

中等职业学校教材试用本

教师用书 Teacher's Book

# 外教社新世纪中职英语



## New Century VOCATIONAL ENGLISH

主 编 黄源深

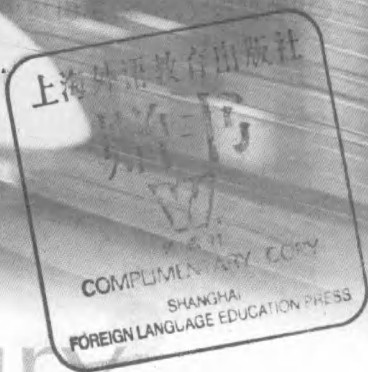
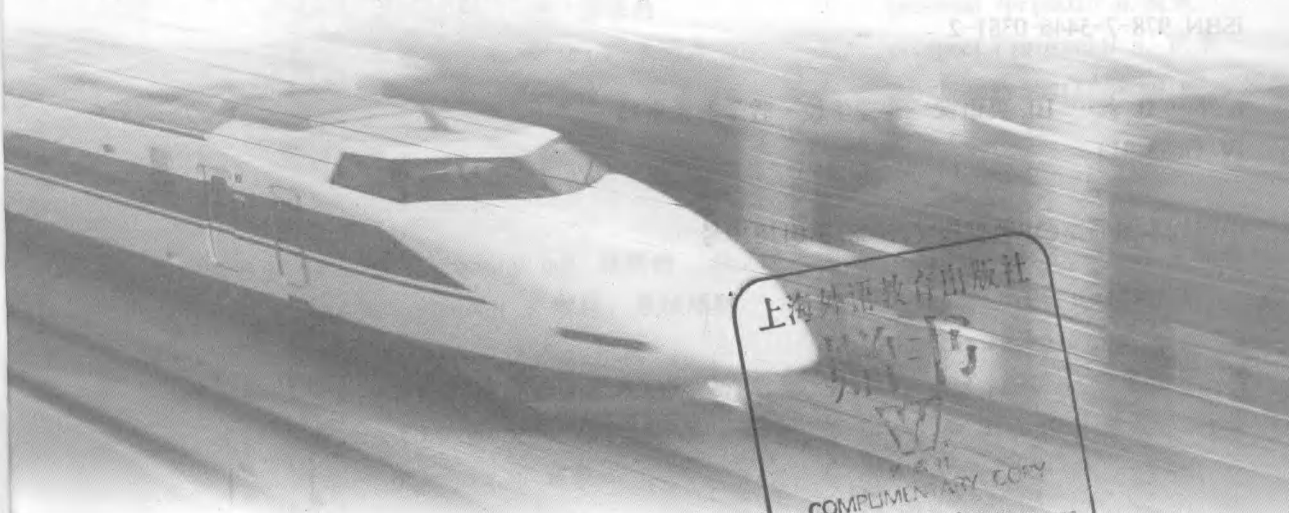
副主编 王腊宝

# 4

第四册

 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

# 外教社新世纪中职英语



## New Century VOCATIONAL ENGLISH

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# 4

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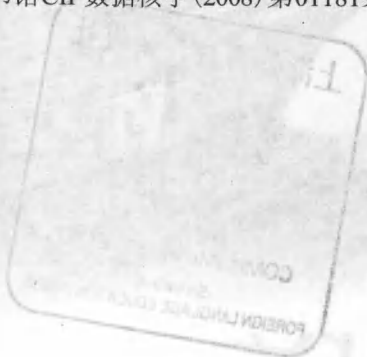
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《外教社新世纪中职英语》(New Century Vocational English)根据“上海市中等职业学校英语课程标准(试用稿)”(以下简称“课程标准”)编写,供上海市中等职业学校使用,也适用于全国其他同类学校。

### 总体构想

根据中职学生的实际需要,本册教材拟达到以下两方面教学目的:一是复习和巩固前三册所学的知识和技能,继续提高听、说、读、写能力,使学生的英语水平上一个台阶;二是进行针对性语言技能训练,使学生进一步适应所面临的高等学校入学考试。

本册教材与前三册在内容上既有联系,又相对独立。

### 编写原则

本册教材仍以话题(topic)为主线,用“听、说”带动“读、写”,通过操练和运用,进一步提高学生的语言技能和英语交际能力;同时通过复习已学的词汇、语法和句型,以及一定量的针对性练习,为高考做好准备。话题尽可能贴近学生的生活,结合实际需要,以达到学以致用目的。

### 结构体系

- 1) 本册共八个单元,每个单元分三部分:第一部分为单元主体学习部分,由一篇听写、一篇对话、两篇阅读和相关练习构成;第二部分结合单元内容和高考试卷题型,为学生提供包括听力、词汇、语法、阅读、翻译、写作在内的完整测试机会;第三部分为生动鲜活的趣味性英语素材,可读,可玩,可学习。
- 2) 本册结尾部分附全书第一部分出现的词汇以及高考词汇表,以便学生查阅。

### 教材特点

- 1) 针对性强,重点突出,重实用性。
- 2) 适用于不同教学目的,既有助于提高英语水平,又能为高考做好准备。
- 3) 强调趣味性,课文内容有趣好读,练习中含有趣味性很强的“快乐读英语”项目,以调动学生的学习兴趣。
- 4) 注重复习已学知识,循序渐进,便于掌握。
- 5) 注重人文教育,在介绍西方文化的同时,把道德修养教育融入教学。
- 6) 采用立体式开发模式,配有多媒体光盘。

## 教材构成

- 1) 学生用书(含练习部分)
- 2) 教师用书
- 3) 多媒体光盘

本册教材在编写过程中得到了上海市教育委员会教学研究室领导与专家的大力支持,特此致谢。

编者

2007年11月

# Contents

Unit 1	The Magic of IT .....	T001
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T1
	I. Listening .....	T1
	II. Speaking .....	T2
	III. Reading .....	T3
	IV. Guided writing .....	T6
	V. Language focus .....	T6
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T7
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T7
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T9
	III. Cloze .....	T10
	IV. Reading comprehension .....	T11
	V. Translation .....	T14
	VI. Writing .....	T15
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T15
	I. Jokes .....	T15
	II. Old computer advertisements .....	T16
Unit 2	The Medical Miracle .....	T017
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T17
	I. Listening .....	T17
	II. Speaking .....	T18
	III. Reading .....	T19
	IV. Guided writing .....	T21
	V. Language focus .....	T22
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T22
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T22
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T24
	III. Cloze .....	T26
	IV. Reading comprehension .....	T26

	V. Translation .....	T30
	VI. Writing .....	T30
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T31
	I. A list of things you don't want to hear during surgery .....	T31
	II. A joke .....	T31
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>A Sound Mind</b> .....	T032
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T32
	I. Listening .....	T32
	II. Speaking .....	T33
	III. Reading .....	T34
	IV. Guided writing .....	T37
	V. Language focus .....	T37
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T38
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T38
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T40
	III. Cloze .....	T42
	IV. Reading comprehension .....	T42
	V. Translation .....	T46
	VI. Writing .....	T46
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T47
	I. Test your IQ .....	T47
	II. Advertisements .....	T48
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>The Pleasures of Education</b> .....	T049
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T49
	I. Listening .....	T49
	II. Speaking .....	T50
	III. Reading .....	T51
	IV. Guided writing .....	T54
	V. Language focus .....	T54
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T55
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T55
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T57
	III. Cloze .....	T59

	IV. Reading comprehension.....	T59
	V. Translation.....	T62
	VI. Writing.....	T63
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T64
	I. Warning labels.....	T64
	II. Riddles.....	T64
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Olympic Glories</b> .....	T065
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T65
	I. Listening.....	T65
	II. Speaking.....	T66
	III. Reading.....	T67
	IV. Guided writing.....	T69
	V. Language focus.....	T70
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T70
	I. Listening comprehension.....	T70
	II. Vocabulary and structure.....	T73
	III. Cloze.....	T74
	IV. Reading comprehension.....	T75
	V. Translation.....	T78
	VI. Writing.....	T78
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T79
	I. A joke.....	T79
	II. Funny advertisements.....	T80
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Lessons of History</b> .....	T081
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T81
	I. Listening.....	T81
	II. Speaking.....	T82
	III. Reading.....	T83
	IV. Guided writing.....	T85
	V. Language focus.....	T86
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T86
	I. Listening comprehension.....	T86
	II. Vocabulary and structure.....	T89
	III. Cloze.....	T90



	IV. Reading comprehension .....	T91
	V. Translation .....	T94
	VI. Writing .....	T95
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T96
	I. Jokes .....	T96
	II. Funny advertisements .....	T96
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>The World of Business</b> .....	T097
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T97
	I. Listening .....	T97
	II. Speaking .....	T98
	III. Reading .....	T99
	IV. Guided writing .....	T101
	V. Language focus .....	T102
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T102
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T102
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T104
	III. Cloze .....	T106
	IV. Reading comprehension .....	T106
	V. Translation .....	T110
	VI. Writing .....	T110
	<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	T111
	I. What is advertising? .....	T111
	II. Bad corporate slogans .....	T111
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>The Charm of Culture</b> .....	T112
	<b>Part one: Knowing your subject</b> .....	T112
	I. Listening .....	T112
	II. Speaking .....	T113
	III. Reading .....	T114
	IV. Guided writing .....	T116
	V. Language focus .....	T117
	<b>Part two: Testing your skills</b> .....	T117
	I. Listening comprehension .....	T117
	II. Vocabulary and structure .....	T119
	III. Cloze .....	T121

IV. Reading comprehension .....	T121
V. Translation .....	T125
VI. Writing .....	T125
<b>Part three: The joy of English</b> .....	<b>T126</b>
I. A joke .....	T126
II. A cultural comparison .....	T127

Key to Workbook .....	T129
-----------------------	------

Glossary .....	T207
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## 1. Listening

### 1. Get a tip on effective listening.

在日常生活中，我们经常需要听别人说话。听别人说话时，我们常常会遇到一些困难。例如，我们常常会遇到一些生词，或者我们常常会遇到一些口音。但是，如果我们能够掌握一些有效的听力技巧，那么我们就可以克服这些困难，听懂别人的话了。首先，我们要学会听关键词。在听别人说话时，我们要注意听那些关键词，比如人名、地名、时间、地点等等。其次，我们要学会听语气。听别人的语气可以帮助我们了解对方的情绪和态度。最后，我们要学会听上下文。听别人的话时，我们要结合上下文来理解对方的意思。

### 2. Study the new words and expressions. Then listen to the conversation.

#### Key Words and Expressions

- information technology (IT) 信息技术
- hardware (hardware) n. (计算机) 硬件
- networking 网络
- software (software) n. (软件) 软件
- cellphone 手机

Paul is now a freshman at a vocational college. This morning he sees the college counselor, Miss Garner. He would like to hear her advice on what optional courses to take for the first semester.

### 3. Fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Paul wants to \_\_\_\_\_ something about the latest in \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Garner advises him to do a \_\_\_\_\_ on it. According to her, a teacher from the School of \_\_\_\_\_ has been \_\_\_\_\_ called "The Magic of \_\_\_\_\_". For beginners, it's a great \_\_\_\_\_ that will \_\_\_\_\_ them anything related to \_\_\_\_\_ such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, cellphone systems, etc. Miss Garner finally gives him the \_\_\_\_\_ description.

- Topic: Information technology
- Language focus: Non-finite verbs (非谓语动词)

## Part one Knowing your subject

### I. Listening

#### 1. Get a tip on effective listening.

在日常对话中，我们常常不需要听清对方说的第一个词，才明白其用意。只要能确定地听懂关键词语就可以顺利地进行交流。所谓关键词语，就是在谈话中重复出现或以同义词形式多次出现的核心词语和概念。说话人有时就这些词语进行解释，有时则围绕它们进行争论。听懂这些关键词语，可以帮助我们把握对话主旨，进而更好地理解对话内容。

#### 2. Study the new words and expressions. Then listen to the conversation.

##### WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- information technology (IT) 信息技术
- networking /'netwɜ:kɪŋ/ n. 网络
- software /'sɒftweə(r)/ n. (电脑的) 软件
- hardware /'hɑ:dweə(r)/ n. (电脑的) 硬件
- cellphone 手机

*Paul is now a freshman at a vocational college. This morning he sees the college counselor, Miss Garner. He would like to hear her advice on what optional courses to take for the first semester.*

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- Topic: Information technology
- Language focus: Non-finite verbs (非谓语动词)

## Part one Knowing your subject

### I. Listening

#### 1. Get a tip on effective listening: Getting the key words.

In daily conversation, we may not need to understand every word people say to know what they mean. Getting the key words will enable us to carry on with the communication. What are key words? Key words are terms or notions that appear in a conversation more than once, sometimes through synonyms. We explain and debate on them. Getting the key words while listening to a dialogue gives us something to hold on to and prepares us for more information.

#### 2. Study the new words and expressions. Then listen to the conversation.

Paul 是一所职业学院的新生。今早他去找 Miss Garner, 想就第一学期选修课事宜听听老师的建议。

**Script:**

**Paul:** Good morning, Miss Garner. I want to learn something about the latest in science and technology. And I've got some time each week. I'd like to hear your advice on what I should do.

**Miss Garner:** Well, that's easy. Just do a course on that.

**Paul:** What kind of?

**Miss Garner:** Well, a teacher from the School of Computer Science who has been teaching a course called "The Magic of IT". That should suit you very well.

**Paul:** "The Magic of IT"?

**Miss Garner:** Yes, "The Magic of Information Technology".

**Paul:** What do we learn in that class?

**Miss Garner:** Well, anything related to computer technology, such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, cellphone systems, etc. It's a great course for beginners. Here is the course description.

#### 3. Fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Paul wants to learn something about the latest in science and technology. Miss Garner advises him to do a course on it. According to her, a teacher from the School of Computer Science has been teaching a course called "The Magic of IT". For beginners, it's a great course that will teach them anything related to computer technology, such as networking, hardware, software, the Internet, cellphone systems, etc. Miss Garner finally gives him the course description.

## II. Speaking

### 1. Get a tip on having an effective conversation.

在会话中反复出现的词语常常是理解对话的关键，因为重复通常意味着强调。但是，在日常会话中，我们经常出于风格的考虑避免简单的重复。例如：我们可用house, home, dwelling, residence 等表示同一个建筑，用digital, electronic, multimedia, information technology 等词来谈论计算机。当我们谈论某事物时不妨经常想想还有哪些词语可以用来替换，因为善用同义语可以提高英文表达和会话的水平。

### 2. Study the new words and expressions. Then role-play the conversation with your partner.

#### WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- Bluetooth /'blu:'tu:θ/ n. 蓝牙（一种媒体间的信息传输技术）
- function /'fʌŋkʃən/ n. 功能
- data /'deɪtə/ n. 数据
- feature /'fi:tʃə(r)/ n. 特色，功能
- laptop /'læptɒp/ n. 便携式的电脑
- wireless /'waɪələs/ adj. 无线的
- signal /'sɪgnəl/ n. 信号
- device /dɪ'vaɪs/ n. 设备，装置

*Paul has bought a new cellphone, but he does not understand what the Bluetooth function means. Before today's class, he asks Linda for help.*

**Paul:** I've just bought a new cellphone and I was told that it had Bluetooth in it. Could you tell me what exactly is Bluetooth?

**Linda:** Well, like they said, it is a function. It helps establish connections among mobile devices, like laptops, cellphones, printers and so on. If you have that function in your cellphone, you can link it to all these things without a cable.

**Paul:** Is it like a wireless network?

**Linda:** Well, similar, but Bluetooth signals can only reach about 10 meters.

**Paul:** What can I do with it?

**Linda:** Well, you can send data to other cellphones with that feature, and you don't have to pay for it.

**Paul:** You mean I can send pictures or even music to my friends' cellphones for free?

**Linda:** Exactly. You only need to turn the function on. Your phone will start searching.

## II. Speaking

### 1. Get a tip on having an effective conversation: Avoiding repetition.

A repeated word in a conversation is likely to be the key to understanding. Repetition often brings emphasis. However, a good speaker often avoids repeating the same words for stylistic reasons. For instance, one may find *house*, *home*, *dwelling* and *residence* all used to refer to the same building. Or you may talk about computers in terms of digital or electronic or multimedia or information technology. When you are engaged in a conversation about something, it is always a good idea to think of alternative terms that can be mobilized for use. Avoiding repetition in favor of synonymous options adds color not only to your English but to the quality of your conversation.

### 2. Study the new words and expressions. Then role-play the conversation with your partner.

Paul 新买了一部手机，但他不明白什么是蓝牙功能。今天上课之前，他就这个问题向老师咨询。

#### 难点解释

- Like they said, ...

像他们所说的那样，……。是 *As they said, ...* 的一种非正式的口语化变化。

- You can send data to other cellphones with that feature, and you don't have to pay for it.

你可以使用这一功能把资料传送给其他手机，而且是免费的。feature 一词原意是“特征”或者“特色”，这里用作 function 的同义词，意为“功能”。

- I can send pictures or even music to my friend's cellphone for free.

我可以免费把图片甚至音乐发送到朋友的手机里。for free 为固定短语，表示“不用付钱”或者“免费使用”。

## 3. Complete the following box with the information you get from the conversation.

Key expressions	Synonymous expressions
I've just bought a new <b>cellphone</b> .	
I was told that it had <b>Bluetooth</b> in it.	
You can link it to all these things <b>without a cable</b> .	
Is it <b>like</b> a wireless network?	
You <b>don't pay</b> for it.	

## III. Reading

## 1. Get a tip on effective reading.

在阅读英语文章时，我们总会碰到一些不熟悉的词，不要惊慌！事实上，要读懂一篇文章，并不需要清晰地知道每一个词语的准确意义，我们可以通过上下文语境来猜测生词的意思。有时，我们会发现一个词在别的地方通过某个同义词进行过重复。有时，如果实在无法弄清一个单词的意思也不要介意，因为一篇文章的大意常常并不取决于某一个单词。

## 2. Read the two short passages. Then complete the exercises that follow.

## Passage I

## WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

- setup /'setʌp/ n. 设置
- filter /'fɪltə(r)/ v. 过滤
- write-up /'raɪtʌp/ n. 评论
- permission /pə'mɪʃən/ n. 允许
- challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ n. 挑战
- screen /skri:n/ n. (电脑)显示屏
- desktop /'desktp/ n. (电脑)桌面
- display /dɪ'spleɪ/ n. 显示
- browser /'braʊzə/ n. (因特网)浏览器

If you look at my office, there isn't much paper in it. On my desk I have three screens. They can form a single desktop. I can drag items from one screen to the next. Once you have that large display area, you'll never go back, because it has a direct impact on productivity. The screen on the left has my list of e-mails. On the center screen are usually the e-mails I'll read and respond to. And my browser is on the right-hand screen. With this setup, I can see what's new has come in while I'm working on something.

3. Complete the following box with the information you get from the conversation.

Key expressions	Synonymous expressions
I've just bought a new <b>cellphone</b> .	<i>a mobile device</i>
I was told that it had <b>Bluetooth</b> in it.	<i>a function; that feature</i>
You can link it to all these things <b>without a cable</b> .	<i>a wireless network</i>
Is it <b>like</b> a wireless network?	<i>similar</i>
You <b>don't pay for it</b> .	<i>for free</i>

### III. Reading

1. Get a tip on effective reading: Guessing word meaning.

When reading an article in English, we almost always would come across words that have been unknown to us before. Don't panic! The truth is, we do not have to know every word to get the full meaning of the article. Experienced readers tell us that we can often guess the meaning of a new word by looking at the context in which it is used. Often, we can work out the meaning of a word by examining what comes before or after it, or we might find it expressed through a synonym. In some instances, if we really cannot figure out what a new word means, just forget it. After all, the general idea of an article often does not depend on one word.

2. Read the two short passages. Then complete the exercises that follow.

#### Passage I

如果你到我的办公室看一看，就会发现里面没有很多纸。我的办公桌上有三个显示屏。它们可以组成一个电脑桌面。我可以把文件从一个屏幕拖到另一个屏幕。有了这样一个巨大的显示区域，你就再也不想回到从前，因为这样的设置可以直接提高工作效率。左边的屏幕上显示我的电子邮件列表。中间的屏幕上通常显示我要阅读和回复的邮件。浏览器在右边的屏幕上。这样的装置使我得以一边工作一边关注到最新的情况。



At Microsoft, e-mail is used more than phone calls, documents, blogs, BBS, or even meetings. I get about 100 e-mails a day. We apply filtering to make sure that e-mails come straight to me only from people I know, anyone from Microsoft, Intel, HP, and all the other partner companies. And I always see a write-up, which my assistant of other e-mails passes me, from companies that aren't on my permission list or people I don't know. That way I know what people are praising us for, what they are complaining about, and what they are asking.

Choose the answer that best completes each of the statements.

- 1) Why does the author use three screens together? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Because he likes dragging items from one screen to the next.
  - b. Because he has to reply to a lot of e-mails every day.
  - c. Because he wants to do more work within a shorter time.
  - d. Because he needs to browse the web pages to get information.
- 2) What does the author get from his right-hand screen? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. New information.
  - b. E-mails.
  - c. News.
  - d. Write-ups that his assistant passes him.
- 3) What way of communication is most frequently used at Microsoft? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. E-mail.
  - b. Meetings.
  - c. Blogs.
  - d. Phone calls.
- 4) How can the author make sure that he only reads e-mails from people he knows? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. His assistant cancels all e-mails from unknown senders.
  - b. He only replies to 100 e-mails a day, and leaves the rest to his assistant.
  - c. He only has to respond to e-mails that are on the center screen.
  - d. His e-mail box does a filtering for him.
- 5) Why does the author read write-up emails from unknown senders? \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Because he wants to learn from people he does not know.
  - b. Because some people praise, but others complain about his company.
  - c. Because his assistant makes him.
  - d. Because he wants to know what people say about his products.