

中等职业学校 2+1 系列教材

英语基础

主编 邢桂平




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编写说明

根据中等职业学校教学大纲的要求,英语课为各专业学生必修的文化基础课。经过多年的教学实践以及对中职学生具体情况的分析,为了切实搞好英语课的教学,提高学生就业竞争能力,适应社会需求,结合中职学生的实际情况,编者组织编写了《英语基础》一书。本教材的编写目的是:在初中英语学习的基础上使学生巩固和扩大基础知识,提高听、说、读、写等基本技能;培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力和继续学习的能力,培养学生的学习兴趣,帮助学生树立自信心,养成良好的学习习惯,提高自主学习的能力;同时使学生了解英汉语言文化差异,为学生步入社会和进一步学习打好基础。

本教材在编写过程中参考了大量初级英语教材。编写的基本原则是“以话题为主线”,在一个单元中设几项语言活动任务,围绕一个主题展开,注意基本句型、重点词汇等的重复出现,培养学生的语用能力,切实掌握教学内容。同时,充分考虑学生的英语基础,选取切合学生实际和口味的实用型内容,由易到难,由浅入深,由初级到高级,融知识性、趣味性于一体,充分展示英语语言的魅力,培养学生学习兴趣,激发学习英语的积极性和主动性。

本书分两部分共 24 个单元,供一学年使用。每单元分五部分:对话、课文、语法、词汇和练习。对话主要是训练学生的口语会话能力,所选编内容注重口语化和大众化;课文部分根据学生的特点和语言基础,选编有关英语语言文化、英语国家风土人情、交际礼仪等实用性强的趣味小短文;语法部分系统讲授了必备的英语语法基础知识。同时,本教材配备有形式多样的练习内容,注重基础知识和基本技能的训练,有效地促进和检测学生对所学知识的理解和掌握程度。通过本书的学习,使学生掌握基本语法、句型及英语语言的特点,学会用英语进行日常交际,了解英语语言国家的人文特点、风俗习惯等;使学生具备听懂、敢说、能读、会写的语言能力,全面培养学生的综合素质,为学生就业和继续学习相关专业英语知识奠定良好的基础。

本书的主编是邢桂平。其中第一部分第 1-2 单元由姬云峰编写;第 3-4 单元由邢桂平编写;第 5-8 单元由王君编写;第 9-12 单元由魏玉宛编写。第二部分第 1、6、7 单元由陈中云编写;第 2、3、5 单元由闫力编写;第 4、8、9 单元、第一部分复习单元及阅读材料由郭风伟编写;第 10、11、12 及第二部分复习单元由刘鑫编写。

在本教材编写过程中,我们广泛征求了有关领导、教育专家及同行的意见,他们对教材的编写思路和布局提出不少颇有见地的意见和建议。尽管我们力求编写出实用性、知识性、趣味性为一体,适合学生实际和特点的教材,但由于编者水平的局限性,教材中难免会有这样那样的问题或不足,恳请各位专家和广大读者不吝赐教。

编者
2005 年 12 月

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Part I

UNIT 1

Greetings



Dialogue A

Zhang: Good morning, Mr. Smith.

Smith: Good morning, Mr. Zhang.

Zhang: How are you this morning?

Smith: I'm very well, thank you. And you?

Zhang: I'm fine, thank you. Are you going to do any sightseeing?

Smith: Yes, I'm going to the Summer Palace this morning.

Zhang: That's good. I hope you can enjoy yourself.

Dialogue B

Mr. Blake: Good morning.

Students: Good morning, Mr. Blake.

Mr. Blake: This is Miss Sophie Dupont. She is French.

Mr. Blake: Sophie, this is Hans. He is German.

Hans: Nice to meet you.

Mr. Blake: And this is Lu Ming. He's Chinese.

Lu Ming: Nice to meet you.

Mr. Blake: And this is Xiao Hui. She's Chinese, too.

Xiao Hui: Nice to meet you.

DISCUSSION

1. In China, when people meet for the first time, how do they greet each other?
2. Do foreigners do the same thing as Chinese?
3. Do you know how to use the titles Miss, Mrs, and Ms. ?

TEXT

How to Greet and Address Others

In everyday life, when people meet, they greet each other to show their friendliness and kindness. Greeting can be done in different ways.

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 day, people can say "Good morning", "Good afternoon", or "Good evening". People also ask about each other, for example, "How are you?" "How is everything?" When two people meet for the first time, they should say "Nice to meet you!" "Nice to see you!"

The most common form to **address someone** is to put Mr., Mrs., Miss, or **Ms.** in front of the **last name**. People use words like "**Doctor**" or "Professor" to address someone who has these titles. But we cannot use the word "Teacher" to address a teacher as we do in China. In a shop or restaurant, a customer may be addressed as "Sir" or "**DMa'am**".

Notes

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. English speaking countries | 讲英语的国家(如英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰等) |
| 2. address someone | 称呼某人,如“先生、女士”等 |
| 3. Ms. | 用来称呼女士,不说明婚姻状况 |
| 4. last name | 姓。名字是“first name”或“given name” |
| 5. Doctor | 在这里的意思是“博士” |
| 6. Ma'am | 相当于 madam, ma'am 更加常用 |

English Letters: Review

英语字母表

印刷体		音名
大写	小写	
A	a	/ei/
B	b	/bi:/
C	c	/si:/
D	d	/di:/
E	e	/i:/
F	f	/ef/
G	g	/dʒi/
H	h	/eit/
I	i	/ai/
J	j	/dʒei/

续表

印刷体		音名
大写	小写	
K	k	/keɪ/
L	l	/el/
M	m	/em/
N	n	/en/
O	o	/əʊ/
P	p	/pi:/
Q	q	/kju:/
R	r	/ɑ:(r)/
S	s	/es/
T	t	/ti:/
U	u	/ju:/
V	v	/vi:/
W	w	/dab(ə)ljuz/
X	x	/eks/
Y	y	/wai/
Z	z	/zed/

在 26 个英语字母中, **a e i o u** 为元音字母。

Phonetics

1. 音素和音标:

语音的最小单位称为音素。记录音素的符号为音标。英语常用的有 48 个音素。

2. 元音

根据发音的特点, 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。

The English Speech Sounds

/i:/ keep meet beat need me we he she be
 /ɪ/ pig ship bit sit hit fill hill will fit live
 /e/ pen bed desk met red get dress let wet
 /æ/ plan bad taxi flag am cat back hand
 /u:/ soon pool boot too tool
 /ʊ/ foot book took

- /ɔ:/ pork form horse sort
- /ɒ/ pot fog top sock
- /ɑ:/ park mark hard far
- /ɜ:/ dirt burn term fur
- /ə/ paper meter attend away
- /ʌ/ mug but duck dust

元音	单元音	i e æ u: u a: ʌ ɒ ɔ: ə ʌ
	双元音	ɔi ai əu au iə uə eə ei
辅	爆破音	p b t d k g
	破擦音	tʃ dʒ tr dr tʃ ʤ
	摩擦音	f v θ ð s z r ʒ h
音	鼻音	m n ŋ
	边音	l
	半音	w j

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is greeting important in people's everyday life?
2. What do people say most often when they meet and greet each other in English speaking countries?
3. When do we use formal expressions?
4. What are the possible ways to address a teacher?

II. Read the following letters.

Aa Hh Jj Kk Bb Cc Dd Ee Gg
Pp Tt Vv Ff Ll Mm Nn Ss Xx
Zz Ii Yy Qq Uu Ww Oo Rr

III. Read the following words. (Example: f-e-t-t-e-r, letter)

greet friend French German Chinese meet formal customer morning common

IV. Spell and remember the follow words.

AD PE TV UN BC IT PRC UK
USA WTO UK BBC RMB p. m. a. m.

V. Fill in the blanks.

1. This is a girl. _____ name is Linda.
A. Your B. My C. Her D. His
2. —Nice to meet you.
—_____.
A. I'm fine B. Nice to meet you, too
C. Thanks D. You're welcome
3. —May I borrow your pen, please?
—_____.
A. You are welcome B. No, thanks
C. Sure D. Thanks
4. Shirts _____ my favorite clothes.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
5. Jenny _____ short, blond hair.
A. have B. having C. has D. to have
6. —How tall is he?
—He's _____.
A. 1.5 meter tall B. 1.5 meters tall C. tall 1.5 meter D. tall 1.5 meters
7. _____ you like porridge?
A. Do B. Are C. Does D. Is
8. I like fruit, but I _____ like vegetables.
A. do B. am C. don't D. is
9. —Would you like some tea?
_____.
A. No, thanks B. Yes, I do C. Thanks D. I'm fine
10. —What's the matter?
_____.
A. My finger hurt. B. My finger hurts.
C. My finger is hurting D. My finger hurting

VI. Match each of the sentences in Column A with one in Column B the corresponding.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. 1) What's his name? | B. A. Yes, please. |
| 2) How many oranges do you have? | B. He's 1.75 meters tall. |
| 3) Thanks, Jenny! | C. It's black. |
| 4) May I borrow your eraser, please? | D. I feel happy. |
| 5) How do you feel? | E. Sure. |
| 6) What color is your hair? | F. You are welcome. |
| 7) How tall is Jim? | G. I have five oranges. |

8) Would you like some dumplings?

H. His name is Jack.

V. Reading.

In America and Canada when people meet each other for the first time, they talk about things like family, work, school, or sports. People don't ask questions about a person's salary. They don't ask how much someone paid for something. They don't ask older people their age. People don't ask unmarried people "Why are you single?" and they don't ask a married woman with no children "Why don't you have any children?"

Word list

address /'ædres/	v. 称呼
sightseeing /'saitsi:ɪŋ/	n. 观光
Summer Palace /'sʌmə'pælis/	n. 颐和园
title /'taɪtl/	n. 头衔
custom /'kʌstəm/	n. 风俗习惯
common /'kɒmən/	a. 普通的
depend /di'pend/	v. 依靠
express /iks'pres/	v. 表达
happiness /'hæpinɪs/	n. 幸福, 愉快
friendliness /'frendlɪnɪs/	n. 友好
French /'frentʃ/	a. 法国的 n. 法语
German /'dʒɜ:mən/	a. 德国的 n. 德语
formal /'fɔ:məl/	a. 正式的
professor /prə'fesə/ ?	n. 教授
restaurant /'restərɒŋ, -rɒnt /	n. 餐馆, 饭店
customer /'kʌstəmə/	n. 顾客

UNIT 2

Personal Information



Dialogue A

- A: How do you spend your spare time?
B: Watching TV. I enjoy it very much.
A: Really? But I think it wastes time.
B: I don't think so. You can get news from it. You can also enjoy sports games and movies at home.
A: That's true. Do you watch TV every day?
B: No. In the football season, I watch the games every day.
A: Oh, you are a football fan.
B: Do you like football?
A: Of course.
B: We are all football fans. Let's watch it together next time.
A: Ok. What's your telephone number?
B: It's 60384792.
A: I'll give you a call if there is a match.
B: Thank you. See you.

Dialogue B

- A: You look so happy today, Zhang Hua.
B: Yes, my classmate is coming to see me.
A: Is that true? I'm very glad to hear that. What's his name?
B: His name is Wang Lin. I'll introduce him to you when he will arrive.
A: Thank you. It'll be very nice to meet him. Where does he study?
B: He studies at a commercial school.
A: What's his major?
B: Accounting. He wants to be an accountant in the future.
A: Does he like football?
B: No. He likes music, especially pop music.
A: Who is his favorite star?
B: Zhou Jielun. He is a fan of Zhou Jielun.
A: Really? I'm a fan of Zhou Jielun, too. Please let me know when he will arrive.

DISCUSSION

1. How does Zhang Hua spend his spare time?

2. What's Wang Lin's major?

TEXT

Personal Information

Lynda, aged 16, is from America. She is a beautiful and lovely girl. She is **the only daughter** of Mr. and Mrs. Brock. She came to Shanghai two months ago with her parents, who are now working in an American company in Shanghai. Lynda had learned some Chinese before she came to China. She hopes that she can go on with her **schooling** in a middle school in Shanghai. Her English is very good. But her Chinese is poor. She believes she can learn Chinese well. She is a fast learner. She wants to **make friends with** Chinese boys and girls. She will **try her best to** understand the lessons given by the Chinese teachers. Lynda has many interests and hobbies. She likes music, dancing, reading and traveling. She likes studying computer science very much. She can even **write** simple **programs**. She plays the piano quite well.

Notes

1. the only daughter
2. schooling
3. make friends with...
4. try one's best to
5. write programs

惟一的女儿(独生女)
学业
与某人交朋友
尽最大努力干某事
编程序

Grammar

英语词类

英语的单词按其意义和在句子中的作用分为十大类,即名词、冠词、动词、代词、形容词、数词、副词、介词、连词、感叹词。

1. 名词(noun 缩写 *n.*), 例: map, radio, China 等,表示人、物、抽象概念的名称等,在句中作主语、表语以及动词或介词的宾语。

2. 代词(pronoun 缩写 *pron.*), 例: you, it, they 等,代替名词,作主语、表语以及动词或介词的宾语。

3. 冠词(article 缩写 *art.*) a, an, the, 用在名词前,表示它是泛指还是特指。冠词是名词前的标志,特指用 the,泛指单数名词用 a(an)。

4. 动词(verb 缩写 *v.*) do, live, be 等,表示人或物的动作或状态,在句中作谓语。

5. 形容词(adjective 缩写 *a.*) red, possible, nice 等,表示人或事物的特征或状态。在句中作定语,修饰名词,也可作表语,说明主语。

6. 数词(numeral 缩写 *num.*) one, two, first 等,表示数目或顺序,作定语。

7. 副词(adverb 缩写 *ad.*) there, very, often 等,表示时间、地点、方法、程度、特征等。作状语,修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。

8. 介词(preposition 缩写 *prep.*) of, from, on 等,后接名词或代词等,表明该词与别的词之间的关系。介词不单独担当句子成分,与后面的名词或代词等构成介词短语,作状语,定语或表语等。

9. 连接词(conjunction 缩写 *conj.*) and, but, or 等,连接词与词,短语与短语、句与句。连接词仅起连接作用,不充当句子成分。

10. 感叹词(interjection 缩写 *int.*) oh, ah 等,表示说话的喜、怒、哀、乐等感情,不充当句子成分。

Phonetics

1. /i:/和/i/

/i:/ keep meet beat need me we he she be sea

/i/ pig ship bit sit hit fill hill will fit live is

2. /e/ pen bed desk met red get dress let wet west

3. /æ/ plan bad taxi flag am cat back hand land sand has

4. /u:/和/u/

/u:/ soon pool boot too tool

/u/ book took

5. /ɔ:/和/ɒ/

/ɔ:/ pork form horse sort

/ɒ/ pot fog top sock

6. /ɑ:/ park mark hard far

7. /ɜ:/和/ə/

/ɜ:/ dirt burn term fur

/ə/ paper meter attend away

8. /ʌ/ mug but duck dust

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Lynda from?
2. Why does she come to China?
3. Where do her parents work?
4. What are Lynda's hobbies and interests?

II. Name the parts of speech of the following words.

if out highly friendly despite imagination true shall see where which ago seem ah because
into outcome both third then than none

III. Classify the words in the following passage into categories according to the parts of speech.

The Bee and the Birds

A thirsty bee went to a river to drink. As it was drinking, it was carried away by the running water. A kind bird saw the bee in danger. It picked a leaf off a tree and threw it into the water in front of the bee. The bee was able to climb on to the leaf, and it was brought safely to the land. The bee thanked the bird for its kindness and then flew away.

Not long Later, the bird was sitting on the branch of a tree. It did not see a man was aiming his gun at it. But the bee saw what the man was doing. So the bee flew into the man's eye, and hurt him. It was so painful that he was not able to shoot the bird, and the bird flew away.

In this way the bee, whose life had been saved by the bird, was able to save the life of the bird.

IV. Fill in the student card.

Student Card	
First name	_____
Last name	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female
Age	_____
Nationality	_____
Languages	_____
Address :	_____

Interests and hobbies:	_____
