

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

新版

中专英语教程

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH COURSE

主 编 张爱维 陈有芬 王 宁

TECHNICAL
SECONDARY SCHOOL

ENGLISH

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重庆大学出版社

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2

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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

Contents

Unit 1	Hobbies	1
Unit 2	Complaint	11
Unit 3	In the Hotel	22
Unit 4	Making an Appointment	35
Unit 5	At the Bank	47
Unit 6	Selling and Pricing	58
Unit 7	Describing Things	70
Unit 8	Company	83
Unit 9	Visiting	96
Unit 10	At the Weekend	110
Unit 11	Sports	123
Unit 12	Patterns of Life	137
Unit 13	Planning for a Trip	147
Unit 14	Computer Internet	158
Unit 15	Applying for a Job	168
Vocabulary	184

UNIT 1

Hobbies

Listening & speaking

What Do You Do after Work?

Task 1

I. The following dialogue takes place between two persons after work on the way home. Look at what they say. Complete the dialogue with the sentences in the box.

Peter: Hello! Jim, where are you going?

Jim: To the cinema. _____?

Peter: No, thanks. I am going home, _____.

Jim: What a pity. I believe it's a very good film.

Peter: Do you go to the cinema often?

Jim: _____. Most nights I stay home watching TV.

Peter: Do you know what's on tonight, by any chance?

Jim: No, I am sorry I don't. I never read the paper till I get home.

Peter: Oh, I see. _____, where do you go after work usually?

Jim: _____. I will go to the countryside for a couple of days. Do you have any hobbies?

Peter: _____. I will take part in the car-racing competition.

1. I have bought a race car
2. I like traveling
3. my wife is expecting me
4. How about coming with me
5. Once a week
6. By the way



II. Before you listen, look at the words in column A. Can you understand their meaning from the context?
Match them with the expressions in column B.

A	B
1. believe	a. two
2. expect	b. day of rest from work
3. holiday	c. feel sure of the truth of something
4. a couple	d. activity which persons take part in
5. take part in	e. think or believe that somebody will come
6. competition	f. have a share in the task

III. Listen to the tape and check whether your choices in I are correct.

Task 2

In group or pairs, discuss what A and B probably say in the following situation. Think of the exact words they would probably use and role play the situation. You can get some hints or questions below.

1. Which games do you like best?
2. What hobbies do you have?
3. What's your favorite activity?
4. What do you like best?
5. How do you spend your spare time?
6. I have no particular hobby.
7. ... has been a hobby of mine since I was a boy (or a girl).
8. ... is my favorite activity.

Hints:

fishing	swimming	collecting stamps	reading
painting	playing cards	listening to music	photography
skating	volleyball	basketball	football

You may make the dialogue like this:

A: Which game do you...?

B: I like...

A: Don't you like to be outdoor and play physical games? Games like... seem boring.

B: You mean like...

A: Yes.

B: I was never good at...

Reading



New words and expressions

pursue	/pə'sju:z/	v. persistently attend 永远跟随
decoration	/,dekə'reiʃən/	n. making something more beautiful 装饰
figure	/'fiɡə/	n. drawing to illustrate something 图形
cardboard	/'kɑ:dbɔ:d/	n. thick, stiff kind of paper 卡片, 纸板
mobile	/'məubail/	n. 某些部分迎风转动的装饰性结构
poster	/'pəustə/	n. 告示, 广告
puppet	/'pʌpit/	n. 木偶
leisure	/'leɜ:/	a. free from work 空闲
idle	/'aidl/	a. doing no work 闲着, 无所事事
particularly	/pə'tikjuləli/	ad. specially; outstandingly 特别
odd	/ɒd/	a. not regular; occasional 非经常的, 临时的
concentration	/,kɒnsən'treɪʃən/	n. bringing together at one point 集中
course	/kɔ:s/	n. study; instruction 课程
dozen	/'dʌzn/	n. twelve 十二个, 一打
authority	/ɔ:'θɔ:riti/	n. persons with special knowledge 权威人士

Task 1

Read the conversation carefully and answer the questions in note form.

What's Your Hobby?

Most people have outside interests which they pursue in their free time in order to keep themselves amused. We call these hobbies. Tim has taken up making decorations as a hobby; Eric says he hasn't got time to go in for a hobby.

Eric: What's that you're doing now, Tim?

Tim: Cutting some figures from this cardboard to make a mobile.

Eric: Make a what?

Tim: A mobile. You know, a decoration that you hang from the ceiling made of pieces

of cardboard or paper. I like making all sorts of things, like posters, puppets and toys.

Eric: Do you sell them?

Tim: Oh no. I do these things for pleasure. I keep some of them and give others away. It's my hobby, you see. What do you do in your leisure hours?

Eric: Haven't got any.

Tim: Haven't got any what?

Eric: Leisure hours.

Tim: Oh, we all have some time off. Don't you go in for any hobbies?

Eric: No, I try to do as little as possible. Being idle is my hobby.

Tim: I don't believe you. There must be something you like doing when you've got time off.

Eric: Not particularly. I used to collect coins when I was at school.

Tim: I knew you had a hobby. Most people have.

Eric: Oh, no, but I've given mine up. My work takes up most of my time.

Tim: No spare time at all?

Eric: Oh yes, the odd hour here and there.

Tim: Well, what do you do then?

Eric: I sit and read or watch television, that's all.

Tim: But what hobby would you take up if you had more time, Eric?

Eric: I think I'd take up two different hobbies—an indoor and an outdoor hobby.

Tim: Really? Why?

Eric: An outdoor hobby, like motor-racing, swimming, fishing, skating, for a bit of fresh air and excitement; and an indoor hobby, like radio making for example, for quite concentration. What about you?

Tim: I like indoor hobbies best. As you know, I like making decorations, toys and so on, but I'm also quite fond of woodwork and I've made quite a lot of useful furniture for the family.

Eric: Yes, I've seen some of the things you've made. How long have you been doing it?

Tim: I started years ago when I was still at school.

Eric: Do you spend all your free time on your hobbies?

Tim: Well no. As a family man there are many other matters I've got to attend to, but I do spend quite a lot of time on my hobbies.

Eric: What about money? Do your hobbies cost you a lot of money?

- Tim: No, once you've bought the basic tools, most hobbies are cheap.
- Eric: By the way, how did you learn to do all this handy things? Did you ever attend a special course?
- Tim: I did once, but most of it I've picked up by myself or from books. There are dozens of books on hobbies in the bookshops.
- Eric: Ah, well. Perhaps I should take up my coins collection again.
- Tim: Yes, why not? You might even become an authority on old coins, Eric!

I . Eric asks Tim.

1. What's that you're doing now?
2. What do you like to do?
3. Do you sell them?
4. What hobby would you take up if you had more time?
5. How long have you been doing it?
6. Do you spend all your free time on you hobbies?
7. Do your hobbies cost you a lot of money?
8. How did you learn to do all these handy things? Did you ever attend a special course ?

II . Tim asks Eric.

9. What do you do in your leisure hours?
10. Don't you go in for any hobbies?
11. Did you have a hobby?
12. No spare time at all?
13. What do you do then?
14. What hobby would you take up if you had more time?
15. Why?

Task 2

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

1. Tim's hobby is making decorations and then selling some of them.
2. Eric likes being idle as his hobby.
3. Tim would collect coins when he was at school.
4. Being a family man, Tim is very responsible.
5. Tim learns to do all the handy things mostly from books or by himself.

Vocabulary & structure

Task 1

In the text, there are a lot of examples of hobbies. List them in the box and add at least 3 more hobbies of your own.

Indoor	Outdoor

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable words or expressions from the list given below.

dozens of used to idle go in for basic furniture
leisure take up particularly pursued

1. We should _____ technical innovations in a big way.
2. I want three _____ these eggs.
3. Tom _____ have a hobby of collecting coins.
4. The four modernizations turn _____ bread eaters into productive workers.
5. Peter has made a set of _____ for the family.
6. Do you know the _____ use of these difficult words?
7. My son hardly has _____ time to play football this afternoon.
8. The illness _____ him till his death.
9. He should _____ his stamp collecting again.
10. Rice grows well, _____ in my home town.

Task 3

Put the following sentences into English, with the given expressions.

1. 我已放弃了许多户外活动。(give up)
2. 他做这个木偶大概花了两天时间。(spend)
3. 这个爱好花了我很多钱。(cost)

4. 皮特非常喜欢做家具。(be fond of)

5. 现在我有很多时间去从事我的爱好。(go in for)

Grammar

定语从句中的 prep. + which/whom 结构

Task 1

Study the table. With the help of the sentences in the right column, correct the mistakes.

1. This is the department store which Woody once worked in.	Woody once worked in the department store .
2. I don't know the reason which he was absent yesterday.	He was absent yesterday for being ill .
3. The election which he failed lasted only one month.	He failed in the election .
4. He is the dean whom we should learn.	We should learn from him .
5. The waitress whom you are waiting is coming.	You are waiting for the waitress .
6. The passerby whom you talked yesterday was killed in her room.	You talked about the passerby yesterday .

NOTES

1. 定语从句中关系代词 which, whom 如果作介词的宾语, 这时介词通常可以放在关系代词的前面 (prep. + which, whom)。但在口语中一般都把介词放在从句的后部, 这时可以用 that, 但通常可以省略。
2. 含有介词的短语动词等固定词组一般不能分开。
e. g. This is the bag that/which you are looking for. (正)
This is the bag for which you are looking. (误)
3. 介词 + which 在定语从句中还可用来代替关系副词 when 和 where。
e. g. I still remember the day on which/when I first came to my college.
The house in which/where I once lived is two story-one.

Task 2

Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences.

1. The flea market ____ we worked in before has been torn down.
A. who B. whom C. which D. in that
2. He is an expert ____ no difficulty is too great to overcome.
A. who B. whom C. to whom D. for whom
3. The camera ____ the baker paid two hundred *yuan* is made in Shanghai.
A. for which B. for that C. that D. which
4. Jack is an experienced worker ____ we have learnt a lot.
A. whom B. from whom C. that D. who
5. We can't decide the date ____ the next meeting will be held.
A. which B. on which C. where D. that
6. They took him to the waiting room ____ usually we had a short rest.
A. which B. in which C. at which D. that

Task 3

In each of the following sentences there is one mistake. Underline the incorrect part and correct it.

1. Please tell me whom you borrowed the English novel?
Correction:
2. This is the open-air market for which you are looking.
Correction:
3. The child of whom Aunt Li takes care of is coughing seriously.
Correction:
4. I will never forget the day which I joined the league.
Correction:
5. I don't know the reason which he didn't give us the coupon.
Correction:

Supplementary reading

Task 1

Read the passage and then complete the paragraph after it which serves as its summary.

Hobbies



A hobby can be almost anything a person likes to do in his spare time. Hobbyists raise pets, build model ships, weave baskets, or carve soap figures. They watch birds, hunt animals, climb mountains, raise flowers, fish, ski, skate, and swim. Hobbyists also paint pictures, attend concerts and plays, and play musical instruments. They collect everything from books to butterflies, and from shells to stamps.

People take up hobbies because these activities offer enjoyment, friendship, knowledge, and relaxation(轻松). Sometimes they even make you rich. Hobbies help people relax after periods of hard work, and provide a balance(平衡) between work and play. Hobbies also offer interesting activities for persons who have retired. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can take up a satisfying hobby, regardless of his age, position, or income.

Hobbies can help a person's mental and physical health. Doctors have found that hobbies are valuable(有价值的) in helping patients recover(恢复) from physical or mental illness. Hobbies give bedridden or wheelchair patients something to do, and provide(提供) interests that keep them from thinking about themselves. Many hospitals treat patients by having them take up interesting hobbies.

In early times, most people were too busy making a living to have many hobbies. But some persons who had leisure did enjoy hobbies. The ancient Egyptians played games with balls made of wood and pottery. Some Greeks and Romans collected miniature(袖珍画的) soldiers.

People today have more time than ever before for hobbies. Machines and automation have reduced(减少) the amount of time they must spend on their jobs. Hobbies provide variety for workers who do the same tasks all day long. More people are retiring than ever before, and at an earlier age. Those who have developed hobbies never need to worry about what to do with their newly-found leisure hours.

Sir William Osler, a famous Canadian doctor, expressed the value of hobbies by saying, "No man is really happy or safe without a hobby."

We call almost anything a person _____ to do in his _____ time a hobby. Hobbies

are _____ to people's mental and _____ health. They offer people _____ knowledge and relaxation. They are also valuable to help the patients recover from their _____. In the _____, most people don't _____ hobbies because they were busy _____ a living. Nowadays, things are different. Just as a famous Canadian doctor says, a man without a _____ is not really happy.

Task 2

Write one of your hobbies according to the outline below.

1. What is a hobby?
2. What's your hobby?
3. The use of the hobby.

UNIT 2

Complaint

Listening & speaking

Task 1

Read the following short dialogue. Do you think the manager handed the complaint well? Say why.

- Guest: I'd like to speak to the manager, please!
- Manager: I'm the manager, sir. How can I be of assistance?
- Guest: There is no toilet paper in my room!
- Manager: I'm so sorry, sir. I'll send some up straight away.
- Guest: Thank you!

Task 2

I. Read and memorize.

How can I be of assistance?

I'll ensure it doesn't happen again.

I'm terribly sorry, sir.

I do apologize, madam/sir.

I'm so sorry to hear that.

Please accept my apologies.

I do apologize for the inconvenience.

II. Look at the pictures below. What do you think the guest is going to complain about? Work in pairs. Use the prompts in the box to make short dialogues to suit the pictures with the help of task 1.

no towels / no hot water / TV not working / noisy guest in the next room / telephone not working

I'll have the shower fixed, TV / telephone repaired.

I'll have them keep quiet.