

五年一贯制项目化试点教材

实用英语

(第二册)

主编 刘 鸽 张玉安



电子科技大学出版社

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前 言

本套教材围绕“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的办学方针和“以全面素质提高为基础,以综合职业能力为本位”的教学指导思想,按照“三段式”人才培养模式和“模块式”课程结构的新要求,坚持“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和高等职业院校五年一贯制学生实际而编写,具有知识性、趣味性、思想性、时代性、实用性等特点,是一套紧贴学生实际、设计思路新颖、操作性很强的五年一贯制专科公共英语教学用书。

本套教材按照“基础模块、职业模块和拓展模块”新的课程结构,与初中英语教学相衔接,由浅入深,循序渐进,在教学内容上有弹性要求,以适应不同地区、不同程度的五年一贯制专科学生的英语水平。既适应基础水平较低的学生,也适应基础水平相对较高的学生;既注重学生职业能力的培养,又注重与高职学生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接,体现了五年一贯制专科教育的理念和特色,为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本套教材根据五年一贯制专科学生的特点和未来需求,在选材上注重贴近现代生活,注重提高学生的人文修养。以主课文话题为主线,以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标,设计出语言情景和操作路径,安排了“任务性教学、项目教学、案例教学、情景教学”等多种形式,步步引导,反复训练,便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与,突出了“在做中学,在学中做”的新教学理念,有利于学生对基础语言知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

本册教材含10个单元,每个单元含有六个模块。即“热身”“课文与对话”“单词与短语”“语法与练习”“口语练习”和“趣味英语”。热身部分构思巧妙,由图文导入引出话题;课文与对话话题热门、贴近生活、实用为主;单词与短语部分必知必会、便于掌握;语法与练习部分讲解详细、练习简单实用;口语练习部分便于操作、更加实用;趣味英语部分优选活用、补充知识、寓教于乐。本教材在评价方式上以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标,通过“交际任务、实践活动、行为表现”等手段对学生进行综合能力评价。

本书全三册,由许昌职业技术学院刘鸽、山东理工职业技术学院张玉安担任主编,黄河科技学院余莉丹、许昌职业技术学院田盼和武漫丽、滁州职业技术学院高扬担任副主编。

在教材的编写过程中,我们采用了多种方式征求了一些经验丰富的一线教师的意见,得到了肯定和热情支持,同时也得到了不少颇有见地的意见和建议,在此谨向他们表示感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,教材中难免出现错误和不当之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便改进。

编 者

2013年6月

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Unit One

Invitation

I. Lead-in



1. Do you know how to invite people in English?
2. Do you know how to refuse the invitation in English?



II. Dialogue

Dialogue A

W: Hello. Is Jack there?

M: Speaking.

W: Jack! It's Rose here.

M: Hi, Rose. How's everything?

W: Fine, thanks. I'm having several friends over for dinner this Saturday. And I was wondering if you have the time to join us.

M: Sounds good. What time do you want me to come?

W: Is six o'clock okay?

M: That's fine. I think I can make it. By the way, what will you want me to bring?

W: Nothing. Just bring yourself.

Task 1: Fill in the blanks according to the context.

M: On Saturday night I'm going to have a small 1.

W: Good.

M: Would you 2 to come?

W: Do you 3 this Saturday?

M: Yes, this coming Saturday.

W: Thanks for 4 me, Jack, but I've already 5 plans for this weekend. I won't

be able to come, I'm afraid.

M: I'm 6 to hear that.

W: Yeah, that's too bad.

M: Well, perhaps, another time.

Task 2: Translate the Chinese dialogue into English.

A: 六月十九日是我的生日。我正计划举行一个小型的聚会。你能来参加吗?

B: 预祝你生日快乐! 我实在很想参加, 但现还不能确定。但我尽量参加。谢谢你的邀请。

Dialogue B



M: Are you free tomorrow night?

W: Yes, I am.

M: Shall we have dinner together?

W: Do you have a special① restaurant ② in mind?

M: Yes, I do. I know a place that has excellent③ food.

W: OK. I'll be happy to join you.

Comprehension and Discussion:

1. Do you know how to invite people to have a dinner together?
2. Do you know how to invite people to join a party?

III. Words and Expressions

Explanations of Words:

①special['speʃl]

adj. 特别的,特殊的,不寻常的,与众不同的;专门的,专用的,特定的

But when he took his first steps it was a special night.

那是一个特别的夜晚,当他迈出他人生第一步。

During my teens word began to get out that I had a special talent.

在我少年时,人们开始传言我具有一种特殊的才能。

②restaurant ['restɒrənt]

n. 餐馆;(大旅馆等的)餐厅

How was your dinner last night? Was it a good restaurant?

你昨晚的晚餐怎么样? 那家餐馆好吗?

What did you think of that new restaurant?

你认为那家新饭店怎么样?

③excellent['eksələnt]

adj. 优秀的,卓越的,杰出的;优良的,精良的,极好的

He is an excellent speaker.

他是一个优秀的演说家。

She had an excellent figure and walked with an air.

她身材优美,走路有风度。

Useful Expressions:

1. Are you free for...? 你有空干……吗?

Are you free for dinner at 6 o'clock?

六点有空来吃饭吗?

2. Shall we have...? 我们……好吗?

Shall we have a party at my home this weekend?

这周末在我家开个聚会好吗?

3. Do you have...? 你有……吗?

Do you have a fax?

你有传真机吗?

4. I'll be happy to... 我很乐意做……

I'll be happy to give you a guide at this weekend if you're free.

如果这个周末你有空,我倒很乐意做你的向导。

IV. Grammar

连系动词

一、概说

连系动词是表示不完全谓语关系的动词,它与其后的表语一起构成谓语。常见的连系动词有 be(是), become(成为), get(变成), remain(还是), seem(似乎是), look(看上去), feel(感觉)等。连系动词后的表语通常是名词和形容词,有时也可以是代词、数词、副词、介词短语、不定式、动名词、从句等。如:

His English is excellent. 他的英语很棒。(跟形容词)

He is a famous poet. 他是著名诗人。(跟名词)

Money isn't everything. 金钱不是一切。(跟代词)

She was the first to arrive. 她是第一个到达的人。(跟数词)

Who is upstairs? 谁在楼上?(跟副词)

He is with his friends. 他和朋友在一起。(跟介词短语)

He seems to be ill. 他似乎病了。(跟不定式)

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。(跟动名词)

This is what you need. 这就是你需要的。(跟从句)

二、学习连系动词应注意的两点

1. 关于连系动词后接副词作表语

连系动词后通常可接形容词作表语,一般不接副词。

误: His English is very well. 他的英语很好。(可将 well 改为 good)

误: Be carefully. 小心点。(应将 carefully 改为 careful)

误: The soup tastes nicely. 这汤味道不错。(应将 nicely 改为 nice)

但是,有时连系动词后也可接副词作表语,不过这主要限于 in, on, off, out, away, behind, up, down, over, through, around, round, below, inside, outside 等少数副词小品词以及 here, there, upstairs, downstairs 等少数表示地点或方位的副词。如:

Mother wasn't in last night. 母亲昨晚不在家。

The meeting was over at five. 会议五点结束。

Come along. The taxi is outside. 来吧,出租车在外面。

Mother is downstairs waiting for you. 母亲在楼下等你。

2. 关于连系动词后接不定式

(1) 连系动词 be 后根据情况可自由地接不定式作表语。如:

My dream is to be a scientist. 我的梦想是当一名科学家。

All I could do was to wait. 我只能等。

My plan was to go from London to Paris. 我计划从伦敦去巴黎。

I was to have seen Mr. Kay. 我本要去见凯先生的。

(2) seem, appear, prove, continue, turn out, get, grow, come 等连系动词后也可接不定式(尤其是 to be)作表语。如:

She always seems to be sad. 她常常显得很忧伤。

My advice proved to be wrong. 我的意见证明是错的。

She appears to have many friends. 她好像有很多朋友。

The weather turned out to be fine. 结果天气很好。

Circumstances continue to be favorable. 情况仍然是有利的。

He has grown to like studying English. 他渐渐喜欢学英语了。

注:若所接不定式为 to be,通常可以省略。不过,若其后接的是表语形容词,则 to be 通常不宜省略。另外,连系动词 look 后能否接 to be 似乎尚有争论,不过,在现代英语中接 to be 的现象已较普遍。

(3) sound, smell, feel, taste, become 等连系动词后通常不能接不定式。如:

误:These oranges taste to be good. (应去掉 to be)

误:The roses smell to be nice. (应去掉 to be)

(4) 有的连系动词后接的从句可用不定式来改写。如:

It seems that she's right. / She seems to be right. 她似乎是对的。

It appears that you have made a mistake. / You appear to have made a mistake. 似乎你弄错了。

三、三组连系动词的用法特点及区别

1. appear, look, seem

三者均可表示“好像”“似乎”,区别如下:

(1) look 指视觉印象,appear 指外表给人的印象,这两者可能是真像也可能是假像,appear 的不确定性更大一些,seem 侧重指根据某种迹象做出的推断,也不一定是事实。

(2) 三者均可后接不定式,但 look 之后一般只限于 to be(且较少见)。如:

He seems [appears, looks] to be tired. 他好像很累了。

He seems [appears] to have traveled a lot. 他似乎去过不少地方。

但是不说 He looks to have traveled a lot.

(3) look, seem 之后可接介词 like,但 appear 之后一般不能。如:

He looks [seems] like a fool. 他看起来像个傻瓜。

(4) appear 和 seem 不用于进行时态,但 look 有时可这样用(尽管较少见)。如:

He looks [is looking] well. 他看上去气色不错。

但是不说 He is seeming [appearing] well.

(5) 三者均可用于 it 开头的句子,且三者之后均可接以 as if 或 as though 引导的从句,另外 appear 和 seem 之后还可接 that 引导的从句。如:

It looks [seems, appears] as if he has lost interest in his job. 看来他对自己的工作已失去了兴趣。

It seems [appears] that he is very tired. 他似乎很累了。

为避免重复,appear 和 seem 后接的 that 从句有时可用 so, not 代之。如:

—Is he reliable? —It seems [appears] so (not). “他可靠吗?”“似乎是可靠的(不可靠)。”

2. look, sound, smell, taste 和 feel

这几个连系动词的意思分别是“看起来”“听起来”“闻起来”“尝起来”“摸起来”,使用时注

意以下几点:

(1) 通常以被感觉的东西作主语,虽有被动词,但不用被动语态。如:

误: The material is felt nice. 这料子摸起来不错。(is felt 应改为 feels)

误: The soup is tasted delicious. 这汤味道不错。(is tasted 应改为 tastes)

(2) 其后均可接介词 like。如:

This looks (tastes, smells, feels) like an orange. 这东西看起来(吃起来,闻起来,摸起来)像橘子。

另外, taste 和 smell 后还可接介词 of, 表示“有……的味道”。如:

It tastes [smells] of fish. 这东西有鱼的味道。

(3) 除 look 外均不用于进行时态(即使是 look 用于进行时态也不多见)。如:

You look [are looking] tired this evening. 今晚你看起来好像很累。

但是不说 What you says is sounding reasonable.

注: feel 表示“感觉”可用于进行时。如:

How are you feeling now? 你现在感觉如何?

I'm feeling terrible. 我感到难受极了。

另外,若以上动词用做实义动词,则可以用于进行时态:

He is tasting the pudding. 他在尝布丁。

(4) 除 look 外,均不能接 to be(即使是 look 后接 to be 也不多见)。如:

She looks (to be) the best person for this job. 她似乎是做这项工作的最佳人选。

注: feel 有时可表示“使人感觉起来……”。如:

It feels cold here. 这儿很冷。

3. become, come, go, get, grow 和 turn

这几个词用做连系动词均可表示变化,使用时注意以下几点。如:

(1) become 和 get 主要指一个人暂时性的身心变化或永久性的自然变化。如:

become [get] angry, famous, fat, ill, old, well, deaf, strong, etc (生气,成名,发胖,得病,变老,痊愈,变聋,变强)等。

另外, become 和 get 还可用于指天气的变化和社会的趋势。如:

It's becoming [getting] cold (dark, cloudy, etc). 天渐冷了(黑了,多云了等)。

Divorce is becoming [getting] more common. 离婚现象越来越常见了。

(2) go 和 come 表示变化时,前者主要指一种由强到弱或由好到坏的变化(可用于人或事物),后者则主要指向好的方面变化。如:

go bald (deaf, insane, etc) 发秃,变聋,发疯等。

The meat's gone off (gone bad). 肉变味(变坏)了。

The radio's gone wrong. 收音机出毛病了。

Her wish came true. 她的愿望实现了。

Everything came right. 一切顺利。

另外, go 还可用于人或事物颜色的变色,与 turn 用法相同。如:

She went [turned] blue with cold. 她冻得脸色发青了。

The rotten meat went [turned] green. 这块腐烂的肉变绿了。

注1: 但是 go 一般不与 old, tired, ill 等连用, 遇此情况要用其他连系动词: grow [get] old 变老, fall [become] ill (sick) 生病, get [feel] tired 疲劳。

注2: go 后接形容词通常表示的结果(见上例), 在个别搭配中也表示现状: go hungry 挨饿, go naked 光着身子。

注3: come 除表示向好的方面变化外, 还有以下常见搭配值得注意: come untied 解开, come loose 变松, come undone 松开。

(3) grow 主要表示逐渐变化, 强调变化的过程。如:

It began to grow dark. 天色渐渐黑了。

The sea is growing calm. 大海变得平静起来。

The pollution problem is growing serious. 污染问题日见严峻。

(4) 以上连系动词通常接形容词作表语, 但有的还可接其他结构, 如 come, get, grow 后可接不定式, become, turn 后可接名词, go, grow 后可接介词短语。如:

You'll soon grow to like her. 你很快就会喜欢她的。

It's becoming a serious problem. 它正在成为一个严重问题。

The little plant grew into a tree. 幼苗长成了一棵树。

They went out of fashion years ago. 它们好多年前已变得不时兴了。

注: turn 后接名词时, 往往表示意想不到的变化, 名词前通常用零冠词。如:

He turned a writer after he graduated from a medical college. 他从医学院毕业后当了作家。(比较: He became a writer after graduating from a medical college.)

Exercises

单项选择

1. Her forehead _____ hot. I'm afraid she is ill.

A. is feeling B. feels C. is felt D. has been felt

2. As is known to us all, glass _____ smooth.

A. feels B. is felt C. is feeling D. will feel

3. What he says _____ to be reasonable.

A. sounds B. feels C. proves D. looks

4. Feeling very _____, he felt _____ he should take some action.

A. angry, strong B. angrily, strongly

C. angry, strongly D. angrily, strong

5. The children all looked _____ at the broken model plane and felt quite _____.

A. sad, sad B. sadly, sadly C. sad, sadly D. sadly, sad

6. We don't care if a hunting dog smells _____, but we really don't want him to smell _____.

A. well, well B. bad, bad C. well, badly D. badly, bad

7. It was a pity that he _____ blind, but to the joy of his family, his dream of becoming a musician _____ true at last.
A. came, came B. went, went C. came, went D. went, came
8. The dish _____ nice, but the milk _____ sour.
A. is smelt, is smelt B. is smelt, smells
C. smells, is smelt D. smells, smells
9. The story of his life _____ interesting.
A. is sounded B. is sounding C. has sounded D. sounds
10. —Do you like the material? —Yes, it _____ very soft.
A. is feeling B. felt C. feels D. is felt
11. _____ everyone here today?
A. Be B. Are C. Is D. Am
12. Harry is older than I. But he _____ younger than I.
A. look B. looks C. looked D. looking
13. It _____ like the singing of the birds.
A. sounds B. looks C. smells D. tastes
14. This kind of cake tastes _____.
A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well
15. This kind of paper _____ nice.
A. feel B. felt C. is feeling D. feels
16. This math problem is _____ and I can do it _____.
A. easy, easily B. easily, easily C. easy, easy D. easily, easy
17. Coffee is ready. How nice it _____! Would you like some?
A. looks B. smells C. sounds D. feels
18. In winter the days _____ colder and colder.
A. gets B. getting C. got D. get
19. He _____ pale at the thought.
A. got B. looked C. turned D. seemed

V. Oral Practice

Conversation 1

W: Hello, this is Helen speaking.

M: Hello, Helen. This is John. How are you?

W: Fine, thank you. And you?

M: Fine, thanks. I'll have a party next Sunday at home. I'm calling to ask whether you can come or not.

W: Oh, wonderful. I'll be glad to.

M: Okay, now you are a famous star.

W: Hum, don't say that. Maybe you can do something useful for me.

M: What's wrong with you?

W: I'll tell you at the party.

M: Okay.

Conversation 2

M: It's very kind of you to invite me to dinner.

W: Please sit down and make yourself at home. Please don't stand on ceremony.

M: This dish is really delicious.

W: I'm glad that you like it. This is only the first time that I made it.

M: You're great. Could you say it in Chinese?

W: Sure, we call it "doufu".

VI. Learning More

Making an invitation

如何发出邀请

I would like to invite you to a party next Sunday.

我想邀请你参加下星期天的聚会。

Would you like to have lunch with me?

你愿意跟我一起用午餐吗?

I'll stand for your lunch.

我请你吃午饭。

We're going to have a cocktail party on Friday afternoon.

我们星期五下午要举行鸡尾酒会。

I hope you can join us.

我希望你能加入我们。

How about coming to my home tomorrow?

明天到我家来如何?

Will you be here tonight?

你今晚会在哪里吗?

Could you come over and see me?

你能来看我吗?

Would you like to visit our office sometime?

你要不要找个时间来我们的办公室?

Would you care to be my guest?

你愿意接受我的款待吗?

I'm going to throw a party for all of you.

我要为你们全体举行宴会。

We'll give a party for her on her birthday.

我们要在她的生日时为她举行宴会。

Don't forget to bring your wife.

别忘了带你太太来。

Just come in your casuals.

只要穿便服来就行了。

What time can I expect you?

你什么时候能来?

Why don't you join us in Tom's party?

为什么不和我们一起参加汤姆的派对呢?

Come and play tennis with me!

来和我打网球吧!

Come and chat with me?

来和我聊聊天怎么样?

Come in! Make yourself at home.

请进,别拘束。

Please join us. Help yourself!

快请和我们一起吃吧。请随意!

Would you like to come to our party?

想不想参加我们的晚会?

We'd like you to come and have dinner with us.

希望你能来和我们一起吃饭。

Responding positively

肯定的回答

Thank you for your invitation. I'd be glad to come.

谢谢你的邀请,我很高兴能参加。

I'd be delighted.

我很荣幸。

I'd like that very much.

我非常高兴参加。

Of course I'll come.

我当然会来。

Sounds wonderful.

太好了。

It's very nice of you to ask me.

你能邀请我真好。

It's nice of you to invite me.

你能邀请我真好。

I'll come around later tonight.

我今晚迟一点会过来。

I will call on you in a week.

我一周之内会去拜访你。

Responding negatively

否定的回答

I'm sorry, but I have a class at that time.

很抱歉,那个时间我有课。

I'm awfully sorry, but I have to go to Shanghai on business next week.

实在很抱歉,我下星期要到上海出差。

I really like to go, but I have a dental appointment tomorrow afternoon.

我实在很想去,但我明天下午约了牙医。

I'd love to come, but I'm afraid I have to go to a meeting Tuesday night.

我很愿意去,但恐怕星期二晚上我得去开会。

Oh, I'm sorry. We'd love to come, but we've already made plans for that evening.

哦,抱歉。我们很愿意去,但那天晚上我们已经做好计划了。

Thank you. I'd like to, but I already have a date for Saturday night.

谢谢你。我是很想去,但是星期六晚上我已经有约会了。

I'm sorry, but I have another engagement.

抱歉,我另外已经有约会了。

I'm awfully sorry. We have previous plans.

实在很对不起,我们事先已有计划了。

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I have a previous engagement.

我很愿意去,但恐怕我已跟别人事先有约。

I'm sorry, but I won't be able to make it that day.

抱歉,我那一天不能去。

怎样用英语礼貌拒绝别人的邀请

要拒绝别人光是说 No 是不够的,还得要有充分的理由才行,特别是那些盛情难却的邀请、动用一大堆关系的请求。此外,要很客气又礼貌地拒绝别人也是一门学问。例如别人约你出去,你要如何婉拒他,让人家下次还会愿意再找你呢?如果别人邀请我一起出去玩,我一次不去,两次不去,第三次她就不会找我了。看来要拒绝别人还真是不容易。这次就让我们来看看怎样用英语礼貌地拒绝别人。

1. I am sorry to turn you down. 我很抱歉必须拒绝你。

turn you down 就是拒绝别人的要求。譬如有人请我一起去唱 KTV,我很不喜欢这种吵闹闹的活动,可以说:I am sorry to turn you down. 另外像是男生要追女生,女生要拒绝他,也可以用 turn down,例如:I am sorry but I have to turn you down.

另外不要忘了,turn down 还有一个解释就是“把……关小”,通常指音量或是空调。注意可别把 turn you down 和 let you down 搞混了,这两个可是完全不同的意思。turn down 表示拒绝,而 let down 则表示让人家失望,例如《Because I love you》这首老歌中所唱的:Because I love you, love you, love you, so don't you let me down.

2. I really want to, but I got hundreds of things to do. 我想去,可是我有好多好多