

高等专科学校教师教育专业教材



# 实用英语

ENGLISH

主 编 李魁海

副主编 彭韵华 黄心群 李林荣

江西高校出版社

第 1 册

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## 前 言

《实用英语》是根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》，结合《全日制普通高级中学英语教学大纲》，专门为中等师范学校学生、中等职业学校学生、五年制高职高专前三年学生及其他相当层次人员编写的。全套教材共6册，每册配有专业人士录音的听力光盘、教师教学参考书和以PETS为模式的学生评价手册。

教材在编写过程中借鉴国内外优秀的外语教学理论与方法，充分考虑学生的年龄层次、知识结构、就业需要等特点，将实用性和知识性融为一体，将应用性贯穿始终，立足实用，打好基础，强化能力。

本教材注意与初中教材的衔接，适当吸收普通中学及其他同类层次新教材的精华，合理处理课程难度。在词汇、语法教学方面，采取复习旧的难点语法、词汇和讲授新语法、词汇相结合的形式，让后进生“吃得好”，优秀生“吃得饱”。各单元的Text B拟作选学材料。

本教材以素质教育为核心，以培养交际能力为重点，正确处理语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。各单元教学内容均以实用性较强的常用话题为中心，配合各项基本技能训练项目。因考虑到职业学校学生的就业需要，教材中适当渗入一定程度的等级考试内容。与《实用英语》配套的《实用英语评价手册》参照英语等级考试体例编写，侧重本单元内容，难度适当下调。

参加《实用英语》第一册编写的有李魁海(鹰潭职业技术学院)、柯桂珍(九江职业大学)、黄心群(上饶师范学院小学教育师范分院)、胡冬华(井冈山学院小学教育师范分院)、李林荣(万年师范学校)、彭韵华(江西教育学院赣南分院)等，李魁海对全书进行了审稿和统稿工作。

在编写过程中,我们参考了国内外优秀的英语教材和资料,也得到了江西高校出版社和省内中、高职院校领导的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

由于编者水平有限,加上时间仓促,书中难免出现疏漏,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2006年5月

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# Unit 1 New School

## Leading in

### 1. Listening

Two friends meet for the first time at the beginning of term in a new school.

Bill: Hello, I'm Bill. What's your name?

Jane: Jane.

Bill: Which school were you in last year?

Jane: Centre School.

Bill: Really? So was my friend, Bob White. Do you know him?

Jane: Sure. We were in the same class.

Bill: What do you think about our present school?

Jane: Beautiful and there are so many excellent teachers.

Bill: What's your major?

Jane: Primary school education. What about you?

Bill: Computer.

Jane: Well, it's getting late. I must leave now. Nice to meet you. Bye - bye.

Bill: Nice to meet you. Bye - bye.

### 2. Oral practice

Ask your partner about his/her friend's school life and fill in the form below.

- ① Who's your best friend?
- ② Which school were you two in last year?
- ③ Which school is he/she in now?
- ④ What is his/her major?
- ⑤ What main subjects is he/she studying?

name	1 <sup>st</sup> school	2 <sup>nd</sup> school	major	subjects

Clue words: middle school, normal school, vocational school, art, science, primary school education, pre - school education, computer, electronics, Chinese, English, maths, physics, chemistry, P.E, politics, history, geography, computer, psychology, pedagogy, etc.

## Reading

### Text A

#### Letter to a friend

September 4, 200 \_\_\_\_

Dear Xiaoli,

How time flies! I've been in this new school for half a month. It is a very beautiful school. There are rows of green trees along the paths and flowers can be seen everywhere. Birds sing happily in the trees and on the buildings. In the west district are dormitories and two dining halls and in the east district are teaching buildings, science buildings, a musical hall, a gym and a library. Of course, there are many other things.

As you know, I major in primary school education. I'm studying Chinese, English, psychology, pedagogy, maths, etc. I was not interested in maths in junior middle school, but now I am planning to work harder. I decide to be a good teacher in the future.

My school is a very old one but it is developing very fast. There are more than five thousand students and about three hundred teachers. Many of the teachers are masters, some even doctors. They take good care of us. How about your school?

Well, I must stop and get some sleep. Believe me, I will write to you once more soon.

Please give my regards to your parents.

Best wishes.



Zhang Zhiwen

### New words and expressions

path [pɑːθ] *n.* 道路, 小路

district ['dɪstrɪkt] *n.* 区域, 地区

dorm [dɔːm] *n.* 宿舍 (dormitory 的缩写)

musical ['mjuzɪkl] *adj.* 音乐的, 用于音乐的

gym [dʒɪm] *n.* 体育馆 (gymnasium 的缩写)

major ['meɪdʒə] *n.* 专业

*v.* 主修

primary ['praɪməri] *adj.* 初等的, 基础的

education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 教育

\* psychology [saɪˈkɒlədʒi] *n.* 心理学

\* pedagogy ['pedəɡədʒi] *n.* 教育学

develop [dɪˈveləp] *v.* 发展, 开发, 冲洗

master ['maːstə] *n.* 师傅, 硕士

*v.* 掌航, 疏通

of course 当然

major in 主修 (大专院校的科目)

in the future 将来

more than 超过, 不止

take care of 关心,照顾

| once more 又一次,再一次

## Notes

1. How time flies! “时间过得真快呀!”

How much he loves his little sister! 他多么爱他的小妹妹!

How fast the rabbit is running! 那兔子跑得多快呀!

2. As you know, ... “你知道,正如你知道的。”

Taiwan is, as you know, an inseparable part of China. 你知道,台湾是中国不可分割的一部分。

He was so angry, as I have never seen. 他发这么大的火,我从来没见过。

3. 一般书信的写法:右上角为日期(date),接着左起称呼(salutation),再是正文(message),有时带结束语(complimentary close)像 yours,最后是署名(signature)。信封则是中国格式的颠倒。如图:

中国形式	英美形式
邮 (收信人地址) 邮	(寄信人地址) 邮
(收信人姓名)	(收信人姓名)
(寄信人地址)	(收信人地址)

4. 时态是英语中用以表示各种时间和动作方面的动词形式。如:

- ① I go to school every day. (一般现在时, go 表经常)
- ② They had a baby last month. (一般过去式, had 表过去)
- ③ There will be no rain today. (一般将来式, will be 表将来)
- ④ Someone has broken the window. (现在完成时, has broken 表现在结果)
- ⑤ The telephone is ringing. (现在进行时, ringing 表现在状况)
- ⑥ He was having dinner at that time. (过去进行时, was having 表过去状态)

## Post - reading

I. Choose the best one of the four choices given according to the text.

- 1. The author has stayed in this new school for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. one month
  - B. one month and a half
  - C. fifteen days
  - D. ten days
- 2. The school that he is studying at is probably \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. An ordinary middle school

B. A normal school

C. An university

D. A junior middle school

3. The author will be \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

A. a teacher

B. a worker

C. a doctor

D. a businessman

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. The school is old, not beautiful.

B. The school has a long history.

C. The author was not good at math.

D. The author will work in a primary school.

5. In this school about \_\_\_\_\_ students have one teacher.

A. fifty

B. forty

C. thirty

D. twenty

II. Write a summary about this school according to the text.

I am studying in a (1) school. It is a (2) school. It has good facilities (设施) and (3) teachers. Now there are nearly (4) students. I (5) the school very much.

## Comprehensive Practice

I. Read aloud

- |          |      |        |          |            |
|----------|------|--------|----------|------------|
| 1. [i:]  | be   | sea    | people   | agree      |
| 2. [i]   | it   | ink    | interest | before     |
| 3. [e]   | wet  | any    | friend   | heavy      |
| 4. [æ]   | cat  | and    | angry    | hammer     |
| 5. [ə]   | ago  | manner | alive    | forget     |
| 6. [ə:]  | sir  | nurse  | journey  | further    |
| 7. [ɑ:]  | ask  | car    | after    | hardly     |
| 8. [ʌ]   | cut  | just   | lovely   | above      |
| 9. [ɔ:]  | all  | ball   | morning  | dormitory  |
| 10. [ɒ]  | not  | top    | across   | honest     |
| 11. [u:] | moon | rude   | ruler    | schoolroom |
| 12. [u]  | put  | full   | funny    | musical    |
| 13. [ɛə] | air  | pair   | square   | prepare    |
| 14. [iə] | beer | ear    | appear   | nearly     |
| 15. [uə] | poor | tour   | surely   | tourguide  |
| 16. [ai] | high | buy    | invite   | lively     |
| 17. [ei] | day  | wait   | lazy     | major      |
| 18. [ɔi] | boy  | oil    | toilet   | noisy      |
| 19. [au] | how  | cow    | thousand | southeast  |

20. [əu]      so      coat      nobody      potato

II. Use words and expressions, changing the forms if necessary.

major, develop, be interested in, of course, in the future, more than,  
take care of, once more, be off, think of

1. I have something else to do. I must \_\_\_\_\_ now.
2. Many students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ sports.
3. We should \_\_\_\_\_ those children.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ our work?
5. Would you please show the picture to us \_\_\_\_\_?
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in? Electronics(电子)?
7. What are you going to be \_\_\_\_\_, a teacher or a technician (技术员)?
8. As we know, China \_\_\_\_\_ very fast now.
9. \_\_\_\_\_, you can have your choice, but you'd better listen to others.
10. So far he has learned \_\_\_\_\_ one thousand English words. So have I.

III. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the words given in the brackets, using correct verb tenses.

1. We started the attack (进攻) when the enemy \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the river.
2. I am sorry to learn that you \_\_\_\_\_ (make) so many mistakes in your homework.
3. If you wish to see the sunrise, \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the eastern sky at dawn.
4. His wife was sure that he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) on time.
5. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) French worse than he writes it.
6. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the street early in the morning, he saw her.
7. Don't disturb (打扰) him. He \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) his tomorrow's speech.
8. Weather permitting, we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an outing next week.
9. The machine \_\_\_\_\_ (not seem) to work well. I think it needs to repair.
10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy tomorrow morning, we can change our plan.

IV. Put the following into English.

1. 我在大学主修英语教育。
2. 老师们非常关心我们。
3. 将来你打算干什么?
4. 请把这些练习再做一遍。
5. 这件事我不止告诉过她一次。

V. Oral practice according to PETS2.

1. Giving information about place of origin, schooling and studies.
2. Asking the partner for information about a school with the help of the words on a card designed by the teacher.

VI. Write a letter to your parents, or your teacher or your friend, making an introduction of your new school.

## \* Reading

### Text B

#### Going to School in England

In England children don't have to go to school until they are five years old. But a lot of children go to preschool before they are five. You can call this preschool "playschool" because children play there. At playschool they learn to draw and they play interesting games, but they don't start learning to read or write or do mathematics. All children have to go to a "junior" school at the age of five. At junior school they learn to read and write and they start mathematics there.

Most children stay at their junior school until they are eleven or twelve, and then they go to a "secondary" school. But in some parts of England children go to a "middle" school when they are eight and they stay there until they move to a secondary school at twelve.

The laws in England say that people have to stay at their secondary school until they are at least sixteen years old.

Most schools start at 9:00 in the morning. Children have lessons from then until they stop for a twenty-minute "break" at 11:00. During the break most children go outside to play in the playground. Then a bell rings and they go back to class until lunch-time, and the lunch-time is usually at about 12:30. Most children have their lunch at school, but some go home for lunch if they live near the school.

After lunch, lessons begin at 2:00 and they finish at 3:15 or 3:30. Then most students go home, but some stay at school for an extra hour after lessons have finished. They play football or go to one of the school clubs, like the "Computer Club" or "Swimming Club".

#### New words and expressions

preschool [ˌpriː'sku:l] *adj.* 学前的  
*n.* 幼儿学校

until [ən'til] *conj.* 直到

junior ['dʒuːniə] *adj.* 等级低的, 年龄小的

secondary ['sekəndəri] *adj.* 中级的

law [lɔː] *n.* 法律

break [breɪk] *n.* 短暂休息 *v.* 打碎, 折断

extra ['ekstrə] *adj.* 额外

club [klʌb] *n.* 俱乐部

not... until 直到……才

at the age of 在(年龄)的时候

at least 至少

#### Post-reading

I. Decide which of the following statements are True or False.

- ( ) In England all the children don't go to school at the age of five.
- ( ) A preschool is a kind of school where children play.
- ( ) Most schools in England have two periods in the morning, one from 9:00 to 11:00, the other from 11:20 till lunch time.

4. (     ) People in England mustn't leave school until they are at least sixteen.
5. (     ) Children in England have two extra hours for activities.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is a preschool called "playschool"?
2. What do children do at junior school?
3. Where do people go if they want to study more when they leave secondary school?
4. How many hours should children stay at their school every day?
5. Can you tell the differences(差别) between Chinese and English schools?



# Unit 2 In The Lab

## Leading In

### 1. Listening

Two new classmates are walking on the playground.

Harry: What time is it by your watch, Jack?

Jack: It is 7:30 by my watch.

Harry: Time for class. Let's go to the classroom.

Jack: No. Mr. Brown told us that we would have our chemistry lesson in the lab.

Harry: Do you know Mr. Brown?

Jack: Yes. He taught me in the junior middle school. He is such a wonderful teacher.

Harry: Great! His classes must be lively and interesting.

Jack: Here is the chemistry lab.

Harry: Look! There is a notice on the wall. Let's step forward to read it clearly.

### Notice

All the students must remember: First of all, don't come in here without a teacher. Once you're in here, listen to your teacher. Do what he or she tells you to do. Follow your teacher's instructions. Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you to. At the end of the experiment, please tidy the lab and put everything back in the cupboards. Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut. Finally, turn off the lights and lock the door.

### 2. Oral practice

Ask your partner questions about chemistry and the chemistry lab.

- ① Have you ever been in the lab before?
- ② What kinds of labs have you been to?
- ③ Do you like doing chemistry experiments? Why or why not?
- ④ If you are in a chemistry lab, what should you do and shouldn't do?

### New words and expressions

classmate ['klo:smeit] *n.* 同班同学

chemistry ['kemistri] *n.* 化学

lab [læb] *n.* 实验室

lively ['laivli] *adj.* 生动的