

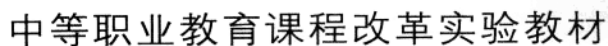


中等职业教育课程改革实验教材

应用英语 第一册

蒋利仙 ● 主编

苏州大学出版社



證幾(910)目錄題奇字圖

蒋利仙 ● 主编

valuable	valuable	adj. 有价值的, 有用的
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前言

本套教材根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,紧密结合中等职业学校英语教学实际和培养目标编写。教材的起点和义务教育初中英语教学的基本要求相衔接,可作为中等职业学校基础英语教学阶段用书,旨在在保证公共英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

本套教材的编写指导思想是:针对中专学生的实际学习需要,突破传统教材的编写模式,强调使用日常生活中的场景英语,注重培养学生的交际能力。侧重教学互动,体现快乐教学法。课文选材生动有趣,篇幅短小明快,图文并茂,既注重激发学生学习英语的兴趣,又充分考虑教师的课堂可操作性。

本套教材共2册,第一册为必修部分,第二册为选修部分,建议第一学年修第一册,第二学年根据情况选修第二册(第二册偏向职场应用英语)。每册书含12个教学单元。每教学单元包括“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“读”(Reading)、“写”(Writing)以及“补充阅读”(Supplementary reading)5个模块,侧重对英语四大技能的各个突破,切实提高学生的英语应用能力。

“听”、“说”和“写”模块均以大纲中的“语言功能项目”和“话题”为纲编写,设计了真实常见的语言情景,便于教学操作,力求使学生感到需要交流、愿意交流和能够交流,以形成有效的学习策略。在练习内容设计时,安排了具有中职教育特色的、职业通用的交际内容,为培养高素质的劳动者服务。

阅读部分以大纲中的“话题”为指导纲领选材编写。词汇和语法教学围绕话题和语言材料进行。“阅读”模块与“补充阅读”话题相关联,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性。注重培养学生准确理解和快速阅读的阅读能力,同时针对基础较好的学生,配合“补充阅读”模块进行词汇教学和阅读理解能力的训练,体现了教学上的弹性要求。

各单元每个教学模块均附有操作性很强的练习。这些练习的设计围绕本单元话题展开,既注意了内容的关联性,又突出了相关的技能训练,便于学生自我训练、巩固和提高,并使英语课堂教学成为在教师指导下的以学生为主体的教学活动。

本书为《应用英语》第一册,由于时间仓促,在编写过程中难免出现疏漏和不足,敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见,帮助我们逐步完善这套教材。

编者

2008年4月

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Unit 1

On Campus

Aims

- * Learn some words and expressions about school and school life.
- * Know how to learn English.
- * Describe your campus to your friends.



PART I LISTENING



Task 1 Listen to the sentences and choose the missing words.

- It's time for _____.
A. glass B. class C. grass
- That's _____ for today.
A. all B. or C. oil
- I'll _____ the roll before class.
A. name B. get C. call
- Open your books and _____ to Page 120.
A. get B. return C. turn
- Please turn in your paper before _____.
A. leave B. leaving C. going
- It's a good _____ to do morning exercises.
A. habit B. manner C. behavior
- I'm studying at a _____ school.
A. vocational B. professional C. amateur
- I'll try my best to study all the _____.
A. programs B. things C. subjects
- Children enter _____ school at the age of 7.
A. junior B. primary C. senior



10. She _____ from Peking University two years ago.

- A. graduated B. returned C. prevented



Task 2 Listen to the sentences and choose the best responses.

1. A. I like physics better.
B. I like maths better.
C. I like nothing.
2. A. My new teacher is a man.
B. My new teacher has a husband.
C. My new teacher is not married.
3. A. Tomorrow is Wednesday.
B. Tomorrow is Friday.
C. Tomorrow is Tuesday.
4. A. The next class will begin at 9:45.
B. The next class will begin at 10:00.
C. The next class will begin at 10:15.
5. A. Mary is in the first grade.
B. Mary is in the second grade.
C. Mary is in the third grade.



Task 3 Listen to the sentences and write down what you've heard from the tape.

1. Education may be _____ part of American life.
2. In China, every one must _____ 9 years of _____.
3. Some students _____ school _____ poverty.
4. Now, there are many _____ and _____.
5. On my first day at school, I felt _____. I _____ to see _____.



PART II SPEAKING



Model dialogue

(Mary is in the classroom. She sees an empty seat. But there're two books on it. She talks to the boy next to the seat.)

Mary: Excuse me, is anyone sitting here?

Liu: Oh, no. The books are mine. (He takes the books away.) You can take the seat.

Mary: Thank you.

Liu: That's all right.

Mary: My name is Mary. I'm a new student.

Liu: Nice to meet you. I'm Liu Yong.

Mary: Nice to meet you, too. Are you a native Chinese?

Liu: Yes, I am. Where are you from?

Mary: I'm from England. I like Chinese people and Chinese food.

Liu: Welcome to China.

Mary: Do you like English?

Liu: Yes, I like it very much. And I'm good at speaking English.

Useful expressions

talk to

next to

take the seat

all right

a native Chinese

be good at



Sentence patterns

Excuse me, is anyone sitting here?	Oh, no.
Excuse me, would you give me a hand?	Sure.
Excuse me, could you tell me where the post office is?	Of course.
Excuse me, could you tell me the time?	With pleasure.
Thank you.	That's all right.
Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you, too.
Where are you from?	I'm from England.
Do you like English?	Yes, I do.
Do you like playing football?	No, I don't.



Pair work

Use the expressions in the box to start a conversation with your partner and introduce yourself in the following situations.

Excuse me, is anyone sitting here?	No.
Excuse me, have we met before?	I'm afraid not.
Excuse me, could you tell me the time?	Sure.
Excuse me, could you tell me which bus goes to the railway station?	With pleasure.



1. You're looking for a place to sit in the library. What would you say?
2. Someone you don't know comes into your classroom. What would you say?
3. You are visiting in a park, and you want to know the time. What would you say?
4. You want to get to the railway station, but you don't know which bus to take. What would you say?



PART III READING



Warm-up

1. Do you know how to improve your talking and listening skills?
2. Do you know how to improve your pronunciation?
3. Do you know how to improve your writing skills?



How to Learn English

Most learners want to do well in using English, but some of them don't want to spend time in learning English on their own.

Learning English requires action. You may know all the learning tips, but if you don't start doing things, you will achieve nothing. If you want to learn to speak English well, you must change your life. If you are one of those learners, here are four key points you will have to do for studying English: listening, speaking, reading and writing.



Firstly, be brave to talk with others in English. By doing this, you can improve your talking and listening skills.

Secondly, try to listen to all kinds of English programmes as much as possible, or listen to other recordings in English. When listening to the recordings, stop it frequently, trying to understand what is being said. In this way, you can gradually improve your pronunciation.

Thirdly, try to read English books as often as possible. You may read a book in English for an hour every day. When you come across a new word, guess its meaning through the context first. Then look it up in the dictionary to have a check. This is a good way of reading.

Fourthly, don't forget to practice your writing skills. Whenever you have any idea, you should get the pen and write it down at once. It is very important to avoid writing in Chinese way and using the Chinese grammar.

As long as you listen, speak, read and write more, you are sure to make remarkable progress!



Words & Expressions

require [rɪ'kwaɪə] *v.* 需要; 请求

tip [tɪp] *n.* 提示; 秘诀, 窍门

achieve [ə'tʃi:v] *v.* 实现, 完成, 达到

key [ki:] *n.* 钥匙; 答案; 关键; 方法

a. 主要的, 基本的

point [pɔɪnt] *n.* 重点, 要点; 尖头; 点; 标点

firstly ['fɜ:stli] *ad.* 第一; 最初; 首先地

improve [ɪm'pru:v] *v.* 改善, 提高, 改进

skill [skɪl] *n.* 技能, 技巧, 本领

secondly ['sekəndli] *ad.* 第二; 其次

programme ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 节目; 节目单

recording [rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ] *n.* 录制的音像, 录音, 录像; (正式的) 记录

frequently ['fri:kwəntli] *ad.* 时常地, 频繁地

gradually ['grædʒʊəli] *ad.* 逐渐地

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 发音, 发音方法

thirdly ['θɜ:dlɪ] *ad.* 第三

meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n.* 意思; 含义

context ['kɒntekst] *n.* 上下文

check [tʃek] *n.* 检验

fourthly ['fɔ:θli] *ad.* 第四

whenever [wen'evə] *ad.* 无论什么时候, 随时

avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v.* 避开, 避免, 逃避

remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] *a.* 异常的, 非凡的

progress ['prəʊgres] *n.* 进展, 进步, 发展

* * * * *

do well in 在……方面做得好, 在……方面出色

on one's own 独自, 靠自己

talk with 和……交谈

as... as... 和……一样……

come across 偶遇, 碰到

look up (在词典或参考书中) 查阅, 查检

write down 写下, 记下

at once 立刻, 马上

as long as 只要, 如果, 既然



Word power

Chinese 语文

English 英语

geography 地理

history 历史

chemistry 化学

compulsory education 义务教育

middle school 中学

senior middle school 高中

university 大学

computer lab 计算机房

playground 操场

hostel 宿舍

maths 数学

physics 物理

biology 生物

gym 体育

politics 政治

primary school 小学

junior middle school 初中

college 学院

library 图书馆

language lab 语音室

dining room 食堂

Notes

1. Most learners want to do well in using English, but some of them don't want to spend time in learning English on their own.

大多数学习者想很好地使用英语,但他们中的一些人不愿自己花时间学英语。

- ① do well in: 在……方面做得好。

类似的结构还有:

be poor at: 在……方面很贫乏,很差劲;

be good/clever at: 擅长于……。例如:

He is poor at singing.

他唱歌很差劲。

She is clever at playing the piano.

她擅长于弹钢琴。

- ② spend: 花(钱);花费(时间)。注意主语是人。常用结构:

spend ... on + n. : 在……方面花费……;

spend ... (in) + doing sth 做某事花费某人……。

另一常用句型:

It takes (sb) some time to do sth.

做某事花费(某人)某些时间。

③ on one's own: 独自, 独立。

2. You may know all the learning tips, but if you don't start doing things, you will achieve nothing.

你也许知道所有的学习窍门, 但如果你不采取行动, 你将一无所获。

start: 开始, 后面既可以跟动名词也可以跟不定式作宾语, 类似的动词还有: begin(开始), like(喜欢), love(喜欢), hate(不喜欢), prefer(宁愿), propose(建议)等。例如:

Do you like playing (to play) volleyball?

你喜欢打排球吗?

I propose making (to make) a change in the plan.

我建议把计划作一些改动。

有时两种结构之间意义差别不大, 一般而言, 表示抽象的或泛指, 多用动名词作宾语; 表示特别的或具体某一行动, 则用不定式更多些。例如:

I prefer walking to cycling.

我宁愿走路, 不爱骑车。

I prefer to stay at home today.

今天我情愿待在家里。

3. Secondly, try to listen to all kinds of English programmes as much as possible, or listen to other recordings in English. When listening to the recordings, stop it frequently, trying to understand what is being said.

第二, 应该尽可能多地去听各种英语节目或其他英语录音。听录音时要经常停下来去尽力理解说了些什么。

① try to do sth: 设法去做某事。

try doing sth: 试一试做某事。例如:

Let's try doing the work in this way.

这项工作咱们用这种方法做做看。

I'll work hard, and try to improve.

我将努力工作, 并设法改进。

② as ... as possible: 相当于 as ... as one can, 作“尽可能……地”、“尽量……地”解, 在两个 as 之间加入适当的形容词或副词。例如:

Please try to be as friendly as possible when you meet him.

你见到他时, 请尽量表现得友好一些。

You should finish your homework as early as possible.

= You should finish your homework as early as you can.

你们应当尽早地完成家庭作业。



③ stop to do sth: 停止正在做的事,而去做别的事。

stop doing sth: 停止或不再做某事。例如:

Stop smoking, please.

请不要抽烟了。

Let's stop to chat a while.

停下来聊一会儿吧。

④ trying to understand what is being said 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

⑤ ... is being said 是现在进行时的被动语态形式。

4. Whenever you have any idea, you should get the pen and write it down at once.

一旦你有任何想法,就应该立刻拿起笔写下来。

① write down: 写下来,记下来。

② at once: 立即,马上,同 immediately 之意。

5. It is very important to avoid writing in Chinese way and using the Chinese grammar.

避免用中文方式写和使用中文语法,这一点是非常重要的。

① 常用句型: It is + *adj.* (+ for sb) + to do sth.

表示“(对于某人来说,)做某事是……的”。例如:

It is difficult for a foreigner to learn Chinese.

对外国人来说,学习中文是困难的。

② avoid doing sth: 避免做某事。

avoid 后面接动名词。类似的动词还有 dislike(不喜欢), enjoy(喜欢), deny(否认), miss(错过), finish(完成), give up(放弃), insist on(坚持)等。

6. As long as you listen, speak, read and write more, you are sure to make remarkable progress!

只要多听、多说、多读、多写,你就一定能取得非凡的进步!

① as long as: 只要,如果。

② be sure to: 一定,确信。

同义词组 make sure: 确保,弄清楚,后面常跟介词 of,构成 make sure of sth/doing sth 结构。例如:

You'd better make sure of the time and place.

你最好确定时间和地点。

make sure 后还可以跟 that 引导的宾语从句。例如:

Before you leave the lab, make sure that the door is locked.

离开实验室之前,请检查一下门锁好没有。

③ make progress: 取得进步,取得进展。

Exercises

Task 1 Read the text and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

Write "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false in the brackets.

1. () The key points of learning English are listening, speaking, reading and writing.
2. () By talking with others in English, you can improve your talking and listening skills.
3. () You just need to listen to some kinds of English programmes.
4. () Reading English books is a good way to learn English.
5. () You can write English in Chinese way.

Task 2 Choose one phrase from the word bank below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences.

come across	make progress	write down
do well in	look up	

1. Most learners want to _____ using English.
2. When you _____ a new word, you should guess its meaning through the context first.
3. Then _____ it _____ in the dictionary to have a check.
4. Whenever you have any idea, you should get the pen and _____ it _____ at once.
5. As long as you listen, speak, read and write more, you are sure to _____.

Task 3 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Some of them don't want to spend time in learning English on their own.

2. If you are one of those learners, here are four key points you will have to do for studying English: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

3. In this way, you can gradually improve your pronunciation.



PART IV WRITING

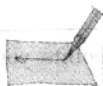
Find important places at your school, such as library, computer lab, language lab, playground, basketball court, gym, dining room. Draw a map of the places, and then write a letter to your friends to tell them where the places are in your new school.

Sentences for reference:

1. Our school is situated in the northern suburb.
2. A hill lies behind the campus.
3. On the campus, you can see trees and flowers everywhere.
4. There are four classroom buildings and five dining rooms on our campus.
5. Behind the main classroom building stands the library.



PART V SUPPLEMENTARY READING



My College Life

When I was in high school, I had dreamt of having a wonderful life in college. I said to myself that I would do lots of interesting things to make the next few years filled with happiness. I even made a detailed plan.

But when I entered college, I found it quite different from what I had thought before. I felt a little depressed as I didn't know what to do after class. In fact, we had far less lessons than we had in high school. What should I do in the long spare time? I didn't know. So I

spent much of my time reading, you know, some novels, but day after day I began to feel bored only to read.

Now I have made a plan for my college life in order to make it colorful and valuable. First of all, I get up early in the morning rather than sleep late, even on the weekends, then I can do some exercises. Second, I go to the library, of course, not just for novels. Other kinds of books like maths, English are included. If I still have some spare time, I will find a part-time job. In this way, I can gain some money and know more about the real world.

I hope to enrich myself during the next four years. I hope to have a colorful life. And I will try.



Exercises

Read the text and tell whether the following statements are true or false. Write "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false in the brackets.

1. () When I was in high school, I had dreamt of having a wonderful life in college.
2. () When I entered college I found the life was quite excellent.
3. () In the beginning, I spent much of my time reading novels.
4. () Now I have made a plan for my college life in order to make it colorful and valuable.
5. () Finally, my college life will be boring.