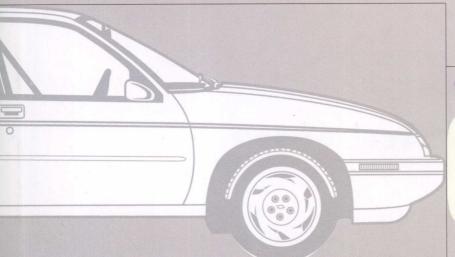




TO ENGLISH



◆ 中国劳动社会保障出版社





AN POPULATION



全国中等职业技术学校汽车类专业教材

英 语

English

劳动和社会保障部教材办公室组织编写

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前 言

为满足全国中等职业技术学校英语教学的需要,我们于1999年推出了中等职业技术学校汽车类专业教材《汽车英语》。该书自出版发行以来,受到了广大中职师生的普遍好评,但是,随着汽车制造业的迅速发展,新技术、新设备、新材料不断涌现,对汽车专业的英语课教学提出了新的要求。为此,我们对《汽车英语》进行了修订。

为了与其他专业的英语教材相统一,便于学校选用,修订后的《汽车英语》 更名为:全国中等职业技术学校汽车类专业教材《英语》。

在内容安排上,本教材兼顾了英语的一般知识点、语言点、基础语法、常用词汇、日常会话等以及与汽车专业密切相关的简单实用的专业词汇、专业用语以及最常用的科技英语表达方式等,既为学生的后续英语学习打下基础,又突出了职业教育特色。

在选材上,本书在第一版《汽车英语》的基础上作了较大调整,以实用为目标,降低了专业英语的难度,增加了大量的新词汇、新用语,使之更加贴近当前学生的生活和行业的最新发展。

在结构安排上,本教材共分22个单元,每个单元包括4个"任务",即普通英语、专业英语、语法及演练。

本教材配有习题册和教学参考书。教学参考书附光盘,其中有对话、课文、 生词朗读示范等。

本教材由李先志主编,郭艳、方良、张雪梅、罗文参加编写,全书语法部 分由唐义均编写;袁锡兴教授、美国新闻学硕士 Mr. Michael Connelly 审稿。

劳动和社会保障部教材办公室 2007 年 4 月

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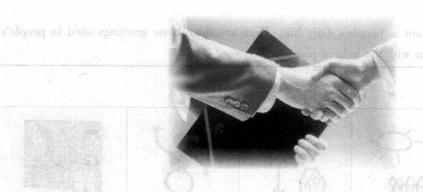
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Unit 1



► Task 1: General English

Introductions & Greetings

Pleased to Meet You

(Mary and Zhang Hua meet in the classroom. Mary is an English teacher and Zhang Hua is the class monitor. Zhang Hua introduces a new student, Wang Wei in her class, to Mary.)

Mary: Good morning, Zhang Hua! A Marmol anosmos team aw nert W

Zhang Hua: Good morning, Mary. How are you? "Sob nov ob wold" yes

Mary: I'm fine, thanks, and you?

Zhang Hua: Not too bad. Mary, this is a new student in our class. Wang Wei, this is Mary,

our English teacher.

Wang Wei: Pleased to meet you.

Mary: Pleased to meet you too. Are you from Beijing?

Wang Wei: No, I'm from Shenzhen, a city far from here.

Mary: Well, Wang Wei, it was nice to talk with you. But I'm afraid I have to go now.

Gonerally we do not shake hands with people we kind sood book

Wang Wei: Good Bye!



Basic English Greetings

Greetings are important in people's daily life. Here are some basic greetings used in people's everyday life. Learn them with the help of pictures.

Everyday Greetings



Good morning.



Good afternoon.



Good evening.



Good Bye.



Good night.

Special Greetings



Merry Christmas.



Good luck.



Congratulations. ^①



Get well soon. 2

Mary and Zhang Hua meet in the classroom. Mary is



Enjoy your lunch.

Shaking Hands



When we meet someone formally for the first time, we shake their hands and say "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you." "Glad to meet you." "Nice to meet you."



When young people meet informally, they sometimes say "Give me five!" and slap their hands together.



Generally we do not shake hands with people we know well.

New Words and Expressions

introduction [intrə dʌkʃən] n. 介绍 greeting ['gri:tin] n. 问候, 祝贺 pleased [pli:zd] adj. 高兴的, 满足的 monitor ['monitə] n. 班长 introduce [intro djurs] vt. 介绍 far [fa:] adj. 遥远的 basic ['beisik] adj. 基本的 important [im·portant] adj. 重要的, 重大的 daily ['deili] adj. 每日的, 日常的 special ['spefəl] adj. 特别的 merry [·meri] adj. 欢乐的,愉快的 Christmas ['krisməs] n. 圣诞节 luck [lak] n. 运气, 好运, 幸运 congratulation [kənˌgrætju·leiʃən] n. 祝贺 enjoy [in·dʒɔi] vt. 享受……的乐趣, 欣赏, 喜爱 shake [seik] vt. & vi. 摇动,摇 formally ['formali] adv. 正式地,形式上 informally [in·fɔːməli] adv. 非正式地 slap [slæp] vt. 拍, 掌击, 拍击 together [təˈɡeðə] adv. 共同, 一起 generally [·dʒenərəli] adv. 一般地 far from 离……很远 daily life (=everyday life) 日常生活

▶ Task 2: English for Special Purposes ◀

About Cars

Get well soon。当别人生统时希望加人早日最复的用语

Give me five! 年轻人相遇。 According to their application

Do you like cars? Do you want to have a car? How much do you know about cars?

There are many kinds of cars today. According to their application, they are classified as trucks, passenger cars and special purpose vehicles. Trucks transport goods while passenger cars carry people. Fire trucks, garbage trucks and ambulances are special purpose automobiles.

英语English



passenger car



fire truck



truck



ambulance

New Words and Expressions

according [əˈkəːdiŋ] adv. 依照
application [ˌæpliˈkeiʃən] n. 应用, 运用, 申请
classify [ˈklæsifai] vt. 分类
purpose [ˈpəːpəs] n. 目的, 意图, 用途
vehicle [ˈviːikl] n. 交通工具, 车辆
transport [trænsˈpəːt] vt. 传送, 运输
garbage [ˈɡɑɪbidʒ] n. 垃圾, 废物
ambulance [ˈæmbjuləns] n. 救护车
automobile [ˈɔːtəməubiːl, ˌɔːtəməˈbiːl] n. 汽车
according to 依照, 按照
special purpose 特殊用途(目的)



Notes

- 1. Congratulations. 当别人取得成功时向别人表示祝贺时的用语,通常用复数形式。
- 2. Get well soon. 当别人生病时希望别人早日康复的用语,可译为"祝你早日康复"。
- 3. Give me five! 年轻人相遇,通常击掌以示问候,是一种非正式的问候方式。
- 4. According to their application, they are classified as trucks, passenger cars and special purpose vehicles.

trucks, passenger cars and special purpose vehicles. Trucks transport goods while passenger cars

Tack 2: English for Special Purpor

根据它们的使用情况,汽车可以分为卡车、客车和特殊用途的车辆。

We listen to the radio every day. 我们真天那 ▶ Tammar ◄ We listen to the radio every day.

词类(Conjunctions,详见Unit(一) 到美。

英语常用词类有: (1) 动词; (2) 名词; (3) 形容词; (4) 副词; (5) 介词; (6) 连词; (7) 数词; (8) 代词; (9) 冠词等。

- 1. 动词 (Verbs, 详见 Unit 9 "词类 (三)")
- 2. 名词 (Nouns)

名词占英语词汇的绝大部分,在字典和词汇表中缩略为 n. 。名词一般分为普通名词和 专有名词两大类。名词在句子中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语和宾语补足语。

My handbag is brown. (主语) 我的手提包是棕色的。

We thanked Mr. Smith. (宾语) 我们感谢了史密斯先生。

This isn't my handbag. (表语) 这不是我的手提包。

We have a history lesson every week. (定语) 我们每周上一堂历史课。

3. 形容词 (Adjectives)

形容词(略作 adj.)可分为普通形容词、定语形容词(只作定语)和表语形容词(只作表语)三类。形容词在句子中可作定语、表语和宾语补足语。

This is a German car. (定语) 这是一部德国轿车。 以外的两个两项科的外面以外

That car is very dirty. (表语) 那辆轿车很脏。 war min 引频顺 (译 0000 张) 10000 min

I find the book interesting. (宾语补足语) 我觉得这本书很有趣儿。不太问题目 (图)

獎三4. 副词 (Adverbs) 以是以现一日。中其。去充示基种三灰石市级一日,且《单

She's very pretty. (程度副词) 她很漂亮。 "binobea and vall point vizia reselentin mi" 計算

Mr. Baker went downstairs. (方位副词) 贝克先生下楼去了。

He often comes late. (频度副词) 他经常迟到。

- 5. 介词 (Prepositions)
- (1) 介词也叫前置词(略作 prep.),后面必须带宾语,而且它的宾语只能是名词和动名词,不能是不定式、过去式、过去分词或 that-从句等。另外,介词不能单独使用,必须和其他成分连用。介词主要表示时间和空间,可分为时间介词和方位介词。

He arrived at five o'clock. (时间介词) 他是 5 点钟到的。 and an interest and an interest of the world arrived at five o'clock.

It rained during the night. (时间介词) 夜间下雨了。

There's a book on the desk. (方位介词) 课桌上有一本书。diw admid and milli 1

We live in the country. (方位介词) 我们住在乡下。 on off of least algority and W (1)

I was at the barber's this afternoon. (方位介词) 今天下午我在理发店。 (1)

May, two thousand and one".



(2) 不及物动词带宾语时必须与特定的介词连用。

We listen to the radio every day. 我们每天都听收音机。

Can I look at your photographs? 我能看一下你的照片吗?

- 6. 连词 (Conjunctions, 详见 Unit 21 "状语从句")。
- 7. 数词 (Numerals)
- (1) 数词的分类

数词(略作 num.)分基数词和序数词两类。基数词表示数目的多少,序数词表示次序。

数	基数词	序数词	数	基数词	序数词	
》。曹通8词》	one one	first	6	six	sixth	
2	two 1	second	7	seven	seventh	
3	three	third	8 11 8	eight	eighth	
4	four	fourth	9 112	nine	ninth	
5	five	fifth 49 30	10	ten	tenth	

- (2) 年代的表示法和读法
- ◆四位数以下的按数字的读法。如: 896 B. C. (公元前 896 年), 读作 "eight hundred and ninety-six B. C."。
- ◆四位数的拆成两个两位数。如: 1999 (1999 年), 读作 "nineteen ninety nine"。但 "in 2000" (在 2000 年), 则读作 "in two thousand"。
 - (3) 日期的表示法和读法 (4) 图 (4) 图 (4) 图 (5) 图 (5) 图 (6) 图 (6)

年、月、日一般有下列三种表示方法,其中,日一般以基数词的形式(也可以以序数词的形式)表示,写在月的后边,读作"the +序数词"。

- ◆年,月 日 其前面用介词 in,如 "在 1969 年 5 月 2 日"写作"in 1969, May 2",读作"in nineteen sixty nine, May the second"。
- ◆月 日,年 其前面用介词 on,如 "在1998年9月1日"写作"on September 1, 1998",读作"on September the first, nineteen ninety eight"。
- ◆月, 年 其前面用介词 in, 如 "在 2001 年 5 月" 写作 "in May, 2001", 读作 "in May, two thousand and one"。

▶ Task 4: Drills ◆ 新版版画 (Apro M N) 医型物质原介 (1)

1. Oral practice. The property of the property

Work in groups. Practice how to introduce and greet people formally and informally in our daily life.

- 2. Fill in the blanks with proper expressions.
- (1) When people meet in the morning, they often greet by saying ______.
- (2) On Christmas Day, people often say _____.

(3) When your friend is ill, y	you may say to greet h	im.	
(4) When people meet for the	e first time, they often	and say	to each
other.			
(5) When young people meet i	informally they sometimes say		
3. Comprehension questions.			
(1) What do the trucks carry?			
(2) Can you name one or two	special purpose automobiles?		
	Sec. 25 - 5 1		
	enal English		251 7

(One weekend, Zhang Hua comes back home from school. Her mother asks her about her school lays. She is happy to talk with her mother.)

Mother: Zhang Hua, do you enjoy your life at school?

Zhang Hua: Oh, it's great! The life in the technical school is quite different from that in the middle school, it's fun to talk with my classinates from different places.

Mother: Different places?

Zhang Hua: Yes, my classmates come from different places. Some are from North China while some are from South China.

Mother: Well, how do you spend a day at school?

Zhang Hua: We get up at 6:30. After washing we go to the dining hall for breakfast at 7:00.

Our class begins at 8:00 and eads at 11:40 in the morning. We often have our classes in multi-medium classrooms or in training labs.

Mother: How about atternoons?

Zhang Hua: We have our lunch at 12:00. Class in the afternoon begins at 2:00 and ends at Zhang Hua: We have our lunch at 12:00. Class in the afternoon begins at 2:00. We have our

英语English

Unit 2







School Days

A Busy School Day

(One weekend, Zhang Hua comes back home from school. Her mother asks her about her school days. She is happy to talk with her mother.)

Mother: Zhang Hua, do you enjoy your life at school?

Zhang Hua: Oh, it's great! The life in the technical school is quite different from that in the mid-

dle school. It's fun to talk with my classmates from different places.

Mother: Different places?

Zhang Hua: Yes, my classmates come from different places. Some are from North China while

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Mother: Well, how do you spend a day at school?

Zhang Hua: We get up at 6:30. After washing we go to the dining hall for breakfast at 7:00.

Our class begins at 8:00 and ends at 11:40 in the morning. We often have our clas-

ses in multi-medium classrooms or in training labs.

Mother: How about afternoons?

Zhang Hua: We have our lunch at 12:00. Class in the afternoon begins at 2:00 and ends at

5:00. I enjoy the time on the playground. It's from 5:00 to 6:00. We have our dinner at 6:30. After that, students go to different places, classrooms, the library