

中等职业 英语

M
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O C C U P A T I O N
ENGLISH

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MEDIUM OCCUPATION ENGLISH

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前 言

《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》规定英语课程为职业学校各类专业学生必修的主要文化基础课。按照这个规定,本套教材的目的是:在初中英语教学的基础上,使学生巩固、扩大基础知识,发展听、说、读、写的基本技能;注重培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力和继续学习的能力;激发和培养学生的学习兴趣,帮助学生树立自信心,养成良好的学习习惯,提高自主学习的能力,发展有效运用学习策略的能力,为学生步入社会和进一步学习打好基础。

教材编写的基本原则是“话题为主线”(topic based)和“任务为主线”(task based),即在一个单元中设几项语言活动任务,围绕一个主题展开。教材所用语言是现代英语,力求反映口头用语与书面英语的区别,适当注意几个主要英语国家所用英语的差别。同时还注意教学对象的年龄特点。

教材的编写注意了教学内容如语言结构、词汇等的重复出现。这样有利于帮助学生形成长期记忆,切实掌握教学内容。有些内容是先做讲解,在后面的单元里反复出现;有些内容是先出现于前面的某个单元,到后面的单元时再做讲解,这样做的好处是学生先有了印象,再通过课堂讲解加深印象以

求掌握。

本套教材为上下两册合订本,可以分两个学期使用,也可以根据各学校的具体教学情况及学生的专业特点自行安排。教学总时数为 120 学时,每周安排 3~4 学时。

课文编排由简到难,循序渐进,有利于学生逐步掌握知识要点,不断提高自身的能力。书中以话体为单元,全书共二十个单元,每个单元为一个交际话题。每个单元包括八个模块:

1) Warm up

准备工作:介绍本单元主题。

2) Listen and Speak: Task A

听对话:了解本单元交际功能,简单口语练习。

3) Read and Write: Task A

阅读短文/对话:学习本单元部分词汇和语法内容,简单书面表达练习。

4) Listen and Speak: Task B

听对话/短文:进一步学习本单元交际功能,情景口语练习。

5) Read and Write: Task B

阅读短文:进一步学习本单元语法和词汇内容,阅读理解练习和书面表达练习。

6) Language Focus

Grammar 本单元的语法内容讲解

Word study 词汇学习,初步掌握一些构词法。

Exercises 本单元语法、词语练习

7) Word list 本单元要求掌握的词汇

8) Reading material 与本单元主题相关的简短阅读材料。

本书由王芳、海霞策划、组织编写。海霞主编第一、二、

三、四单元;徐向辉主编第五、六单元;范艳红主编第七、八、九单元;王新实主编第十单元;倪云华主编第十一、十二、十三单元;付嗣琴主编第十四、十五、十六单元;王芳主编第十七、十八、十九、二十单元。

在本教材的编写过程中,我们就课本样章征求了一些省市职业教研部门和经验丰富的一线教师的意见,以保证教材所用材料准确,表述恰当,语言地道流畅。他们提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议,编者获益非浅。在此也向他们表示衷心的感谢。

尽管我们力求呈献给中等职业学校英语教育一本比较好的教材,但是由于编者水平有限,教材中肯定存在这样那样的问题,恳请使用学校提出批评意见和改进建议。

编 者

2007 年 6 月

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Unit 1 Greeting

Warm up

Talk about the following questions

1. In China, when people meet for the first time, what do they say and what do they do?
2. Do foreigners do the same things as the Chinese?
3. When two close friends meet, how do they greet each other?

Listening and Speaking Task A

1. Please listen to a dialogue, after listening, choose the best answers to the following questions.

Dialogue 1

It is nice to meet you.

Wu Gang: Hello, I am Wu Gang. What is your _____?

Lily: Hi! My name is Lily White. Just _____ me Lily.

Wu Gang: How do you _____ that?

Lily: L - I - L - Y W - H - I - T - E.

Wu Gang: Lily White. Ok, thanks. Nice to meet you.

Lily: It is nice to _____ you, too.

Dialogue 2

This is my friend Lily.

Zhang Jie Lun: Hi, Wu Gang!

Wu Gang: Hi, JieLun! How _____ you?

Zhang JieLun: Great, thanks. JieLun, this is my friend Lily.
She is _____ England.

Wu Gang: _____ to meet you, Lily.

Lily: I am glad to meet you, too.

2. Suppose you are going to study in another country. Write something about yourself. The school needs this to fill in a Student Card for you.

Name _____
Male _____ Female _____
Nationality _____
Language spoken _____
Interests and hobbies _____

Reading and Writing Task A

In a cafe, Mary is introducing her friend Tom to Jerry. But Jerry is late.

Mary: (angry) Hey, Jerry! You are late!

Jerry: (running towards) Hi, Mary! I am terribly sorry. I am

late because of the traffic jam.

Mary: You have kept us waiting for an hour!

Tom: Take it easy, Mary. It does not matter. It is not Jerry's fault.

Mary: All right. Jerry, this is Tom, my boy friend. Tom, this is Jerry, my best friend since we were children.

Jerry: Nice to meet you, Tom!

Tom: Nice to meet you, too.

Jerry: You know I am expecting your marriage and your first baby.

Tom: Thanks. That is why we want to see you. Mary wants to give me invitation by herself.

Notes to the text

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Traffic jam | 交通堵塞。 |
| 2. Take it easy | 别着急,慢慢来。 |
| 3. It does not matter | 没关系。 |
| 4. It is not Jerry's fault | 不是杰瑞的错。 |
| 5. It is not one's fault | 常用来安慰受委屈的人。 |
| 6. Nice to meet you | 很高兴见到你。 |

Exercises

1. Complete the following dialogues.

A: Mary, _____ is Joe's brother David.

B: I am very _____ to meet you.

C: _____ to meet you, too.

B: How _____ you like Texas so far?

C: It is really different from _____ I expected.

B: Do not worry. You will get used _____ it in no time.

A: Mrs. Smith, I would like to _____ a friend of mine, Pierre Dubois.

B: How do _____ do?

C: _____ ?

B: _____ is your impression of the United States?

C: Well, I can not get over how different the weather is here.

B: Oh, you will get _____ to it soon!

2. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) 最近还好吗?

2) 很高兴见到你。

3) 很抱歉我迟到了!

4) 欢迎你到我家来。

5) 非常感谢!

Listening and Speaking Task B

1. When Li Ming and Lucy arrived at their classroom, they met their English teacher, Miss Zhao. Since Miss Zhao did not know Lucy, Li Ming tried to introduce them to each other. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

Li Ming: _____, Miss Zhao!

Miss Zhao: Hi, how are you today?

Li Ming: _____. Thank you! Oh, have you met Lucy before?

Miss Zhao: No, I do not think I have.

Li Ming: _____.

This is Lucy. She is our classmate. (To Lucy) Lucy, this is our English teacher, Miss Zhao.

Lucy: _____, Miss Zhao!

Miss Zhao: Hi, Lucy, _____. By the way, where are you from?

Lucy: I am from Germany. I came here with my parents. They are now working in Beijing.

Miss Zhao: Oh, really? _____.

Lucy: Thank you, Miss Zhao.

2. Work in pairs to retell a dialogue briefly, using the reference expressions given in the box below.

Hello	nice to meet you
How are you	introduce

Reading and Writing Task B

In everyday life, when people meet, they greet each other to show their friendliness and kindness. Greeting can be done in different ways. This is because different places or countries have different customs.

In English-speaking countries, the most common way of greeting is to say "hello". Sometimes people just say "hi", which is less formal than "hello". Or depending on the time of day, people can say "good morning", "good afternoon", or "good evening". Very often, besides greeting, people also ask about each other, for example, "how are you?" "How is everything?" Sometimes people also express their happiness to see each other, such as "nice to meet you!" But if people meet for the first time, they should say "nice to meet you!"

When people greet each other, they also address each other.

In English, there are many different ways to address people. The most common form to address someone is to put Mr. , Mrs. , Miss , or Ms in front of the last name. In a shop or restaurant , a customer may be addressed as “sir” or “ma’am”. In formal situations , people use words like “Doctor” or “Professor” to address someone who has these titles. But we can not use the word “teacher” to address a teacher as we do in Chinese.

We can not say “Hello, teacher Wang!” or “good morning, teacher!” nstead, we can say “hello, Mr. Wang” or “good morning, Mr. Wang!”

Notes to the text

1. Greet each other 彼此打招呼。
2. In different ways 用不同的方式。
3. But if people meet for the first time , they should say “nice to meet you!” 但是如果人们第一次见面时 , 他们会说 “很高兴见到你!”
4. When people greet each other , they also address each other. 当人们彼此问候时 , 他们也会称呼彼此。

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions according to the text.
 - 1) Why do people greet each other in everyday life?
 - 2) What are the most common ways of greeting in English-speaking countries?
 - 3) Can you give some examples of formal and informal greetings?
 - 4) When do we use formal expressions and when do we use informal expressions?

5) What are the different ways to address a teacher in English?

2. Complete the following dialogue.

Jane: Hello, John.

John: _____, Jane! _____?

Jane: I am fine. _____?

John: I am fine, too. Oh, by the way, this is our new classmate Peter. (To Peter) This is Jane.

Jane: _____, Peter.

Peter: _____, too.

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) 你的名字叫什么?

2) 很高兴见到你。

3) 你从哪里来?

4) 我想把我的朋友介绍给你。

5) 玛丽,这是我的哥哥汤姆。

Language Focus

Grammar

pron.	"be"	Pron. + "be"
I	Am	I am = I'm
You	Are	You are = you're
He	Is	He is = he's
She	Is	She is = she's
It	Is	It is = it's
We	Are	We are = we're
they	Are	They are = they're

Word study

英语后缀“-er”放在动词后面构成名词,例如

drive—driver write—writer report—reporter
work—worker smoke—smoker teach—teacher
clean—cleaner begin—beginner employ—employer
wait—waiter

Exercises:

1. Put the verbs into brackets in correct form.

1) Hi, what _____ your name?

2) How _____ you?

3) They _____ from the same city.

4) I _____ a student.

5) She _____ my best friend.

2. Fill in the blanks with the suitable forms of the words given in the brackets.

1) My father is a _____ (teach).

2) She is one of the best _____ (write).

3) The _____ (drive) drives carefully.

4) The boss wants to hire a _____ (work).

3. Complete the following sentences

1) I am Peter, _____ (很高兴见到你)。

2) Are you _____ (来自) American?

3) Mary, _____ (这是) Tom's brother,
Mike.

4) Tom, I want to _____ (介绍我的朋友) to
you.

Word List

greet['gri:t] *v.* 问候

greeting['gri:tiŋ] *n.* 问候, 大招呼

introduce[,intrə'dju:z] *v.* 介绍

friend[frend] *n.* 朋友

wait[weit] *v.* 等待

title['taɪtl] *n.* 称呼, 头衔

friendliness['frendlinɪs] *n.* 友好

kindness['kaindnɪs] *n.* 和善

custom['kʌstəm] *n.* 习俗, 风俗

common['kɒmən] *adj.* 常见的

formal['fɔ:məl] *adj.* 正式的, 正规的

depend[di'pend] *v.* (与 on 连用) 根据

express[iks'pres] *v.* 表达

besides[bi'saɪdz] *prep, adv.* 此外, 除……

address[ə'dres] *n.* 地址 *v.* 称呼, 称谓

professor[prə'fesə] *n.* 教授

customer['kʌstəmə] *n.* 顾客

Names:

Reis[raɪs] (姓) 莱斯

Lucy['lu:si] (女名) 露西

Reading material

Hello

The word “Hello” is perhaps used more often than any other

word in the English language. Everybody in the U. S. uses the word again and again in every day and everywhere. The first word when you take up your telephone is “hello”. The first word you say when you see a friend in the street is “hello”, too. Where did the word come from?

The American inventor, Thomas Edison, is believed to be the first person to use “hello” in the late 19th century, just after he invented the telephone.

At first, people greeted each other on the telephone with “Are you there?” for they were not sure the new thing could really carry voice. But Edison was sure. So the first time he picked up the telephone, he did not say: “are you there?” and he just said: “hello!”

From then on, the word “hello” became widely used in American.