

中职中专英语系列教程

系列主编 王贵明 系列副主编 陈亚平

综合英语

· 第四册 ·

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前 言

《中职中专公共英语系列教程》是依照教育部颁发的最新《中等职业学校英语教学大纲（试行）》（以下称《大纲》）的目标要求，并针对中职中专英语教学的特点和所了解到的目前北京以及外省市的教学实际情况进行编写而成的。本系列教程全套8册（含教参），分两类：I.《综合英语》6册：教材4册，教参2册；II.《日常交际英语听说》2册：教材1册，教参1册。综合英语阅读课文和交际英语听说教程均配有录音磁带。本系列教程的课件将很快配套发行。

本系列教程的编写宗旨为：精心选材、精心编写，尽力做到编适于学、编便于教，力图编成一套适合中职中专英语教学特点的精品教材。

1. 扎实基础、循序渐进：以初级中学英语基础为起点，扩大基础知识覆盖面；同时按照《大纲》要求，循序渐进地培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等基本技能。

2. 强化交际、注重应用：以《大纲》中的“日常交际用语简表”和“话题”为前提，精心选材和编写，突出职业学校英语教学特点，注重培养学生运用英语进行基本的日常实际交际能力，同时培养学生了解一些专门英语（ESP）方面的基础知识和基本技能，为将来的继续学习和工作打下一定的基础。

3. 激发兴趣、寓学于乐：利用广泛而生动有趣的语言材料，激发学生学习外国语言文化的兴趣，培养其良好的学习习惯，增强其自主学习和乐于学习的自觉性。

4. 文化、素质一并提高：教育学生更多地了解中外文化，增强国际交流意识，提高自身文化素质，丰富自己的思想。

本系列教程的编写特点：

1. 取材广泛、新颖、有趣、实用：综合英语教材1~4册内容丰富多彩，各个话题的取材均有新颖、生动、实用的特点；每册教材有A、B两个阅读篇，而且，为了激发学生的学习兴趣，同时也为了学生能从初中阶段有限的语言材料学习状态平稳过渡到中职阶段所要求的较大阅读量度上来，《综合英语》第一册的每单元还加了一个“READ FOR FUN”短文。此外，各册每单元的最后部分还安排了一条箴言或谚语。

《实用交际英语听说》材料的选编或创作，坚持强化交际、注重实用和激发兴趣、寓学于乐的原则。

2. 语言生动活泼、难易适中：对语言遴选和编写的严格要求贯穿始终：选材力求语言的体式多样、用词浅显而生动（生词量控制在5%~8%）、句法流畅。语篇难易层次明晰：《综合英语》贯彻篇幅渐长，语言渐难，书面语感渐强的原则：第一、二册，强调语言活泼，口语感强；第三、四册，强调语言在基本规范的基础上充分体现英语发

展的生动灵活性和时代感。语法部分的叙述语言简明扼要；写译练习难度适中。

3. 综合训练、突出实用：本系列教程的两大部分：综合英语和交际英语听说，既分亦合，分的意义在于侧重不同的语言分项训练，尤其是在综合阅读和写作的基础上强化英语听说能力的培养；合的意义在于，这两部分在统一的编写原则下，内容基本围绕同一个话题编写。

在贯彻综合能力协同训练的同时，突出学生听说能力的培养，以地道、生动、朗朗上口的口语材料和有机的练习培养学生的语感和说的兴趣。此外，在每个单元的词汇和语法的学与练的安排上坚持形式多样、难易适中和易学实用原则。在此，实用原则包含两个基本点：第一，培养学生的语言基本技能，使其适合社会工作要求；第二，参照现行的相应考试内容，在练习题型和水平程度方面与考试接轨。

4. 体例简明，内容安排适量、合理：本着编适于学、编便于教的原则，本系列教程除了上述在题材和语言方面所作的努力外，还强调了体例清晰。两大部分都运用了目前很受欢迎的模块，而且每册教学参考书都提供了更多详尽的参考资料和准确的答案。

本系列教程的《综合英语》四册分别为4个学期使用；《日常交际听说》共38个单元，由于其话题与《综合英语》相同，既可以每单元同步使用，也可以根据不同学期听力学时的安排，有选择地加大或减少听说内容训练。编写的分合原则正是为了满足这种灵活安排教学的需要，教师可以根据教学需要酌情处理。

本系列教程由经验较丰富的大学和中专学校的教师共同编写。全套由王贵明主持编写，陈亚平协助部分工作，各部分的编写人员及其分工如下：

《综合英语》第一册由陈亚平主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，易焱；第5~8单元，张春梅；第9~10单元，陈亚平。《综合英语》第二册由马小玲主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，陈颖；第5~8单元，王红；第9~10单元，马小玲。《综合英语》第三册由郭巍主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，赵蓉；第5~8单元，张华君、陈亚平；第9~10单元，郭巍。《综合英语》第四册由邱国红主编；各单元编写人员为：第1、5、8、9、10单元，李英；第2、3单元，邱国红；第4、6单元，王秀贞；第7单元，刘红艳。全部内容由王贵明审定。

《交际英语听说》由黄清如、王贵明主编；各单元编写人员为：第1、2、5、6、19、20单元，黄清如；第15、16、17、18、21单元，刘红；第33、34、35、36单元，马健威；其余11个单元由董虹编写。全部听力材料由王贵明审定。

王贵明

2003年4月

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Unit 1

Driving

I . Warm Up

The automobile is one of the most important modern means of transportation. In the western countries, it is a necessary part of the adults' life; they need to have it to travel from one place to another. While for the young, driving is one of the most exciting experience in growth. Around the age of 16, they can get a license (执照) to drive legally. Every teenager is eager to get that. To a certain degree, it means a passport to the grown-up world. China used to be called the "Kingdom of Bicycles". But now more and more people have cars of their own. Young Chinese are also expecting to drive.

1. Do you want to learn to drive? What kind of driver do you think you will be? Safe, careless, slow, or fast? Why?
2. Can you imagine when you will have your first car? What kind of car will it be?

II . Text A

Rocco, the Youngest Driver



Sometimes a guy like Rocco Morabito just feels like hitting the road.

So at about 7:00 a.m. yesterday, the five-year-old young man from Port Chester, N. Y., borrowed his mom's car, picked up his baby sister, and set off down the highway.

His only problem was seeing over the steering wheel.

Two and a half miles from his home, Rocco was pulled over by a police officer who worried that his Buick appeared to be driverless. Although it was obeying all traffic rules, it seemed that the Invisible Man was driving that car.

When Rocco was driving among other cars at the rush hour on Midland Avenue at about 20 miles per hour, Vogel, a police officer, caught up with his car.

"I observed that the car was being driven pretty well," he said. "But all I could see was a small girl standing in the back seat."

"What was running through my mind was whether I should turn on my lights and siren or pull in front and try to stop it."

Finally, he said he tried the lights and siren, "and the car pulls over to the curb, following exactly the laws of the New York State."

Rocco, wearing pajamas and sneakers, and his two-year-old sister, in just a pajama top, began to cry. Rocco climbed out without disengaging the engine, and he forced the Officer Vogel to reach into the rolling vehicle and take it out of gear.

The police said the boy's family members told them that Rocco's mother was ill and his father was working when Rocco took the keys from his mother's purse, opened the garage door, backed out, and began his adventure.

They said Rocco had pulled the automatic seat all the way forward, and at about three feet tall, he could just touch the accelerator.

The young driver's unhappy meeting with the police did not dim his love for the road.

"I told them that their mommy would have to come and get them," Officer Vogel said, "but the kid said, 'My mommy can't come here because I have the only car. I can drive. I'll go get her.'"

New Words

guy/gai/n. a man, fellow (口) 男人; 家伙; 小伙子

highway/'haiwei/n. a broad main road used esp. by traffic going from one town to another 公路

traffic/'træfik/n. moving vehicles in roads or streets, ships in the seas, planes in the sky, etc. 往来的车辆; 交通

* invisible/in'vizəbl/adj. cannot be seen, hidden from the sight 看不见的

* siren/'saɪərɪn/n. an electronic device producing a sound as a signal or warning 报警器

* curb/kə:b/n. a concrete border or row of joined stones forming part of a gutter along the edge of a street 马路边石; 路缘

* pajamas/pə'dʒɑ:məz/n. 睡衣裤

* sneaker/'sni:kə(r)/n. a sports shoe usually made of canvas and having soft rubber

soles 运动鞋

* disengage/ˌdisɪnˈɡeɪdʒ/v. (esp. of the parts of a machine) to come loose and separate 使松开; 使脱开

engine/ˈendʒɪn/n. a machine that converts energy into mechanical force or motion.
引擎; 发动机

roll/rəʊl/v. to make a long, continuous, vibrating sound (使) 转动; 发出隆隆声

vehicle/ˈviːɪkl/n. a device or structure for transporting persons or things 车辆; 运载工具

* gear/ɡiə/n. set of toothed wheels which fit into another set to transmit power from a vehicle's engine to its road wheels 齿轮; 排挡

purse/pɜːs/n. a woman's bag for carrying keys, a wallet, and other personal items; a handbag 钱包; 女用手提包

garage/ˈɡærɑː(d)ʒ/n. a building or indoor space in which to park or keep a motor vehicle 车库; 汽车修理间

adventure/ədˈventʃə/n. journey, activity, experience, etc., that is strange, exciting and often dangerous 冒险; 冒险活动; 奇遇

* accelerator/ækˈseləreɪtə/n. a device, especially the gas pedal of a motor vehicle, for increasing speed 加速器 (尤指油门踏板)

* dim/dɪm/v. to lower the force of, esp. a light (使)变暗淡

Phrases & Expressions

* to hit the road 上路旅行

to pick up 拾起; 搭载某人

to set off 出发; 开始; 着手

* steering wheel 方向盘

* to pull over 把(车)开到路边; 使(车)开到路边

* rush hour (城市里上下班时的) 交通拥挤时刻, 高峰时间

to catch up with 赶上

to back out (把车)倒开出车库

* to take...out of gear 使……脱开挡位; 挂空挡

Proper Names

Rocco Morabito 洛可·莫若比托

Vogel 弗吉尔(人名)

Midland Avenue 米兰大道

Buick (汽车商标名) 别克

Notes

1. Sometimes a guy like Rocco Morabito just **feels like** hitting the road.
像洛可·莫若比托这样的小伙子就是时常想上路去旅行。
2. Port Chester, N.Y. 坡特切斯特, 纽约州 (N.Y.) 的一个地名, 位于威斯切斯特县 (Westchester County) 的东部。
3. His only problem was seeing over the steering wheel.
他惟一的问题就是视线怎么能超过方向盘的上方。
4. ...his Buick **appeared to be** driverless.
他的别克车看上去好像没有司机。
5. the Invisible Man
隐身人
6. at about 20 miles per hour
以大约每小时 20 英里的速度
7. I observed that the car was being driven **pretty well**...
我注意到这车行使得相当不错。
8. What was **running through my mind** was...
我头脑中所想的是……
9. Rocco climbed out without disengaging the engine, and he forced the Officer Vogel to reach into the rolling vehicle and take it out of gear.
洛可没有松开引擎, 就从车中爬出来了, 他又逼着弗吉尔警官把手伸进还在隆隆作响的汽车, 将它挂在空挡上。
10. They said Rocco had pulled the automatic seat all the way forward...
他们说, 洛可把自动座椅拖到了最靠前的位子……
11. The young driver's unhappy meeting with the police did not **dim his love for** the road.
这个年轻的驾驶员与警察不愉快的碰面并没有使他对于上路冒险旅行的热爱有所减少。

Exercises

Choose the one that best complete each of the following statements according to the text.

1. Rocco Morabito was _____.
A. a young man B. a five-year-old boy
C. an experienced driver D. a baby
2. The problem Rocco had in driving was that _____.
A. he didn't know the traffic rules
B. he didn't know how to use the steering wheel

- C. he can't touch the accelerator
- D. he was too short to see over the steering wheel
- 3. A police officer stopped Rocco's car because _____.
 - A. he couldn't see the driver in the car
 - B. Rocco didn't obey the traffic rules
 - C. Rocco broke the law of New York State
 - D. he saw a small boy driving a car
- 4. When the car was stopped by the police officer, Rocco _____.
 - A. didn't cry, but his sister cried
 - B. cried and didn't know what to do
 - C. was calm and went out of the car that had stopped working
 - D. cried and climbed out of the car, and then he forced the police officer to take the car out of gear
- 5. After the police officer found him, Rocco _____.
 - A. would give up driving for quite a long while
 - B. would give up driving for ever
 - C. would give up driving for the moment
 - D. still didn't hide his love for driving and offered to get his mother by his car

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words in the list.

pull over	rush hour	engine	garage
highway	roll	vehicle	traffic

1. Try not to drive between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon because that's the _____ in this city.
2. I kept my car in the _____ next to my house.
3. He _____ his car _____ and stopped for a rest.
4. _____ in big cities is controlled by red and green lights.
5. The thunder _____ in the distance.

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他明天早上七点要开车到机场接苏菲。(pick up)
2. 你什么时候动身去澳大利亚?(set off)
3. 孩子们对老人在海上的冒险经历十分感兴趣。(adventure)
4. 我伸手到口袋里拿手帕。(reach)
5. 如果你赶快的话,你应在街角那里赶上他们。(catch up with)

Choose the best words to fill in the blanks in the following passage.

The decision to sell his Volvo (富豪车) was tough for Jason. He didn't know much about engines, 1. The knocking sound in the engine 2 him. The mechanic (技师) at his service station said it sounded bad. In fact, he told Jason to 3 the engine. Jason learned that this would cost several hundred dollars. 4 the Volvo was eight years old, Jason decided to sell the car 5 fix it. The mechanic offered a very 6 price for the car. Jason didn't 7 it. Therefore, he found a buyer who would pay 8. Jason explained the engine problem to the buyer, so that the woman wouldn't feel cheated in the end.

A few weeks later, Jason asked the new owner about the car's engine problem, "Oh that!" said the woman, "I got it 9 for \$50. The car is running beautifully now. That mechanic who told you to get a new engine didn't check the problem 10."

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A. though | B. besides | C. thus | D. too |
| 2. A. worried | B. interested | C. excited | D. filled |
| 3. A. repair | B. replace | C. fix | D. sell |
| 4. A. Despite | B. Even if | C. When | D. Since |
| 5. A. as well as | B. instead of | C. without | D. rather than |
| 6. A. high | B. expensive | C. low | D. little |
| 7. A. agree | B. receive | C. take | D. allow |
| 8. A. less | B. fewer | C. more | D. greater |
| 9. A. fixed | B. sold | C. checked | D. paid |
| 10. A. at all | B. on earth | C. in fact | D. yet |

III. Text B

I Want to Learn to Drive



Today, Carol celebrates her 16th birthday. She tells her father she wants to learn to drive. He doesn't like the idea at all. But Carol insists, and her father finally says she can

learn to drive.

Carol: I want to learn to drive.

Father: Are you kidding? You are only 16.

Carol: That's old enough to get a permit.

Father: I know, but I won't allow it.

Carol: Why not?

Father: Who's going to teach you to drive?

Carol: You are, I hope. You're a great driver!

Father: Don't try to flatter me. I can't teach you to drive.

Carol: Come on, Dad! Don't be mean. What's the problem?

Father: I have no experience. I'll have a heart attack. I just can't!

Carol: Then, I'll go to a driving school.

Father: Driving schools are expensive.

Carol: I know, but I have a part-time job. I have the money.

Father: It'll cost at least \$25 an hour.

Carol: I learn quickly.

Father: I still don't like the idea.

Carol: Why not? All my friends are learning to drive.

Father: Yes, and teenagers have a lot of accidents. Driving is dangerous.

Carol: Don't worry! I'll be a safe driver.

Father: All right, all right! Go ahead, but drive carefully.

Carol: Thanks, Dad! You're terrific!

New Words

* kid/kid/v. to make jokes; to tease 欺骗 (尤指开玩笑)

permit/pə(:)'mit/n. permission, especially in written form 许可; 许可证; 许可文件

* flatter/'flætə/v. to praise someone too much or insincerely in order to please 恭维, 奉承

* mean/mi:n, min/adj. unwilling to share or help; ungenerous 小气的, 吝啬的; 卑鄙的

experience/'iks'piəriəns/n. understanding gained through doing something 经验; 经历
attack/ə'tæk/n. a sudden and severe period of a (esp. serious) illness 侵袭; 疾病 (发作)

* part-time/pɑ:ttaim/adj. for only a part of the working day or week 非全日的; 兼职的

* terrific/tə'rifik/adj. very good or fine; splendid 极好的

Phrases & Expressions

heart attack 心脏病（发作）

to come on 跟我来，快

to go ahead 开始进行

Proper Nouns

Carol 凯萝尔

Notes

1. Today, Carol celebrates her 16th birthday.
今天，凯萝尔 16 岁生日。
2. Are you kidding?
你不是在开玩笑吧？（你说的事令人难以置信。）
3. That's old enough to get a permit.
这年龄足以得到驾驶许可了。
4. Come on, Dad! Don't be mean.
好了，爸爸！别小气嘛。
5. I have no experience.
我没有什么经验。
6. Go ahead
你去学吧

Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write T for true and F for false in front of each statement.

- _____ 1. Today is Carol's birthday, and she wants a car from his father as a gift.
- _____ 2. In the U.S. every teenager over 16 can start to drive on the road.
- _____ 3. Carol's father says he can't teach her because he has heart disease and doesn't know how to drive.
- _____ 4. Though the driving school is very expensive, Carol has made money in her spare time, and thus she herself can pay for it.
- _____ 5. Carol's father believes that driving is dangerous for the teenagers because they are not as careful as the adults.

IV. Word Study

remember/ri'membə/v.

记得；想起

Did you remember to post the letters I gave you? 你记得将我给你的信发了吗?

I don't remember telling her the news. 我不记得我告诉过她这个消息。

Remember sb. to... 代某人向……致意

Please remember me to your family. 请代我向你的家人问好。

He asks me to remember him to you. 他要我代他向你问好。

rest/rest/n.

1. 休息

Rest is necessary after hard work. 辛劳工作后有必要休息。

Sunday is a day of rest. 星期天是休息日。

2. 剩余部分；其余

Take what you want and throw away the rest. 将你所要的拿走，把剩下的丢掉。

He ended up in prison for the rest of his life. 他在监狱中度过余生。

take/have a rest 休息

We had several rests on our way up the mountain. 我们在登山的途中休息过数次。

We think that we may take a rest every two hours. 我想我们每两小时会休息一下。

v.

休息；歇息

The worker stopped working and rested for an hour. 工人停工休息一个小时。

He will never rest until he knows the truth. 他不知道真相决不罢休。

ring/riŋ/v.

(rang, rung) (钟，铃等) 响

The phone in the office rings all day long. 办公室里的电话整天响个不停。

Will you answer the phone if it rings? 如果电话响了, 你能帮我接一下吗?

n.

1. 环; 戒指

I bought a key ring in the small market. 我在小市场买了一个钥匙环。

She wears a diamond ring on her finger. 她的手上戴了一个钻戒。

2. 打电话

Give me a ring tomorrow and I will tell you the result. 明天早上给我打电话, 我告诉你结果。

What did you do after my ring yesterday? 昨天我打过电话后你做了什么?

ring back 回电话

Can you ask him to ring me back when he gets home. 你能要他到家后给我回电话吗?

I didn't expect you to ring him back. 我没想到你会给他回电话。

ring off 挂断电话

He rang off before she had a chance to reply. 她还没有来得及回答, 他就挂断了电话。

It's extremely impolite to ring off when the other one is still speaking. 别人还在说话时挂电话是极不礼貌的。

ring up 打电话

I'll ring up the theatre and see when the show finishes. 我要打电话到剧场, 看看演出什么时候结束。

I will ring you up tonight. 我今晚会给你打电话。

V. Grammar

句子的成分

句子是表达一个完整意思的语言单位。它由不同词类的单词按照一定的语法规则组合而成。一个句子含有功能不同的各个部分, 这些部分叫做句子的成分 (members of the sentence)。

1. 主语

Jerry and I used to be close friends. 杰瑞和我曾是好朋友。

Swimming in summer is a great pleasure. 夏天游泳是件令人愉快的事情。