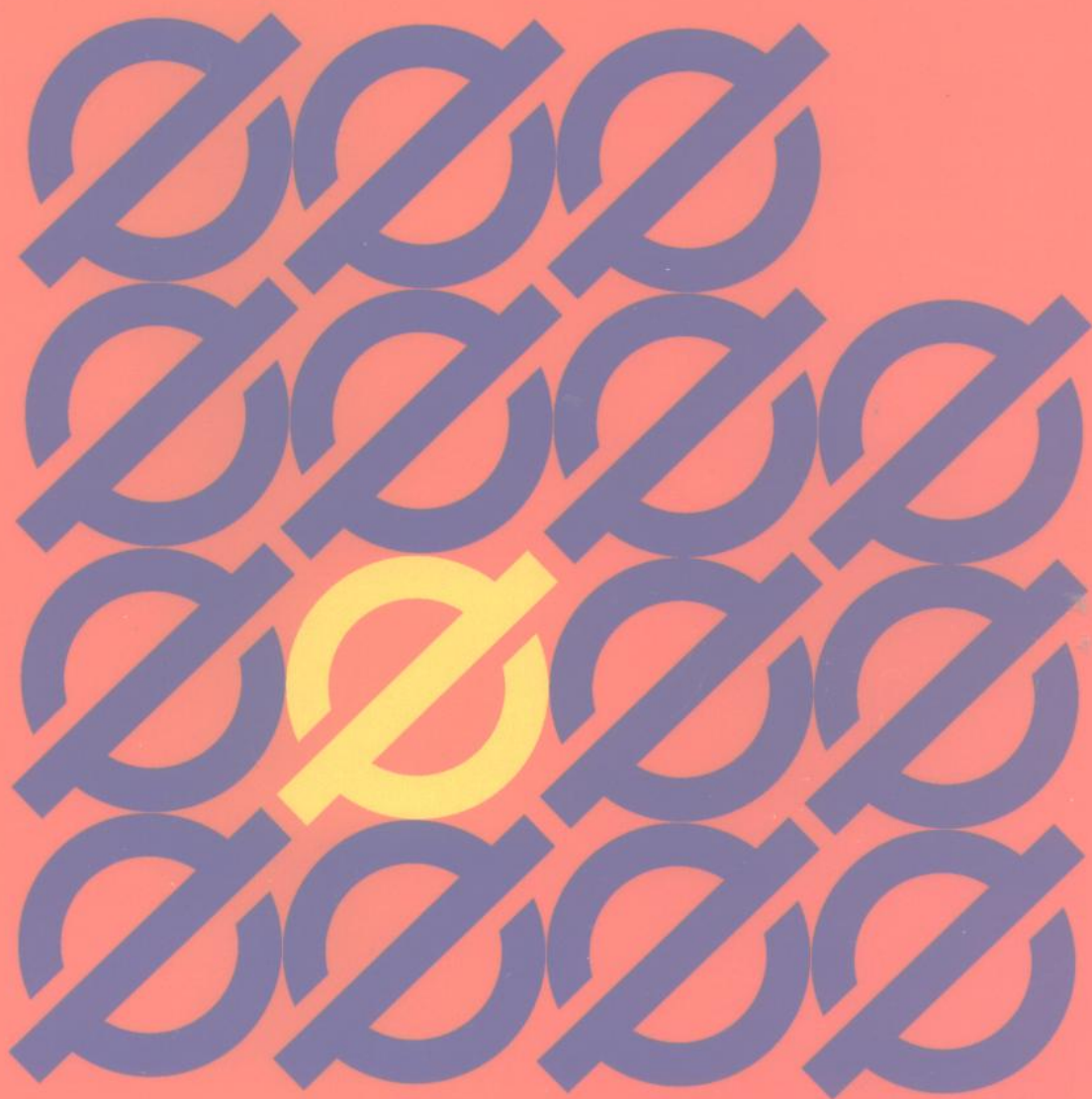


教 育 部 规 划 教 材

中专英语综合教程

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

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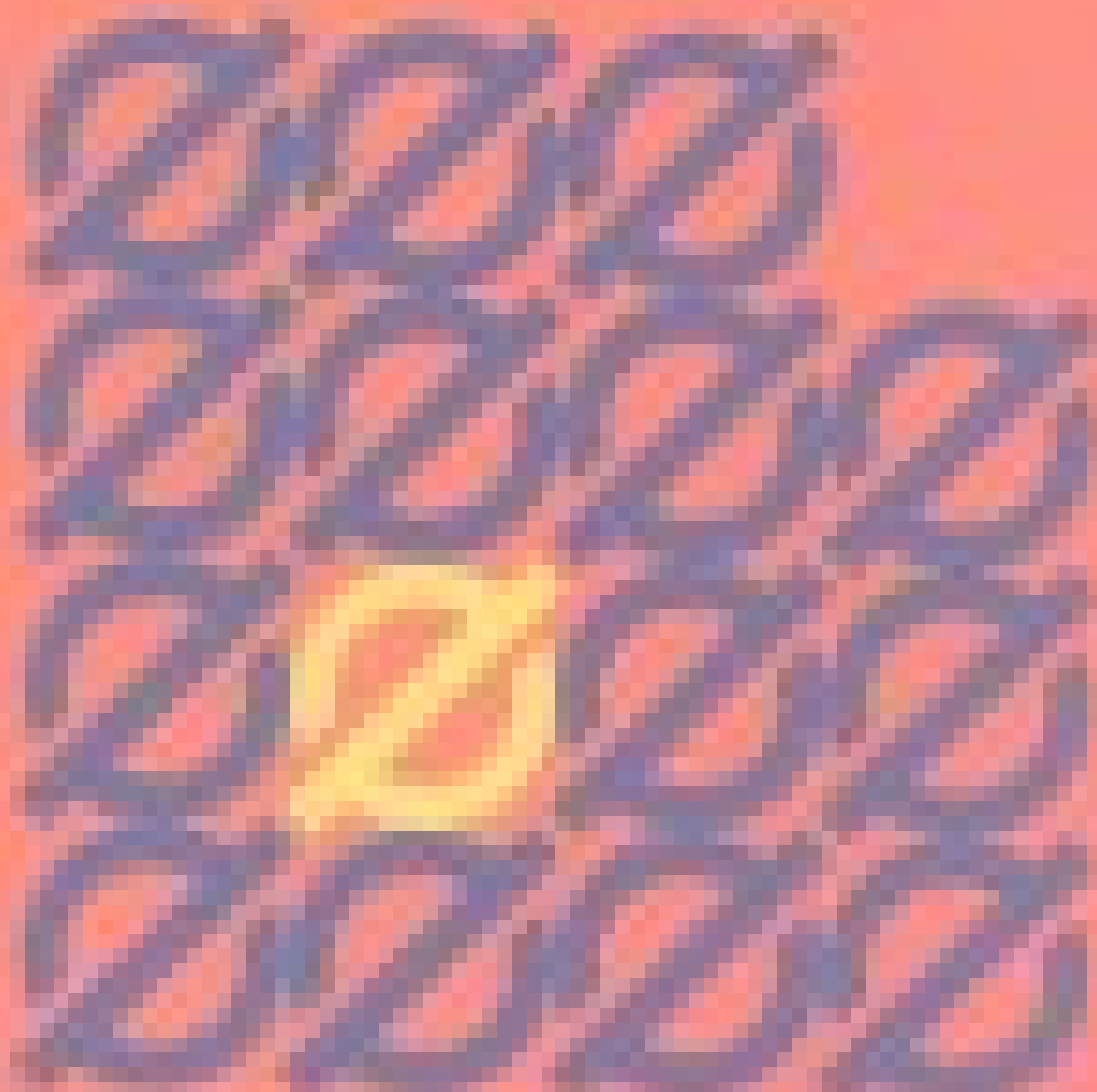


高等教育出版社

中外史学理论与方法

CHINA AND FOREIGN HISTORICAL THEORIES AND METHODS

1



中国社会科学出版社 CHINA SOCIAL SCIENCES PUBLISHERS HOUSE

中专英语综合教程

1

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

高等教育出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2V70/38

中专英语综合教程 (1)/全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组编.-北京:高等教育出版社,1998(2000重印)
ISBN 7-04-006756-0

I. 中… II. 全… III. 英语-专业学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 09819 号

出版发行	高等教育出版社	邮政编码	100009
社 址	北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号	传 真	010-64014048
电 话	010-64054588		
网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn		
经 销	新华书店北京发行所	版 次	1998 年 5 月第 1 版
印 刷	北京二二〇七工厂	印 次	2000 年 9 月第 12 次印刷
开 本	787×1092 1/16	定 价	12.00 元
印 张	11.5		
字 数	280 000		

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前 言

中专英语是教育部职教司根据 1997 年 11 月颁布的《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的系列教材,包括《中专英语综合教程》1~4 册、《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4 册、《中专英语综合教程教师手册》1~4 册和《中专英语综合教程》1~4 册及《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4 册录音带。本套教材为中专英语教学基础阶段用书,重视共核英语的教学,适用于文、理、工、农、医各类中等专业学校。本套教材在教学内容上与普通初中英语教学衔接,在保证共核英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

《中专英语综合教程》和《中专英语综合教程练习册》均按四册编写,每学期一册,每册书含 16 个教学单元,其中第 8 单元和第 16 单元为复习单元。每册均配有帮助教师备课和教学的教师手册和录音磁带。本套教材既重视英语语音、词汇和语法的教学,也重视英语听、说、读、写技能的培养。根据《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,本套教材在重视听、说、写技能的前提下,突出阅读技能的培养。

本套教材由全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有:王振亚(北京航空航天大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、王立善(吉林省邮电学校)、黄嘉芸(武汉电力学校)、徐明(郑州铁路机械学校)、姚嘉五(广东省水利电力学校)、周湘生(中国石化总公司济南石化经济学校)、吕颖(中国石化总公司兰州石化学校)、宁凤荣(陕西省化工学校)、陈家佶(成都水力发电学校)、王瑾(吉林省邮电学校)。

《中专英语综合教程》每教学单元包括“听说”(Listening and Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“完全理解性阅读”(Reading for Thorough Understanding)和“快速阅读”(Fast Reading)四个模块。建议教学学时为:“听说”模块 1 学时、“综合英语”模块 2 学时、“完全理解性阅读”和“快速阅读”两个模块 1 学时。《中专英语综合教程》每复习单元包括“听力练习”(Listening Exercises)、“词汇练习”(Vocabulary Exercises)、“语法练习”(Grammar Exercises)和“阅读练习”(Reading Exercises)。

在编写《中专英语综合教程》的过程中,编写组注意了以下几个方面的问题:

选材多样化,兼顾语言的规范性、题材的知识性、趣味性和体裁的多样性。“听说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“完全理解性阅读”两个模块的选材主题领域相关联,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性。“快速阅读”模块选材则以趣味性为主。

对教学材料难度进行了严格控制。“听说”和“快速阅读”两个模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目。“完全理解性阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在 5% 以下。“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在 8% 左右。

“听说”模块以交际功能和意念为纲编写，体现新的中专英语教学大纲突出实用性的要求。“综合英语”模块的语言材料以主题为纲编写，词汇、语法的教学围绕主题进行。“完全理解性阅读”模块与“综合英语”模块主题领域相关联，除培养学生准确理解的阅读能力外，配合“综合英语”模块进行词汇教学。“快速阅读”模块选材多样，趣味性强，语言难度经过严格控制，主要用于培养学生的快速阅读能力。

凡未列入初中英语教学大纲词汇表的词汇在本教材中均按生词处理。每教学单元的“综合英语”模块均附有生词表，“完全理解性阅读”模块均附有生词和词组旁注。每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的本册总词汇表，便于学生学习与复习。考虑到中专英语教学的特点，在本教材第三、四册中收入了适量的科普词汇。

每教学单元的“综合英语”模块中含有语法教学部分，围绕新的中专英语教学大纲所规定的一个语法项目展开，便于学生掌握。《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲》所规定的主要语法项目的教学在本教材的第一、二册中完成。第三册、特别是第四册教材对语法教学内容进行归纳和总结，以利于学生系统掌握英语语法知识和提高正确运用英语语法的能力。

每教学单元的教学模块中均有操作性很强的练习。“听说”模块有多种听说练习形式。“综合英语”模块有讨论、阅读理解、词汇和多种形式的语法练习。“完全理解性阅读”和“快速阅读”两个模块的练习均以阅读理解为主。

《中专英语综合教程》每教学单元的四个教学模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中，“综合英语”模块是核心，“听说”模块中的听力部分是重点，这就构成最基本的搭配形式。其他搭配形式包括：1. “综合英语”模块+“听说”模块中的听力部分+“快速阅读”模块；2. “综合英语”模块+“听说”模块中的听力部分+“完全理解性阅读”模块+“快速阅读”模块；3. “综合英语”模块+“听说”模块+“完全理解性阅读”模块+“快速阅读”模块。各校可根据教学实际情况选择适合自己的搭配形式。另外，本教材也可作为各类技校、职高和成人中专学校的英语教材，不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本书为《中专英语综合教程》第一册，由王振亚任主编，王孝杰和姚嘉五任副主编。本书的“听说”由王孝杰完成；“综合英语”由王振亚完成，其中 Notes to the Text 由王立善编写；“完全理解性阅读”由周湘生完成；“快速阅读”由姚嘉五完成。

本书由北京航空航天大学外语系汤德馨教授审稿。本书的课文及听力教材由加拿大外教 Jozsef Baricsa 和美国外教 Jessica Godfrey 审定并录音。本教材自 1997 年 9 月开始陆续在兰州石化学校、吉林铁路经济学校、吉林邮电学校、浙江省交通学校、杭州船舶工业学校、杭州护士学校、广东省水利电力学校试用，得到了上述学校的老师及领导的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

编者

1997 年 12 月

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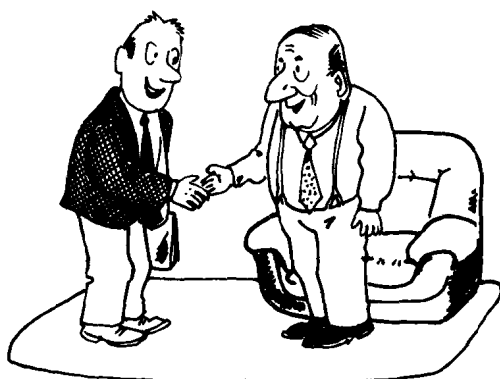
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Unit One

1

Listening and Speaking



Greetings :

How are you?
Are you...?
How do you do?
Nice to meet you.



Listening

A Listen to the following ten sentences and fill in the missing words from each sentence. The first one has been done for you.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Do you <i>.....speak.....</i> English? | 2 The news is too <i>.....</i> for me. |
| 3 The <i>.....</i> is fine. | 4 <i>.....</i> down, please. |
| 5 She likes <i>.....</i> food. | 6 <i>.....</i> pay here. |
| 7 Doctor Wang is <i>.....</i> . | 8 Have a <i>.....</i> , please. |
| 9 Don't ask <i>.....</i> about it. | 10 The sun is <i>.....</i> in the east. |

B Listen to the following ten sentences and choose A, B or C to fill in the blank. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 Hello, John.?
A How do you do B How do you feel today C How are you
- 2, thank you.
A I'm fine B I am very well C Fine
- 3 How are you?
A this evening B this morning C today
- 4 Good-bye, Mark. See you
A tomorrow B tonight C later
- 5 How is?
A Helen B Bill C your sister
- 6 Mr. Green is, thank you.
A fine B ill C very well
- 7 Are you?
A Mr. Jones B my new teacher C Bill
- 8 How are?
A Bill and Helen B Mr. and Mrs. Brown C you
- 9, Betty. How are you?
A Hello B Hi C Good afternoon
- 10, Jim. See you tomorrow.
A Good-bye B Good-night C Bye-bye

C Listen to the following three short dialogues and fill in the missing words.

Dialogue One

- A:, are you Robert Lee? B: Yes, I am.
A: do you, Mr. Lee? B: How do, Miss Smith?
I'm Caroline Smith.

Dialogue Two

- A: Hi. you a new student? B: Yes, My name is Robert Lee.
A: Magi Smith. I'm also a new student. B: Nice to, Magi.
A: meet you, Robert.


Dialogue Three

- A: What's your name, please? B: John Wang.
A: you your last name? B: W-A-N-G.

D Listen to the three short dialogues again and choose A or B. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Are you a new student? | A No, I am not. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B Yes, I am. |
| 2 | My name is Caroline Smith. | A How do you do, Miss Smith? | B Yes, that's right. |
| 3 | Could you spell your last name? | A I couldn't. | B W-A-N-G. |
| 4 | Nice to meet you, Magi. | A You are nice to me. | B Nice to meet you too, Robert. |

E Listen to the three short dialogues again and then match the two columns. The first one has been done for you.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Are you Robert Lee? | A How do you do? |
| 2 | How do you do? | B Nice to meet you, too. |
| 3 | Nice to meet you. | C W-A-N-G. |
| 4 | Could you spell your last name? | D Yes, I am. |
- 

Speaking

Work in pairs or groups. First study the dialogues, then make up your own.

To greet someone formally:

A: Hello. My name's

B: How do you do,? I'm

A: How do you do,

To greet someone less formally:

A: Hi. I'm

B: Nice to meet you, My name is

A: Nice to meet you too,

Comprehensive English



The Future of the Cities

People enjoy living in large cities. But cities have problems. One problem is that they often grow very quickly, and then there are a lot of people. There are a lot of cars, buses, and bicycles. There is not enough room for houses. As a result, people are trying to improve the big cities, and they are also planning for new cities.

One plan is to limit the growth of new cities. When a city has about 500 000 people, it is time to stop building there and to start a new city. In this plan there will be several cities near each other, but each city will be small and its problems will be small. There are many designs for these new cities. In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it. Each small city is complete. It has shops, schools, and hospitals. In design B, each city is also complete, but the cities are connected by a road. In design C, the small cities are around the big city and all of them are connected to each other.

Another plan is to use the sea. People like to live near water. So people are designing cities for the sea. A city in the sea will be a good place to live in. There will be a high wall to protect the city from the wind and the water. There will be glass floors and people will be able to look through the floor and see fish.

It is difficult and very expensive to build many new cities. So we can try to keep our cities small and to improve our cities.

- 1 How can we keep our cities small ?
- 2 What will a city in the sea be like ?
- 3 Do you like to live in large cities ?
Why?

Notes to the Text

- 1 **People enjoy living in large cities.** 人们喜欢住在大城市。
enjoy 后要用名词、代词或动名词做宾语。
- 2 **One problem is that they often grow very quickly, and then there are a lot of people.**
一个问题是这些城市发展非常快,随之而来的问题是人多。
这是复合句,句中 that they... 是表语从句。
- 3 **There is not enough room for houses.** 没有足够的地方建房。
room 在这里是不可数名词,意思是“场所”、“空间”。
- 4 **When a city has about 500 000 people, it is time to stop building there and to start a new city.** 当一个城市有了大约 50 万人口时,那里就该停止建设而去开辟一个新城市。
注意:stop 后接动名词(用作宾语),表示“停止”动名词所表示的动作;后接动词不定式(用作状语),表示“停止”正在做的事而去做动词不定式所表示的动作。
- 5 **In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it.**
在方案 A 中,一个大城市周围有较小的城市围绕着。
介词短语 with smaller cities around it 修饰前面的名词 city, with 的意思是“具有”、“带有”。
- 6 **There will be a high wall to protect the city from the wind and the water.**
那里将建有一堵高墙,保护城市不受风和海水的侵袭。

Comprehension Exercises

Choose the one out of the three choices that can complete the following statements according to the text.

- 1 People to live in big cities.
A do not like B like C have
- 2 In large cities, people build enough houses.
A can B can not C do not want to
- 3 The new cities in the future will be than the old large cities.
A smaller B larger C worse
- 4 To limit the growth of a new city people will build several small cities it.
A in B close to C around
- 5 Many people to live in cities in the sea.
A will have B will like C will not like
- 6 It is expensive to build new cities than to improve our cities.
A more B less C much less