

新版

中专英语教程

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH COURSE

TECHNICAL

主 编 王 宁 陈有芬 张爱维

SECONDARY SCHOOL

ENGLISH

1

中专英语系列教材
TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH SERIES

新版

中专英语教程

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内容提要

本书是专门为中专学生编写的综合英语课程,旨在全面提高学生运用英语进行听、说、读、写等活动的能
力。本书内容丰富,结构新颖独特,具有涉及面广、语言地道的风格 and 特点。全书共 15 个单元,每单元围绕一
个主题,以“任务”的形式安排听说、阅读、词汇与结构、写作、补充阅读、语法等项目,注重一般交际能力和一
定的业务能力的培养,有较强的趣味性和可操作性。本书听说部分配有录音磁带。

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新版前言

《中专英语系列教材》自 1997 年问世以来,一直受到广大师生的青睐,先后被一些中等专业学校和中等职业技术学校采用。几年来,在广泛征求广大使用者意见的基础上,我们对系列教材进行了数次修订。随着我国改革开放步伐的加快,社会对中职学生的英语水平有了更高的要求,中职学生不仅要具备较好的阅读能力,而且还要拥有一定的听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力。与此同时,各中职学校对教材的编写也提出了更高的要求。为了顺应这种要求,更好地适应中专外语教学改革的需要,更加适合扩招后中等职业技术教育学生的实际情况,我们进行了《中专英语系列教材》(新版)的编写工作。新版教材的编写以“实用为主、够用为度”为原则,突出对学生英语听、说、读、写、译能力的综合培养。

《中专英语系列教材》(新版)不仅保持了原教材的主体结构,而且保留了原教材选材内容丰富、结构新颖独特、语言地道的特点,并在充分征求使用原系列教材教师意见的基础上对教材内容进行了修订、更换和增减,适当调整了教材的编排结构,增加了补充阅读材料和相关练习。

《中专英语系列教材》(新版)由多所大、中专学校联合编写。包括以下六个分册:

《中专英语教程(新版)1》(配磁带)

《中专英语教程(新版)2》(配磁带)

《中专英语教程同步练习(新版)1》

《中专英语教程同步练习(新版)2》

《中专英语听力训练(新版)1》(配磁带)

《中专英语听力训练(新版)2》(配磁带)

《中专英语教程(新版)》共两册,每册 15 个单元。教材采用主题加任务的形式,每单元由听说、阅读、词汇与结构、写作、补充阅读、语法等项目组成,强调一般交际能力和一定的语言运用能力的培养,有较强的趣味性和可操作性。全书教学共需 180~210 学时。全书每单元结构如下:

一、听与说(Listening and speaking)

内容涉及社会生活各方面,通过对话练习、听力练习和角色扮演等活动,培养学生口头表

达能力和英语交际能力。

二、阅读(Reading)

所选文章内容丰富,新颖、有趣,涉及面广,语言地道。文章后面包括排词汇表、注释、课堂讨论和根据中专英语等级考试题型编制的、同时又紧扣课文内容的练习,目的是让学生从一开始就接触到地道的英语,并能进行信息转换,以培养学生阅读理解能力。

三、词汇与结构(Vocabulary and structure)

对本课所学的单词、短语进行操练,以达到巩固和扩展的目的。

四、写作(Writing)

主要对学生进行应用文如贺卡、请柬、便条、通知、借条等的读、写训练,目的在于培养学生初步的写作能力和业务交际能力。

五、语法(Grammar)

本教材注重语法的系统性,突出语法知识在实际运用中的价值。主要采用表格归纳的形式进行简要讲解,并紧扣课文,以练为主,通过反复操练,达到培养语言能力的目的。

六、补充阅读(Supplementary reading)

每单元最后安排一篇与主课文内容相关、难易度相似的短文,并配以阅读理解练习,旨在加大语言输入,拓宽视野,扩展知识面,提高阅读能力。

《中专英语教程(新版)》(1,2)的教师用书可在重庆大学出版社网站(网址为 <http://www.cqup.com.cn>)上免费下载。凡使用本教材的教师,均可通过本书版权页上提供的联系方式,向重庆大学出版社免费索取密码。

《中专英语教程(新版)》(1,2)在编写过程中得到了重庆市中专外语教学研究会及广大教师的热情帮助和大力支持,在此谨表谢意。

因编者水平有限,书中缺点和错误在所难免,敬请使用该书的师生和广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2003年5月

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UNIT 1

Greetings

Listening & speaking

Task 1

The following is an uncompleted dialogue between A and B. Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

The first meeting

A: How do you do?

B: 1. _____?

A: My name is Mary Kane (凯恩), M-A-R-Y, K-A-N-E.

B: 2. _____, Miss Kane.

A: Nice to meet you too. Just call me Mary.

B: OK, I'm John Green. 3. _____.

Meeting between friends

A: 4. _____!

B: Good afternoon, Johnson.

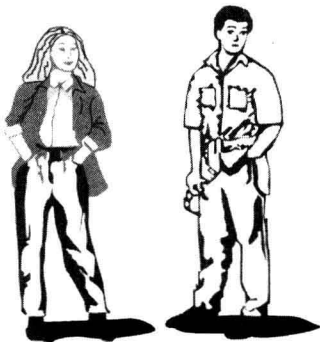
A: How are you these days?

B: 5. _____. And you?

A: I'm fine too. Thank you. Where are you going?

B: To the city center. Oh, 6. _____. Good-bye.

A: Good-bye.



- a. You can call me John
- b. Hi! Mike
- c. Excuse me. Here's my bus
- d. How do you do
- e. Just fine, thanks
- f. Glad to meet you

Task 2

Look at the picture below. Try to make dialogues with the help of the sentences in Task 1, or those beside the picture.

Are you Simon Smith?

How do you do?

Glad to meet you.

It's good to see you.

I haven't seen you for a long time.

I went to Beijing.

See you.



Task 3

Listen to the greetings and decide on the best answers.

1. A. How are you? B. Fine, thanks. And you? C. You're welcome.
2. A. Quite well, thanks. B. It doesn't matter. C. It's very nice of you.
3. A. I'm fine, and you? B. Nice to meet you! C. How do you do?
4. A. Good morning. B. Thank you. C. You are welcome.
5. A. Thanks. B. Nothing much. C. Better.
6. A. Thank you. B. Nothing. C. I'm very busy.



New words and expressions

greeting	['gri:tɪŋ]	<i>n.</i> 祝贺, 问候
center	['sentə]	<i>n.</i> 中心, 中央, 中心点
formal	['fɔ:m(ə)l]	<i>adj.</i> 正式的, 合礼仪的
casual	['kæʒjuəl]	<i>adj.</i> 偶然的, 不经意的, 临时的
choice	[tʃɔis]	<i>n.</i> 选择, 抉择, 选择机会, 选择权
college	['kɒlɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i> 学院, 大学, 学会
seem	[si:m]	<i>vi.</i> 像是, 似乎
warm	[wɔ:m]	<i>adj.</i> 暖和的, 温暖的, 热烈的, 兴奋的
friendly	['frendli]	<i>adj.</i> 友好的, 友谊的

mind

[maɪnd]

vi. 介意, 留心

vt. 注意, 留意, 介意

relate... to

有关, 相关的

on the whole

大体上, 基本上

tend to...

注意, 趋向

whether or not

无论是……或……, 是否

send regards to

向……问候

Reading

Task 1

Work in pairs to discuss the following questions.

1. Do you know how to greet people in a formal /less formal/casual/manner?
2. Do you know when to shake hands?
3. When you talk with a foreigner, do you know which questions you shouldn't ask her/him?

Task 2

Read the passages to get answers to the above questions.



Greetings are closely related to introductions. Some greetings are quite formal, such as *How do you do?* A little less formal are *Good morning*, *Good afternoon* and *Good evening*. Other greetings, such as *Hello* and *Hi* are very casual.

On the whole, greetings tend to be informal. Men shake hands, but usually only when they're introduced. If male friends and businessmen haven't seen each other for a certain time, they may shake hands when they say hello. Women usually don't shake hands when they are introduced to each other. When a woman and a man are introduced, it's the woman's choice whether or not to shake hands.



One time I met an old American woman at a local city college. She seemed to be

over fifty, and she was sitting outside, getting some sun. I walked up to her and said "hello" and we began talking. I told her something about myself and she told me about herself. She was very warm and friendly, just like an old friend. When I asked her "How old are you", she told me that I shouldn't ask that. Most older American women don't like that question, but she was very nice. She said, "Because you come from another country, it's OK that you asked. I don't mind."

NOTES

1. Some greetings are quite formal, such as "How do you do?" 有些问候用语非常正式,比如:
"How do you do?"
such as: 像……这样的,诸如……之类的,例如……
e. g. books of reference, such as dictionaries and handbooks 参考书,如词典、手册之类
I have been to many big cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai. 我到过很多大城市,像北京、上海等。
2. ... and she was sitting outside, getting some sun. 她坐在外面晒太阳。
句中"getting some sun" 表伴随状态。
e. g. He sits at the window, reading newspaper. 他坐在窗户边读报纸。
She stood there, saying nothing. 她站在那里,一言不发。
They came out, talking and laughing. 他们有说有笑地走了出来。

Task 3

I. Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the passage. ☒ ☐

1. Some greetings are formal, such as *How do you do?*
2. Some greetings are very casual, such as *Good morning.*
3. When men are introduced, they usually shake hands.
4. When women are introduced, they usually shake hands too.
5. One time, I met many American women.
6. The American woman was very fat.
7. Most older American women don't like questions such as *How old are you.*
8. The American woman was very nice.

II. Choose the best answer for each question according to the passage.

1. Which of the following greetings is NOT a little less formal?

- A. Good morning. B. Good evening.
C. Good night. D. Good afternoon.
2. When a woman and a man are introduced, _____.
A. they will shake hands B. they won't shake hands
C. it's the man's choice whether or not to shake hands
D. it's the woman's choice whether or not to shake hands
3. Where did I meet the old American woman?
A. In the street. B. At a local city college.
C. In America. D. In a supermarket.
4. How old did the American woman seem to be?
A. In her twenties. B. Over fifty.
C. It didn't say. D. More than sixty.
5. Before I talked with the American woman, what was the woman doing?
A. The woman was sitting outside getting some sun.
B. The woman was talking with other people.
C. The woman was shopping.
D. The woman was reading a book.
6. When I walked up to the American woman, what did I say to greet her?
A. It's you! B. Excuse me.
C. Hello! D. Can you help me?
7. Which of the following sentences do most older American women not like to hear?
A. You look so young!
B. You look very beautiful in your new dress!
C. Nice shoes! D. You are so old!

Task 4

Read and memorize the expressions in the box below and then complete the dialogues with the help of them.

The first meeting:

1. How do you do? My name is...
2. How do you do? I'm...
3. Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet you.
4. Please call me...
5. You may call me...

Meeting between friends:

1. Good morning.
2. How are you?
3. How is everything (going)?
4. How have you been? /How are you doing?
5. How is your family?
6. Fine. /Very well. /Not bad. /Just fine. /Just so-so. Thank you. And you? /Things couldn't be better.
7. I'm fine too.
8. I have not seen you for a long time.
9. Long time no see.
10. It's been a long time.
11. I'm very happy to meet you here. /Nice meeting you.

1. A: Hello, Jim. _____?
B: Fine, thanks. How are you?
A: Fine, thank you.
2. A: How's your job?
B: _____.
3. A: Good morning. My name's Debbie Clark.
B: Nice to meet you. _____ Eric Yang.
A: I see. You're Chinese, aren't you?
B: Yes, I'm from Chongqing.
4. A: Hey, Cory. _____ (Long time no see), how is everything going?

B: Fine. It's good to see you here. How are you?

A: _____.

5. A: _____?

B: Very well, thank you.

A: Please send my regards to them.

B: Thanks.

Comparing cultures

Task

How do people greet each other in your country? Say something about the different greetings between the English-speaking countries and your country.

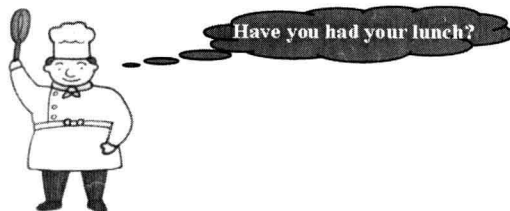
It is common to say "Have you eaten or not?" or "Have you had your lunch" in my country.

How are you?

How do you do!

How have you been?

Long time no see.



Vocabulary & structure

Task 1

Match the words in the left column with those similar in meaning in the right.

A

B

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. glad | a. first words used on seeing sb. or in writing to sb. |
| 2. center | b. institution for higher education or professional training |
| 3. busy | c. middle point or part of sth. |
| 4. greeting | d. acting as a friend, showing kindness |
| 5. casual | e. pleased, happy |
| 6. formal | f. in accordance with accepted rules and customs |

7. college g. having much to do
8. friendly h. informal

Task 2

Which of these words in the left column above could you put in the spaces below (change the form if necessary)?

1. I'm very _____, I always have to work till late in the evening.
2. I'm so _____ to see you again.
3. It's late now, we'll go back to _____.
4. It's a _____ party.
5. Jeanswest (真维斯) is a brand (品牌) of _____ wear.
6. Jiefangbei (解放碑) is the _____ of Chongqing.
7. Most Chinese are _____.

Task 3

Put the following sentences into English.

1. 早上好, 同学们。
2. 你好, 苏珊, 很高兴认识你。
3. 请代我问候你父亲。(send... regards to)
4. 很久没看到你了。(for a long time)
5. 你好, 有什么好事/新鲜事吗?(up)
6. 没什么, 你呢?(new)
7. 早上好, 海伦小姐, 天气不错, 是吧?(Helen)

Grammar

Sentence Patterns (句型)

Task 1

Translate the Chinese sentences in the tables below.

1.

There	Be	主语(S)		_____
There	is	a red bus		(那里有一幅画)

2.

(1) 主语(S)	动词(V)			_____
She	cried			贝蒂跳舞了。
(2) 主语(S)	动词(V)	宾语(O)		_____
I	like	reading		我们学习英语。
(3) 主语(S)	动词(V)	间接宾语(Oi)	直接宾语(Od)	_____
David	bought	me	a ring	杰克送了汤姆一本书。
(4) 主语(S)	动词(V)	宾语(O)	宾补(C)	_____
We	call	him	star	我们选玛丽作为模特儿。

3.

主语(S)	动词(V)	表语(P)		_____
We	are	students		贝蒂是个女孩。

Task 2

I. Choose the correct sentence patterns.

1. I'm John Green.

A. There be

B. SVP

C. SVO

D. SVOC

2. France won the football match.

A. SVP

B. SVO

C. SVOiOd

D. SV

3. Some greetings are quite formal.

A. SVP

B. SVOC

C. SVO

D. There be

4. Her husband left her ten houses.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| A. SVP | B. SVO | C. SVOC | D. SVOiOd |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
5. A teacher caught them smoking in the playground.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|
| A. SVOC | B. SVOiOd | C. SVO | D. SV |
|---------|-----------|--------|-------|
6. We are classmates.
- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. SVOC | B. SV | C. SVP | D. SVO |
|---------|-------|--------|--------|
7. There are ten new words in the text.
- | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------------|--------|
| A. SVOC | B. SVP | C. There are | D. SVO |
|---------|--------|--------------|--------|

II. Correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. My name are Mary Kane.
2. Henry is read newspaper.
3. Men was shake hands.
4. Peter's aunt bought a coat for her.
5. Boys are name him No. 1 Cool Dog.
6. Yesterday was fine day.
7. I am study in this college.
8. Are you do homework?
9. There be four windows in our classroom.

III. Translation.

1. 很高兴见到你。
2. 有一次,我碰到了一位帅男孩。
3. 我喜欢乒乓球。
4. 桌上有书吗?
5. 妹妹有台收音机。
6. 怀特先生教我们写作。
7. 我们发现迪克很聪明。

Supplementary reading

Greeting Customs



There are many different greeting customs around the world. Here are some:

In Chile, people usually shake hands when they meet for the first time. When two women first meet, they sometimes give one kiss on the cheek. Women also greet both male and female friends with a kiss. Chilean men give their friends warm hugs or sometimes kiss women on the cheek.

In Finland, people greet each other with a firm handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family members.

The everyday greeting for friends in the Philippines is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

In Korea, men bow slightly and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. To address someone with his or her full name, the family name comes first, then the first name.

People in the United States shake hands when they are first introduced. Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek when they see each other. In these situations men often kiss women but not other men.

Task

According to the passage, in which country or countries are the following true? Tick the boxes.

	Chile	Finland	The Philippines	Korea	The U. S.
1. People shake hands every time they meet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Women do not shake hands.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Women kiss at the first meeting.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Men hug or pat each other on the back.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Women kiss male friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The family name comes first.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>