

职 业 技 术 教 育 教 材

最新版

中 级

GONGGONG YINGYU ZHONGJI JIAOCHENG

公共英语中级教程

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(第三版)



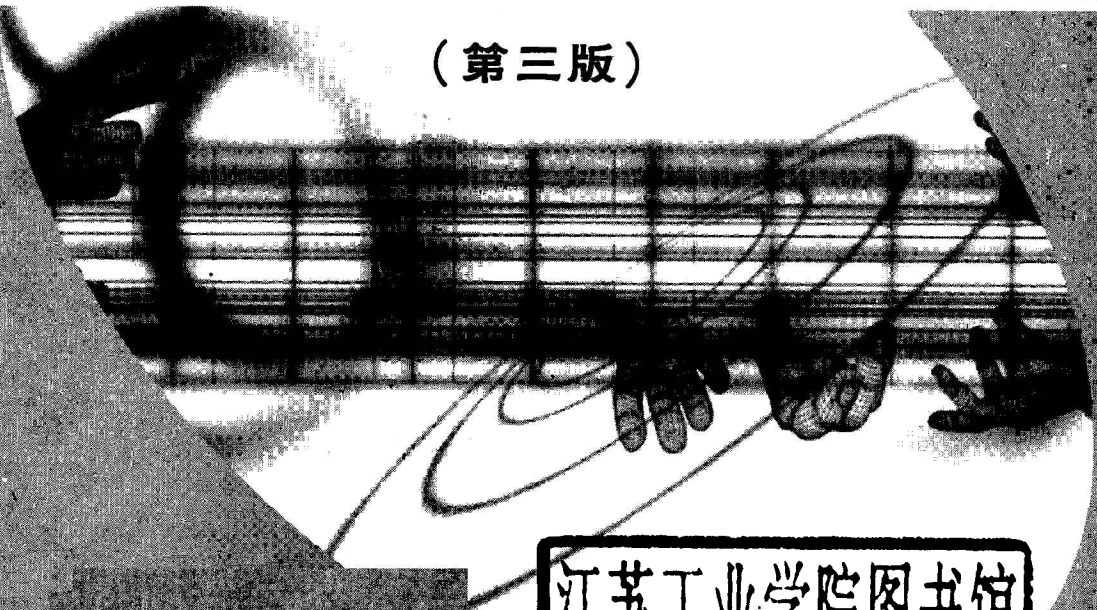
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职业技术教育教材

公共英语中级教程

(第三版)



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前言

《公共英语教程》(新版)是根据教育部颁发的《全国中等职业教育英语教学大纲》,结合我省中等职业教育实际编写(修订)的,适用于普通中专、成人中专、职业中专、职业高中、技工学校等中等职业学校学生。本套教材经四川省教育厅职业技术教育教材审查委员会审查同意,为全省中等职业学校统一使用的试用教材,供不同学校、专业选用。

《公共英语教程》的编写指导思想是:遵循中等职业教育的基本培养目标、中等职业教育教学改革方针政策以及中等职业教育《英语教学大纲》的基本要求,“以应用为目的,以必要和够用为尺度”,做到选材新、定位准,内容科学实用,叙述准确精炼,教师好教,学生好学。

1996年,《公共英语教程》(第一版)出版以后受到全省中专教师和学生的广泛关注,各校在使用过程中对这套教材的框架、内容等给予了充分肯定,同时也提出了宝贵的意见和建议。在对这些意见和建议深入细致地进行分析 and 论证的基础上,于1999年和2003年先后两次对《公共英语教程》作了较大幅度的改动。修订后的《公共英语教程》在原有基础上调整、更换和减少了部分内容,进一步注意了与现行初中英语教材的衔接,增添了一定数量的基础练习,加大了常用词汇和短语的复现率,同时对版式也做了适当调整。

新版《公共英语教程》的突出特点是:版式新颖,模块鲜明,重点突出,难点分散,既注意知识的连贯与复现,又注重能力的培养与提高,具有较强的通用性和可操作性。

《公共英语初级教程》本着“强化初中,略有提高”的思路,以全新的形式复习、巩固和适当扩展初中英语的基础知识,培养英语听说和阅读的基本技能。

《公共英语中级教程》注意与现行初中英语的衔接,在加强听说技能训练的同时,侧重阅读技能的培养。

《公共英语高级教程》以深化基础英语教学为主,在继续加强听力和阅读能力训练的同时,增加了适当的英语翻译和写作训练。

这三册书在模块的构成上虽然不尽相同,但每册书均以“综合阅读”模块为核心,“听力”模块为重点,两者构成最基本的搭配形式。在使用本套教材教学时,各校可根据学生情况和学时数的不同对书中各大模块自行进行模块组合。

本套教材的编写旨在对中等职业学校英语教学进行一种新的尝试,还需要在今后的教学实践中不断完善,希望所有使用这套教材的师生对此提出意见和建议。

编者

2000年6月

使用 说明

本书为《公共英语中级教程》，其难易程度与现行初中英语教材和《公共英语初级教程》相衔接，教学对象为普通中专一年级的学生和成人中专、职业高中、技工学校二年级学生。本册书以深化基础英语教学为主，突出英语听说和阅读能力的培养。

全书共 24 课，供两个学期使用。一、二学期分别讲授 1~12 课和 13~24 课。建议四个学时完成一课教学，两个学时完成一套单元目标检测练习，每学期安排 10 个学时的机动和复习课，这样，完成上册书教学共需 128 学时。

本册书教学完毕，学生可参加“四川省职业技术学校英语等级考试中心”组织的英语“二级”考试。

《公共英语中级教程》每课包括“听说”(Listening and Speaking)、“综合阅读”(Comprehensive Reading)及“补充阅读”(Supplementary Reading)三大模块。“综合阅读”模块含有课文(TEXT)、注释(NOTES)、生词及表达法(NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS)和语法(GRAMMAR)，四个部分，每部分均配有练习。

本书听力训练(LISTENING COMPREHENSION)以日常生活题材为主，难度由浅入深，题材逐渐多样。听力训练可随堂进行，也可集中安排。

全书 24 课的会话部分围绕 Brown 夫妇访问成都这一主题，每课一个情景自然展开，为学生提供了一幅幅较为生动的日常学习和生活的画面。这些会话内容贴近生活，易于上口。帮助学生熟练掌握这些会话不仅有助于各校的对外交流，还能为学生日后的工作奠定一定的基础。

本书选用的课文短小精悍、题材广泛、内容丰富、语言规范，以现代英、美等国的书刊文章为主，少数文章略有删改。这些文章思想性、知识性、科学性、趣味性兼容，并在一定程度上体现了时代的特征。

书中语法项目的编写本着“以应用为目的，以必要和够用为尺度”的思想，力求做到重点突出，难点分散。教师在语法教学中应注意精讲多练，切忌面面俱到。书中带 * 号的语法项目属领会性掌握的内容，这部分内容以学生自学为主。

所编练习形式多样，紧扣本课课文和语法，注意所学知识的复现，立足于基本功的训练。

书中每 4 课配有一套单元目标检测题(Unit Target Test)，这样做是为了随时检测学生掌握知识的情况，以达到“巩固与提高”的目的。

本册书的阅读练习分为两个阶段。前 12 课为第一阶段，每课配有一篇内容与课文相近但难度略浅的短文，供学生课后阅读，旨在培养学生的阅读兴趣。从 13 课开始进入阅读技巧的培养阶段，每 4 课编列一项阅读技巧(Reading Skill)，每课含一至两篇与本课“阅读技巧”相配套的练习材料。阅读材料中的生词大多未加汉语注释，这样做是为了培养学生查阅词典的能力和习惯。

本册书所列生词共 596 个(不含短语)，其中，要求掌握的词(即不带 * 号的词)共 479 个。

书末配有两套英语“二级”考试模拟试题。

本书练习是根据教学大纲和教材本身的要求编写的，难度适当照顾了各类学生的需求。各校教师可根据本校学生实际及学时数的不同有选择地加以使用。

编者

1999 年 4 月

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UNIT ONE

Listening and Speaking

Listening

Part A

Directions: In this part, you'll hear ten cardinal numbers. Each number will be given just one time. Listen carefully and write down the numbers in figures not words.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

Part B

Directions: In this part, you'll hear six sentences. Each sentence will be spoken just one time. When you hear it, read the four sentences and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A. Mike is 40. | B. Mike is 44. |
| C. Mike is 14. | D. Mike is 15. |
| 2. A. He's got 19 new pencils. | B. His 90 pencils are new. |
| C. He had light new pencils. | D. He bought new pencils last night. |
| 3. A. The chairs in the room are small. | B. The 50 chairs in the room are small. |
| C. The chairs in the room are ours. | D. The 15 chairs in the room are for us all. |
| 4. A. He finished the test in 17 minutes. | B. It took him 70 minutes to finish the test. |
| C. He finished the test quickly. | D. He spent 7 minutes in finishing the test. |
| 5. A. There are 13 boys in their class. | B. There are 30 students in their class. |
| C. Half of the students in their class are girls. | D. There are 43 students in their class. |
| 6. A. This problem is less difficult than the others. | |
| B. This problem in the lesson is the most difficult. | |

C. The problem is not difficult.

D. The others are not difficult.

Part C

Directions: In this part, you'll hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be given just one time. At the end of each conversation, a question about what was said will be asked. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best to the question you heard.

1. A. The clock over there. B. The big clock.
C. The cock over there. D. The big dog over there.
2. A. 6 pence. B. 56 pence. C. 15 pence. D. 46 pence.
3. A. 18. B. 14. C. 22. D. 16.
4. A. Mr. Bird has got a brown car. B. Mr. Bird likes his black cow very much.
C. Mr. Bird has got a brown cow. D. Mr. Bird likes his black car very much.
5. A. 18. B. 3. C. 4. D. 8.

Part D

Directions: In this part, you'll hear a short passage. The passage will be given twice. After hearing the passage, choose the best answer to complete each of the following statements.

1. Tom has been worried all the week because _____.
A. he lost his bike B. the police sent him a letter
C. he went to the police station yesterday
D. he never expected he should find the stolen bike
2. He lost his bike _____ years ago.
A. 20 B. 5 C. 15 D. 17
3. Now Tom is _____ years old.
A. 20 B. 35 C. 15 D. 25

expect /iks'pekt/ v. 料想

Speaking

Topic Making Flight Reservations

Situation: Mr. Brown, director of Vocational and Technical Training Center of California, is now making flight reservations by phone for a trip with his wife to Chengdu, China.

Agent: United Airlines. May I help you?

Brown: Yes, I'd like to make reservations on your flight to Chengdu, China on December 18th at 7:30 in the morning.

Agent: Your name, please?

Brown: Alice Brown and Charles Brown.

Agent: Do you want to fly business or economy class?

Brown: Economy.

Agent: Yes, we still have seats on that flight. Will this be a one-way trip?

Brown: No, round trip back to Chicago—on December 30th.

Agent: I see... then your tickets are confirmed on those two flights?

Brown: Yes, I think so.

ORAL PRACTICE

1. Where are Mr. and Mrs. Brown from?
2. Which flight would Mr. and Mrs. Brown take to China?
3. When would they come back to Chicago?

situation /ˌsɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ *n.* 情景; 情况

*reservation /ˌrezə'veɪʃən/ *n.* 预定

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ *n.* 代理商; 代理人

director /dɪ'rektə/ *n.* 主任

*vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ *a.* 职业的

technical /'teknɪkəl/ *a.* 技术的

*confirm /kən'fə:m/ *vt.* 确认

vocational and technical training center

职业技术培训中心

United Airlines (美) 联合航空公司

business class 商务舱; 头等舱

economy class 经济舱

one-way trip 单程旅行

round trip 往返的旅行

California /ˌkæli'fɔ:njə/ (美) 加利福尼亚州

Chicago /ʃɪ'kɑ:gəu/ (美) 芝加哥

Comprehensive Reading

Text The Value of Time

A proverb says: "Time is money." But in my opinion, time is even more valuable than money. Why? Because when money is spent, we can earn it back. However, when time is gone, it will never return. This is the reason why we must value time.

Our time is so limited that even an hour is very precious. As students, we should make full use of our time to study and to do useful things so that we can serve society and our nation in the future.

But it is a pity that a lot of people do not know the importance of time. They spend their valuable time smoking, drinking and gambling. They do not realize that wasting time is equal to wasting a part of their valuable life. In

a word, we should get into the good habit of saving time. Do not put off what can be done today until tomorrow. Laziness will not only bring us failure but also lead us to the road of poverty.

1. Why is time more valuable than money?
2. What can we do to make full use of our time?
3. Do you know any other proverbs about time? What are they?

Notes

1. This is the reason why we must value time. 这是我们必须珍惜时间的原因。

句中 why we must value time 是定语从句。有关定语从句的用法, 详见第五、六、七课语法。

2. As students, we should make full use of our time to study and to do useful things so that we can... 作为学生, 我们应该充分利用时间来学习和做有益的事, 这样, 将来我们才能为社会和自己的国家服务。

to make full (good/the best) use of... 充分(很好, 尽量)利用……

例: We should make good use of every precious minute to study for the people and the society.

我们应该很好地利用宝贵的每一分钟为人民和社会学习。

You must make the best use of every chance to practise speaking English. 你们必须尽量利用一切机会练习说英语。

3. Do not put off what can be done today until tomorrow. 不要把今天能做的事推到明天去做。

to put off (something/doing something) until/till... 推迟……到……

例: We decided to put off the meeting till next Friday. 我们决定将会议推迟到下周星期五。

Don't put off going to the dentist till tomorrow. 别推迟到明天才去看牙医。

4. Laziness will not only bring us failure but also lead us to the road of poverty. 懒惰不仅会给我们带来失败, 而且会使我们贫穷。

not only... but also... 属并列连词, 用来连接两个相同的句子成分, 意思是: “不仅……而且……”, 其中 also 可省略。连接主语时, 谓语动词应按就近原则在人称和数上与相邻的主语保持一致。(参见第二十三、二十四课语法)。

例: Not only the parents but also their child is sick. 不只是父母病了, 他们的孩子也病了。(连接主语)

He not only had read the book but (also) remembered what he had read. 他不仅看了这本书, 而且记住了所看的内容。(连接谓语)

Henry speaks not only English but also Japanese. 亨利不仅会讲英语, 而且会讲日语。(连接宾语)

Comprehension Exercises

I. Tell whether the following statements are true or false according to the text:

1. () Time can be spent, but we can't earn it back.
2. () Our time is unusually limited, so we can waste some.
3. () We should not only save time but also make the best use of our time to learn more.

II. Choose the best answer according to the text:

1. In the writer's opinion, _____.
 - A. money is more valuable than time
 - B. time is more valuable than money
 - C. time will return when it is spent
 - D. time is twice as valuable as money
2. As students, we must _____.
 - A. keep our thoughts on our study
 - B. make full use of our time to play
 - C. spend all our time studying
 - D. do whatever we want to do
3. People who spend time smoking, drinking and gambling _____.
 - A. are not dangerous to the society
 - B. realize the importance of time
 - C. don't know how important time is
 - D. know clearly wasting time is equal to wasting their life
4. If people get into the habit of laziness, _____.
 - A. they are certainly busy smoking, drinking
 - B. they will hardly be successful
 - C. they will make full use of their time
 - D. they will certainly be successful
5. Do not put off what can be done today until tomorrow. Here "put off" means _____.

A. to take off	B. to remove a dress
C. to undress	D. to move to a later date; delay

New Words and Expressions

value /'vælju:/ *n.* 价值;重要性 *vt.* 重视,珍惜

valuable /'væljuəbl/ *a.* 有价值的;宝贵的

limited /'lɪmɪtɪd/ *a.* 有限的

precious /'preʃəs/ *a.* 宝贵的;珍贵的

serve /sɜ:v/ *vt.* 为……服务

society /sə'saɪəti/ *n.* 社会

realize /'riəlaɪz/ *vt.* 认识到,认清,了解

equal /'i:kwəl/ *a.* 相等的;相同的

waste /weɪst/ *vt.* 浪费 *n.* 废(弃)物
a. 废弃的

*laziness /'leɪzɪnɪs/ *n.* 懒惰;懒散

failure /'feɪljə/ *n.* 失败

lead /li:d/ *v.* (led, led) 致使;诱使;引向

poverty /'pɒvəti/ *n.* 贫穷,贫困

to make use of 利用

in a word = in one word 简言之,总之

to get into the habit of = to fall into a/the habit of 养成……的习惯

to be equal to 相当于

to put off...until... 推迟/拖延……
到……

Vocabulary Exercises

I. Match the words or phrases in Column A with the meanings given in Column B:

A

1. earn
2. precious
3. return
4. waste
5. in the future
6. serve

B

- a. make no use of
- b. do a useful job for
- c. valuable
- d. come or go back
- e. in time yet to come
- f. get in return for work

II. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the form if necessary:

serve, make use of, be equal to, valuable, put off, in a word, spend, realize, get into the habit of, lead to

1. We should study hard so that we can _____ our country well in the future.
2. Women _____ men in modern society.
3. Do you want to _____ this dictionary?