

高职高专系列教材

总主编 范 芳 韩泽亭

English 英语 (第二册)

本册主编 范 芳 魏海莹



中国海洋大学出版社
CHINA OCEAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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• 青 岛 •

亭新程 普 到 学 生 总

新 英

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 第2册/范芳,魏海莹主编. —青岛:中国海洋大学出版社,2008.9

(高职高专系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-81125-214-9

I. 英… II. ①范… ②魏… III. 英语—高等学校:技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 144855 号

出版发行 中国海洋大学出版社

社 址 青岛市香港东路 23 号

邮政编码 266071

网 址 <http://www.ouc-press.com>

电子信箱 pankeju@126.com

订购电话 0532-82032573(传真)

责任编辑 潘克菊

电 话 0532-85902533

印 制 日照报业印刷有限公司

版 次 2008 年 9 月第 1 版

印 次 2008 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

成品尺寸 185 mm×260 mm

印 张 8.75

字 数 202 千字

定 价 22.80 元

大学新同中

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编写说明

《英语》是为山东省五年一贯制专科学校编写的一套教材。本套教材在教学内容上与普通初中英语教学相衔接,力求通过教学使学生打下坚实的英语语音、词汇和语法基础,并在此基础上提高英语听、说、读、写、译技能,增加语言基础知识,提高用英语进行交际的能力。

本套教材可供招收初中毕业生的中等专业学校和五年一贯制大专在校生使用。

多年来的教学实践证明,初中毕业生进入中专或五年制高职学校学习,英语基础一般比较薄弱,在校期间完成学习任务有一定困难,为此我们遵循“夯实基础、立足实用、强化能力”的原则编写该套教材。本套教材的主要特点是:(1)选材多样化,兼顾语言的规范性、题材的知识性、趣味性和时效性。(2)每单元的语法教学围绕教学大纲所规定的语法项目展开,配有详细的讲解和例句,有利于学生系统掌握英语语法知识和提高正确运用英语语法的能力。(3)每单元均配有操作性很强的练习。练习项目包括听、说、阅读、语法、写作及综合能力,让学生在实践中提高语言表达能力。

全套教材由山东科技职业学院的范芳、潍坊学院外语系的韩泽亭担任总主编,并由韩泽亭负责全套教材的主审,范芳负责全套教材的通稿。

全套教材共分为三册。第一册由山东科技职业学院王学生任主编,山东科技职业学院张丽婧为副主编,高密中等专业学校张海燕、山东对外贸易学校葛海南和王学红、山东科技职业学院郭华伟、潍坊第一职业中专柴文参加编写。插图设计由山东科技职业学院郭文婕完成。第二册由山东科技职业学院范芳、魏海莹任主编,山东科技职业学院姬凤仙任副主编,即墨市二十八中学毛爱芹、山东科技职业学院郭华伟和张丽婧、潍坊南孙中学李金涛、潍坊幼教特教师范吕明参编。第三册由潍坊幼教特教师范学校的吕明、郑绪卿担任主编,山东科技职业学院于剑任副主编,潍坊幼教特教师范学校的丁敏、王婷婷、刘琨、张海燕、姜瑞芳参加编写。

特别指出的是,在本教材编写和出版过程中得到了山东科技职业学院徐建明院长、赵军副院长、唐景素教授,潍坊幼教特教师范学校周玉衡校长的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢!

尽管本套教材的编写我们已经尽了很大努力,但是不足和错误在所难免,恳请专家和读者批评指正。

《英语》教材编写组



Contents

Unit One	Educational Methods	(1)
Unit Two	Interests and Hobbies I	(12)
Unit Three	Interests and Hobbies II	(24)
Unit Four	Culture	(34)
Unit Five	Socializing	(46)
Unit Six	(57)
Unit Seven	Emotions	(62)
Unit Eight	Jobs and Career I	(73)
Unit Nine	Jobs and Career II	(84)
Unit Ten	Plans and Intentions	(96)
Unit Eleven	Personal Environment	(109)
Unit Twelve	(119)



Unit One

Educational Methods

Speaking

Dialogues

(1)

- A: Ralph, do me a favor, will you?
- B: That all depends on what it is.
- A: This is the problem. I'm still having trouble with my English. The instructor suggests that I ask an American to help me by telling me how he says the things I say which just aren't English. I wanted you to be the American.
- B: What good it will do? You never speak English unless you absolutely have to. I'll help you if you promise to speak nothing but English all the time.
- A: All right. Maybe I'll do that. It's the only way I'll be able to learn English fast enough, I guess.

(2)

- A: Hello, Mr. Zhang.
- B: Nice to see you, Wang Ming. How are you doing?
- A: Not too bad. But I've been wondering how to be an efficient student.
- B: If you want to be efficient, you have to make a study schedule.
- A: Do you mean I should have a definite plan for the day?
- B: Absolutely. If you form the habit of studying a certain subject at a certain time each day, you need less energy to focus your attention upon it.
- A: That's right.
- B: If you follow a definite pattern, you can certainly make better use of your time.
- A: Please tell me how I should make my schedule.
- B: First, write down all the things you must do at a fixed time. That will include your class and time for eating and sleeping.



A: Next?

B: Write down the exact time of day you will study each subject and also the time for reviewing each subject each week.

A: I see. Thanks. I'll have a try.

Words and Phrases

1. favor ['feivə(r)] *n.* 好意, 帮助, 恩惠
2. instructor [in'straktə] *n.* 教师, 教官
3. absolutely ['æbsəlu:tli] *ad.* 绝对的, 完全的
4. promise ['prəmis] *v.* 承诺, 答应
5. efficient ['i'fɪʃənt] *a.* 有效的, 效率高的
6. wonder ['wʌndə] *vt.* 对...感到惊讶, 惊奇, 想知道
7. schedule ['ʃedju:l] & ['skedʒjul] *n.* 时间表, 进度表
8. definite ['definit] *a.* 明确的, 一定的
9. subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 科目, 学科
10. energy ['enədʒi] *n.* 精力, 精神
11. focus ['fəukəs] *vt.* 使集中在焦点上, 集中
12. attention [ə'tenʃən] *n.* 关注, 注意力
13. pattern ['pætən] *n.* 模范, 式样, 模式
14. exact [ig'zækt] *a.* 精确的, 准确的

Useful Sentences

1. Ralph, do me a favor, will you?
拉尔夫, 帮我一个忙, 好吗?
2. That all depends on what it is.
这要看帮什么忙。
3. You never speak English unless you absolutely have to.
除了非说不可的时候, 你从来不说英语。
4. I've been wondering how to be an efficient student.
我正在想怎样成为一个有效率的学生。
5. Do you mean I should have a definite plan for the day?
你的意思是不是我应该为每天制定一个明确的计划?
6. If you follow a definite pattern, you can certainly make better use of your time.
如果你能遵循一个明确的计划, 你一定能更好地利用你的时间。



Cultural Tips

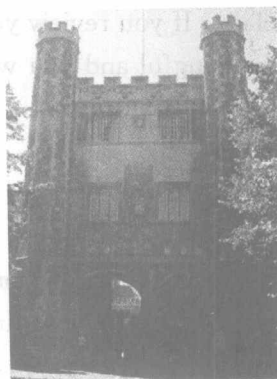
美国教育因材施教,学生根据自己的程度和兴趣选课,其中有两门左右的必修课,学校辅导员指导安排课程。优秀的学生能够在高中选修大学学分。

1. 学校的课程是多元而丰富的:英美文学、美国历史、经济、科学、数学、艺术、体育、外语、辩论、戏剧、社会、信息技术、生活技能等。

2. 课外活动多姿多彩,充分发挥学生的想象力,培养健全均衡的个性。学生们可以参加各种社团,如话剧、电脑、合唱、舞蹈、足球、田径、篮球、网球、羽毛球、游泳等。

3. 社会活动是高中生活的重要组成部分,有学生会、运动会、音乐会、舞会、社区服务等。

4. 美国的教育注重培养孩子的创造力、发现问题和解决问题的能力。学生常常需要就某一课题,自己查阅资料,做社会调查、写论文、作报告。



Supplementary Reading

Do You Want to Be a Top Student?

Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily the case, however. You can receive better grades if you want to. Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. Here's how:

1. Plan your time carefully. Make a list of your weekly tasks. Then make a schedule or chart of your time. Fill in committed time such as eating, sleeping, meetings and classes. Then decide on good, regular times for studying. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete your normal reading and work assignments. Of course, studying shouldn't occupy all of the free time on the schedule. It's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well.

2. Find a good place to study. Choose one place for your study area. It may be a desk or a chair at home or in the school library, but it should be comfortable, and it should not have distractions. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject.

3. Make good use of your time in class. Listening to what the teacher says in class means less work later. Sit where you can see and hear well. Take notes to help



you remember what the teacher says.

4. Study regularly. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. Review important points mentioned in class as well as points you remain confused about. Read about these points in your textbook. If you know what the teacher will discuss the next day, skim and read that material too. This will help you understand the next class. If you review your notes and textbook regularly, the material will become more meaningful and you will remember it longer. Regular review leads to improved performance on tests.

Vocabulary

1. average ['ævərɪdʒ] *a.* 一般的, 平均的
2. intelligence [in'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力, 聪明, 智能
3. case [keɪs] *n.* 事, 情形, 场合
4. additional [ə'dɪʃənəl] *a.* 附加的, 额外的
5. task [tɑːsk] *n.* 任务, 作业
6. chart [tʃɑːt] *n.* 图表
7. commit [kə'mɪt] *a.* 效忠的; 忠于...的
8. complete [kəm'plɪt] *vt.* 完成, 使完善
9. normal ['nɔːmlə] *a.* 正常的
10. assignment [ə'saɪnmənt] *n.* (课外)作业
11. occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] *vt.* 占, 占用
12. relaxation [rɪ'læks'eɪʃən] *n.* 松弛, 娱乐
13. hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 业余爱好
14. entertainment [entə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐, 娱乐表演
15. comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a.* 舒适的
16. distraction [dɪs'trækʃən] *n.* 分心, 分心的事物
17. concentrate ['kɒnsentreɪt] *vi.* 集中(注意力、思想等)
18. mention ['menʃən] *vt.* 提及, 说起
19. confuse [kən'fjuːz] *vt.* 搞乱, 使糊涂
20. skim [skɪm] *vt.* 浏览
21. performance [pə'fɔːməns] *n.* 成绩



Grammar

名词

一、名词复数的规则变化

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加-s	1. 清辅音后读/s/; 2. 浊辅音和元音后读/z/;	map—maps bag—bags car—cars
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加-es	读/iz/	bus—buses watch—watches
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词	加-s	读/iz/	license—licenses
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加-es	读/z/	baby—babies

二、其它名词复数的规则变化

1. 以 y 结尾的专有名词,或元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加 s 变复数:

如: two Marys the Henrys
monkey—monkeys holiday—holidays

比较: 层楼: storey—storeys story—stories

2. 以 o 结尾的名词,变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: photo—photos piano—pianos
 radio—radios zoo—zoos

b. 加 es, 如: potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes

c. 均可, 如: zero—zeros/zeros

3. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: belief—beliefs roof—roofs
 safe—safes gulf—gulfs

b. 去 f, fe 加 ves, 如: half—halves

knife—knives leaf—leaves wolf—wolves

wife—wives life—lives thief—thieves

c. 均可, 如: handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves

三、名词复数的不规则变化

1. child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth



mouse—mice man—men woman—women

注意:与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词,其复数形式也是-men 和-women。

如:an Englishman, two Englishmen. 但 German 不是合成词,故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓,其复数是 the Bowmans。

2. 单复同形,如:

deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese

li, jin, yuan, two li, three mu, four jin

但除人民币元、角、分外,美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。如:a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters。

3. 集体名词,以单数形式出现,但实为复数。

如: people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数,不能说 a people, a police, a cattle,但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle, the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词,表示国民总称时,作复数用。

如: The Chinese are industrious and brave. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

四、不可数名词量的表示

物质名词:

1. 当物质名词转化为个体名词时。

比较: Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)

These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

2. 当物质名词表示该物质的种类时,名词可数。

This factory produces steel. (不可数)

We need various steels. (可数)

3. 当物质名词表示份数时,可数。

Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。

Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。

Grammar Exercises

- () 1. I've read _____ sports news about the F1 race today.
A. two B. pieces C. two pieces D. two pieces of
- () 2. During World War II, a Jewish (犹太的) lady was protected by a local family in Shanghai in her _____.
A. fifties B. fifty C. fiftieth D. the fiftieth
- () 3. —Can you get a piano for me, dear?
—But there isn't enough _____ for it in our house.
A. place B. floor C. room D. ground
- () 4. The river through our city, which is about _____, is clean again.



- A. 6000 metres long B. 6000-metres-long
C. 6000-metre-long D. 6000 metre long
- () 5. _____ is spoken the most widely in the world.
A. Chinese B. English C. French D. Russian
- () 6. People in America and Canada usually make _____ to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.
A. rice dumplings B. moon cakes
C. pumpkin pies D. chocolate eggs
- () 7. This is Elizabeth Tina Brown, our new teacher. You may call her _____.
A. Mr. Brown B. Miss Brown
C. Mrs. Tina D. Ms Elizabeth
- () 8. —How many _____ would you like?
—Two, please.
A. cups of tea B. cup of teas C. cups of teas D. cup of tea
- () 9. I study in Yu Cai Middle School. There are two _____ students in our school.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of
- () 10. They said they would have _____ holiday.
A. a two-month B. two months
C. two-months D. two-month's

Exercises

Part One Listening

A. Listen to the tape and choose the correct words you've heard.

- () 1. A. together B. sweater C. weather D. another
() 2. A. matter B. manager C. madam D. magical
() 3. A. purple B. postal C. popular D. postman
() 4. A. happy B. happen C. happily D. happening
() 5. A. go swimming B. go hiking C. go skating D. go skiing

B. Listen to the tape and choose the best answer.

1. A. Everybody is here.
B. All are present.
C. No one is here.
2. A. Sorry to hear that.



- B. You're unlucky.
C. Oh, what's that?
3. A. That's all right.
B. Not at all.
C. I'm sorry, too.
4. A. He's very good.
B. You may have your own view.
C. You can ask him.
5. A. I hope you can stay for a while.
B. You wouldn't like that, would you?
C. Good luck! Take care and stay in touch.

Part Two Speaking

A. Complete the dialogues.

1. —What are you _____ Jane?
—I'm good at drawing pictures.
—Are you good at _____?
—No, I'm not. I'm bad at it.
2. What are you doing, Tom?
—I'm _____ my notebook.
—What?
—I've _____ my notebook. I don't know where to find it.
3. —What's wrong with you, Peter? You look so sad.
—I failed to pass the English _____.
—Don't worry. You'll pass it next time if you _____.
—Thank you, I will.

B. Complete the second sentence according to the first one.

1. Many workers built this factory in 1996.
This factory _____ by many workers in 1996.
2. He asked me: "Where are you going?"
He asked me _____.
3. What can I do for you?
_____ anything I can do for you?
4. It seems that they like pop music.
They _____ to like pop music.
5. He went the class at 9 o'clock.



- He didn't go to the class until 9 o'clock.
6. Don't forget to bring your book!
_____ to bring your book!
7. My mother is not in/at home.
My mother is in.

Part Three Reading and Writing

A. Choose the best answer similar to the underlined word.

1. It's kind of you to get a ticket for me.
A. polite B. little C. nice D. possible
2. The Black family will leave for New York next Monday.
A. get to B. go to C. set out D. begin
3. Can you give me a hand to mend my bike, please?
A. show your hand to me B. use your hand
C. reach our hand D. help me
4. —Daddy will take us to the dolphin show tomorrow.
—That's great!
A. important B. funny C. wonderful D. interesting
5. The old man said, "Let's go out for a walk, old girl."
A. 老伴 B. 老姑娘 C. 孙女 D. 大闺女

B. Close Test.

A: I lose(丢) things every day, but not very important things. I always find them again. When I find them though, it's too 1. I don't need them any more! For example(例如), I needed 2 a letter so I looked for the stamps I 3 yesterday. I couldn't find them so I had to buy some more.

B: I am usually very careful 4 my things. But there are 5 that I just can't keep. Umbrellas(伞), for example. I buy two or three umbrellas every year. I put them 6 in shops, restaurants or in the cinema 7 I forget them.

C: I lose papers and keys—usually important papers. I also leave my phone card in the telephone. Last month I 8 my bag in a shop. Another thing I often lose is my car keys. Last week I lost 9 so I took the bus to 10. When I got home, I found them in the rubbish bin(垃圾箱)!

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. good | B. late | C. nice | D. happy |
| 2. A. to post | B. have | C. to get | D. putting |
| 3. A. saw | B. brought | C. met | D. bought |
| 4. A. or | B. with | C. to | D. at |



5. A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything
6. A. home B. below C. behind D. down
7. A. or B. that C. and D. than
8. A. found B. got C. took D. left
9. A. their B. it C. them D. that
10. A. my office B. here and there
C. your turn D. up and down

C. Reading Comprehension.

(1)

Thomas Edison was a famous American scientist. He was born in 1847. When he was a child, he liked to find out how things worked. He was in school for only three months. He asked his teacher a lot of strange questions. Most of them had nothing to do with his lessons. The teacher thought the boy was not bright and was not worth (值) teaching. When he told this to Edison's mother, she took her son out of school. As she had been a teacher, she taught him herself. The boy read a lot. Soon he became very interested in science. At the age of ten, Edison had already built a chemistry lab for himself. Ever since then, he never stopped searching for new and better ways to do things.

Choose the best answer for each question.

- () 1. Edison was born in the _____ century(世纪).
A. eighteenth B. nineteenth C. nineteen D. eighteen
- () 2. While he was in school, Edison _____.
A. studied his lessons very hard
B. was often late for school
C. liked to ask questions
D. was not bright enough to study
- () 3. Edison learned more from _____.
A. his mother B. his teacher C. other boys D. his father
- () 4. Young Edison was interested in _____.
A. sports B. playing games
C. making trouble D. science
- () 5. He was always searching for new and better ways to do things after he _____.
A. read books B. finished school
C. built a lab D. was taken out of school



(2)

When Sheila left home this morning, her mother advised her to bring along an umbrella. She told Sheila that according to the weather forecast, there would be a thunderstorm(雷雨). Sheila looked at the clear sky and did not take her mother's advice.

While she was at the bus stop, the sky began to turn dark and soon there was drizzle(毛毛雨). By the time the bus arrived, it was raining very heavily. There were a few empty seats in the bus but they were all wet. So Sheila had to stand till the bus arrived at school. It was also very stuffy in the bus as all the windows were closed. When the bus arrived at the bus stop outside her school, Sheila got off quickly. She had to walk from the bus stop to her school and Sheila knew that she would be drenched if she did that. However, she might be late for school if she waited for the rain to stop. Sheila regretted not taking her mother's advice. Just then, her classmate Amy came along. She was carrying a big umbrella and they shared it. Sheila was very happy.

Choose the best answer for each question.

- () 1. Sheila's mother knew that there would be a thunderstorm because she _____.
- A. was told by a neighbor
B. knew the weather very well
C. had listened to the weather forecast
D. saw dark clouds in the sky
- () 2. It was drizzling before _____.
- A. Sheila woke up
B. the bus arrived
C. Sheila left home
D. the sky turned dark
- () 3. Sheila had to stand until the bus got to school because _____.
- A. all the empty seats were wet
B. it was stuffy in the bus
C. there were no empty seats
D. she was wet
- () 4. The word "drenched" in the passage means _____.
A. late
B. ill
C. all wet
D. dry
- () 5. Amy _____.
A. called Sheila's mother
B. drove Sheila to school
C. lent Sheila another umbrella
D. shared her umbrella with Sheila