



英语

第二册

全国中等职业技术学校通用教材

English

(第二版)

2



中国劳动社会保障出版社



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全国中等职业技术学校通用教材《英语》(第一册)和《英语》(第二册)自2000年出版发行以来,受到了广大中职师生的好评。为了使教材更适于各地英语教学,更具有鲜明的时代特色,我们对全国60余所中职学校进行了调研,广泛听取了师生的意见和建议,并在此基础上对上述教材进行了修订。新版英语教材的主要特点如下:

《英语》(第一册)适合具有初中英语基础的学生使用,其内容的深度和广度基本达到全日制高中高二上学期英语水平的要求。通过对本册的学习,学生可以掌握常用的语法及词汇。完成本册的教学后,学校可根据不同专业的具体情况和实际需要,开设专业英语课程。

《英语》(第一册)共22个单元,每个单元的主要内容包括课文(TEXT A)、词汇、口语交际(TEXT B)、特殊难点、结构与语法等。

“课文(TEXT A)”选材多为知识性和趣味性文章等,内容浅显易懂,生动活泼并具时代感。例如,“福娃”(第8课)、“姚明来了”(第18课)、“电脑时代”(第21课),以及“神舟5号”(第22课)等均是学生特别感兴趣的人和事。

“词汇”列举了本课中出现的生词和固定短语,其中收录了许多反映当代社会热点、科技发展的新词汇,如IOC(International Olympic Committee)(国际奥委会)、manned spaceflight(载人太空飞行)、chatroom(聊天室)等。另外,本次修订还特别增设了“概念短语”。“概念短语”是指专门表达某一概念、情景、行为动作的短语。它们不是习语,而是人们经常使用的表达方式,其单位大于单词但又小于句子。在此基础上,学生只要增加主语即可表达完整的意思。英语的概念短语有助于学生在遣词造句时避免许多冠词、介词等使用上的错误,同时也能帮助学生避免中国式的英语。在很多情况下,只要变换一个词就可表达不同的思想。例如:

get their breakfast ready(准备他们的早餐), come home from work(下班回家)。

When Mom comes home from work, she gets our dinner ready.

妈妈下班回家后就准备我们的晚餐。

显然,只要学生掌握了这些概念短语,就可举一反三,灵活运用,轻松表达。

“口语交际(TEXT B)”部分由“小组讨论(Group Discussion)”和“对话(Dialogue)”组成。“小组讨论”的问题紧紧围绕课文内容设计,既可作为课前热身的练习,又能作为复习和巩固课文内容的手段。“对话”主要根据日常生活设定情景,如日常交际、学校生活、兴趣爱好、工作面试等。

“特殊难点”精讲本课课文中出现的重点和难点词汇(单词和短语),并结合本课课文和前面课文进行总结、比较和分析,帮助学生总结归纳一些主要的语言现象,以便他们能更加牢固地掌握英语基础知识和技能。此部分的重点在于比较,即英-英比较

和英-汉比较,具体体现在语义、词法和形态比较。语义比较,如 as / like (像……一样), each / every (每一个); 词法比较,如 enjoy / like (喜欢), spend / cost (花费); 形态比较,如 everyday / every day, so ... that / so that 等。

“结构与语法”部分层次分明地阐明语法概念,将重点语法用公式的形式给出,并附以典型例句,同时注重分析和比较有关语法现象之间的联系和区别,找出它们的不同点和相似处,以求使用上的准确性。此部分还设有“语法操练”栏目,学生可以即学即用,轻松掌握所学重点语法。

《英语》(第二册)是为了满足中等职业技术学校学生参加成人高校招生考试和高等职业教育招生考试的需要,在《英语》(第一册)的基础上编写的。本书共 20 个单元,每个单元仍保留课文正文、词汇、特殊难点、结构与语法等内容,在语法、语言点及词汇等方面进行了进一步扩充。考虑到词汇量是所有层次英语考试的关键,编者有的放矢,在扩大词汇量和帮助学生记忆方面做了大量的工作。如结合课文内容,在“结构与语法”部分增设了“构词法”“名词短语研究”“短语动词分类研究”等内容。“构词法”主要讲解三大词性转换规律,即名词和形容词的动词化;动词和形容词的名词化;名词和动词的形容词化。“名词短语研究”对常见的名词短语进行语义分类分析,找出它们的语义规律,以方便学生辨认和记忆。例如,常用或常考的“at + 名词”短语大约有 50 个,如 at present, at times, at the sight of 等。如果一个一个独立地记忆,学生很难有效、准确地记住它们的词义。经过计算机软件分析,编者发现,这些名词短语只有 6 类语义,而不是 50 个甚至更多。“短语动词”始终是各类英语考试的重点,但由于其数量繁多、语义庞杂而给学生带来麻烦。为了解决这一问题,编者结合课文内容,对其进行了分类研究。例如,“动词 + down”的常用短语一般有 60 个左右,但实际上,这些短语的词义都取决于 down,而 down 通常只有 3 个语义,记住这三个语义就很容易掌握这些短语。

在编写方式上,本套教材遵循由浅入深,循序渐进的原则,并在词义、语言点、语法点的讲解上摒弃了传统的生搬硬套的编写方法,重比较,重应用,因而能够更有效地指导学生寻求学习和使用英语的规律,帮助学生建立较为完整的英语语言系统。

本套教材配有相应习题册和教学参考书,教学参考书附光盘,录有课文、对话、生词、语法操练等朗读示范。

本册教材由北京工商大学外语系唐义均教授主编,王红莉、孙涛、王秀贞、彭小马、赖花、王建南参加编写。全书插图由崔果儿绘制。

劳动保障部教材办公室

2007 年 7 月

符 号 说 明

项目	名称	示例
n.	名词	student, China, friendship.
a.	形容词	good, beautiful, clean.
ad.	副词	well, quickly, often.
conj.	连词	when, because, although.
v.	动词（兼及物与不及物）	He opened the door. The door opened.
vt.	及物动词	I love wine.
vi.	不及物动词	He went to the cinema.
v-to	to不定式	I hope to pass the test.
v-ing	动名词/现在分词	He enjoys watching TV.
prep.	介词	at, from, on.
aux.	助动词	will, have, do/does.
interj.	感叹词	oh, alas
num.	数词	million, fifteen
mod.	情态动词	can, must, may.
that-clause	that-从句	She believes that he is telling the truth.
wh-word	疑问副词	how, who, when, where.
wh-clause	wh-从句	I don't know when he'll arrive here.
同	同义词	Call on 同 visit

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Lesson One

1 A Good Way to Make Friends



"What's the matter, Bob?" asked his mother. "Why do you look so sad?"

"I don't have anyone to play with," Bob said. ^[1] "I wish we had stayed in Salt Lake City. I had friends there."

"You will soon make friends here," said his mother.

"Wait and see!"

5

Just then there was a tap on the door. Mrs. Miller opened it. There stood a woman with red hair. ^[2]

"Hello!" she said. "I'm Mrs. Carey. I live next door."

"Come in," said Mrs. Miller. "Bob and I are so glad you came."

"I came to ask for two eggs," said Mrs. Carey. "I want to bake a cake."

10

"No problem, you may have the eggs," said Mrs. Miller. "But do sit down. Let's have coffee and talk a little."

That afternoon there was another tap on the door. Mrs. Miller opened it. There stood a boy with red hair. "My name is Tom Carey," he said. "My mother sent you this cake and

15 these two eggs."

"Why, thank you, Tom," said Mrs. Miller. "Come in and meet my son Bob." Tom and Bob were about the same age. Soon they were having cake and milk. "Can you stay and play with me?" asked Bob.

"Yes, I can stay an hour," Tom said.

20 "Then let's play ball," said Bob. "My dog Trix will want to get in the game, too." Tom found it was fun to play with Trix. He had no dog of his own.

"I'm glad you live next door," said Bob. "Now I have someone to play with."

"Mother said we would soon be good friends," Tom answered.

"I'm glad your mother needed two eggs," said Bob.

25 Tom laughed.

"She did not really need two eggs," he said. "She just wanted to make friends with your mother!"

Then Bob laughed, too.

"That is a funny way to make friends," he said. "But it's a nice way. It worked."

VOCABULARY

New Words

sad	/ sæd /	a.	忧愁的, 伤心的
wish	/ wɪʃ /	v.	希望, 想要
salt	/ sɔ:lt /	n.	食盐, 盐
tap	/ tæp /	n. & vt.	轻打, 轻叩, 轻敲
bake	/ beɪk /	v.	烘焙, 烤, 烧硬
cake	/ keɪk /	n.	蛋糕, 饼, 块
why	/ waɪ /	interj.	噢, 呃, 哎呀, 唷
age	/ eɪdʒ /	n.	年龄, 年纪
fun	/ fʌn /	n.	玩笑, 嬉笑, 有趣的人或事物
work	/ wɜ:k /	v.	起作用, (使)运转; 工作

Phrases & Expressions

make friends (with) ...	(与……) 交朋友
what's the matter?	怎么回事? 怎么啦?
play with ...	与……玩耍
wait and see	等着瞧
next door	隔壁

ask for	要求, 想得到, 索要
no problem	没问题
play ball	玩球
get in	参加(游戏、活动等)
of one's own	属于某人自己的

Proper Nouns

Salt Lake City	/ 'sɔ:lt leɪk 'sɪti /	盐湖城 (美国犹他州府)
Bob	/ bɒb /	鲍勃
Mrs. Carey	/ 'mɪsɪz 'keəri /	凯利太太
Mrs. Miller	/ 'mɪsɪz 'mɪlə /	米勒太太
Tom	/ tɒm /	汤姆
Trix	/ trɪks /	特瑞克斯 (狗名)

概念短语

look so sad	看上去那么不开心
have no-one to play with	没有人一起玩
just then	就在那时
a tap on the door	敲门
a woman with red hair	一位红发妇女
live next door	住在隔壁
ask for two eggs	要两个鸡蛋
bake a cake	烤蛋糕
have coffee	喝咖啡
that afternoon	当天下午, 那天下午
about the same age	年龄相仿
have cake and milk	吃蛋糕、喝牛奶
stay and play with me	留下来与我玩
get in the game	加入游戏
have no dog of his own	没有自己的狗
have someone to play with	有人一起玩耍
make friends with your mother	与你妈妈交朋友

NOTES

1. "I don't have anyone to play with," Bob said.

鲍勃说：“没有人跟我玩儿。”

句中的 to play with 修饰 anyone。注意：with 不能缺。修饰 some, any, every, no 等构成的合成不定代词的定语必须后置。

I can't find anything to write with. 我找不到可用来写字的东西。

When one is old, he needs someone to talk to. 人老了，需要一个可说话的人。

2. There stood a woman with red hair.

那儿站着一位红发妇女。

副词 in, out, here, there, up, down, off, away 等位于句首时，要将整个谓语放在主语前，构成完全倒装。但如果主语是（人称）代词，句子则不倒装。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

Here it comes. 它来了。

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

1. "I wish we had stayed in Salt Lake City. I had friends there." (L.2-3)

► Wish & Hope ◀

- ◆ hope 和 wish 后都不能接动名词，而是接不定式。

I hope to visit Guilin. 我希望去桂林看一看。

I wish to visit New York. 我希望去纽约看一看。

- ◆ hope for 表示可以实现的愿望，而 wish for 则表示难以实现的愿望。

I hope for success. 我希望成功。（有可能成功）

I wish for a new house. 我渴望（得到）一幢新房子。（可能性不大）

- ◆ wish 后可以跟两个宾语，表示祝愿，而 hope 则不可。

I wish you success. 正 祝你成功！

I wish you to go. 正 }

I hope you to go. 误 } 我希望你去。

- ◆ hope 和 wish 都可接从句，但 wish 后的从句中要用虚拟语气。

We hope we will visit the Great Wall.

我们希望参观长城。

We wish we would visit the Great Wall.

我们真希望能参观长城。

2. There stood a woman with red hair. (L.6-7)

► With ◀

with 表示“某人有某种生理特征”“某物伴随着某人或由某人携带着”。

The police are looking for a man *with* a scar on his face.

警察正在寻找一个脸上有伤疤的男子。

That man *with* long hair is supposed to be a poet.

那个留着长发的男子想必是个诗人。

The woman *with* the long umbrella is a famous novelist.

那个手里拿着长柄伞的妇女是位著名小说家。

a man *with* a beard (一个留有络腮胡子的男人)

3. “Come in and *meet* my son Bob.” (L.16)

► Meet & Meet with ◀

◆ *meet* 表示“认识”“会见；迎接”。

We *met* a stranger in the woods.

我们在森林中遇见一位陌生人。

Will you *meet* her at the airport?

你去机场接她好吗？

◆ *meet with* 表示“偶尔遇见、撞见；遭受到”。

He *met with* an old friend on the street yesterday.

昨天他在街上撞见一位老朋友。

Such fish are seldom *met with* in the north.

这样的鱼在北方很少见到。

He *met with* an accident in riding a bike.

他昨天骑自行车时出了事。

4. Tom found it was *fun* to play with Trix. (L.20-21)

“That is a *funny* way to make friends,” he said. (L.29)

► Fun & Funny ◀

◆ *fun* 是不可数名词，表示“玩笑、嬉戏、乐趣；有趣的事或人”，不能与冠词 (a/an) 连用。

We had a lot of *fun* at the party.

我们的聚会趣味盎然。

Your friend is great *fun*.

你的朋友真有趣。

It is *fun* to play cards.

打纸牌很好玩。

◆ funny 是形容词, 表示“滑稽有趣的”。

What a *funny* story!

多滑稽的故事啊!

He is a *funny* guy.

他是一个滑稽有趣的家伙。

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

I. “I wish we had stayed in Salt Lake City. I had friends there.” (L.2-3)

虚拟语气 (一)

虚拟语气表达说话人的愿望、请求、意图、建议、惊奇、设想等未能或不可能成为事实, 以及在说话人看来实现的可能性很小。I wish 和 if only 在意思上和语法上均相同, 但 if only 要比 I wish 更富有戏剧性和感情色彩。

1. “If only/I wish + 主语 + 一般过去时” 表达对现在的遗憾, 即表达与现在事实相反的情况。

If only the weather would change. } 要是天气转晴该多好啊。
I wish the weather would change. }

If only he didn't drive so fast! } 要是他不开得这么快该多好啊!
I wish he didn't drive so fast. }

If only we knew where to look for him! } 要是我们知道到哪儿去找他该有多好啊!
We wish we knew where to look for him. }

2. “I wish/If only + 主语 + 过去完成时态” 表达对过去的遗憾, 即表达与过去事实相反的情况。

If only we could have gone to the party! } 要是我们能去参加那个聚会该有多好啊!
We wish we could have gone to the party. }

If only you hadn't said that! } 你要是不说那句话该多好啊!
I wish you hadn't said that. }

If only she had asked someone's advice!
她要是征求了别人的意见该有多好啊!

3. I wish/If only 后面句子中可用 would, 表示“请求”, 通常意味着说话人的不快或不满。

I wish you would help me.

我希望你能帮助我。(可你不愿意帮助我)

I wish you would stop asking silly questions.

我希望你不要再问愚蠢的问题。(可你还问个不停)

If only you would put on your coat!

真希望你穿上外套。

另见第8课——STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR。

II. "But *do* sit down. Let's have coffee and talk a little." (L.11-12)

Do-强调句

- ◆ *do/does/did* 放在句子的谓语动词前, 以加强语气和感情色彩; *do/did/does* 后面的谓语动词必须用原形(*did* 用于一般过去时)。

Being a good son, I didn't argue with my parents. But I *did* secretly watch television — at my friends' homes.

我是个好儿子, 因此我从不与父母争吵。但我的的确确——在我的朋友家——偷偷地看电视。

You *do* look nice today! 你今天看上去的确漂亮!

- ◆ 与祈使句连用时则常常使邀请听起来更礼貌、更诚恳或更友好。

Do sit down! 务必请坐!

Do be careful! 务必小心!

Do come in! 务必请进!

Do accept my help! 务必接受我的帮助!

- ◆ 用来加强对比。例如, 表示真与假、现在与过去、惯例与例外的对比。

— Why didn't you tell him? 你为什么告诉他?

— I *did* tell him. 我的确告诉他了。

I don't take much exercise now, but I *did* play football quite a bit when I was young.

我现在不太锻炼了, 但我年轻时的的确确经常踢足球。

I don't have much contact with Tom, but I *do* see him occasionally.

我同汤姆联系很少, 但我的确偶尔去看看他。

III. Tom found it was *fun* to play with Trix. (L.20-21)

"That is a funny way to make friends," he said. (L.29)

构词法 ⇨ 名词 + -y

形容词后缀-y 加于名词词尾构成其形容词, 表示“多……的”“如……的”“属于……的”; 该后缀主要加在单音节名词的词尾。

- ◆ 词尾直接加-y。

rain (雨水)

rainy (下雨的)

hill (山)

hilly (多山的)

wind (风)

windy (刮风的)

salt (盐)

salty (咸的)

cloud (云)

cloudy (多云的)

dirt (脏土)

dirty (肮脏的)

sleep (睡眠)
 dust (灰尘)
 wood (树木)
 need (需要)
 air (空气)
 beer (啤酒)
 anger (生气)
 hunger (饥饿)
 blood (血)
 boss (老板)
 brain (大脑)
 cheek (脸皮, 脸颊)
 dew (露水)
 dream (梦想)
 thrift (节俭)
 fox (狐狸)
 frost (霜)
 grass (草)
 greed (贪心)
 guilt (罪, 内疚)
 hair (毛, 发)
 hand (手)
 health (健康)
 heart (心脏)
 leaf (叶子)
 luck (运气)
 mood (情绪)
 risk (风险)
 storm (暴风雨)
 sugar (糖)
 thirst (渴, 渴望)

◆ 以不发音的-e 结尾的单词则去掉-e, 然后加-y。

ease (容易)
 smoke (烟)
 stone (石头)
 noise (嘈杂声)
 ice (冰)
 juice (果汁)

sleepy (瞌睡的, 困的)
 dusty (多尘的)
 woody (茂密的)
 needy (贫穷的, 贫困的)
 airy (空气的, 通风的)
 beery (啤酒一样的)
 angry (发怒的, 生气的)
 hungry (饥饿的)
 bloody (血的; 血腥的)
 bossy (霸道的, 专横的)
 brainy (多智的, 聪明的)
 cheeky (厚脸皮的)
 dewy (露水的; 似露的)
 dreamy (喜欢幻想的)
 thrifty (节俭的)
 foxy (狐狸般的, 狡猾的)
 frosty (霜冻的, 下霜的)
 grassy (草多的)
 greedy (贪心的, 贪婪的)
 guilty (有罪的; 内疚的)
 hairy (毛发的, 多毛的)
 handy (手边的; 便利的)
 healthy (健康的, 卫生的)
 hearty (衷心的, 诚恳的)
 leafy (叶多的, 叶茂盛的)
 lucky (运气好的)
 moody (喜怒无常的)
 risky (有风险的)
 stormy (暴风雨似的)
 sugary (甜的)
 thirsty (口渴的)

easy (容易的)
 smoky (烟雾弥漫的)
 stony (石头般的; 冷酷的)
 noisy (嘈杂的)
 icy (冰封的, 冰冷的)
 juicy (多汁的)

haste (仓促)

hasty (仓促的)

bone (骨头)

bony (多骨的, 憔悴的)

◆ 重读单音节词则需要双写词尾的辅音, 然后加-y。

fog (雾)

foggy (多雾的)

fat (脂肪)

fatty (脂肪多的)

mud (泥浆)

muddy (泥泞的)

sun (太阳)

sunny (阳光灿烂的)

fun (好玩)

funny (有趣的, 好玩的)

IV. "I came to ask for two eggs," said Mrs. Carey.(L.10)

短语动词分类研究 ⇨ Verb + For

1. verb + for 表示目的, 即“为了得到”。

ask for

要求得到

beg for

乞讨

hunger for

渴求得到

thirst for

渴望得到

long for

渴求得到

wish for

希望得到

hope for

希望得到

reach for

伸手拿

pay for

付钱买

apply for

申请要

search for

寻找, 搜寻

look for

寻找

hunt for

追寻, 猎取

seek for

寻求, 追求

call for

需要, 要求

enter for

报名参加

send for

派人去请

wait for

等待

He wishes for a new house. 他非常希望有一幢新房子。

Young children thirst for knowledge. 儿童们渴望知识。

He asked me for help. 他要我帮忙。

The tramp begged me for money. 那流浪汉向我讨钱。

This calls for quick action. 这件事情需要行动迅速。

I hope for a better living condition.

我希望有一个更好的生活环境。

I paid him one dollar for repairing my watch.

他修理了我的手表, 我付给他一美元。

I'm waiting for them to arrive. 我在等候他们来。

He enters for the school track meets every year.

他每年都报名参加学校田径运动会。

He applied for a teaching post. 他申请一份教职。

I've been hunting for a job, but without success.

我一直在找工作, 但毫无结果。