

第1册

河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材  
河南省职业技术教育教学研究室 编

# 英语



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# 英 语

## 第1册

河南省职业技术教育教学研究室 编

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Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京·BEIJING

## 内 容 简 介

本教材以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(2008 年版)为基本依据,以全面提高学生英语综合应用能力为指导思想,坚持“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写。

本教材在系统复习初中阶段语言基础知识的基础上,适当扩展知识体系,在选材上注重贴近现代生活,注重提高学生的人文修养,注重培养交际能力,突出教材的职业教育特色。全书共有 10 个单元,每个单元设置一个与学生学习和生活密切相关的话题,并围绕这个话题开展听、说、读、写等教学活动,把知识教育与能力培养融为一体。

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# 前言

本套教材以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(2008年版)为基本依据,围绕“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的办学方针和“以全面素质提高为基础,以综合职业能力为本位”的教学指导思想,按照“三段式”人才培养模式和“模块式”课程结构的新要求,坚持“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写。具有知识性、趣味性、思想性、时代性、实用性等特点,是一套紧贴学生实际、设计思路新颖、操作性很强的中等职业学校公共英语教学用书。

本套教材按照“基础模块、职业模块和拓展模块”新的课程结构,以零起点起步,由浅入深,循序渐进,在教学内容上有弹性要求,适应不同地区、不同程度的中职学生的英语水平。既适应基础水平较低的学生,也适应基础水平相对较高的学生;既注重学生职业能力的培养,又注重与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接,体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色,为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本套教材根据中等职业学校学生的特点和未来需求,在选材上注重贴近现代生活,注重提高学生的人文修养。以主课文话题为主线,以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标,设计出语言情景和操作路径,安排了“任务性教学、项目教学、案例教学、情景教学”等多种形式,步步引导,反复训练,便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与,突出了“在做中学,在学中做”的新教学理念,有利于学生基础语言知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

每册教材含10个单元,每个单元含有六个模块。即“热身”、“阅读”、“综合技能”、“语法”、“生词表”、“趣味英语”。热身部分构思巧妙、图文导入、引出话题;阅读部分话题热门、贴近生活、实用为本;综合技能部分设计路径、环环相扣、便于操作;语法部分必知必会、够用为度、便于掌握;生词表部分意思简明,排列有序,方便查阅;趣味英语部分优选活用、趣味教学、寓教于乐。

本教材配有《英语教学指导书(第1册)》和《英语练习册(第1册)》。每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的总词汇表和新国际音标,便于教师教学和学生学习。另外,本教材还配有听力磁带。本教材在评价方式上以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标,通过“交际任务、实践活动、行为表现”等手段对学生进行综合能力评价。

本教材由王立善教授架构教材编写体例并主持编写组工作。张小妹担任主编,编者有张贺玲、梁君、赵庆娜、王海燕。王立善、朱亚莉担任主审。另外,李会民、齐建晓、王君、上官潇潇、王晓令参加了教材编写的研讨,并提出了建设性的意见。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,教材中难免有错误和不当之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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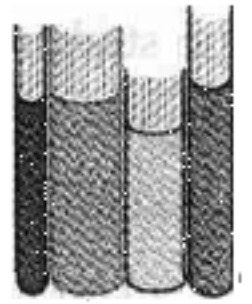


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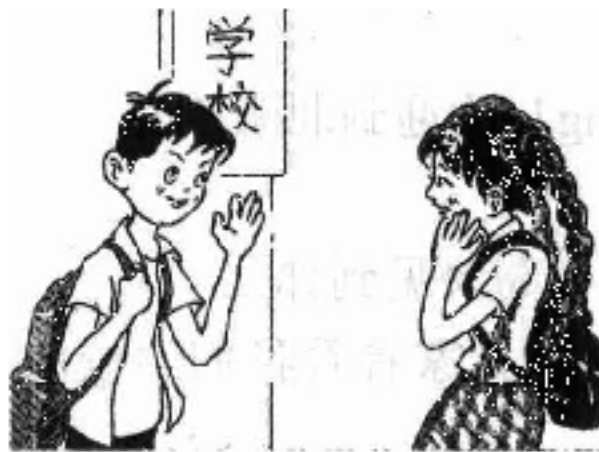
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学号 姓名

# Unit 1 Our New School



## Warming Up



Good morning, Nancy.

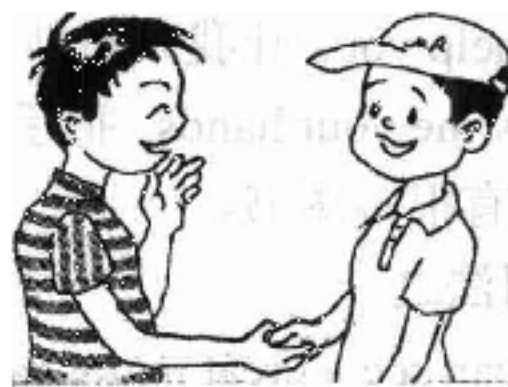
Good morning, Wang Lin.



Hello, Mike. This is Nancy.

Hello, Nancy. Nice to meet you!

Nice to meet you, too.



Hi! Liu Dong. How are you?

Fine, thank you. And you?

I'm fine, too. Thank you.



## Reading



### Our School

Hello, everyone. Welcome to our school. My name is Wang Lin. I am a new student of this school. I'm very glad to meet you here today. Now, let me show you the campus of our school.

Look, this is the classroom building. There are sixty-four classrooms, eighteen labs and many teachers' rooms in this building. Our classroom is on the third floor. It is large and bright. There are fifty students in our class. That building is the school library. It is a new building. There are a great many books in it. We have four reading rooms in the library. We can read many newspapers and



magazines after class in the reading rooms. Can you see a red building next to the library? That is the students' dormitory. There is a large dining-hall and many bedrooms in it. Now let's go to the playground of our school. This way, please. Oh, here we are! How large it is! Many students play basketball and football here after class every day.

Our school is a very good school. We love our school. We all study hard in this school.

Well, thank you for your visit. See you next time!



## Notes to the Text

1. Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校来。

Welcome to... “欢迎到……地方来”。又如: Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎到北京来!

2. I'm very glad to meet you here. 非常高兴在这里见到你们。

be glad to do ... “很高兴做……”。又如: I'm glad to see you. 很高兴见到你。

3. Now, let me show you the campus of our school. 现在让我带领大家看看我们学校的校园。

let ... do ... “让……做……”。又如: Let me help you. 让我来帮助你吧。

show sb. sth. “向某人展示……”。又如: Show me your hands. 把手伸出来让我看看。

4. There are a great many books in it. 图书馆里有很多图书。

句中 it 代替上句中的 library, 这是代词 it 的用法之一。

a great many “很多的, 大量的”。又如: You can see a great many cars in the street. 在街上, 你能见到许许多多的汽车。

5. We can read many newspapers and magazines after class in the reading rooms.

课后, 我们在阅览室里能读到许多报纸和杂志。

reading room “阅览室”。

after class “下课后”。又如: after school “放学后”。

6. Can you see a red building next to the library? 你们能看见紧挨着图书馆的一栋红楼吗?

这是以情态动词开头构成的一般疑问句。

next to “邻接着, 紧挨着”。又如: The teachers' room is next to our classroom. 教师办公室紧挨着我们的教室。

7. Now let's go to the playground of our school. 现在咱们到我们学校的操场去。

let's 是 let us 的简略形式, 意为“咱们”, 另外, Let us... 还有“让我们……”之意。

go to... “到……去”。go 是不及物动词, 如果其后是名词表示的具体地点, 此名词前须用介词 to。又如: Please go to the classroom. 请到教室去。

8. This way, please. 请这边来。

9. Here we are! 我们到了!

10. How large it is! 多么大呀!

感叹句。对形容词或副词的感叹要用 how, 并置于句首。又如: How tall the building is! 这楼多么高啊!

11. Thank you for your visit. 谢谢你们来访。

thank ... for ... “为……而感谢……”。又如: Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

12. See you next time. 下次见, 欢迎你们再来。

分手时希望再次见面的常用口语语句。也可说 See you! 另外还有:

See you later! 一会儿见!

See you tomorrow! 明天见!



## Post-Reading

### I. Reading Comprehension

1. Complete the following statements according to the text.

- 1) Wang Lin is a \_\_\_\_\_ of this school.
- 2) There are sixty-four \_\_\_\_\_, eighteen \_\_\_\_\_ and many \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom building of this school.
- 3) Wang Lin's classroom is on the third \_\_\_\_\_ and it is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) There are fifty \_\_\_\_\_ in Wang Lin's \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a new building and there are \_\_\_\_\_ books in it.
- 6) There are four \_\_\_\_\_ in the school library and the students can read many \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ there.
- 7) The students' dormitory is a \_\_\_\_\_ next to the library.
- 8) Many students read newspapers in the reading rooms \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 9) Many students play \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground after class every day.
- 10) The students all \_\_\_\_\_ in this school.

### II. Practice of Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

be	please	a great many	next to	hard
read	after class	be glad to	let's	thank... for...

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ a new building on campus.
- 2) The students' dormitory is \_\_\_\_\_ the school library.
- 3) There \_\_\_\_\_ many teachers in Wang Lin's new school.
- 4) Hello, everyone. Look here, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) My name \_\_\_\_\_ Liu Tao. I \_\_\_\_\_ your English teacher. You \_\_\_\_\_ the students of my class.



- 6) We \_\_\_\_\_ study in this school.
- 7) Now, \_\_\_\_\_ go to the playground and play basketball.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ people come and visit Tiananmen in Beijing every day.
- 9) Many students \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers and magazines after class in the reading rooms.
- 10) All the students of our school study English \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) We play basketball and football on the playground \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ you very much \_\_\_\_\_ your help.

2. Complete the following passage with the correct form of the verb "be".

I \_\_\_\_\_ a new student of this school. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Wang Lin. I \_\_\_\_\_ very glad to meet you here today. This \_\_\_\_\_ the campus of our new school. There \_\_\_\_\_ six large buildings on campus. Look, that \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom building. There \_\_\_\_\_ many classrooms and labs in it. Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor. It \_\_\_\_\_ large and bright. There \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher and fifty students in our classroom now. Ms. Gao \_\_\_\_\_ our English teacher. She \_\_\_\_\_ a very good teacher. We all study English hard. The school library \_\_\_\_\_ a new building. There \_\_\_\_\_ four reading rooms in the library. And there \_\_\_\_\_ a very large playground in our school. We love our school and we \_\_\_\_\_ very glad to study here.



## Integrating Skills



## Listening

**Fang Mei is a new student. Wang Lin and Fang Mei meet their teacher, Ms. Gao, in the teacher's room.**



**Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.**

**Wang Lin:** Good morning, Ms. Gao.

**Teacher:** Morning, Wang Lin.

**Wang Lin:** Hi, Fang Mei. \_\_\_\_\_, Ms. Gao.

**Fang Mei:** \_\_\_\_\_, Ms. Gao.

**Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_, Fang Mei. Nice to meet you!

**Fang Mei:** Nice \_\_\_\_\_, too!



**Wang Lin:** Ms. Gao, Fang Mei is \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to study in our class.

**Teacher:** Great! \_\_\_\_\_!

**Fang Mei:** \_\_\_\_\_, Ms. Gao.

**Teacher:** You are welcome. Please go to \_\_\_\_\_ with Wang Lin.

**Wang Lin:** OK. \_\_\_\_\_ to our classroom. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Fang Mei:** Good-bye, Ms. Gao.

**Teacher:** Good-bye.



## Speaking

### Greetings and Possible Responses (问候及应答)

Some useful expressions:

Greetings	Responses
Hello! / Hi!	Hello! / Hi!
Good morning (afternoon, evening).	Good morning (afternoon, evening).
How do you do?	How do you do?
How are you?	Fine, thank you. And you?
I'm fine, too. Thank you.	
( I'm ) glad to meet you.	Glad to meet you, too.
( It's ) nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you, too.
* * * *	* * * *
<b>Parting:</b>	
Good-bye!	Good-bye!
Bye-bye!	Bye-bye!
See you later (tomorrow)!	See you!

Follow the model, make a conversation with your partners. The useful expressions above may help you.

**Model:**

**Wang Lin:** Hello, Fang Mei. How are you today?

**Fang Mei:** Fine, thank you, and you?

**Wang Lin:** I'm fine, too. Thank you. This is my good friend, Liu Tao.

**Fang Mei:** Hello, Liu Tao. Glad to meet you.

**Liu Tao:** Glad to meet you, too.

**Fang Mei:** Sorry, I have to go to the library. See you later!

**Wang Lin and Liu Tao:** See you later!



## Writing

1. Write the English Alphabet.

**A a B b C c D d E e F f G g H h I i J j K k L l**



Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww  
Xx Yy Zz

2. Take the text of Unit 1 as the model and write a short passage to introduce yourself and your class.

Hello, everyone. I am \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Grammar

### 句型

#### I. “主—系—表”结构

##### 1. 系动词 be 的人称、数和时态的不同形式。

系动词 be 在句子中根据句子主语的人称和数的情况使用不同的形式，一般现在时态有 am, is, are 三种形式。am 和 is 的过去式是 was, are 的过去式是 were。

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	I am a student.	We are students.
第二人称	You are a boy.	You are boys.
第三人称	He/She/The girl is a teacher. It is a new school.	They are teachers. They are new schools.

##### 2. “主—系—表”结构的三种形式。

主语是一个句子所叙说的主体，表示所说的是谁或是什么。它通常放在谓语的前面。担任主语的主要是名词或代词，也可以是相当于名词或代词的词语。

表语是用来说明主语的身份、特征、性质或状态的，通常放在系动词的后面，两者构成复合谓语。担任表语的一般是名词、形容词、副词或介词短语等词语。

1) 肯定式结构。如：

I am a teacher. 我是一名教师。(名词作表语)

The classroom is large and bright. 教室又大又亮。(形容词作表语)

Our TV is on now. 我们的电视现在开着呢。(副词作表语)

The picture is on the wall. 那幅画在墙上。(介词短语作表语)

2) 否定式结构是在系动词后加 not 构成的。如：

She is not a student. 她不是学生。

We are not workers. 我们不是工人。

It is not a book. 这不是书。

注意: is not 的缩写形式为 isn't, are not 的缩写形式为 aren't。

3) 一般疑问式结构是把系动词 be 移到主语前构成的。如:

Are you a student? 回答应是: (肯定) Yes, I am.

(否定) No, I'm not.

Is he a teacher? 回答应是: (肯定) Yes, he is.

(否定) No, he isn't.

Are they workers? 回答应是: (肯定) Yes, they are.

(否定) No, they aren't.

## II. There be ... 某处有……

在英语中, 表示“拥有, 具有……”用 have, 表示“某处有……”要用“there be...”句型。

在“there be...”句型中, 主语在 there be 之后。谓语动词 be 要随其后面主语的单复数形式而变化。主语是不可数名词或单数可数名词时用 is, 主语是复数时用 are。

### 1. There be 句型的肯定式结构。如:

There is a teacher in the classroom. 教室里有一位老师。

There is some water in the glass. 杯子里有点水。

There are four reading rooms in the library. 图书馆里有四个阅览室。

若句子中有几个并列的主语, be 的形式要与离其最近的一个主语在“数”上保持一致。如:

There is a teacher and fifty students in the classroom. 教室里有 1 名老师和 50 名学生。

There are fifty students and a teacher in the classroom. 教室里有 50 名学生和 1 名老师。

### 2. There be 句型的否定式结构。

在 There be 后面加 no 或 not any。如:

There is no (not any) book on the desk. 书桌上没有书。

There are no (not any) books on the desk. 书桌上没有书。

### 3. There be 句型的一般疑问式结构。

把系动词 be 提到 there 前面置于句首, 句末用问号即可。其肯定答语是 Yes, there is/are; 否定答语为 No, there isn't/aren't。如:

Is there a teacher in your classroom?

Yes, there is. (No, there isn't.)

又如:

Are there any teachers in your classroom?

Yes, there are. (No, there aren't.)

注意: some 多用于肯定句, any 多用于否定句和疑问句。





## Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb "be".

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you a student? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) They \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.
- 3) She \_\_\_\_\_ not a teacher.
- 4) He \_\_\_\_\_ very glad to meet us.
- 5) There \_\_\_\_\_ many students in our school.
- 6) There \_\_\_\_\_ no water in the glass.
- 7) This \_\_\_\_\_ my friend, Mary.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ there a new building next to the school library?  
     —No, there \_\_\_\_\_ not. There \_\_\_\_\_ not any building there.
- 9) —Hi, Mary and Jane. \_\_\_\_\_ there any books on your desks?  
     —Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_. There \_\_\_\_\_ four books on my desk.  
     —No, there \_\_\_\_\_ not. There \_\_\_\_\_ no books on my desk.
- 10) Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor. It \_\_\_\_\_ not very large.



## New Words and Expressions

- new /nju:/ *adj.* 新的  
 school /sku:l/ *n.* 学校  
 good /gud/ *adj.* 好的  
 morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ *n.* 早晨, 上午  
 hello /'heləʊ, he'ləʊ/ *int.* 喂; 你好 (招呼用语)  
 nice /naɪs/ *adj.* 美好的  
 meet /mi:t/ *vt.* 遇见  
 too /tu:/ *adv.* 也; 太  
 how /haʊ/ *adv.* 多么 (感叹); 如何, 怎么  
 fine /faɪn/ *adj.* 健康的; 好的  
 thank /θæŋk/ *vt.* 感谢  
 everyone /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每个人, 人人  
 welcome /'welkəm/ *vt.* 欢迎  
     welcome to... 欢迎到……  
 name /neɪm/ *n.* 名字  
 student /'stju:dənt/ *n.* 学生  
 very /'veri/ *adv.* 很, 非常  
 glad /glæd/ *adj.* 高兴的  
     be glad to do... 很高兴做……