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山东省劳动和社会保障厅组织编写

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前 言

山东省技工学校《英语》统编教材自 2001 年 10 月出版以来,以其“对话部分简单实用,语法系统完整,课文选材新颖、难度适宜,练习设置合理”等优点一直得到同行、专家以及广大师生的支持和爱护。可以说,没有大家的支持,就没有今天这本山东省技工院校统编《英语》教材的出版。六年多来,我们在全省各地的技工院校进行了调查,并且有不少技工院校的老师给我们写信和打电话,对教材的内容提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。在此基础上,我们推出了新版《英语》教材。

本教材共 20 个单元,每个单元分为三大部分:实用对话部分、阅读部分和语法部分。在内容安排上,前 15 个单元为基础英语,是教材的重点;后 5 个单元为专业英语,各学校可根据学生的专业特点和实际情况选讲。

本教材由山东大学外国语学院的王凯军同志主编,山东大学张建华教授主审。第 1 至 5 单元由山东劳动职业技术学院的陈丽萍同志和青岛海洋技术学校的王金艳同志编写,第 6 至 10 单元由山东建筑大学的王宁娜同志和烟台水运技工学校的陈莹同志编写,第 11 至 15 单元由山东大学外国语学院的穆宝清同志编写,第 16 至 20 单元由山东第二技术学院的宓淑环同志编写。王凯军同志编写了第 1 至 20 单元的“实用口语”部分并统稿。

在编写本教材的过程中,编者作了很多努力和尝试,但限于自身的学识和水平,教材中难免会有疏漏乃至错误,敬请各位专家学者以及同仁批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 1 月

Contents

Unit One	(1)
Practical Spoken English	(1)
Why Should We Learn English?	(1)
Text A Why Do We Study English?	(3)
Text B Languages	(5)
语音: 英语语音	(6)
Unit Two	(12)
Practical Spoken English	(12)
Greetings and Introduction	(12)
Text A My New Friend	(14)
Text B Robert and the Thief	(16)
语法: 英语词类	(17)
Unit Three	(21)
Practical Spoken English	(21)
Departure	(21)
Text A The Student Teacher	(23)
Text B Venice	(25)
语法: 句子成分	(26)
Unit Four	(29)
Practical Spoken English	(29)
Time and Date	(29)
Text A How to Write an English Letter	(31)
Text B A Letter from Chen Gang	(33)
语法: 情态动词	(34)

Unit Five	(37)
Practical Spoken English	(37)
Finding the Way	(37)
Text A The Best and the Worst	(39)
Text B A Foolish Man	(41)
语法: 形容词与副词的比较等级	(42)
Unit Six	(46)
Practical Spoken English	(46)
Go Shopping	(46)
Text A Supermarket	(49)
Text B A Clever Clothes Shopping	(51)
语法: 冠词	(52)
Unit Seven	(56)
Practical Spoken English	(56)
Talking about Weather and Seasons	(56)
Text A The Ecosystem	(58)
Text B Spring and Summer	(61)
语法: 英语句子的种类	(62)
Unit Eight	(65)
Practical Spoken English	(65)
Travel	(65)
Text A The Great Wall of China	(68)
Text B Hollywood	(71)
语法: 英语句子的基本结构	(73)
Unit Nine	(75)
Practical Spoken English	(75)
Festivals	(75)
Text A Christmas Day	(78)
Text B Spring Festival	(80)
语法: 动词时态(一)	(82)
Unit Ten	(85)
Practical Spoken English	(85)

Sports	(85)
Text A Sports and Games	(87)
Text B Healthy Habit	(90)
语法: 动词时态(二)	(92)
Unit Eleven	(95)
Practical Spoken English	(95)
English Classes	(95)
Text A Overcoming the Problem of Waste	(97)
Text B What Makes a Desert?	(100)
语法: 被动语态	(102)
Unit Twelve	(105)
Practical Spoken English	(105)
Making a Phone Call	(105)
Text A The Most Important Lesson	(108)
Text B Doing a Favor	(110)
语法: 动词不定式	(113)
Unit Thirteen	(116)
Practical Spoken English	(116)
Asking Favors and Apologizing	(116)
Text A Good Manners	(118)
Text B How Did the Handshake Originate?	(121)
语法: 动名词	(123)
Unit Fourteen	(126)
Practical Spoken English	(126)
Dining	(126)
Text A The Value of Education	(129)
Text B The Crow and Her Children	(132)
语法: 分词	(134)
Unit Fifteen	(137)
Practical Spoken English	(137)
Making an Appointment	(137)
Text A There Are Some Things You Can't Get Away Without	(139)
Text B The Blonde and the Lawyer	(143)

语法: 名词性从句	(145)
Unit Sixteen	(150)
Practical Spoken English	(150)
School Life	(150)
Text A The Face of the Moon	(152)
Text B Rockets in the Sky	(154)
语法: 定语从句	(158)
Unit Seventeen	(162)
Practical Spoken English	(162)
Hobby	(162)
Text A Marketing Concept	(164)
Text B Advertising	(167)
语法: 状语从句	(172)
Unit Eighteen	(176)
Practical Spoken English	(176)
Watching TV and Talking about TV Programs	(176)
Text A Numerical Control	(179)
Text B Information Systems in Various Sectors of Society	(182)
语法: 强调句	(186)
Unit Nineteen	(188)
Practical Spoken English	(188)
Job	(188)
Text A How to Get Information in My Yahoo!	(191)
Text B PCs That Know How You Feel	(194)
语法: 倒装	(198)
Unit Twenty	(201)
Practical Spoken English	(201)
Library	(201)
Text A Functions of Computers	(204)
Text B Computers	(207)
语法: 虚拟语气	(211)

Appendix I Irregular Verbs	(216)
Appendix II Vocabulary	(219)
Appendix III Phrases and Expressions	(239)

Unit One

Practical Spoken English

Why Should We Learn English?



Dialogue 1 (对话 1)

A: Do you want to learn English?

B: Yes, I do—very much.

A: Why do you want to learn English?

B: Because it'll be useful in the future.

Dialogue 2 (对话 2)

A: Hi, Tony. What's the matter with you? ²

B: I'm fed up with English. ³ It's so difficult. Why should we learn English?

A: Because English is spoken all over the world. It is the mother tongue of England, America, Australia and so on. If you speak English, many people will understand you.

B: Maybe I'll work harder on English.

Notes to Dialogues (对话注释)

1. Why do you want to learn English? 你为什么想学英语呢?
这是一个特殊疑问句,是由疑问词 why + 一般疑问句的语序构成的。
2. What's the matter with you? 你怎么了?
当询问对方“怎么了”或“有什么不舒服吗?”时可用此句型。类似的说法还有:
What's wrong with you? What's the trouble?
3. I'm fed up with English. 我讨厌英语。
be fed up with 的意思是“厌烦,讨厌”。例如:I am fed up with your story. 我对你的说辞已经听厌了。

Other Common Sentences on the Subject (其他常用句子)

1. I'm nervous about my English.
我对英语很担心。
2. I've got trouble with pronunciation (words/grammars).
我的发音(单词/语法)有问题。
3. The English language is bottomless. What one knows is just a drop in the ocean.
英语语言浩瀚无边,一个人所知道的只是沧海之一粟。
4. How do you like English?
你喜欢英语吗?
5. What's this sentence in English (in Chinese)?
这个句子用英语(汉语)怎么说?
6. What's the meaning of that word (phrase/sentence)?
那个单词(短语/句子)是什么意思?
7. Will you correct my grammar mistakes?
请您给我纠正语法错误好吗?

Exercise (练习)

Complete the following dialogue with the choices given (根据提供的选项,完成下列对话):

A: Why have you studied English so hard?

B: Because my English is not (1) enough to carry on regular conversations with Americans.

A: In fact, you speak English (2). I'm sure the average Americans can understand you quite well.

B: I'm so much flattered. Thank you.

(1) A. good B. well

(2) A. good B. well

New Words (生词)

1. useful ['ju:sful] *adj.* 实用的, 有用的, 有帮助的
2. future ['fju:tʃə] *n.* 将来, 未来, 前途
3. feed [fi:d] *v.* 给喂食, 喂(动物)饲料
4. tongue [tʌŋ] *n.* 语言; 舌状物; 舌头
5. Australia [ɔ:'streiljə] *n.* 澳大利亚; 澳洲大陆, 大洋洲
6. nervous ['nə:vəs] *adj.* 害怕的, 胆怯的; 神经紧张的
7. pronunciation [prənʌnsi'eɪʃn] *n.* 发音; 读法
8. correct [kə'rekt] *v.* 指出(某人的)错误或过失; 改正, 修改, 纠正
9. grammar ['græmə] *n.* 语法, 语法学; 语法书
10. regular ['regjulə] *adj.* 彻底的, 完全的; 有规律的, 定期的; 均匀的, 整齐的, 匀称的
11. conversation [kɒnvə'seɪʃn] *n.* 交谈, 谈话, 谈天
12. average ['ævərɪdʒ] *adj.* 普通的, 平常的, 一般的
13. flatter ['flætə] *v.* (常用于被动语态)使(某人)感到高兴或荣幸; 恭维, 奉承

Text A

Why Do We Study English?

People in many countries are learning English. Some of them are little children, some are teenagers, and others are adults. Some learn English at school, and others by themselves. A few people learn English over the radio, on TV, or on the Internet.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer this question.¹ Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects required for study.² They study their own language, maths, English, etc. Many people learn English because it is useful for their work, for their higher studies, and for reading newspapers, magazines, and so on.

New Words (生词)

1. country ['kʌntri] *n.* 国家;农村
2. other ['ʌðə] *adj.* 另外的
3. teenager ['ti:neɪdʒə] *n.* 青少年
4. adult ['ædʌlt] *adj.* 成年人的;成熟的
5. themselves [ðəm'selvz] *pron.* 他们自己
6. language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* 语言
7. film [fɪlm] *n.* 电影
8. another [ə'nʌðə] *pron.* 另一个
9. difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *adj.* 困难的
10. subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n.* 科目,学科;[语法]主语
11. required [rɪ'kwaɪəd] *adj.* 需求的;要求的
12. own [əʊn] *adj.* 自己的
13. maths [mæθs] *n.* 数学
14. magazine [mæɡə'zi:n] *n.* 杂志

Notes (注释)

1. It is difficult to answer this question. 这个问题难以回答。
句中 it 是形式主语, to answer this question 是真正的主语。动词不定式作真正主语时,常放在后面。
2. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects required for study. 许多男孩和女孩在学校学习英语,因为它是必修课之一。
“required for study”是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 subjects,意为“必修课”。

Exercises (练习)

I. Translate the following phrases into English (将下列短语译成英语):

1. 许多国家
2. 青少年和成年人
3. 很难回答

4. 通过听收音机

5. 学习他们自己的语言

6. 看报纸、杂志

II. Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false according to the text (根据课文内容,判断下列句子的正误):

1. People learn English not all in the same way. ()
2. It is easy to answer why so many people want to learn English. ()
3. Different kinds of people want to learn English for different reasons (原因). ()

4. From this passage (短文) we know that English is a useful language but one must work hard to learn it. ()

5. We should learn English because we need to know the world. ()

III. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative forms (把下列句子改成疑问句及否定句):

1. He studies English.

2. English is useful for our work.

3. Our country has a long history.

4. Her father is a worker.

5. She works hard at her studies.

IV. Fill in the blanks with *am*, *is* or *are* (用 *am*, *is*, *are* 填空):

1. I _____ a student. I _____ fifteen. My name _____ Li Ping.

I _____ in Grade One.

2. You _____ a girl. What _____ your name? How old _____ you?
_____ you in Grade Two?

3. Where _____ Kate? She _____ in the room.

4. What _____ on the table? There _____ a glass on it.

5. There _____ some milk in the glass.

6. I _____ glad to go fishing with you.

Text B

Languages

How many different languages are spoken in the world today? There are about 5,000 different languages. Nearly 900 languages are spoken in India.¹

Chinese is the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world.² But the most widely spoken language in the world is English. 330,000,000 people speak English as their first language. Nearly twice as many-about 650 million people-speak it as a foreign language.

How many words are there in the English language? There are about 490,000. Also, there are about 300,000 words used in science. There are more words in English than in any other language. But most people use no more than 60,000 words.

In America, children leaving school at the age of 16 know about 15,000 words.

New Words (生词)

1. different ['dɪfərənt] *adj.* 不同的

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 2. world [wɜ:ld] <i>n.</i> | 世界 |
| 3. nearly [ˈniəli] <i>adv.</i> | 几乎;差不多 |
| 4. million [ˈmɪljən] <i>num.</i> | 百万 |
| 5. foreign [ˈfɔ:rin] <i>adj.</i> | 外国的 |
| 6. science [ˈsaɪəns] <i>n.</i> | 科学 |

Phrases and Expressions (短语和词组)

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. no more than | 仅仅 |
| 2. at the age of | 在……的年龄 |

Notes (注释)

- Nearly 900 languages are spoken in India. 在印度,人们大约讲 900 种语言。
谓语“are spoken”是一般现在时的被动语态“be+过去分词”。
- Chinese is the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world.
汉语是世界上使用人数最多的语言。
句中 spoken by the largest number of people 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 language。

Exercises (练习)

I. Multiple choice (单项选择):

- How many different languages are spoken in the world today?
A. 5,000. B. 500. C. 50,000.
- How many languages are spoken in India?
A. Nearly 90. B. Nearly 900. C. About 1,900.
- Which language is spoken by the largest number of people?
A. Chinese. B. Indian. C. English.
- How many people speak English as their first language?
A. 650 million. B. 33 million. C. 330 million.
- How many people speak English as a foreign language?
A. 330 million. B. 650 million. C. 65 million.

II. Put the following phrases into English (把下列词组译成英语):

- | | | |
|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. 几乎 | 2. 不同的 | 3. 百万 |
| 4. 外国的 | 5. 世界 | 6. 科学 |

语音: 英语语音

1. 音素和音标

语音的最小单位称为音素。记录音素的符号称为音标。英语常用的有 48 个音素。

本书使用的是国际音标。音标一律放在方括号 [] 内。

2. 元音和辅音

根据英语发音的特点,音素分为元音音素(20个)和辅音音素(28个),简称为元音和辅音。

元音分为单元音(12个)和双元音(8个)两种。单元音又有长、短之分。长元音发音时间较长,用 [:] 作符号,短元音发音短促。

辅音有清辅音和浊辅音之分(共28个)。大部分辅音是清浊成对的(共10对)。清浊成对的辅音,其发音部位相同,发音时声带不抖动的为清辅音,声带振动的为浊辅音。

(1)元音:[i:] [i] [e] [æ] [ɑ:] [ɔ:] [ɒ] [u] [u:] [ə:] [ə] [ʌ]都是单元音。

[ei] [ai] [ɔi] [au] [əu] [iə] [eə] [uə]都是双元音。

(2)辅音:[p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [ʃ] [θ] [h] [tʃ] [ts] [tr]——清辅音

[b] [d] [g] [v] [z] [ʒ] [ð] [r] [dʒ] [dz] [dr]——浊辅音

[m] [n] [ŋ]归属于鼻音;[l]属于舌边音。

[w] [j]都是浊辅音,也叫半元音。

音标小结:

元音	单元音	前元音 [i:] [i] [e] [æ]										声带振动	气流不受阻碍	
		中元音 [ə:] [ə] [ʌ]												
		后元音 [ɑ:] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [u] [u:]												
	双元音	[eɪ] [aɪ] [ɔɪ] [əʊ] [aʊ] [iə] [eə] [uə]												
辅音	清辅音	[p]	[t]	[k]	[f]	[s]	[θ]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[ts]	[tr]	[h]	声带不振动	气流受阻碍
	浊辅音	[b]	[d]	[g]	[v]	[z]	[ð]	[ʒ]	[dʒ]	[dz]	[dr]	声带振动		
	[l] [m] [n] [ŋ] [r] [w] [j]													

3. 拼音:就是把元音与辅音紧密拼读在一起,构成一个音节。

拼音练习:

i:	æ
pɪ:t	pæt
bɪ:d	bæd
dɪ:d	dæd
kɪ:p	kæp

e	æ
pet	pæd
bed	bæk
ted	dæp
get	gæp

i:	i
pɪ:p	pig
bɪ:t	big
dɪ:p	dip
kɪ:p	kik

i	e
pig	peg
big	bet
tip	ted
dip	dek