

第一册



岳峰 李玉平
福建教育出版社

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藏书章



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编者的话

福建是沿海改革开放的省份，对中等职业学校的学生来说，掌握一门外语是必备的素质要求。今天，英语教学的重要性越来越被广大中等职业学校的领导和教师所认识。为了让在校学生期间能学好英语，福建省中等职业学校教材审定委员会组织编写了这套《英语》教材。

这套《英语》教材分一、二两册，作为中等职业学校各专业必修的公共英语教材，分别供一、二年级的学生使用。我们在编写时注意和九年义务教育初中英语教材相衔接，并力求做到实用、通用和趣味性。本教材有以下几个特点：

1. 课文内容新颖、实用，具有时代感。所选的课文内容涉及当今社会的文化、科技、日常生活等方面。其中第一册的课文有：电脑应用、国外教育、风度礼仪、动物世界、打电话、请柬、通知、信件、履历等，并配有插图，激发学生学习兴趣，使之能够学以致用。

2. 课文篇幅短小，每篇单词在二三百字之间，以达到精读目的，也保证学生有充分的时间进行听力、口语训练。

3. 突出培养学生运用英语的能力。过去我们的教学往往忽略听力、口语，结果许多同学学了数年的英语仍只能阅读，不能用英语交际，这显然不适应改革开放的今天对英语教学的要求。本教材侧重学生听力、口语和阅读能力的培养，每课专门安排听力、口语训练，由浅入深，使沿海和山区不同程度的学生能够跟上教学进度。

4. 英语有其自身的文化背景，书中向同学们介绍了一些西方国家社交礼仪、风俗习惯等知识，并通过东、西方文化背景比较，扩大学生知识面，增加学习兴趣，使学生的口语地道、规范。

《英语》第一册要求学生掌握400个左右常用词汇，另有一定数量的选修词汇。

《英语》第一、二册由福建师范大学外语学院院长陈维振教授、副院长林本椿副教授和厦门旅游职业中专学校高级教师刘雨沧审稿。

本书定稿前还承蒙在福建师范大学外语学院任教的美国专家、语言学博士研究生导师约翰·C·科福德教授(Professor John. C. Crawford)的仔细审阅。此外，在编写和征求意见过程中还得到福建省教委职教处谢聿栋、陈启文，福建师范

大学的黄远振, 以及福建省职业学校外语中心组许多英语教师的大力支持, 在此深表感谢。

由于编写时间短促、水平有限，失误在所难免。欢迎广大读者批评指正，以便改进。

李玉平 岳峰

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LESSON ONE

TEXT

SCHOOLS IN THE U.S.A.

In the United States, boys and girls start school when they are five years old. In some states they stay in school until they are sixteen. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary schools. Another name for secondary school is high school.

Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. The parents of public school pupils do not have to pay directly for their children's education because tax money supports the public schools. If a child attends a private school, his parents pay the school for the child's education.

Today about half of the high school graduates go on to colleges and universities. Some colleges and universities receive tax money from the government. A student at a state university usually pays several thousand dollars a year. Private colleges and universities are expensive, however. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. When a student's family is not rich, he has to earn money for part of his college expenses.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

state [steit] *n.* 州, 国家

the United States 美国

private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的

attend [ə'tend] *vt.* 参加, 出席

graduate ['grædʒueɪt, 'grædʒuɪt]

vi. 毕业 *n.* 毕业生

secondary ['sekəndəri] *adj.* 中等的

public ['pʌblɪk] *adj.* 公立的

college ['kɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 学院

elementary [ɪli'mentəri] *adj.* 初等的

university [ˌjuːniˈvɜːsɪti] *n.* 大学

government [ˈɡʌvənmənt] *n.* 政府

expensive [iksˈpensɪv] *adj.* 昂贵的

directly [diˈrektli, daɪˈrektli]

adv. 直接

earn [ɜːn] *vt.* 挣, 赚

education [ˌedʒu(:)ˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 教育

expense [iksˈpens] *n.* 花费

tax [tæks] *n.* 税

support [səˈpɔːt] *n., vt.* 支持

NOTES

1. 课文选自 *Progress Listening Series* 第一册, 略有改动。

2. the United States 美国, 全名是 the United States of America (美利坚合众国)。通常, 人们也可把美国说成 America, 把英国说成 England。但在联合国, 美国的正式称呼为 the United States of America; America 实指美洲, 美国是其中的一部分。英国的正式名称是 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; 从严格的意义上讲, England 只是一个地理名称, 指的是英格兰, 也只是英国的一部分。

3. ...boys and girls start school when they are five years old. 男、女孩子五岁开始上学。

start school 上学。注意, 在这个词组中 school 前面不加冠词。

4. In some states they stay in school until they are sixteen. 在一些州, 学生上学上到十六岁为止。

stay in school 此处意为“一直在校念书”。

until 直到……为止, 在这里作连词用。如:

He worked until he felt very tired.

until 的用法特征是, 其主句的动词应该是延续性的。比如上文的“work”。

如果是非延续性的, 则用其否定形式。用于否定句中表示“不到……不”, “直到……才……”。如:

He didn't arrive until the class began.

5. Most students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary schools. 多数学生中学毕业时年龄都在十七或十八岁。

most 在这里是形容词, 意思是“多数的, 大部分的”。如:

Most people think so.

most 也可以当名词用, 上文的句子可改为:

Most of the students are seventeen or eighteen years old when they graduate from secondary schools.

Most of the people think so.

可以看出, most=most of the...。如果 most 当作代词,后面要加冠词“the”。

graduate from 从……学校毕业

secondary school 相当于 high school。

6. Most children go to public elementary and secondary schools. 多数孩子都是上公立小学和公立中学。

elementary school 小学,也称 primary school。

7. The parents of public school pupils do not have to pay directly for their children's education because tax money supports the public schools. 公立学校学生家长不必为孩子上学而直接付钱给校方,因为国家从税收中拨款给公立学校。

have to do sth. 必须做某事; do not have to do sth. 不必做某事

support 作动词,在这里意为“支持”,“为……提供资助”。

8. If a child attends a private school, his parents pay the school for the child's education. 如果孩子上的是私立学校,家长就必须为孩子的教育付学费。

attend a private school 上私立学校

9. Today about half of the high school graduates go on to colleges and universities. 今天,大约有一半的高中生都升入高等院校继续学习。

go to colleges and universities 上大学,go on to colleges and universities

意思为“读完中学继续上大学”。

10. state university 州立大学

11. Almost half of the college students in the United States work while they are studying. 美国几乎有一半的大学生半工半读。

half 一半,在这里作代词, half of 后面可跟单数或复数的名词或代词。

如: half of the water 一半的水; half of the books 一半的书。

half 做为主语时,谓语用单数还是复数要看其后所接的名词或代词是单数还是复数。如果是复数,应用复数形式,比如上句。如果是单数,谓语则用单数形式。如:

Half of the water in this river has turned black.

BACKGROUND INTRODUCTION

除了父母的启蒙教育,一个人受的教育常从幼儿园(kindergarten)开始,然后读小学(primary school)、初中(junior middle school)、高中(senior middle school)。此后有的学生有机会进入大学(university /college)深造。

本课谈论的是美国的教育。美国是一个教育比较发达的国家。电视、电影和电脑已普遍应用于教学。学校教育发展到70年代,60%的中学毕业生已有机会进入大学继续深造。美国有3000多所大学,质量也较高。美国的学校有公立和私立之分,许多靠税收维持的免费公立学校是在建国初期设立的。在美国,各州的教育由各州负责规划。大多数州规定,孩子在某一年龄之前均须上学,所规定的年龄从16岁至18岁不等。学生经常打零工(part-time job)以付学费。许多学生可以获得奖学金(scholarship),有些学生所获得的奖学金几乎可以支付大学的全部费用。美国国会每年拨款促进各州发展公共教育,联邦政府也越来越重视提供公平的教育机会。

美国教学方式中的讨论会(seminar)很值得一提。讨论会由教授主持,在会上提出问题和建议,并指定研究方案,目的是检验学生的理论和组织能力。讨论会有别于传统教学,不受公共教学大纲的限制。每个学生都能就他们感兴趣的问题进行自由、深入的讨论。

目前我国的中等职业教育(secondary vocational education)发展很快,越来越受到社会的关注和欢迎。福建省有80多所普通中专,270多所职业中专、职业高中(vocational high school)和140多所技工学校(technical school)。开设的专业(major)达二三百个。许多专业很受欢迎,如电子(electronics)、会计(accountancy)、建筑(architecture)、实用英语(practical English)、幼师(preschool education)、护理(nursing)、电脑应用(computer application)、水产(aquaculture)、旅游(tourism)、酒店管理(hotel management)和文秘(secretarial study)等等。其中职业中专毕业的学生可获得中专文凭(diploma)。

与学校教育有关的常用词汇

全日制学生	full-time students	报名注册	registration
自学	study by oneself	第一志愿	first choice
假期	vacation	运动会	sports meet
走读	non-residential	缺席	absent

毕业考试	graduation examination	请假	ask for leave
期末考试	final examination	逃学	play truant
期中考试	mid-term examination	毕业证书	graduation certificate
口试	oral examination	鉴定	appraisal
学年	school year	优	excellent
学期	term	良	good
寒假	winter vacation	中	average
暑假	summer vacation	及格	pass
早操	morning exercises	不及格	fail
军训	military training	差	poor
课外活动	extracurricular activities	实习	practice
文娱活动	recreational activities		

GRAMMAR

The Simple Present Tense (Review)

一般现在时 (复习)

一般现在时的主要用法:

1. 表示现在的状态或特征。如:

I am a middle school student.

We major in computers.

Private colleges and universities are expensive.

2. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 常和 every day, often, always, sometimes 等表示时间的状语连用。如:

We have six classes every day.

We often get up early and do morning exercises.

3. 表示客观规律和真理。如:

The earth moves around the sun.

Water boils at 100°C.

4. 表示在时间或条件状语从句中将来的动作。如:

Turn off the radio when you leave the room.

I'll see you if I have time.

5. 电影说明或剧情介绍。如:

A small boy runs into the greengrocer's shop. He pushes his way through the women and goes to the front of the counter.

6. 新闻标题或广告通知。如:

Move Brings New Life and Opportunities.

The Department of English announces with pleasure a lecture on American literature.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part I

In this exercise, you are going to listen to some words. Choose what you believe to be the one read on the tape among the four answers.

1. a. pen b. bed c. ten d. day
2. a. map b. black c. Tom d. read
3. a. people b. baby c. that d. window
4. a. cap b. back c. cock d. come
5. a. get b. week c. glass d. worker
6. a. morning b. seven c. mum d. and
7. a. friend b. have c. over d. seven
8. a. knife b. fifteen c. fourteen d. four
9. a. sit b. nice c. bus d. zoo

10. a. pencil b. nose c. please d. turn

Part II

Vocabulary:

dormitory ['dɔːmitri] n. 宿舍

After listening to the tape, write down your answer.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

SPOKEN ENGLISH

READING COMPREHENSION

I. A. Learn the following English sounds.

清辅音: [p] [t] [k] [f] [s]

| | | | |

浊辅音: [b] [d] [g] [v] [z]

提示: 语音的最小单位是音素, 音素有元音和辅音之分。发音时声带振动而气流不受阻碍的是元音, 受阻的是辅音。发音时声带不振动的辅音是清辅音, 振动的是浊辅音。

[p] [b]: 闭唇后突然分开, 气流冲出口腔。

[t] [d]: 舌尖抵上齿龈后突然下降, 气流冲出口腔。

[k] [g]: 舌后隆起, 贴软顎后, 突然离开, 气流冲出口腔。

[f] [v]: 下唇触上齿, 气流从齿间缝中摩擦而出。

[s] [z]: 舌端靠齿龈, 气流从舌端间摩擦而出。

B. Pronounce the words in Listening Comprehension, Part I.

II. Useful sentences for introduction.

Excuse me. I don't believe we've met before. I'm Wang Ming.

Excuse me. My name's Wang Xiaoming.

How do you do? (初次见面互相致意的用语, 并非问句。)

How do you do?

Hello, I'm Mary.

Allow me to introduce myself. My name is Wang Ming. I'm studying English in Grade I.

Nice / Glad to meet you.

May I introduce myself? My name is Chen Xi.

III. Learn to introduce yourself by learning the above sentences. And then introduce yourself before your neighbour or your classmates. Choose proper sentences according to the situations. The following is a sample.

Hello! My name is Wei Fang. I'm a new student. I'm from Fuzhou. I graduated from No. 8 Middle School. I study in Class I, Grade I. I specialize in English. I like English very much. I like singing and dancing too. I enjoy

my study. I hope we can be friends.

READING COMPREHENSION

Teacher: Peter, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Peter: What was it?

Teacher: Eggs.

Peter: Wrong, sir. That was yesterday.

...

Teacher: Now, Peter, you are no good at all, you can't do maths exercises. You make a lot of mistakes in compositions and you got a zero in every test.

Peter: But, sir—nobody's perfect (完美)!

Multiple choice.

- Peter is a _____ boy.
a. dirty b. good c. very good.
- The teacher is a _____.
a. woman b. man c. girl
- Peter ate eggs _____.
a. today b. this morning c. yesterday
- We can know that Peter hasn't washed face since _____.
a. yesterday b. this morning c. this afternoon
- Peter is _____ at study.
a. very good b. good c. very poor
- When Peter said, "... nobody's perfect", _____.
a. he actually didn't understand what the teacher said.
b. he was eating eggs.
c. he was writing a composition.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. When do boys and girls start school in the United States?
2. When do most students graduate from secondary schools?
3. What is a high school?
4. Do most children go to public schools?
5. Do their parents pay directly for their children's education? If not, why?
6. Do children's parents pay for their children's education in private schools?
7. What do some colleges and universities receive from the government?
8. Do college students in the United States work while they are studying?
Why?

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs.

1. Mr. Liu _____ (teach) us English since 1983.
2. He often _____ (watch) TV after supper.
3. John _____ already _____ (finish) doing his homework.
4. We _____ (have) an English test next week.
5. My sister _____ (be) a League member. She _____ (be) a League member for two years.
6. We'll go to the Wuyi Mountains tomorrow if it _____ (be) fine.
7. I _____ (go) to see your teacher as soon as I _____ (get) to Fuzhou last week.
8. The old man _____ (buy) a colour TV set, hasn't he?
9. Mike _____ (not finish) his homework yet. He _____ (do) it now.
He _____ (finish) it soon.
10. Kate _____ (have) a high fever yesterday. She _____ (not do) morning exercises yesterday morning. But now she _____ (feel) much better.

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. _____ (美国) is in America.
2. In China, children _____ (上学) when they are seven years old.