



中等职业教育规划教材

中等职业教育规划教材审定委员会审定

英语

(基础版)

第一册

中等职业教育规划教材编委会 编



立信会计出版社



珞珈职教

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出版说明

为了贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》的精神,全面落实《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划,满足中等职业学校各专业的教学需要,我们将陆续编写出版中职类德育课、公共素质教育教材;文化基础课教材;专业基础课教材;计算机及应用专业教材;财经专业教材;文秘专业教材及电子电器应用与维修等专业教材,供广大中等职业学校使用。

本套中等职业教育规划教材是根据教育部颁布的各类、各专业课程的教学大纲编写的,并通过了专家的审定。这套新教材全面贯彻素质教育思想,针对中等职业学校学生的特点,从社会实际出发,注重对学生的创新能力和实践能力的培养。教材编排上理论联系实际、深入浅出、通俗易懂、详略得当,体例上有着“珞珈职教”的独特风格,体现了实用性、合理性、科学性和权威性的特色,以满足不同专业、不同办学条件的需要。

希望各地、各校师生在使用本套教材过程中就教材中存在的问题及时与我们沟通、探讨,提出改善意见和建议,使教材的质量不断地得到完善和提高。

中等职业教育规划教材审定委员会
2006 年 8 月

前 言

《英语(基础版)》是根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下简称“大纲”)组织编写的系列教材。本套教材的目的是:在初中英语教学的基础上,使学生巩固、扩大基础知识,发展听、说、读、写的基础技能;注重培养学生运用英语进行日常交际和实际运用的能力;激发、培养学生的兴趣,帮助学生树立自信心,提高自主学习能动性,为学生步入社会和进一步学习打下基础。

本教材着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下:

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接,紧扣大纲

本套教材覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目,所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。1~2册注重基础,与初中英语教学相衔接,贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。

2. 模块式结构便于实施职业教育,注重英语的实际运用

本套教材1~4册每个单元均包括“听”、“说”、“读”、“语法”、“写”、“补充阅读”、“趣味英语”七个模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,便于教师教学。本套教材还体现了英语的实际运用性,话题为日常最为普通和常用的内容,与实际联系密切。

3. 选材多样,知识性与趣味性并重

课文体裁多样,有时文、人物传记、论说文、说明文等,题材新颖,时代感强。前五个模块“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”、“语法”侧重知识要点,后两个模块“补充阅读”、“趣味英语”侧重趣味性,相得益彰。文中插入了不少插图,寓教于乐。

4. 课文编排由简到难,循序渐进,易学好用

书中以话题为单元,体例编排由简单到复杂,1~2册注重基础知识的学习,第3册注重基础知识的巩固,第4册注重知识的实际运用,循序渐进,利于学生逐步掌握知识要点,不断提高自身的能力。

教材布局介绍:教材共有十个单元,每个单元为一个交际话题;五个单元后有一个复习单元,共有两个复习单元。每个单元包括七个模块:

(1) Listening“听”——听力训练(其中第一册还包含一个“发音地带”)。

(2) Speaking“说”——由两则对话组成。

(3) Reading“读”——由一篇文章构成,后面有单词与词组的音标与解析,句子的注解及综合练习。

(4) Grammar“语法”——包括语法讲解和语法练习两个部分。

(5) Writing“写”——包括两个写作训练。

(6) Supplementary Reading“补充阅读”——是一篇与主题相关的课后阅读。

(7) Funny English“趣味英语”——每册由趣味图片、脑筋急转弯、幽默、谜语、谚语中的两种组成。

另本套教材配有磁带,由外国专家审定并录音,便于老师教学和学生自学。

由于时间仓促,书中难免存在缺点和不妥之处,望广大师生批评指正,以便在下次修订时改正。

编 者

2006年12月

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Unit 1

Greeting



A Listen to the sentences. Choose the picture from A, B and C that shows the meaning of the sentence. Each sentence will be read once.

1.



[A]



[B]

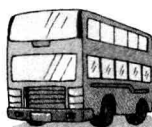


[C]

2.



[A]

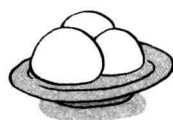


[B]



[C]

3.



[A]



[B]



[C]

4.



[A]



[B]



[C]

5.



[A]



[B]



[C]

B Listen to the short conversations carefully and choose the choice from A, B and C to answer the question. Each conversation will be read twice.

- Where are they talking?
[A] At a bus station. [B] In a shop. [C] In a classroom.
- Who is telephoning Mary?
[A] Mary's friend. [B] Mary's classmate. [C] Mary's teacher.
- What did the woman do yesterday?
[A] She did her homework.
[B] She went to a flower show.
[C] She showed her flowers.
- Where are they talking?
[A] At a bus stop. [B] At a railway station. [C] At an airport.
- What does the man suggest?
[A] Buying a new kind of coffee.
[B] Drinking some tea.
[C] Giving up drinking coffee.
- What did Mary say?
[A] She said she wouldn't come.
[B] She said she would go.
[C] She said she would come.
- Who are talking?
[A] A doctor and a patient.
[B] A teacher and a student.
[C] A farmer and a worker.
- Why do they like to stay at home?

- [A] The weather is not good.
 [B] They like watching TV.
 [C] They want to read some books.
9. How long do they have before the film starts?
 [A] Half an hour. [B] One hour. [C] One hour and a half.
10. What does the man mean?
 [A] He can't attend the two-day meeting.
 [B] He can't attend the meeting on Monday.
 [C] He can attend the meeting on either day.

Pronunciation Area

前元音 [i:] 与 [i]

发前元音 /i:/ 时, 舌前部向硬腭抬起, 舌位较高, 口型扁平, 嘴唇向两旁平伸, 成微笑状。/i:/ 的发音和汉语“衣”的发音相近, 但没有摩擦。

发前元音 /i/ 时, 舌前部也需向硬腭抬起, 但舌位比 /i:/ 稍低、稍后。口型扁平, 比 /i:/ 稍大。另外 /i:/ 是长元音, /i/ 是短元音, 两者音长不同, 音质不同, 不可混淆。

发音练习

[i:] sheep [ʃi:p]

peach [pi:tʃ]

heel [hi:l]

[i] ship [ʃɪp]

fish [fɪʃ]

hill [hɪl]



A In a cafe, Mary is introducing her friend Tom to Jerry. But Jerry is late.

Mary: (angry) Hey, Jerry! You are late!

Jerry: (running towards) Hi, Mary! I'm terribly sorry. I'm late because of the traffic jam.

Mary: You've kept us waiting for an hour!

Tom: Take it easy, Mary. It doesn't matter. It is not Jerry's fault.

Mary: All right. Jerry, this is Tom, my boy



friend. Tom, this is Jerry, my best friend since we were children.

Jerry: Nice to meet you, Tom!

Tom: Nice to meet you, too.

Jerry: You know I'm expecting your marriage and your first baby.

Tom: Thanks. That's why we want to see you. Mary wants to give the invitation by herself.

B Tom happened to meet Jerry in the street one day.

Tom: Jerry? Long time no see! How are you?

Jerry: Fine, thank you. And you?

Tom: I'm fine, too. I live nearby. Go down this street, then turn left at the first corner. You can see a red flat. I live in room 345. You're welcome to my place if you have time.

Jerry: Thanks, I will. But I have to go back to my hometown in Europe next week.

Tom: Really? You are not an American? Where are you from?

Jerry: I come from Italy. Oh, I really miss my parents there.

Tom: Well, how long will you be there?

Jerry: About a week.

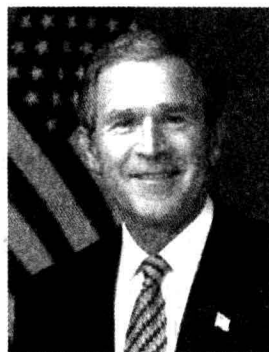
Tom: Give my regards to your parents. Have a good trip.

Jerry: Thanks.



George W. Bush

George W. Bush was born in 1946 in New Haven, Connecticut, but grew up in Midland and Houston, Texas. He followed his father's footsteps in attending Andover, a private preparatory school, and Yale University. After graduating from Yale in 1968, he joined the Texas Air National Guard and trained as a pilot. In 1975 he received an M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) from Harvard University and worked for a series of business ventures in the oil industry. Bush is married to Laura Welch Bush, a librarian. They have twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna who were college freshmen in 2000.



Only two presidents' sons have followed their fathers into the office. One is John Quincy Adams and the other is George W. Bush. George W. Bush succeeded his father only eight years after the senior Bush was defeated by Bill Clinton and vice-presidential candidate Al Gore, whom the younger Bush in turn defeated in 2000.

Q

1. When was Bush born?
2. Which school and university did Bush and his father both go to?
3. What did Bush do after his graduation from Yale?
4. What did Bush do when he got the degree of MBA?
5. Who are the two presidents that follow their fathers to be presidents in America?

New

Words and Expressions

greeting /'gri:tiŋ/ *n.* 问候, 打招呼

introduce /,intrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍

friend /frend/ *n.* 朋友

late /leit/ *adj.* 晚的, 迟的

angry /'æŋgri/ *adj.* 生气的

towards /tə'wɔ:dz/ *prep.* 朝着, 向着

wait /weit/ *v.* 等待

Take it easy. 放轻松。

It doesn't matter. 没关系。

all right 好吧

children /'tʃɪldrən/ *n.* 孩子

happen /'hæpən/ *v.* 碰巧, 发生

how /hau/ *conj.* 怎么样

nearby /'niəbai/ *adj.* 附近的

left /left/ *adj.* 左

corner /'kɔ:nə/ *n.* 角, 转角, 街角

flat /flæt/ *n.* 公寓

welcome /'welkəm/ *v.* 欢迎

hometown /'həʊmtaʊn/ *n.* 故乡, 家乡

Europe /'juərəp/ 欧洲

American /ə'merikən/ *n.* 美国人

Italy /'itali/ 意大利

miss /mis/ *v.* 想念

parent /'peərənt/ *n.* 父/母

give one's regards to 替某人问候

trip /trip/ *n.* 旅行

passage /'pæsidʒ/ *n.* 短文

be born 出生

grow up 长大; 成长

follow /'fɒləʊ/ *v.* 跟随

father /'fa:ðə/ *n.* 父亲

footstep /'fʊtstep/ *n.* 脚步

follow in one's footsteps 跟随……的足迹,
效仿……的榜样

attend /ə'tend/ *v.* 参加

private /'praɪvɪt/ *adj.* 私立的, 私人的

preparatory school 小学

university /,ju:ni'və:siti/ *n.* 大学

graduate /'grædʒuət/ *v.* 毕业

join /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参加

train /treɪn/ *v.* 训练

pilot /'paɪlət/ *n.* 飞行员

receive /ri'si:v/ v. 接受, 收到

work for 为……工作

a series of 一系列的

business /'bizinis/ n. 生意

venture /'ventʃə/ n. 投资

industry /'indəstri/ n. 产业

marry /'mæri/ n. 结婚

librarian /lai'brɛəriən/ n. 图书馆馆员

twin /twin/ adj. 双胞胎的 n. 双胞胎

daughter /'dɔ:tə/ n. 女儿

freshmen /'frefmən/ n. 大学一年级的新生

president /'prezidənt/ n. 总统

succeed /sək'si:d/ v. 接在……后面

senior /'si:njə/ adj. 年长的, 老的

defeat /di'fi:t/ v. 击败

Notes

1. to introduce A to B 将 A 介绍给 B

更为礼貌的表达法是“Let me introduce ... to you.”或“Allow me to introduce ... to you.”

2. traffic jam 交通堵塞

上下班的高峰时期称为“the rush hour”, “jam”意为“拥挤的人群”。

3. It doesn't matter. 没关系。常用作道歉的答语。还可以用 Never mind. That's all right.

4. It is not Jerry's fault. 不是杰瑞的错。

It is not one's fault. 常用来安慰道歉或受委屈的人。

5. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。

用于初次见面。回答是“Nice to meet you, too. / Nice meeting you.”

句中的“Nice”可替换为“Glad/Happy”。

6. to happen to meet 偶然遇见, 碰巧遇见

同类短语还有“come across”。如:

I happened to meet/ came across Tom in the park.

7. Long time no see. 好久不见。

8. How are you? 你好!

用于比较熟悉的人之间的问好。美国人更喜欢用“How are you doing?”

回答为: “Fine. / I'm fine. / Not too bad, thank you. And you?”

9. “Go down this street. Turn left ...” 是指示方向时最常用的方式。go down/along 表示“沿……走”。turn 表示“向……转”。

10. Welcome to my place if you have time. 有空的话欢迎到我家来。

welcome to 意为“欢迎到……”。place 在口语中常可表示说话人的“家, 房间”等。

if 意为“如果”, 常引导条件状语从句。

11. What? 什么? (表示吃惊)

12. How long will you be there? 你在那儿呆多久?

How long 用于询问“要多长时间”,回答应该是段时间。如“a week”。而 How often 表示“多久”,是对频率提问。如:

—How often do you come home? 你多久回一次家?

—Once a month. 每个月一次。

13. M. B. A. (Master of Business Administration) 工商管理硕士

14. Air National Guard 国家空军卫队

15. Yale University 耶鲁大学

Harvard University 哈佛大学

16. Vice-presidential candidate 副总统候选人

17. Have a good trip. 旅途愉快!

Comprehensive Exercises

A Complete the following dialogues.

1. A: Mary, _____ is Joe's brother David.

B: I'm very _____ to meet you.

C: _____ to meet you, too.

B: How _____ you like Texas so far?

C: It's really different from _____ I expected.

B: Don't worry. You'll get used _____ it in no time.

2. A: Mrs. Smith, I'd like to _____ a friend of mine, Pierre Dubois.

B: How do _____ do?

C: _____ ?

B: _____ is your impression of the United States?

C: Well, I can't get over how different the weather is here.

B: Oh, you'll get _____ to it soon!

B Choose a word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word where necessary. Each word can be used only once.

how

introduce

thank

morning

see

fine

Welcome

meet

Jim: Good _____, Anne.

Anne: Good morning, Jim. Long time no _____. _____ are you?

Jim: Fine, _____ you, and you?

Anne: I'm _____, too. I live nearby. _____ to my home!

Jim: Thanks, I will. Let me _____ my sister to you. Lucky, this is Anne.

Anne: How do you do?

Lucky: How do you do?

Anne: Glad to _____ you.

Lucky: Glad to meet you, too.

C *Translate the following sentences.*

1. Long time no see! How are you?
2. Fine, thank you. And you?
3. I really miss you.
4. Have a good trip!
5. It is time to get off! Let's go.
6. 最近还好吗?
7. 很高兴见到你!
8. 很抱歉我迟到了!
9. 欢迎你到我家来。
10. 非常感谢!



名 词

名词按意义和性质可以分为专有名词(Proper Nouns)和普通名词(Common Nouns),专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如:Beijing, China等。普通名词是一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词,如:book, sadness等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

(1) 个体名词(Individual Nouns):表示某类人或东西中的个体,如:gun。

(2) 集体名词(Collective Nouns):表示若干个个体组成的集合体,如:family。

(3) 物质名词 (Material Nouns): 表示无法分为个体的实物, 如: air。

(4) 抽象名词 (Abstract Nouns): 表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念, 如: work。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算, 称为可数名词 (Countable Nouns), 物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算, 称为不可数名词 (Uncountable Nouns)。

a. 可数名词复数的规则变化, 如下表:

情况	构成方法	读音	例子
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 结尾的词	加-es	读/iz/	bus-buses watch-watches
以 ce, se, ze 结尾的词	加-s	读/iz/	license-licenses
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 加-es	读/z/	baby-babies

b. 可数名词复数的不规则变化 (常见的几个举例)。

man - men foot - feet tooth - teeth mouse - mice ox - oxen

child - children a sheep - two sheep a deer - two deer a Chinese - two Chinese

c. 不可数名词要表示“一”这个概念时, 需用其他方式表达, 如: a piece of news, a piece of furniture, a loaf of bread 等。

Grammar Exercises

Translate the word in the blanket into English. Change the form of the word where necessary.

- There are twelve _____ (月) in a year.
- Please have some _____ (茶).
- _____ (狐狸) are afraid of dogs.
- My sister has a lot of _____ (玩具).
- We should look care of _____ (我们自己).
- We usually go to the cinema on _____ (星期天).
- I like pop _____ (音乐).
- There are many _____ (公共汽车) running in the street.
- I love my _____ (爸爸).
- She gives me a _____ (书).