



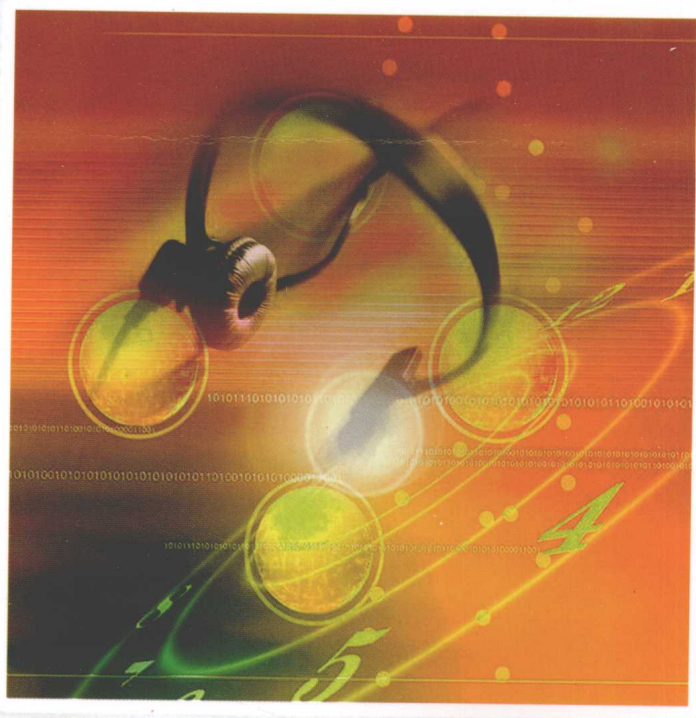
中等职业教育特色精品课程规划教材
中等职业教育课程改革项目研究成果

英语

(基础模块)

YINGYU

■ 主 编 胡水娟 张舍茹 武朋韦 徐银碧



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内 容 提 要

本书是中等职业教育英语专业国家规划教材配套教学用书。

本书共分为 22 个单元,所有文章选编自最新报纸、杂志、网络等媒介,涉及与人打交道、自我介绍、提供信息等多个方面,这些文章可读性强、饶有趣味、形式活泼、通俗易懂,符合中职生的特点。

本书可作为中等职业学校英语专业教材,亦可供英语爱好者阅读学习。

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前 言



在 当今社会发展中等职业教育，就是要培养和造就适应第一线生产、管理技术和服务的 application 型人才。基于此，对中等职业教育的教材改革和建设，就需要根据生源的实际情况和培养目标，编写出版体现中等职业教育特色的优秀教材。英语作为中职重要必修课和基础课，教材建设首当其冲。

但是目前大部分中职院校使用的通用英语教材往往存在这样一些缺点：起点偏高，选材不适合学生入学时的英语水平和就业后的应用需要，偏重于自然科学和文学作品；对于“听、说、读、写”能力偏重某一个方面的训练，而未全面顾及；教材设计的教学任务量过多，超过学生在校学习的课时，练习部分没有兼顾中职学生的英语应用能力的提高等。

针对现实情况，为了真正做到以学生为主体，更好地体现中职层次公共英语教学的特点和要求，结合学生的实际需要，我们在本套教材编写过程中力求体现如下特点：

(1) 紧扣教学大纲要求，服务课堂教学。本套教材的全部参编者都是经验丰富的英语教学一线骨干教师，其中 80% 为在职在教的系主任或公共英语教研室主任。多年积累的一线教学实践经验使他们最了解中职英语教学现状，从而能够对症下药，按照学生实际情况和培养目标来选择和编写教学材料。

(2) 选材新颖，符合学生实际。为了激发学生们的学习兴趣，本套教材所有材料都选自最新的报纸、杂志、网络文章，文章可读性强，饶有趣味，形式活泼，内容充分体现了时代特征，是真正的“活”英语；鉴于中职学生入学时英语基础较薄弱的实际，本教材注重与中学英语知识的衔接。

(3) 采用板块结构，注重培养学生的综合技能。为了强调其实战性和实用

性，本套教材打破现行教材的听、说、读、写、译分册著述的形式，而将各部分的能力学习和训练设计成相应的模块。在听、说训练方面，注重学生日常交流能力的培养；精读和泛读的内容则围绕一个主题训练学生的综合技能；在写作部分，注重语法、写作、翻译、日常应用文的练习等，从而使听、说、读、写及英语综合运用能力得以同步提高。

在本书编写过程中，我们汇众家之长，组织了全国 30 多所中职院校中的 40 多名一线教师参与研讨，各抒己见，将大家的教学经验、学生的英语基础和课堂教学现状、各位编者手上的精彩语料等进行有效综合。初稿完成后，我们组织北京师范大学外文学院教学经验丰富的教授和外籍教师对整个书稿进行了系统校阅。

不求最好，但求更好。尽管我们一直在努力，无论是从编写大纲的拟定，还是到教材最终定稿，始终注意把教学大纲和中职英语的教学实际结合起来。但限于编者的水平和能力所限，教材会存在种种不足，恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中，提出宝贵意见和建议。我们在此表示诚挚的谢意。

编者

CONTENTS

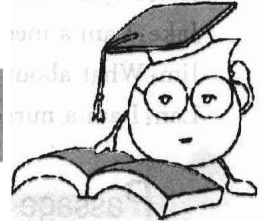
目
录

Unit 1	Say Hello to People	1
Unit 2	Introducing Oneself	9
Unit 3	Providing Information (I)	16
Unit 4	Telephone	23
Unit 5	Providing Information (II)	29
Unit 6	Reservation	36
Unit 7	Traveling and Vacation	44
Unit 8	At the Airport	54
Unit 9	Traveling by Train	63
Unit 10	Go Shopping	70
Unit 11	How to Save While Buying	78
Unit 12	I Hope to Buy Something Special	86
Unit 13	Talking About Education	95
Unit 14	Your Resume	105
Unit 15	I Want to Further My Study Abroad	115
Unit 16	Job Hunting	124
Unit 17	Tourist Information	135
Unit 18	Traveling in China	144
Unit 19	Welcome!	152
Unit 20	Asking the Way Indoors	160
Unit 21	Asking the Way Outdoors	170
Unit 22	My Hometown	178
	Vocabulary	187

Unit 1

Say Hello to People

PART I **INTEGRATED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**



A. Are you Mr. Smith from the United States?

Jane is a secretary from ABC Company and goes to the airport to meet Mr. Smith and Miss Green from the United States.

Jane: Excuse me, are you Mr. Smith from the United States?

Smith: Why? Yes, I am.

Jane: How are you doing? Very glad to meet you, Mr. Smith. I am Jane from ABC Company.

Smith: Nice to meet you, Jane. Thank you for coming to meet us.

Jane: My pleasure.

Smith: Now let me introduce my assistant Miss Green.

Green: Hello, Miss Jane. Glad to meet you.

Jane: Hello, Miss Green. How is your flight?

Green: Very nice. We like it very much.

B. Greeting Next Door Neighbor

Jake and Lan move to Willow Springs and meet their new neighbor Jim for the first time.

Jake: Good morning.

Jim: Oh, hi there!

Jake: Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Jake Yen and this is my wife, Lan Qong.

Jim: Pleased to meet you. My name is Jim Peters. Did you just move in next door?

Lan: Yes, we did. Have you been living here long?

Jim: Me? I guess so. I've lived here for about 6 years now. Have you lived in America very long?

Jake: No. Not really. When we left Canada and came to America we lived with a cousin in Dallas for 2 years. Where do you work, Jim?

Jim: I teach mathematics at Willow Springs Community College. What do you do?

Jake: I am a mechanic at United Technology. I repair truck engines.

Jim: What about you, Lan?

Lan: I am a nurse's assistant at Whitefield County Hospital.



How to Greet People

In English speaking countries, the most common way of greeting is to say "Hello." Sometimes, people just say "Hi," which is less formal than "Hello." Or depending on the time of the day, people can say "Good morning" "Good afternoon" or "Good evening." Very often, besides greeting, people also ask about each other, for example, "How are you?" "How are you doing?" Sometimes people also express their happiness to see each other by saying, "Nice to see you!" But when the two people meet for the first time, they should say "Nice to meet you!"

New words and expressions

secretary	/ 'sekrətəri/	n.	秘书, 书记, 部长, 大臣
airport	/ 'eəpɔ:t/	n.	飞机场
introduce	/ ,intrə'dju:s/	v.	介绍, 传入, 引进, 提出
assistant	/ ə'sistənt/	n.	助手, 助理
willow	/ 'wɪləu/	n.	柳树
technology	/ ,tek'nɒlədʒi/	n.	技术
common	/ 'kɒmən/	adj.	普通的
greet	/ gri:t/	v.	招呼, 问候, 致意
formal	/ 'fɔ:məl/	adj.	正式的, 外形的
example	/ ,ɪg'zɑ:mpl/	n.	例子
express	/ ,iks'pres/	v.	表示, 表达
happiness	/ 'hæpinɪs/	n.	幸福, 高兴

Notes

Willow Springs

柳泉(镇)

Dallas

达拉斯

United Technology

联合技术(公司)

Check your understanding

I. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1. Mr. Smith is from the United States.
- 2. Jane is an assistant of Mr. Smith.
- 3. Miss Green comes from ABC Company.
- 4. Miss Green likes the journey very much.
- 5. Jane meets Miss Green at ABC railway station.

II. Answer the following questions according to Dialogue B.

1. Where is Jake from?

2. Who is Lan?

3. How long has Jim lived in the place?

4. What does Lan do for a living?

5. Where did Jake live before they come to the new place?

III. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. In English speaking countries, what do people often say when they meet?

2. Is "Hello" more formal than "Hi"?

3. Why do people use different sentences in different times of a day when they meet?

4. What do people often say after greeting?



Learn to communicate

I. Here is a summary of the patterns and expressions for greeting people. Read them and try to learn them by heart.

Long time no see. How are you doing now?

Yeah, it's been a long time.

I have missed you very much.

Me too.

I haven't seen you for years/ages.

How are things going?

Not bad, thank you.

II. Read the following dialogue to complete it with those from the list.

Mrs. Brown: What a tiring evening!

Mr. Brown: Oh, it's good to sit down after all that standing.

Mrs. Brown: 1

Mr. Brown: I don't think I've ever felt so tired in my life. 2

Mrs. Brown: And the heat. 3

Mr. Brown: We shouldn't have accepted the invitation in the first place.

Mrs. Brown: 4. We've only been to a party.

Mr. Brown: You're right. We must be getting old.

Mrs. Brown: Come on. 5 We'd feel better.

A. I'm not that tired.

B. Let's have some coffee.

C. What's more, I didn't sleep well last night.

D. But we shouldn't have felt so tired.

E. A good night's sleep will put you right again.

F. I could just sit here for ever and ever, and never get up.

G. All that silly talk, and the drink and the cigarette smoke.

Build up your language stock

I. Match the words in Column A with the explanations in Column B.

A		B
1. secretary		a. a person who is in charge of office work
2. airport		b. a kind of good feeling
3. introduce		c. a place for plane to land or take off
4. assistant		d. give out the meaning in one way
5. willow		e. give information about one to another
6. common		f. instance, model
7. example		g. one who is doing helpful work
8. express		h. ordinary
9. happiness		i. a kind of tree

II. Translate the following phrases into English with the help of a dictionary.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. 很高兴见到你 _____ | 2. 早上好 _____ |
| 3. 对不起 _____ | 4. 打扰了 _____ |
| 5. 很久 _____ | 6. 打招呼 _____ |
| 7. 我很喜欢 _____ | 8. 旅途愉快 _____ |
| 9. 客车 _____ | 10. 别傻气了 _____ |

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 张先生是一位很有经验的老师。
2. 我们很高兴能认识你们。
3. 欢迎来到北京, 史密斯先生。
4. 这次旅途很舒服。
5. 我们在这个教室学习。
6. 我很高兴能把王教授邀请来。



Read the passage carefully and then choose the best answer from the four choices according to the passage.

When people greet each other, they also address each other. In English, there are many different address forms, which are used for different people, at different times, and in differ-

ent situations. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr. , Mrs. , Miss, or Ms in front of the last name. In a shop or restaurant, a customer may be addressed as “sir” or “ma’am.” In formal situations, people use words like “Doctor” or “Professor” to address someone who has these titles. But we can not use the word “teacher” to address a teacher as we do in China. We cannot say “Hello, Teacher Wang.” or “Good morning, teacher.” Instead, we can say “Hello, Mr. Wang.” or “Good morning, Mr. Wang.”

1. What does “address” mean in the passage?
 - A. To get to know where the person live.
 - B. To ask where is the address.
 - C. To give someone a title.
 - D. To greet someone.
2. Why are there many different address forms?
 - A. They are for different people.
 - B. They are used at different times.
 - C. They are used for different situations.
 - D. All the A, B, C.
3. What will a customer be called in Friendship Store?

A. Sir.	B. Ma’am.
C. Sir and Ma’am.	D. Sir or Ma’am.
4. Professor is used to greet people who _____.

A. is a professor	B. is respected
C. is a teacher	D. is a doctor
5. How do English people address a teacher?

A. Mr.	B. Sir.
C. Mr. Wang.	D. Mr. or Ms.

PART II

GRAMMAR FOCUS



系动词 be 的用法

在陈述句中系动词放在主语和表语之间,构成主系表结构。系动词 be 根据主语的不同形式有所变化,如表 1-1 所示。

表 1-1 系动词 be 的用法

主语	系动词			表语
	一般现在时	一般过去时	一般将来时	
I	am	was	shall/will be	如: fine
He/She/It/第三人称单数	is	was	will be	如: fine
We	are	were	shall/will be	如: fine
You/They/第三人称复数	are	were	will be	如: fine

系动词 be 在陈述句中的否定形式是直接在 be 动词后接 not, 如果是用在将来时态中, not 放在情态动词后、be 动词前。对于一般疑问句, 直接将 be 的适当形式放到句首, 其他不变。在将来时态的疑问句中, 则把情态动词放在句首, be 的位置不变。例如:

We are fine. We are not fine. Are you fine?
 We will be back soon. We will not be back soon. Will you be back soon?



Practise your grammar

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, paying attention to verb BE.

1. We are students in this school.
2. We are not the guests at this party.
3. He will be in China next month.
4. It is the trees that protect us from the storm.
5. He was in charge of the office last year.
6. They were late at that meeting.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他们是祖国的未来。
2. 他们是这里的优秀教师。
3. 他是小王, 不是小李。
4. 英语是一种很重要的语言吗?
5. 他们不高兴被这样称呼。
6. 院子里有很多学生在读书。
7. 昨天天气很好。
8. 我们明年去上海。

PART III

MERRY LEARNING



Proverb

Love me little, love me long! 爱不贵亲密,贵长久。

Phonetics

元音字母 a 的读音

/æ/fact, bad, chat, animal, black

/ei/tame, fame, name, April

/eə/area, air

/ə/awake, alike, ago, abroad

/ɑ:/ask, fast, class, plant, calm, aunt

/ɔ:/also, always, all, altogether

Pronunciation and Intonation

A: Excuse me, could you tell me how I can get to the bus stop?

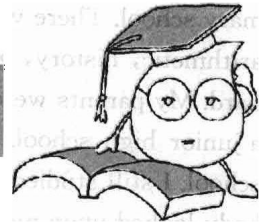
B: Sorry, I am a stranger here.

A: That is all right.

Unit 2

Introducing Oneself

PART I **INTEGRATED SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**



A. Excuse Me, Have We Met Before?

Edgar Snow, a junior college student, meets a stranger and comes to him to say hello.

Edgar: Excuse me, I don't believe we've met. I'm Edgar Snow.

Sydney: No. I don't think so. My name's Sydney Carson. Nice to meet you.

Edgar: Have you been here long?

Sydney: No, I have been here actually for no more than one week. I am a new student in the English Department. Are you a student here?

Edgar: Yes. I am learning computer science in the Department of Computer Science.

B. I am Lynn

Lynn, a girl college student, comes to an interview for a part-time job in the summer vacation.

Lynn: Good morning, managers. My name is Lynn and I come for the interview.

Manager: Good morning, Lynn. Sit down, please.

Lynn: Thank you.

Manager: Could you tell us something about yourself?

Lynn: I am a college student now in Beijing International Studies University. My major is English.

Manager: Why do you come to find a job in the summer vacation?

Lynn: I will graduate next year and I hope to learn something in work besides the knowledge in textbooks and I have much time this vacation. I also hope to put what I have learned into work and practice.

Manager: What makes you think you are suitable for this work?

Lynn: Well, I have learned English for three years and I can speak and write fluently. I

am an easy-going girl. I learned to respect others and how to communicate with others.



My School Life

When I was six years old, I began to go to school. The first school I attended was a primary school. There were many subjects, which were taught in the school, such as Chinese, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing and so forth. Since I was a student, I studied very hard. My parents were quite proud of me. After I had studied there for three years, I entered a junior high school. When I was twelve years old, I became a student of a senior high school. I still studied very hard. Except on sick leave, I was never absent from class. Everybody looked upon me as a model student.

New words and expressions

junior	/' dʒu:njə/	n.	大学三年级学生
actually	/' æktʃuəli/	adv.	实际上,事实上,
department	/di pɑ:tmənt/	n.	局,处,科,部门,系
interview	/' intəvju:/	v. & n.	接见,会见
absent	/' æbsənt/	adj.	缺席的,缺少的
		v.	缺席
vacation	/və keɪʃən/	n.	假期
international	/,ɪntə(:)' nəʃənəl/	adj.	国际的
graduate	/' grædʒueɪt/	n.	大学毕业生
		v.	使毕业
university	/,ju:nɪ vɜ:sɪti/	n.	大学
knowledge	/' nɒlɪdʒ/	n.	知识
fluently	/' flu(:)əntli/	adv.	流利地
communicate	/kə 'mju:nɪkeɪt/	v.	交流
respect	/' rɪs' pekt/	v.	尊敬
attend	/' ə tend/	v.	出席,参加
primary	/' praɪməri/	adj.	主要的,初级的
subject	/' sʌbʒɪkt/	n.	题目,学科
arithmetic	/' ə riθmə'tɪk/	n.	算数
history	/' hɪstəri/	n.	历史
geography	/' dʒi' ɔ:grəfi/	n.	地理
senior	/' si:njə/	adj.	年老的
		n.	四年级学生

Notes

Beijing International Studies University 北京第二外国语学院

Check your understanding

I. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to Dialogue A?

- 1. Edgar is a new student in that school.
- 2. Sydney comes to learn computer science.
- 3. Sydney and Edgar were friends before.
- 4. Sydney is a student of Grade Three.
- 5. Edgar's major is computer science.

II. Answer the following questions according to Dialogue B.

1. Has Lynn graduated from school?

2. Who gives the interview to Lynn?

3. What is Lynn's school?

4. Does Lynn learn English well?

5. What makes Lynn think she is suitable for the job?

III. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. When did the author begin to go to school?

2. What subjects did the author learn in primary school?

3. Did he study hard?

4. What did he do when he was 12 years old?