

职业高中

ESSENTIAL ENGLISH FOR

● 白向前 主编

SENIOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

基础英语



● 辽宁大学出版社

职业高中

基础英语（下）

白向前 主编

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前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断发展,英语对于开展国际交往、促进交流和掌握新知识、提高工作水平的重要性和必要性已得到社会广泛共识。职业高中(职专)的学生继续接受必要的英语教育,对提高学生的综合职业能力和全面素质,培养社会主义建设需要的应用型人才具有十分重要的意义。我们依据《辽宁省职业高中(职专)基础英语教学大纲》,编写了《辽宁省职业高中(职专)基础英语教材》。

基础英语是职业高中各专业学生必修的工具课。通过英语教学,使学生在初中英语教学的基础上,巩固、扩大基础知识,培养听、说、读、写的基本技能;使学生具有一定的英语交际能力、阅读能力和自学能力,为其继续学习和使用英语打好基础。

基础英语教学内容的确定,遵循职业高中的教学规律,注意与初中英语教学内容和专业英语内容相衔接。本教材选取了现代生活及生产中应用广泛的基础英语知识。在教学内容的安排上,遵循语言教学的一般规律,注意教材的思想性、基础性、知识性、科学性、实用性和趣味性。

基础英语教材分上、下二册。基础英语下册共有14个单元、56课。每单元由一课对话(Dialogue),二课阅读(Reading A Reading B)和一课练习(Practice)组成。语法项目列在每单元的第三课之后。我们把教学大纲中的日常交际用语作为每个单元的主题,对话、阅读和练习均围绕这一单元的主题及语法编排。每单元前三课每课用1.5课时完成。练习课可作为课外作业完成。此外在教材后列出了《日常交际用语表》、《语言技能要求》和《词汇表》。其中《词汇表(一)》中的900个左右的常用词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配要求学生能在口笔头中运用。《词汇表(二)》中的900个左右的常用词和一定数量的习惯用语及固定搭配,只要求理解,不要求记忆。

本书由白向前主编,参加编写的有白向前、赵文华、刘占福、蒋薇、李铁锋和王金海。辽宁教育学院李春培副教授和沈阳教育学院王川一副教授任主审,最后由白向前统稿并定稿,经辽宁省职业技术教育教学用书审定委员会审定。

本教材作为辽宁省职业高中(职专)英语基础教材,并作为英语教学质量监测、高等职教招生英语考试指定教材。

在编写教材过程中,得到了辽宁省教委职教处、辽宁教育学院职教部领导、教研员的大力支持和帮助,也得到了有关市职教部和职业高中的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大师生在使用本教材的过程中提出宝贵意见。

编 者

一九九八年十一月

目 录

Unit 17 Approval and opposition	1
Lesson 65 Dialogue	1
Lesson 66 Reading A	2
Lesson 67 Reading B	3
Lesson 68 Practice	7
Unit 18 Making phone calls	11
Lesson 69 Dialogue	11
Lesson 70 Reading A	12
Lesson 71 Reading B	13
Lesson 72 Practice	15
Unit 19 Ability and obligation	20
Lesson 73 Dialogue	20
Lesson 74 Reading A	21
Lesson 75 Reading B	22
Lesson 76 Practice	24
Unit 20 Advice and suggestion	28
Lesson 77 Dialogue	28
Lesson 78 Reading A	29
Lesson 79 Reading B	30
Lesson 80 Practice	32
Unit 21 Certainty and uncertainty	37
Lesson 81 Dialogue	37
Lesson 82 Reading A	38
Lesson 83 Reading B	39
Lesson 84 Practice	41
Unit 22 Expressing anxiety, surprise and pleasure	46
Lesson 85 Dialogue	46
Lesson 86 Reading A	47

Lesson 87 Reading B	47
Lesson 88 Practice	49
Unit 23 Preference, likes and dislikes	54
Lesson 89 Dialogue	54
Lesson 90 Reading A	55
Lesson 91 Reading B	56
Lesson 92 Practice	57
Unit 24 Communication repairs	62
Lesson 93 Dialogue	62
Lesson 94 Reading A	63
Lesson 95 Reading B	64
Lesson 96 Practice	66
Unit 25 Prediction, conjecture and belief	71
Lesson 97 Dialogue	71
Lesson 98 Reading A	72
Lesson 99 Reading B	72
Lesson 100 Practice	75
Unit 26 Shopping	79
Lesson 101 Dialogue	79
Lesson 102 Reading A	80
Lesson 103 Reading B	81
Lesson 104 Practice	82
Unit 27 Prohibition and warnings	87
Lesson 105 Dialogue	87
Lesson 106 Reading A	88
Lesson 107 Reading B	88
Lesson 108 Practice	90
Unit 28 Taking meals	95
Lesson 109 Dialogue	95
Lesson 110 Reading A	96
Lesson 111 Reading B	96
Lesson 112 Practice	98

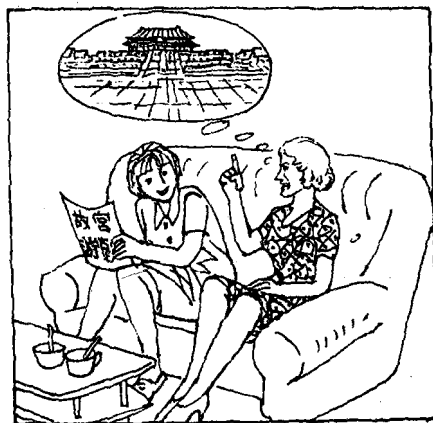
Unit 29 Seeing the doctor	103
Lesson 113 Dialogue	103
Lesson 114 Reading A	104
Lesson 115 Reading B	105
Lesson 116 Practice	107
Unit 30 Mainly revision	112
Lesson 117 Dialogue	112
Lesson 118 Reading A	113
Lesson 119 Reading B	114
Lesson 120 Practice	115
附录一 日常交际用语表	120
附录二 语言技能要求	125
附录三 词汇表 (一)	128
词汇表 (二)	152

Unit 17 Approval and opposition

Lesson 65

Dialogue

- Mrs Smith: Are you doing anything special this Sunday, Wu Wei?
- Wu Wei: I'm afraid not. What do you plan to do?
- Mrs Smith: Would you like to visit the Palace Museum with me?
- Wu Wei: That's a good idea, I most certainly would.
- Mrs Smith: But I hear you've known a lot about the things on show, is that true?
- Wu Wei: Yes, that's true.
- Mrs Smith: Then you may give me a whole sight of it first.
- Wu Wei: No problem. I think those things were hundreds or thousands of years old.
- Mrs Smith: That's wonderful. Then, when shall we start?
- Wu Wei: 9 : 00.
- Mrs Smith: I think, it's a little bit late. We'd better be there earlier.
How about 8 : 30?
- Wu Wei: I agree with you. Let's do that.
- Mrs Smith: OK. Bye!
- Wu Wei: Bye, bye.



Useful expressions

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. most certainly would... 特别想做某事 | 2. a whole sight of 对... 的总体印象 |
| 3. suggest doing sth. 建议做某事 | 4. No problem. 没问题。 |
| 5. Yes, I think so. 是的, 我想是这样。 | 6. That's true. 那是真的。 |
| 7. Let's do that. 让我们就这样做吧。 | 8. That's a good idea. 那是个好主意。 |
| 9. I agree with you. 我同意你的观点。 | 10. So do I. 我也这样认为的。 |
| 11. No, I don't think so. 不, 我不这样认为。 | 12. It's unfair. 那是不公平的。 |
| 13. I don't think it's right to do that. 我看那样做不对。 | |

14. I'm afraid not. 我看恐怕不行 (对)。

Lesson 66

Reading A

There is a market near the street where we live. My mother goes there every day. She buys the food that we need for the meals. Sometimes, I go with her together.

The market should be kept very clean, but sometimes we could see the market was very dirty in the past, and it was too crowded with shoppers.

I remember once I went with my mother to the market. When we went inside, I saw that the ground was wet with water. It was also very noisy. Many people were looking around and talking.

The sellers were quarrelling with the buyers. There were a few kinds of vegetables, fishes and meat. My mother tried to buy some of them. We had to wait for a long time before my mother could buy some of the food we needed.

Now, it is my first time to go to the market since it was rebuilt in 1998. The condition of the market is much better than before. The market is bigger and it is no longer dirty as in those days.

The windows are quite clean, the vegetables are rich and in order. Fishes are swimming in the pool and cocks are crowing in the cages. Things have changed so greatly. How happy I am!

Answer the following questions according to Reading A.

1. Where is the market?
2. Who goes there to buy things for meals every day?
3. What did the market look like before?
4. Why did the mother get things for a long time?
5. What does the market look like now?

Notes

1. We had to wait for a long time before my mother could buy some of the food we needed.
我们不得不等了好久才能买到需要的食物。
2.it is no longer dirty as in those days. 市场这段时间不再像以前那么脏了。
those days 这里指市场没重修之前的那段时间。

Lesson 67

Reading B

Most of us have a sweet childhood. To me, I dare say, my childhood may be sweeter than yours because I was the only child in my family, so everyone loved me, specially my grandpa and grandma.

I still remember the first day when my mother sent me to a nursery school. Hardly had the teacher begun to teach us a song when I began to cry, I saw my mother looking into the window and I ran out of the classroom towards her. You may imagine that my mother and I were severely scolded by the teacher.

Gradually, I grew up to be a sensible child. I liked drawing and often drew pictures for the wall newspaper. I also liked playing the violin and played it in the evening party of the new year eve. And I also liked swimming. My father often took me to the swimming pool. He told me that if I wanted to be strong, I should learn swimming. Thanks to my father, that is why I am a healthy young man now.

Perhaps, my childhood was not remarkable in any way. I do think it was the best years of my life.

Answer the following questions according to Reading B.

1. Why dare " I " say my childhood may be sweeter than yours?
2. Who loved me best?
3. Why did " I " begin to cry before the teacher began teaching a song?
4. What did " I " like when " I " grew up?
5. What did " I " often do when I was with my classmates?

Notes

1. I still remember the first day when my mother sent me to a nursery school.
我仍然记得妈妈送我上幼儿园第一天。
when my mother sent me to a nursery school 是个从句, 做 day 的定语;
send sb. to somewhere. 是送某人去某处之意。
2. Hardly had the teacher begun to teach us a song when I began to cry.
没等老师教我们歌呢, 我就哭起来了。
3. Gradually. I grew up to be a sensible child. 不久, 我就成长为一个懂事的孩子。
4. that is why I am a healthy young man now. 那也就是我成长成了一个健康青年的原因了。
why 引导的是一个表语从句。
5. in any way 在任何方面, 无论在哪方面

New words and expressions

approval [ə'pru:vl] n. 赞成
 special ['speʃəl] adj. 特殊的, 专门的
 market ['mɑ:kɪt] n. 市场
 rebuild [ri'bild] vt. 再建, 重建
 pool [pu:l] n. 池子
 crow [krəu] vi. (雄鸡) 啼叫
 sweet [swi:t] adj. 甜蜜的
 specially ['speʃəli] adv. 特别地, 专门地
 severely [si'viəli] adv. 严厉地
 gradually ['grædʒuli] adv. 逐渐地
 remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] adj. 奇异的

opposition [ˌɒpə'ziʃn] n. 反对, 对抗
 Palace Museum 故宫博物馆
 crowded ['kraʊdɪd] adj. 拥挤的
 be in order 有秩序的
 cock [kɒk] n. 公鸡
 childhood ['tʃaɪldhʊd] n. 童年
 dare [deə] vt. &vi 敢
 imagine [i'mædʒɪn] vt. &vi. 想象, 推测
 scold [skəʊld] vt. &vi. 责骂
 sensible ['sensəbl] adj. 懂事的

Grammar

句子种类

1. 按照句子的结构来分类, 英语句子有下列三种。

类 型	构 成	例 句
简单句	由一个主语 (或并列主语) 和一个谓语 (或并列谓语) 构成的句子。	You and I go to school on foot. 我和你步行上学。
并列句	由并列连词 (and, so, but, or 等) 把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起而构成的句子。	We help them and they help us. 我们帮助他们, 他们帮助我们。 It is late, so we must hurry. 迟到了, 所以我们必须快点。 He likes playing basketball, but I like playing football. 他喜欢打篮球, 我喜欢玩足球。
复合句	由一个主句和一个或一个以上从句构成的句子。	He said that he would come to my home. 他说他要来我家。 If you eat old food, you may be ill. 如果你吃了陈腐食物, 你可能生病。 This is why he didn't tell us. 这就是为什么他不告诉我们的原因。

2. 按照句子的用途来分，英语的句子有下列四种。

种类	用 途	例 句
陈述句	用来陈述一项事实或说话人的看法。	I can see a broom behind the door. 我看见扫帚在门后。 He is a good student. 他是个好学生。
疑问句	用来提出问题。	Are you a new student? 你是个新学生吗? Which do you like best? 你最喜欢哪个? You have four lessons in the morning, don't you? 上午你上四节课，对吗? Do you want to eat apples or eggs? 你想要吃苹果还是蛋?
祈使句	用来表示请求、命令。	Sit down, please! 请坐! Let's go! 让我们走吧! Be quick! 快点!
感叹句	用来表达强烈的感情。	How well the girl sings! 这女孩唱得多好啊! How delicious it is! 多好吃啊! What a fine day it is! 多好的天儿啊!

3. 句子的成分：一个句子的各个组成部分，叫句子的成分。主语和谓语是句子的主体。
句子的成分有下列几种：

句子成分	意 义	例 句
主 语	表示句子所说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”，一般由名词，代词或相当于名词的词或短语等充当。	He lives in Shenyang. 他住在沈阳。 Lucy is an American girl. 露西是个美国女孩。 Swimming is a good exercise. 游泳是个好运动。

句子成分	意 义	例 句
谓 语	说明主语“做什么”“是什么”或“怎么样”。谓语（谓语部分里主要的词）用动词。谓语和主语在“人称”和“数”两方面必须一致。	<p>We study hard. 我们努力学习。</p> <p>The children love their teacher. 孩子们热爱他们的老师。</p> <p>He is our teacher. 他是我们的老师。</p> <p>I am reading. 我在读书。</p>
宾 语	表示动作，行为的对象。它可由名词，代词或相当于名词的词，短语等充当，和及物动词一起说明主语是什么。	<p>He often watches TV. 他经常看电视。</p> <p>I do my homework at home. 我在家做作业。</p> <p>Did you see the doctor yesterday? 昨天你看医生去了吗？</p>
定 语	用来修饰名词或代词。作定语的除形容词外，还有代词、数词、名词、介词短语或相当于形容词的词或短语等。	<p>The red dress is Lily's. 这红色衣服是莉莉的。</p> <p>The man in the car is Tom's father. 坐在小汽车里的那个人是汤姆的父亲。</p> <p>Today we'll study ten words. 今天我们学习十个单词。</p>
状 语	用来修饰动词，形容词或副词。一般表示行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等意义。通常由副词，介词短语或相当于副词的词或短语等来表示。	<p>He came running. 他跑来了。（方式）</p> <p>I quite agree with you. 我十分同意你的意见。（程度）</p> <p>He came here yesterday. 昨天他来这儿了。（地点，时间）</p>
表 语	说明主语是什么或怎么样。由名词，形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语等充当，和连系动词一起构成谓语。	<p>My mother is a teacher. 我母亲是位老师。</p> <p>She feels much better today. 她今天好多了。</p> <p>Are you English? 你是英国人吗？</p>

Lesson 68

Practice

I. 语音 从 A、B、C、D 中，找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. opposition A. scold B. approval C. symbol D. cock
() 2. gradually A. remarkable B. image C. cage D. palace
() 3. sight A. child B. image C. sensible D. specially
() 4. window A. now B. how C. crowded D. know
() 5. market A. special B. quarrel C. problem D. severely
() 6. wonderful A. some B. top C. to D. total
() 7. heard A. learn B. near C. hear D. wear
() 8. there A. here B. dare C. deer D. dear
() 9. remarkable A. warm B. sugar C. heart D. theirs
() 10. theory A. dialogue B. meal C. special D. theatre

II. 词汇 A. 根据词意，选出正确的选项。

- | A | B |
|------------------|---|
| () 1. yesterday | a. the season between summer and winter |
| () 2. autumn | b. the day on which a person was born |
| () 3. birthday | c. the day before today |
| () 4. September | d. pay special attention to |
| () 5. notice | e. the ninth month of the year |

B. 从 A、B、C、D 中，选出可以替换句中划线部分的词或短语。

- () 6. Tom is not in. He is away.
A. in his room B. at work C. out D. at home
- () 7. I have no idea.
A. look for B. know C. don't know D. don't understand
- () 8. I haven't got any money with me at the moment.
A. a moment ago B. on time C. this time D. now
- () 9. Do you know how long the meeting will last?
A. begin B. start C. end D. go on
- () 10. He hates moving here and there. He hopes to stay in one place.
A. likes B. is glad for C. doesn't like D. is afraid of

III. 选择填空 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- () 1. Do you want some milk? No, _____.
A. I've got any B. I don't want C. I haven't got any D. I've got some

- () 2. Who _____ on Sunday?
A. do help you B. you help C. do you help D. you do help
- () 3. Which books _____?
A. Mr Wang likes B. likes Mr Wang C. does Mr Wang like
D. do Mr Wang like
- () 4. How _____ have you been to Beijing?
A. many times B. much time C. far for D. long for
- () 5. The girl said that she was not feeling well, _____?
A. didn't she B. wasn't she C. was she D. did she
- () 6. _____ me or isn't he?
A. Will he help B. Has he helped C. Will he be helping
D. Is he going to help
- () 7. Let's _____ time.
A. to not waste B. don't waste C. not to waste D. not waste
- () 8. Come here a moment, _____?
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. shall you
- () 9. You never told me why you were late for the last class, _____?
A. weren't you B. didn't you C. did you D. wasn't you
- () 10. He is going shopping, _____?
A. won't he B. doesn't he C. does he D. isn't he

IV. 完形填空 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1—10 各题所给四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Chen had a small garden behind his house. He planted some vegetables 1 his garden and 2 them carefully. When the summer came, the 3 looked very nice. One evening Mr Chen said to his son, " Tomorrow I am going to 4 the vegetables and eat them".

But the next morning he 5 that his neighbour's ducks had 6 his vegetables. Mr Chen 7 and his neighbour was very 8 for that. One day, the neighbour 9 Mr Chen a beautiful, fat roast (烤) duck, and said, " Mr Chen, please 10 it."

- () 1. A. in B. with C. by D. at
- () 2. A. watched B. looked at C. looked after D. took care
- () 3. A. sun B. garden C. vegetables D. moon
- () 4. A. sell B. buy C. water D. pick
- () 5. A. knew B. watched C. look for D. found
- () 6. A. taken away B. eaten up C. pulled up D. dug up
- () 7. A. cried B. called for C. shouted D. spoke
- () 8. A. happy B. sorry C. surprised D. angry
- () 9. A. brought B. showed C. gave D. took
- () 10. A. cook B. enjoy C. pick up D. eat

V. 阅读理解 阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

" Which meal do we all need most, breakfast, lunch or dinner? What do you think, Jim?" Miss Black asks.

" Dinner!" he answers.

" Dinner is the big meal of the day. But I don't think it is the meal we need most." says Miss Black.

" Lunch is the meal we need most." says Jack quickly.

" I don't think so." says Miss Black. " Breakfast is the meal we need most." " Why is this so?"

" From night to morning we don't eat any food." says Linda.

" You are right." says Miss Black. " We need food every morning. What may happen to us if we have no breakfast?"

The students have a lot of answers.

" We may be hungry."

" We may feel sick."

" Yes, you are right." says Miss Black. " What is the best breakfast? Please write your answers on a piece of paper."

() 1. Which meal do we need most? We need _____ most.

A. dinner B. lunch C. supper D. breakfast

() 2. _____ are talking about eating.

A. Lots of boys and girls B. The teachers
C. The mother and children D. The teacher and her students

() 3. Why is breakfast the meal we need most? Because _____.

A. it is the first meal every day
B. we may drink some milk
C. we may eat a lot of delicious food
D. we don't eat any food from night to morning. People need food most at this time.

() 4. Is having breakfast _____ for our health?

A. bad B. good C. no use D. help

() 5. Miss Black tells her students to write _____ on a piece of paper.

A. their names B. their answers
C. the best breakfast D. their good friends' names

VI. 补全对话 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中, 选出能填入空白处的最佳答案。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Mother: Tom, it's half past six now. 1 You'd better get up and get ready for school, or you'll be late.

Tom: Mum, 2

Mother: Oh dear! What's wrong with you?

Tom: I don't know.

Mother: Really? If you are ill, 3

Tom: Mum, would you please ring my teacher? Perhaps 4

Mother: 5 You'd better get up and dress yourself, then we shall go to hospital to see a doctor.

- A. Why are you still singing?
- B. Why are you still in bed?
- C. You must go to school.
- D. You must see the doctor.
- E. I can't go to school this morning.
- F. I don't feel very well.
- G. I'll do that at once.

Ⅶ. 短文改错 此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上划（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，有该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Dear friends, have you been to the English	1 _____
Corner in the Zhong Shan Park in Shenyang? If	2 _____
you haven't been there, you had better to go	3 _____
there. It is a place when people come to practise	4 _____
their speak English. Every Sunday some people	5 _____
go to the " corner" and talk to each	6 _____
other in English. Between them are students,	7 _____
teachers, doctors, workers and such on.	8 _____
Many people have got in well with their	9 _____
spoken English. It's really necessary to go to there.	10 _____