

中高职贯通文化基础课程教学用书

英语

(第二册)

主编 邹为诚



华东师范大学出版社

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第二册

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华东师范大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语. 第2册/邹为诚主编. —上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2014. 11

中高职贯通

ISBN 978-7-5675-2782-9

I. ①英… II. ①邹… III. ①英语—职业教育—教材
IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 277844 号

英语(中高职贯通)(第二册)

中高职贯通文化基础课程教学用书

主 编 邹为诚
责任编辑 蒋 雯
版式设计 徐颖超
插 图 吴 诺 石 滢

出 版 华东师范大学出版社
社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号
邮编 200062

营销策划 上海龙智文化咨询有限公司
电 话 021-51698271 51698272
传 真 021-51698271

印 刷 者 宜兴市德胜印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 16 开
印 张 9.25
字 数 202 千字
版 次 2015 年 1 月第 1 版
印 次 2015 年 1 月第 1 次
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5675-2782-9/G·7744
定 价 29.80 元(含光盘)

出版人 王 焰

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题, 请与华东师范大学出版社联系
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出版说明

本书是为实施中高职教育贯通培养模式而组织编写的英语教材。英语是文化基础课程,也是一门重要的工具课程。因此,本书是一套可供中高职教育贯通学生使用的公共必修课教材。

本套教材共6册,每册有16课(包含两课视频教学课)。编者精选了贴近学生兴趣、符合学生学习特点的素材,设计了丰富多样的教学活动,力求使教材内容图文并茂、生动有趣。

为了便于教学,本书配套有MP3光盘及以下配套用书:

《英语(中高职贯通)·教师手册》 含有每课的教学要求、教学建议、习题参考答案等,便于教师备课、组织教学。

《英语(中高职贯通)·习题集》 所设计的习题与学生用书内容同步,相辅相成,可作为学生的回家作业,也可作为课堂练习,习题集也配套有MP3光盘。

华东师范大学出版社

2015年1月

前 言

本书是专门为我国中高职教育贯通五年制学校学生编写的英语教材。中高职教育贯通是我国高等教育改革的一项重大举措,是扭转我国高等教育“重知识、轻技能”倾向的一个重要步骤。为了适应我国高等教育事业发展的新形势,我们针对中高职学生的特点和需要,特地编写了这套教材。

本教材共有6册,可供中高职贯通的学科作为基础英语课程的教材使用3年(共6个学期),教材由学生用书、习题集和教师手册构成,还配套了教材听力学习的录音文件。

教材的基本结构是每册16课,每课4个教学课时;学生每周学习一课。其中,第8课和第16课是专门为学生准备中中和期末考试设计的,它们和其他课不同,是微型的视频教学课。学生通过观看由文学作品改编的影视节目,利用这两个单元提供的学习工具,可以一边观看有趣的故事、学习英语,一边腾出时间复习功课、准备考试。

本教材的编写团队由从事外语教育研究多年的专家和富有教学实践经验的一线教师等组成。编写团队的教学理念是:

- 以学生的生活为基础;
- 以学生的未来语言实践需要为导向;
- 以有趣、生动的教学材料为学习内容;
- 以学用结合的活动为教学手段。

遵循这些理念,编写组精选了历年来被实践证明受到学生和老师广泛欢迎的教学素材,设计了从简到难的语言训练活动,穿插了许多任务型教学的手段。这些活动符合我国中等职业学校和高等职业学校学生的学习特点和学习需要。

在本书的编写过程中,上海市许多中职和高职学校的英语老师给了我们大力的支持,并帮助我们试验教学素材和教学设计的课堂效果,我们对他们的帮助表示衷心感谢。若本书中尚有疏漏之处,敬请读者不吝指教。

邹为诚 教授
华东师范大学外语学院
2015年1月

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(注 * 为选修课)

Lesson 1 Currencies

Warming Up



Task 1

Match the currencies with the pictures and learn how to pronounce the words correctly.



- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Renminbi | _____ 4. Hong Kong dollar | _____ 7. US dollar |
| _____ 2. Japanese yen | _____ 5. Euro | _____ 8. British pound |
| _____ 3. Canadian dollar | _____ 6. Australian dollar | |

Words and Phrases

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. currency /'kʌrənsɪ/ n. 货币 | 3. European Union /juərə'piən 'ju:niən/ 欧盟 |
| 2. yen /jen/ n. 日元 | 4. Euro /'juərəʊ/ n. 欧元 |



Task 2

Study the following currencies and try to fill in the blanks first, and then listen to the four dialogs and write the correct answers.

Currency	Country or Region	Short Form	Quantity
Renminbi	China	RMB	¥528
Hong Kong dollar	Hong Kong	China HKD	HK \$200
US dollar	_____	_____	_____
Japanese yen	Japan	JPY	¥800
Euro	_____	_____	_____
British pound	_____	_____	_____
Canadian dollar	_____	_____	_____
Australian dollar	Australia	AUD	AU \$200

The Story of Money

Pre-reading Questions

1. Is one yuan equal to one dollar?
2. How much RMB may you probably pay for a book worth US \$3?
3. Besides coins and paper money, what else did people use as money?



A long time ago, before there were any coins and paper money, people got things by trading or exchanging. Salt was one of the first things used to exchange for other items. Later, others were used for exchange, such as tea leaves, shells, feathers, animal teeth, tobacco, and blankets.

The world's first metal money was developed by people in the Middle East around 1000 B.C. . About 700 B.C. , people started using coins as official money. About 60 years later, around 640 B.C. , people in Turkey made special coins of gold and silver.

The first paper money was invented around A. D. 1000 by the Chinese. The Europeans discovered this thanks to Marco Polo, who went to China in A.D.1295. Afterwards, because of inflation, the Chinese stopped using paper money for a few hundred years. And it wasn't until the early years of the 20th century that it was used again as an official currency across the country.

Words and Phrases

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. trade /treɪd/ vt. 交易 | 6. A. D. (缩) = Anno Domini (= in the year of our Lord) 公元后 |
| 2. exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ vt. 交换 | 7. official /ə'fɪʃəl/ adj. 官方的,法定的 |
| 3. shell /ʃel/ n. 贝壳 | 8. inflation /ɪn'fleɪʃn/ n. 通货膨胀 |
| 4. feather /'feðər/ n. 羽毛 | 9. thanks to 由于 |
| 5. B. C. (缩) = Before Christ 公元前 | |



Task 1

- I. Select the things that were used as money in the old times. Put a check mark in each correct box. (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- fish tree stick egg feather water animal teeth fruit
 meat tea leaves
- II. Who developed the first metal money and when? Put a check mark in each correct box. (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- Marco Polo after 1295
 people in the Middle East about 1,000 years ago
 people in the Middle East about 3,000 years ago
 people in Turkey about 640 B. C.
 people around the Middle East and Turkey from around 1000 B. C. to around 600 B. C.
 Europeans around the 13th century
- III. When and by whom was the first paper money invented? Put a check mark in each correct box. (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- It was invented by the Chinese about 1,000 years ago.
 The Chinese invented paper money in about 1000 B. C..
 Paper money was invented by Marco Polo in around A. D. 1290.
 It was invented in Europe and brought to China by Marco Polo in A. D. 1290.
 Paper money was invented by the Chinese in around A. D. 1000.
 Paper money was invented by the people in the Middle East in about A. D. 1000.
- IV. Why did people stop using paper money for a long time? Put a check mark in each correct box. (There may be more than one correct answer.)
- Paper money was stopped being used because of the poor conditions of economy.
 People stopped to use other things because paper money was easier to carry around.
 People stopped using paper money because of the inflation.

- The Chinese stopped using paper money because of Marco Polo.
- The Europeans stopped using paper money because Marco Polo died.



Task 2

Read the following event list, and work out the time or years in the brackets. Then, put the a-i letters into the correct boxes on the timeline.

Events

- a. Paper money was brought to Europe. (A. D. 1295)
- b. Feathers, animal teeth, and shells were used as money. ()
- c. Paper money was invented. ()
- d. Metal money was invented. ()
- e. Gold and silver coins were invented. ()
- f. Paper money was stopped being used. ()
- g. Salt was used as money. ()
- h. Paper money was used again. ()
- i. People started using coins as official money. ()

Time-line



Task 3

Complete the text.

A long time ago, before there were any coins and (1) _____ money, people got things by (2) _____ or (3) _____. Salt was one of the first things used to exchange for other items. Later, others were used for exchange, such as tea leaves, (4) _____, (5) _____, animal teeth, tobacco, and blankets.

The world's first (6) _____ money was developed by people in the Middle East around 1000 B. C. . About 700 B. C. , people started using coins as (7) _____ money. About 60 years later, around 640 B. C. , people in Turkey made special coins of gold and silver.

The first paper money was (8) _____ around A. D. 1000 by the Chinese. The Europeans discovered this (9) _____ to Marco Polo, who went to China in A. D. 1295. Afterwards, because of inflation, the Chinese stopped using paper money for a few hundred years. And it wasn't until the early years of the 20th century that it was used again as an official (10) _____ across the country.

Money Exchange

You are going to listen to a dialog about money exchange. Before you listen, study the following explanation about “buy” and “sell”, and then complete the two tasks below.

Defining BUY and SELL

BUY: The bank will buy US \$100 from you for RMB 615.18.

SELL: The bank will sell US \$100 to you for RMB 625.85.



Task 1

Listen to the conversation and decide whether these sentences are “T” or “F”.

A: a bank clerk

B: a customer

- () 1. The woman wants to know the exchange rate of HK dollars.
- () 2. According to the bank clerk, the rate for buy is 625 today.
- () 3. The woman wants to exchange 200 dollars for Renminbi at first.
- () 4. The bank usually charges 3% fee for the exchange.
- () 5. The woman finally exchanges 250 dollars.

Words and Phrases

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. clerk /kɜːrk/ <i>n.</i> 职员 | 4. rest /rest/ <i>adj.</i> 其余的 |
| 2. buy /baɪ/ <i>n.</i> 买入 | 5. in that case 在这种情况下 |
| 3. sell /sel/ <i>n.</i> 卖出 | |



Task 2

Listen again and fill in the blanks with correct information.

A: Good morning, Madam. How can I help you?

B: I'd like to (1) _____ some money. What's the (2) _____ today?

A: What currency do you have?

B: US dollars.

A: Well, let me check the rate now ... (3) _____ to buy and (4) _____ to sell.

How much would you like to exchange? The rate is (5) _____ to (6) _____ today.
It was 621 yesterday.

B: I'd like to exchange 200 dollars for Renminbi.

A: Sure, Madam. Our bank has a (7) _____ (8) _____ today. We will not charge (9) _____ fee for the exchange over US \$250.

B: In that case, I will exchange 250 dollars then. Here is (10) _____ more (11) _____.

A: Thank you, Madam. The total is 1537.5 yuan. How do you like to have your money, in (12) _____ or in (13) _____?

B: Hundreds, please, and some small (14) _____ for the rest.

A: Sure. Here you are, Madam. One hundred ... two hundred ... three hundred ...



Task 3

Role-play: Read and learn the following sentences. Suppose you and your deskmate were bank clerk and customer, could you make a new dialog?

Sentences for the bank clerk:

1. What currency do you have?
2. Let me check the rate now.
3. How much would you like to exchange?
4. The rate is good to buy today.
5. We will not charge 2% fee for the exchange over US \$250.
6. How do you like to have your money, in hundreds or in fifties?

Sentences for the customer:

1. I'd like to exchange some money.
2. What's the rate today?
3. I'd like to exchange ... dollars for Renminbi.
4. In that case, I will exchange ...

Manage Your Money



Task 1

Look at these sentences. Cross out the incorrect or unnecessary word.

e. g. I need a table for two people by the window.

1. I'd like to change this money into dollars. It's 1,000 of RMB yuan.
2. What's the exchange rate for the US dollars?
3. Can I pay by the credit card or in cash?
4. Have you got any change for \$10?
5. What the currency do you have?



Task 2

Group Work: If you want to go to Lady Gaga's concert, you have to buy the ticket with your own money. The price ranges from 380 to 1280 yuan. They are 380, 580, 880, 1080, and 1280. Can you afford it? If you can't, what would you do to buy it? Interview your group members and fill in the table below. Use the phrases to express your idea.

lose money
 earn money
 save money
 waste money
 borrow money from
 lend money to
 pay money for
 pay money back
 invest money in
 owe money
 bet money on
 can't afford ...



Name	Price	How to Afford It



Task 3

Writing: Write a 150-word article, and you may refer to the table above.

Outline:









Title: How to Buy a Concert Ticket When You Can't Afford It

How to afford it: 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

Lesson 2 Hotel Services

Warming Up

Match the services with the symbols that are often seen in Chinese hotels.

Services	Symbols
1. room service	a. 
2. laundry	b. 
3. gymnasium	c. 
4. hairdressing and beauty salon	d. 
5. check-in; reception	e. 
6. business center	f. 
7. left luggage	g. 
8. emergency exit	h. 

Words and Phrases

1. laundry /'lɒndrɪ/ *n.* 洗衣房, 洗衣店
2. gymnasium (= gym) /dʒɪm'neɪzɪəm/ *n.* 健身房, 体育馆
3. hairdressing /'heədrestɪŋ/ *n.* 理发, 美发
4. salon /sə'lɒn/ *n.* 美容厅
5. emergency /ɪ'mɜ:dʒənsɪ/ *n.* 紧急情况; 突发事件

Hotel Services



Task 1

Translate the words and phrases.

1. room service _____
2. mini-bar in the guest room _____
3. transport service _____
4. laundry _____
5. medical help _____
6. entertainment at the bar or restaurant _____
7. shoe-cleaning _____
8. wake-up call _____
9. boutique _____
10. hairdressing and beauty salon _____
11. fitness center _____
12. concierge _____

Words and Phrases

1. zero /'ziərəʊ/ *n.* 零
2. boutique /bu:'ti:k/ *n.* (铺面不大的)精品商店 (如: 时装店或饰品店)
3. wake-up /'weɪk'ʌp/ *adj.* 叫醒的
4. concierge /kɒnsɪ'eərʒ/ *n.* (宾馆中的)大堂服务员



Task 2

Two students are involved in a competition of Hotel Service Knowledge. They compete to give the correct answer to the questions asked by their teacher.

Listen and find out the outcome of the game. Study the table and guess what would be suitable for each blank. The first one has been done as an example.

