



21 世纪中等职业教育系列教材
中等职业教育系列教材编委会专家审定

英语

(精简本)

English

主 编 吴有琼



北京邮电大学出版社

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出版说明

本书为中职中专公共英语教材,其难易程度与全国英语等级考试1级相当,略高于初中水平,适合中职中专、高职级同层次的成人和英语学习者使用。本书在注重提高学生英语基础的同时,突出听说能力、阅读能力及实用文体的写作能力。

全书共分为二十个单元,供两个学期使用。第一学期学1至10单元,第二学期学11至20单元。建议6课时完成一个单元,周学时为4学时。12个机动课时和复习课,每学期的总课时为72学时。

本书分为五大板块:“听力”、“口语”、“阅读”、“语法”及“写作”。听力与PETS一级题型和难度相当,旨在提高学生的听力能力,使其熟悉该题型,为参加PETS考试做好准备;口语部分有示范、有练习,对强化学生的交际能力起到较好效果;阅读分为综合阅读和补充阅读,综合阅读部分有课文、生词、注释、问题等,有利于学生全面、深入地理解全文,教师可在此基础上给学生增加和补充相关的知识和信息。补充阅读是就综合阅读的同一话题的又一论述,旨在提高学生的阅读理解能力;语法部分囊括了初中的所有语法,并较系统的总结了所有语法,有讲有练,讲练结合,有利于学生更好地掌握;写作部分主要是针对生活中常用的实用文体进行指导和写作。

由于编者时间和水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请各位专家、读者批评指正。

编者

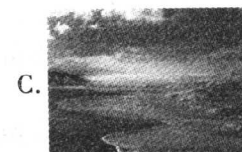
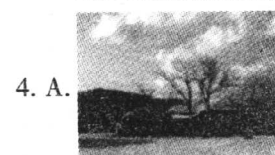
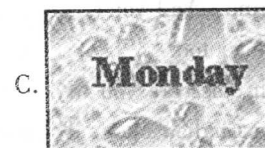
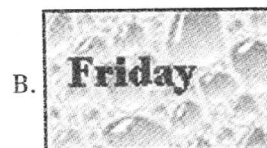
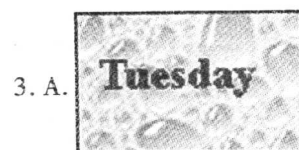
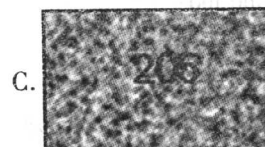
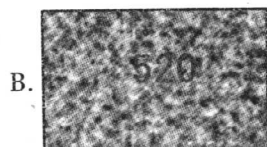
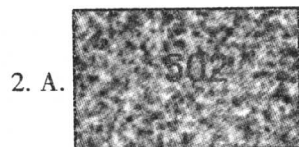
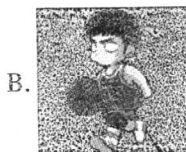
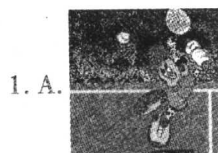
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Unit 1 Personal Information

Listening

Part A 图片判断



Part B 对话理解

Listen to four short sentences. Choose the correct one from the three choices.

1. A. America. B. Japan. C. Canada.
2. A. Good afternoon, Mr. Smith.
B. Good night, Mr. Smith.
C. Good morning, Mr. Smith.
3. A. I'm fine, thank you, and you?
B. How are you, Linda?
C. How do you do?

4. A. Yes, I'm John.

B. Yes, this is John.

C. Yes, he is John.

Speaking

Read the two dialogues and act them out with your partner, then complete the conversation below.

Dialogue 1

Tom: Hi, My name is Tom.

Mary: Hello, my name is Mary.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Mary.

Mary: Nice to meet you, too, Tom.

Tom: Are you a new student?

Mary: Yes, I'm. What about you?

Tom: Yes, me too!

Dialogue 2

Mike: Hello, Jane.

Jane: Hello, Mike. How are you?

Mike: I'm fine. And you?

Jane: I'm fine, too.

Mike: Which class are you in?

Jane: I'm in English class. What about you?

Mike: I'm in computer class.

Jane: Oh, I need to go to the library now. So, see you tomorrow.

Mike: See you!

Choose the proper sentences to fill in the blanks.

Steven: Hello, Tony. ____ 1 ____?

Tony: I'm fine, thanks. ____ 2 ____?

Steven: I'm fine, too.

Tony: ____ 3 ____?

Steven: I'm a teacher. And your job?

Tony: ____ 4 ____.

Steven: Is your sister a nurse?

Tony: ____ 5 _____. She is an air hostess.

- | |
|------------------------|
| A. And you |
| B. No, she isn't |
| C. What's your job now |
| D. How are you today |
| E. I'm a policeman |

Text

Helen Keller

The name Helen Keller has had special meaning for millions of people in all parts of the world. She could not see or hear. Yet Helen Keller was able to do so much with her days and years. Her success gave others hope. Helen Keller was born on June 27, 1880 in a small town in northern Alabama. Her father was a captain in the army of the south during the American Civil War. Her mother was his second wife. She was much younger than her husband. Helen was their child. Until she was one year and a half old Helen Keller was just like any other child. She was very active. She began walking and talking early. Then 19 months after she was born, Helen became very sick. It was a strange sickness that made her completely blind and deaf. The doctor could not do anything for her. Her bright happy world now was filled with silence and darkness.

New Words and Expressions:

special *adj.* 特殊的

meaning *n.* 意思

million *num.* 百万

success *n.* 成功

northern *n.* 北方的

captain *n.* 船长

civil *adj.* 内部的,国内的

army *n.* 军队

husband *n.* 丈夫

active *adj.* 活跃的

sick *adj.* 生病的

strange *adj.* 奇怪的

blind *adj.* 瞎的

deaf *adj.* 聋的

bright *adj.* 明亮的

fill *v.* 充满

silence *n.* 沉默

darkness *n.* 黑暗

be able to 能够做

fill with 充满

Notes:

1. 海伦·亚当斯·凯勒 (Helen Adams Keller, 1880 年 6 月 27 日至 1968 年 6 月 1 日), 是美国一位盲聋女作家、教育家。
2. American Civil War (美国内战) 1861 年 4 月 ~ 1865 年 4 月, 美国南方与北方之间进行的战争。又称美国内战。北方领导战争的是资产阶级。在南方, 坚持战争的只是种植场奴隶主, 他们进行战争的目的是把奴隶制度扩大到全国, 而北方资产阶级的目的在于打败南方, 以便恢复全国的统一。

Comprehension Exercises:

1. When was Helen Keller born?
2. Can she see and hear when she was born?

3. What did Helen's father do?
4. Why did Helen become blind and deaf?
5. How do you feel of Helen's world?

Vocabulary Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the given words. Change the form if necessary.

deaf	blind	active	looked after	worried
sick	success	silence	strange	fill with

1. He got great _____ after hard work.
2. Xiao Ming went back home very late that day, so his parents _____ about him very much.
3. The poor child was very sick, but nobody _____ him.
4. When a person can't hear anything, he is _____.
5. If a person can't see anything, he is _____.
6. He often keeps in _____ in class.
7. She is so _____ that we have to send her to the hospital.
8. It is very _____ that he went to school so early this morning.
9. The family is always _____ happiness.
10. Generally speaking, girls are more _____ than boys.

Translation Exercises

I. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他买不起这么好的房子。
2. 有位老人在门口等你。
3. 昨天我看见你在商店买东西。
4. 他们今天下午要去游泳。
5. 听到这个坏消息他非常难过。

II. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Mary and her husband lived in a small village.
2. The young man stood in front of the foreigners.
3. Have you read the article written by that young teacher?
4. The doctor asked Mr. Harris to give up smoking.
5. These are the questions discussed last night.

Grammar(语法)

名词(Noun)

1. 可数名词(Countable Noun)与不可数名词(Uncountable Noun)

(1) 可数名词指可被数的名词。

如:book—one book, two books, three books,...

student—one student, two students, three students,...

(2) 不可数名词指不可被数的名词。

如:milk, water 我们不能说 one milk, two milk; one water, two water...

(3) 单位名词修饰不可数名词:

a glass of water(一杯水), a cup of tea(一杯茶), a piece of bread(一块面包), a sheet of paper(一张纸), a bag of sand(一袋沙), a pair of trousers(一条裤子)

2. 单数名词与复数名词(Single/ Plural Nouns)

(1) 名词复数形式的规则变化:

1) 一般在单数名词后加 s, 例如: hands, boys, windows, movies, cars, jobs

2) 在以 s (ss), x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加 es, 例如: buses, boxes, brushes, matches

3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的名词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加 es, 例如: family—families, city—cities, beauty—beauties, hobby—hobbies

4) 以 o 结尾的名词, 一般加 es, 例如: heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, echoes

但是在以 o 结尾的外来词以及一些以元音字母加 o 结尾或以 oo 结尾的名词, 只加 s, 例如: photos, pianos, radios, zoos, studios, bamboos

5) 以 f (fe) 结尾的名词, 变 f (fe) 为 v, 再加 es, 例如: knife—knives, half—halves, leaf—leaves, thief—thieves, shelf—shelves, life—lives

但有些以 f (fe) 结尾的名词后直接加 s, 例如: roofs, safes, beliefs, chiefs, proofs

(2) 名词复数形式的不规则变化:

例如: man—men, woman—women, child—children, tooth—teeth, foot—feet, ox—oxen, mouse—mice, goose—geese, foot—feet

有些名词的单、复数相同: 例如: sheep, deer, fish, Chinese, fruit, means(手段), Swiss

(3) 专有名词(Proper Noun)

例如: London, New York, the United States

3. 名词的所有格(Possessive Case)

(1) 撇号“'” + s

当名词是人名, 或表示有生命以及被视为有生命的东西的时候, 可以用一个撇号“'” + s

(Apostrophe + s) 来表示所有格关系。

例如: Henry's car 亨利的车

the school's library 学校图书馆

the children's palace 少年宫

Mary and Jane's room (共有的房间)

Mary's and Jane's room (各自的房间)

(2) of + 名词

主要用于表示无生命的名词。

例如: the door of the car

the legs of the table

the population of China

the wines of France

Grammar Exercises:

I . Give the plural forms of the following nouns.

name	chair	friend	team	doctor
bus	box	match	brush	family
city	history	potato	hero	radio
zoo	photo	leaf	knife	shelf
child	tooth	mouse	Chinese	fish

II . Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- The two _____ are running after the chick.
A. fox B. foxes C. foxs
- It is _____ between the park and our school.
A. three miles B. three mile C. threes mile
- There are two _____ on the table.
A. piece of paper B. piece of papers C. pieces of paper
- Are those goats or _____?
A. sheeps B. sheep C. sheepes
- His son likes having _____ for lunch.
A. potatos B. potatoes C. potato
- These _____ doctors are from a big city.
A. woman B. women C. womans
- There isn't _____ in the lake.
A. some fish B. any fishes C. any fish
- I bought _____ yesterday.

- A. a shoe B. a shoes C. a pair of shoes
9. Hand in your _____ tomorrow morning.
A. homeworks B. homework C. homeworkes
10. This is _____.
A. Tom and Mike's room B. Tom's and Mike room C. Tom's and Mike's room

Supplementary Reading

(1)

The students were having their chemistry class. Miss Li was telling the children what water was like. After that, she asked her students, "What's water?" No one spoke for a few minutes. Miss Li asked again, "Why don't you answer my question? Didn't I tell you what water is like?"

Just then a boy put up his hand and said, "Miss Li, you told us that water has no colour and no smell. But where to find such kind of water? The water in the river behind my house is always black and it has a bad smell." Most of the children agreed with him.

"I'm sorry, children." said the teacher, "Our water is getting dirtier and dirtier. That's a problem."

1. The students were having their _____ class.
A. English B. Chinese C. chemistry D. maths
2. Miss Li was telling the children what _____ was like.
A. water B. air C. earth D. weather
3. A boy said, "The water in the river behind my house is always _____. "
A. white B. black C. clean D. clear
4. Most of the children _____ the boy.
A. agreed with B. wrote to C. heard from D. sent for
5. The water in the river has colour and smell because it is getting _____.
A. more and more B. less and less
C. cleaner and cleaner D. dirtier and dirtier

(2)

Mrs. Black lived in a small village. Her husband was dead. Her son, Jack, lived with her. He worked in a shop in the village, but then he found a job in town named Greensea. He went to live there. Mrs. Black was very angry. She got on a train and went to see her son. Then she said to him, "Jack, why do you never telephone me?"

Jack laughed, "But, mother, you haven't got a telephone. " "Yes. " she answered, "I haven't, but you have got one. "

1. The old Black _____.
A. was dead
B. lives with his wife
C. went to a small village
D. worked in a shop
2. Jack lived with his mother _____ he worked in the village.
A. before
B. when
C. after
D. so
3. Greensea is _____.
A. a big city
B. a small village
C. a town
D. a man's name
4. Jack didn't phone his mother because _____.
A. he had no phone
B. he was very busy
C. his mother had no phone
D. he went home every day
5. Jack's mother was very angry because _____.
A. Jack didn't want to ring her up
B. Jack had a telephone but she hadn't
C. she didn't know how to make a telephone
D. she didn't know she couldn't be called

Writing

Writing Skills (写作技巧)

书面表达,首先要抓住所给的提示,然后运用所学词汇、语法及句型,避繁就简,简明表达要讲的内容。

那么,如何才能做好英语写作题呢? 这里介绍五个要诀供你应考时参考:

一、紧扣中心;二、意思连贯;三、富于变化;四、注意时态;五、不“生造”句子。

书面表达是一项能够充分考查学生语言综合运用能力的题型,一般来说,书面表达采取情景作文和控制作文两种形式。情景作文多为看图填词、看图写话、看图作文等形式,后者指根据所给条件进行写作的形式。写作时一般要注意下面几项:

一、充分准备,打好基础。

为了提高书面表达水平,平时应加强阅读,应背诵一些句型、段落,甚至短文。只要读得多,背得多,就能出口成章,下笔成文。此外,还要了解英文写作方面的基础知识,掌握常用文体的写作方法。其实,用英文写信,记日记等都是学生力所能及且行之有效的练习写作的好方法。

二、仔细审题,明确要求。

三、抓住重点,寻求思路。

根据题目所提供的信息,草拟提纲,寻求逻辑次序,确定如何下手,否则,语无伦次的文章将不会被人接受,也不可能得高分。

四、遣词造句,表达规范。

用词要适当,不可逐句把提示汉译英,亦不可生拼硬凑,不要硬拿英语单词到中文句子里去对号,否则写出中文式英语,闹出笑话。一般来讲,写作时,应尽量选出你有把握的词,尽量使用短句(简单句)。如果有的单词不会写,有的思想不会用英语表达,你可以设法绕开,最好找一个同义词、同义句,或近义词、词组短语来代替。要正确使用关联词,如 and, or, but, so, because, since 等,以便行文自然流畅。除此之外,写作时还要注意时态、语态的各种句式的交替作用,使文章显得得体,表达流畅。

Exercise:

请以 My English Teacher 为题写一篇 60 词左右的作文。

Unit 2 Family

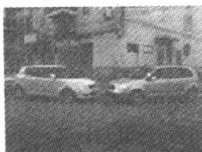
Listening

Part A 图片判断

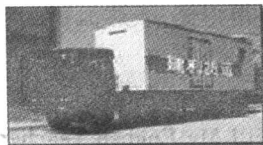
1. A.



B.



C.



2. A.



B.



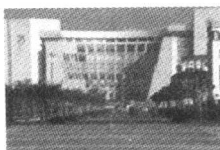
C.



3. A.



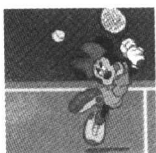
B.



C.



4. A.



B.



C.



Part B 对话理解

Listen to four short sentences. Choose the correct one from the three choices.

1. A. Yes.

B. Nice to meet you.

C. Thank you.

2. A. No, not at all.

B. You're welcome.

C. Yes, that's OK.

3. A. Go to the hotel.

B. Go to the library.

C. Go home.

4. A. Yes, you are.

B. Not at all.

C. You're welcome.

Speaking

Read the two dialogues and act them out with your partner, then complete the conversation below.

Dialogue 1

A: Good evening, Sally.

B: Good evening, Susan.

A: This is Rose, our new classmate. And Rose, this is Sally, she is from Beijing, my roommate.

B: Nice to meet you, Sally.

C: Nice to meet you, too, Rose.

Dialogue 2

A: William, I'd like you to meet my mother.

B: Glad to meet you, Mrs. Richard.

C: Glad to meet you, William.

A: William is my classmate and he is from Canada.

C: How do you feel about your life here, William?

B: I like to live here, and I like the people here, they are very kind.

C: Good. Oh, I've to leave now.

Choose the proper sentences to fill in the blanks.

Peter: Hello, Jack. 1 ?

Jack: I'm fine. Thank you. 2 ?

Peter: I'm fine, too. Where is Tim?

Jack: 3 .

Peter: What is he doing?

Jack: He is climbing the tree.

Peter: 4 ?

Jack: He is climbing the tree.

Peter: 5 your mother?

Jack: She is cooking in the kitchen.

- A. He is in the garden
- B. I beg your pardon
- C. How are you
- D. What about
- E. And you

Text

American families

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. Most American families have one or two parents and one or two children each.

Children in the U. S. will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents because they want to find good jobs. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on holiday.

Parents usually let their children choose their own jobs. The Americans think it important for young people to decide on their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work around their house. And in many families, children are paid for doing some housework so that they learn how to make money for their own use.

New Words and Expressions:

library *n.* 图书馆

magazine *n.* 杂志

trouble *n.* 麻烦

roommate *n.* 室友

kitchen *n.* 厨房

pardon *n.* 原谅

grow *v.* 成长

telephone *v.* 打电话

holiday *n.* 假期

choose *v.* 选择

own *adj.* 自己的

important *adj.* 重要的

decide *v.* 决定

pay *v.* 付给

housework *n.* 家务事

use *n.* 用处

grow up 成长,长大

far from 远离

write to 写信给

decide on 决定

pay for 付给

Comprehension Exercises:

- The size of most American families is _____ that of other countries.
A. larger than B. smaller than C. as big as D. as small as
- When children grow up, they leave their parents' home to _____.
A. get married B. be free C. find good jobs D. study
- They visit their parents _____.
A. on weekdays B. on weekends C. at any time D. on holiday
- Which of the following statements is WRONG?
A. Children have the freedom to choose their own job.