



全国中等职业教育通用教材  
中等职业教育编委会专家审定

# 英语

孟凡清 主编

English

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# 前 言

本书为中职中专、高职公共英语教材,难易程度恰当与全国英语等级考试一级相适,略高于初中水平,适合中专、高职同层次的成人和英语学习者使用。本书注重提高学生英语基础的同时,突出听说能力、阅读能力及实用文体的写作能力。

新教材全面贯彻素质教育思想,从社会发展对高素质劳动者和中初级专门人才需要的实际出发,注重对学生的创新精神和实践能力的培养。新教材在理论体系、组织结构和阐述方法等方面均作了一些新的尝试。新教材实行一纲多本,努力为教材选用提供比较和选择,满足不同学制、不同专业和不同办学条件的教学需要。

希望各地、各部门积极推广和选用本教材,并在使用过程中注意总结经验,及时提出修改意见和建议,使之不断完善和提高。

编 者

2008 年 1 月

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# Unit 1

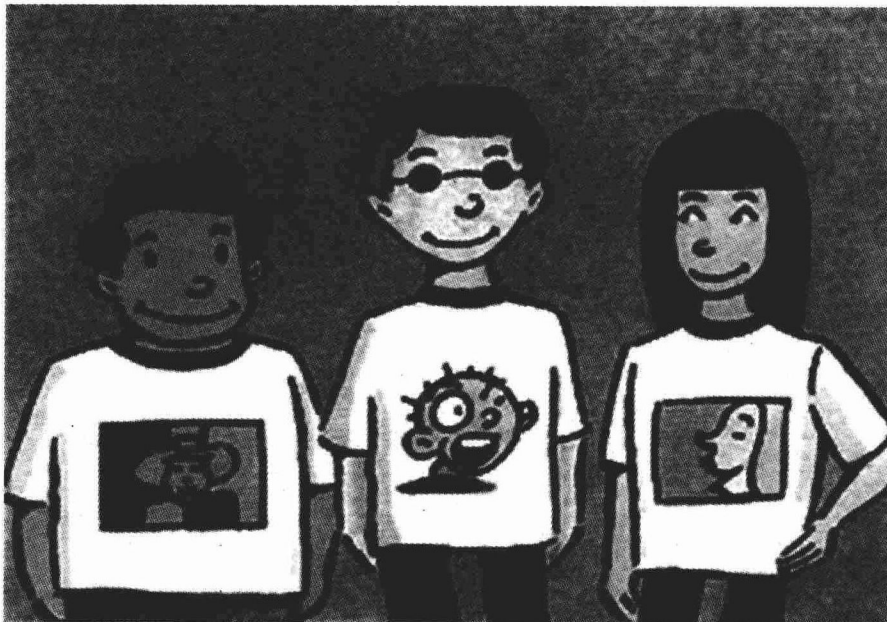
## I'm a student

<b>Listening</b>	School life
<b>Speaking</b>	Good morning
<b>Reading</b>	I'm a student
<b>Writing</b>	A letter
<b>Grammar</b>	The Object Clause

### WARMING UP

1. Welcome to school.
2. What is your name?
3. How are you?





## Section 1

### Listening

1. Listen to the tape about American schools and answer the questions.

Questions:

- (1) Most American children go to school at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) High school students \_\_\_\_\_ after class.
- (3) After high school, many students go to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) In order to \_\_\_\_\_, many college students work after school.

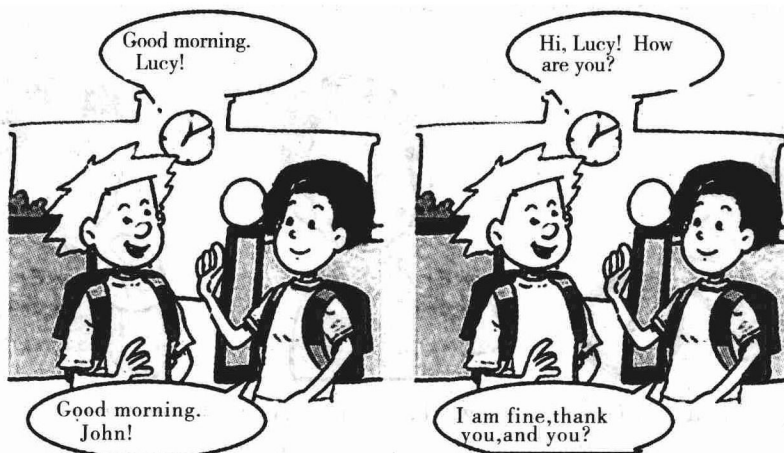
2. Listen to the tape, and select the following sentences which appeared in the recording.

- (     ) (1) A. There are two terms in a school year.  
          B. there are two terms in school year.
- (     ) (2) A. They can go to a small one a large one.  
          B. They can go to a small one or a large one.
- (     ) (3) A. After classes they do many interesting things.  
          B. After class they do many interesting things.

## Section 2

### Communicative language daily

John and Lucy morning to each other, wishing each other.



John: Good morning.

Lucy: Good morning.

John: I am John, what is your name?

Lucy: My name is Lucy.

John: Nice to meet you.

Lucy: Nice to meet you, too.

John: How are you ?

Lucy: I am fine, thank you, and you?

John: I'm fine too, thanks.

Lucy: Good-bye!

John: Bye!

## Section 3

### Reading

#### I'm a Student

I'm a student. I study in a vocational school. I learn Chinese, English, math, computer application and other subjects.

My name is Bill Jones. Actually, my family name is Jones and my first name is Wil-

liam. "Bill" is short for "William". I was born on October 1, 1988 in a small country town not far from here.

I have an elder sister. She's two years older than me, but I am three inches taller than she is. I'm fond of sports, especially ball games. But she likes music best of all, especially pop songs.



My father's name is George. He works as manager of a joint venture. My mother's name is Marina. She teaches English in a vocational school.

I have a lot of good friends in my school. One of my best friends, LiLei, lives next door to my home. He has a good recorder and many tapes. He doesn't have a TV set, but I have a color one. Sometimes I go to LiLei's room to listen to the recorder. We learn English from tapes. We both know the tapes have native voices and we can imitate the sounds as many times as we wish.

During the weekdays I get up at half past six and have classes every day. On Sunday and Saturday LiLei and I often go to play football with our schoolmates. Sometimes John comes to my room to watch "TV English" or enjoy football matches. We never miss any football games on weekends. No wonder that my mother often calls us "big football fans".

## ***New words and expressions***

### ***Listening***

good /gud/ (比较级 better, 最高级 best) 好的, 良好的, 美好的

afternoon /a:ftə'nu:n/n. 下午, 午后

certainly /'sə:tənli/a. (同 surely) 必定, 一定

pen /pen/n. (包括笔尖和笔杆的) 笔, 钢笔

bit /bit/n. 小片, 小段; 一点儿, 少许的

dear /diə/adj. 亲爱的

then /ðen/adv. (指过去的某一特定时间)当时,那时  
about /ə'baʊt/prep. 关于,有关  
green /gri:n/adj. 绿的,青的  
only /'aʊnli/adj. 唯一的,仅有的  
take /teɪk/vt. 获得,取得,买下,接受  
money /'mʌni/n. 货币  
will /wɪl/v. aux. (用以预测未来)将,会;n. 意志(力)  
begin /bɪ'ɡɪn/vt. 开始,着手做某事  
September /səp'tembə/n. 九月  
summer /'sʌmə/n. 夏天,夏季  
term /tə:m/n. 学期,友谊  
holiday /'hələdi/n. 节日,假日  
after /a:ftə/prop. (时间)在……之后  
finish /'fɪnɪʃ/v. 结束,完毕,完成  
February /'februəri/n. 二月  
January /'dʒænjuəri/n. 一月  
large /la:dʒ/adj. (反 small)(体积、容积、面积等方面)大  
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/adv. 通常,经常  
same /seɪm/a. (反 different)同一的,同样的  
college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ n. 大学(尤指专科性的学院)

### Speaking

speak /spi:k/v. 说话,讲话  
good /ɡʊd/adj. 好的,良好的,美好的  
morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/n. 早晨,上午  
you /强 ju:, 弱 ju/pron. (主格,宾格)你,你们  
name /neɪm/n. 名字,姓名,名称  
how /haʊ/adv. (用以询问或陈述事物的状态或动作的方式)怎样,如何

### Reading

vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ adj. 职业的,行业的,业务的  
math /mæθ/ n. 数学  
computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/n. 计算机,微机,电脑  
application /æpli'keɪʃən/n. 应用;申请  
subject /'sʌbdʒɪkt/n. 学科,科目

actual /'æktʃuəl/adv. 实际上  
 be short for 是……的缩写  
 elder /'eldə/adj. 年龄较大的, 资格老的  
 inch /ɪntʃ/n. 英寸  
 fond /fɒnd/adj. 喜爱的, 爱好的  
 be fond of 喜爱, 爱好  
 especially /is'peʃəli/ adv. 特别, 尤其, 格外  
 pop /pɒp/adj. = popular (音乐、绘画、电影等)流行的, 普及的  
 manager /'mænidʒə/n. 经理, 管理人, 当家人  
 joint /dʒɔɪnt/adj. 联合的, 共同的, 连接的  
 venture /'ventʃə/n. 录音机; 记录员  
 tape /teɪp/n. 磁带, 录音带  
 native /'neɪtɪv/adj. 本土的, 本国的  
 voice /vɔɪs/n. 说话声, 嗓子  
 imitate /'ɪmɪteɪt/v. 模仿, 仿效  
 sound /saʊnd/n. 语调, 语音; 声音 v. 听起来  
 wish /wɪʃ/v. & n. 愿意, 想要, 祝愿; 愿望, 希望  
 during /'djʊərɪŋ/prep. 在……期间  
 weekday /'wi:kdeɪ/n. 工作日, 星期六、星期日以外的日子  
 schoolmate /'sku:lmeɪt/n. 同学  
 weekend /'wi:kend/n. 周末, 周末假日  
 wonder /'wʌndə/n. 惊奇, 诧异 v. 想知道, 感到诧异  
 no wonder 难怪, 不足为奇, 并不奇怪  
 fan /fæn/n. (运动、电影等的)狂热爱好者, ……迷; 扇子

### Proper Nouns

Bill Jones /'bɪl dʒəʊnz/ 比尔·琼斯  
 William /'wɪljəm/ 威廉  
 George /dʒɔ:dʒ/ 乔治  
 Marina /mə'ri:nə/ 玛丽娜

### Notes

1. finish 表示完成, 后面接名词或动词的-ing 形式, 不能接不定式。有时也可用作不及物动词。如:

(1) His work finishes at a quarter to five = He finishes his work at four forty-five.  
他四点三刻下班。

(2) When are you going to finish your homework? 你什么时候做完家务?

2. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

meet 可作为及物动词或不及物动词,可用下面几种意思。如:

(1) Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。(初次见面一般用 meet,多次见面用 see)

(2) I often meet your teacher on my way home. (meet 在这里表示遇到)

在回家的路上我经常遇到你的老师。

(3) We are going to meet outside the school gate. (meet 在这里表示集合)

我们准备在校门口集合。

(4) I'd like you to meet my family. (meet 在这里表示介绍认识)

我想向你介绍我家里人。

(5) The two rivers meet here. (meet 在这里表示汇合)

这两条河在这儿汇合。

3. Good morning: 打招呼用语:早上好。通常用在口语中,类似的有:Good afternoon(下午好), Good evening(晚上好/晚安,一般用于睡觉之前)。

4. I am John. 我是约翰,在新的班集体里,往往首先是作个自我介绍。问他人的姓名时,可用 What is your name? My name is ...然后会说:Nice to meet you(幸会或见到你我很高兴),对方则回答:Nice to meet you, too.

5. Hello, Jim! How are you? 喂,吉姆,你(身体)还好吗? 这是相互认识的人之间再次见面之后的问候用语。对方一般会说 Fine, thanks. And you 或 What about you? “很好,谢谢你,你怎么样?”“I'm fine, too. thank you” 我也很好,谢谢。

引申:

(1) 这里的 too“也”的意思,一般用于肯定句的末尾。For example: I want to go home, too.

(2) also 也是“也”的意思,用语实义动词之前。也了用于肯定句中。For example: I also like English.

(3) either :也是“也”的意思,用于否定句的句尾。如: I don't like the book, either.

引申:in,表示在……的里面。如:There is a pen in the pencil boxes. 盒子里有一只钢笔。

6. Goodbye! /Bye! /Bye-bye! 再见。类似的还有: See you! 或 See you later!

7. Actually, my family name is Jones and my first name is William. 事实上,琼斯是我的姓,我的名字叫威廉。

8. He works as manager of a joint venture. 他在一家合资企业当经理。work as 的意思是

“当……(职务),做……工作。表示独一无二职位的名词作表语或用于 as 之后时常不用冠词。

9. We both know the tapes have native voices and we can imitate the sounds as many times as we wish. 我们都知道磁带录下了纯正的语音,我们可以模仿那些声音,愿意练多少次就练多少次。native voices 的意思是“当地人的语音,地道的语调”。

10. We never miss any football games on weekends. 我们从不错过周末的任何一场足球赛。句中 miss 的意思是“错过,没赶上”,又如:

Hurry up, or you will miss the train. 快点,要不就会赶不上火车。

I missed the first part of the speech. 我没听到(错过了)报告的第一部分。

11. No wonder that my mother often calls us “big football fans”. 难怪妈妈老是叫我们“足球迷”。no wonder that 中的 that 可以省去,例如:

It is no wonder you've got a headache when you drank so much last night. 你昨晚喝得那么多,今天头痛就不足为奇了。

## Practice

### I. Pair Work

Ask your partner the following questions:

1. When were you born?
2. Where were you born in a small country town, weren't you?
3. How old are you?
4. Are you fond of football or pop music?
5. Do you have a tape recorder?
6. Do you often listen to the recorder?
7. Do you have a color TV, don't you?
8. Do you often watch “English on TV”?

### II. Word Study

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary:

(computer, miss, imitate, elder, subject, tape, manager, during, especially, wish)

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ the notice on blackboard. So I didn't know the meeting.
2. Can you work out (算出) these difficult questions on a \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the joint venture is a Chinese.
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ brother is a head taller than his younger sister.
5. My mother likes to dance, \_\_\_\_\_ with fast music.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ the weekdays I study all day, but on weekends I don't go to school.  
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ you happy.  
8. Children likes to \_\_\_\_\_ film stars.  
9. English is an important \_\_\_\_\_ for us to learn.  
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ have native voices and we can study them by listening again and again.

## Section 4

### Writing

提示：你病了，不能上学，请用英语给老师写个请假条。

英文提示：sorry, tell you, not feel, well, catch, a bad cold, have got, headache, cough, the doctor, tell, take some medicine, and stay in bed, two days, can't, go, school, today, tomorrow, hope, get well, soon, thanks .

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## Section 5

### Grammar

#### The Object Clause 宾语从句

宾语从句是名词性从句的一种，在句子中可以作谓语动词、介词、不定式、动词的-ing 形式的宾语。宾语从句本身的结构是在引导词后为陈述句语序。

##### 1. that 引导的宾语从句：

That 本身没有含义，只有连接作用，在从句中不作句子成分，在口语和非正式文体中常省去。如：



I believe (*that*) *prices might go up next week.*

The boy found *that it was easier to study English than to study Chinese.*

The boy was finally able to tell his father *that he failed the exam.*

2. Whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句:

Whether 和 if 意思均为“是否……”,在大多数情况下可以相互使用,但 whether 可和 or not 连用,而 if 则不能。如:

We'd better ask Mom *whether or not it's cheap enough.*

I'll go to that shop and see *if they have a telephone.*

3. 由连接代词引导的宾语从句:

可引导宾语从句的连接代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which, whatever, whoever, whichever 等。它们本身都有相应的含义,在从句中要作相应的句子成分,但要注意气候不是疑问句语序而是陈述句语序。如:

I didn't know *who he is.*

The boy *did what his father had told him.*

You can write about *whatever you think of.*

4. 由连接副词引导的宾语从句:

可引导宾语从句的连接副词有 where, when, how, why 等。它们本身也都有相应的含义,在从句中要作句子成分,但要注意后面是陈述句语序。如:

May I ask *when and where you were born?*

We often don't clearly understand *how we make friends.*

He wondered *why they had invited him.*

5. 用 it 作形式宾语:

有时候宾语从句在主句中和其他词构成复合宾语。这时宾语从句常被移到句子后部,前面用 it 作形式宾语。如:

Do you consider *it* necessary *that he will do it again?*

We found *it* impossible *that he could finish it in such a short time.*

## Practice

### Change the sentences after the model.

For example: When and where were you born? (May I ask ...)

→ May I ask when and where you were born?

1. The food is rather expensive. ( I thought ... )