

中等职业教育教材 ZHONGDENG ZHIYE JIAOYU JIAOCAI

英语

第二册

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写在前面的话

为了贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》的精神,落实《面向 21 世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划,结合我校教学改革的实际,基础部组织编写了这套校本教材。

这套教材是根据教育部最新颁布的德育课程、文化基础课程和我校文化课教学的实际需求编写而成的,并经南阳农校教材编写委员会审定通过。新教材的编写全面贯彻了教育部职业教育教学改革的文件精神。以社会需要和学生自身能力培养为出发点,注重学生的创新能力和实践动手能力的培养。

这套教材的编写,是我校教材建设史上的一次有益而大胆的尝试,是我校科研兴校方针的结晶。它更贴近学生实际,贴近社会需要,真实地反映了我校文化教学改革及教学水平的现状。由于时间仓促、创作水平有限,这套教材很可能存在着这样或那样的不足和缺点,希望各位同仁在教学的过程中加强调研,广泛征求学生和同行的意见,掌握第一手材料,进一步完善该系列教材。同时也为以后校本教材的开发提供借鉴。

孙伟东

说 明

本教材是参照《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》,根据我校教学改革的要求,结合我校学生的实际情况编写的。遵循“以能力为本位,以就业为导向”的教学原则,力求体现职教特色。目的是:在初中英语的基础上,使学生巩固基础知识,掌握相关的专业英语,发展听、说、读、写的基本技能,注重培养学生初步运用英语进行日常交际的能力和一定的自学能力,为学生步入社会和进一步学习打好基础。

本教材分两册,两学期学完。课程安排 140 学时,每周 4 学时。第一册为基础英语,在初中英语教学的基础上,根据学生实际情况,从听说入手,进一步培养学生的日常交际与阅读能力,帮助学生树立信心,养成良好的学习习惯,提高自主学习的能力。教材内容编排是:会话、课文、词汇、语法、练习和语音;第二册在学生初步具备日常英语的基础上,适当结合各专业模块教学的需要,使学生获得现代社会所需要的英语知识和实际运用英语的能力,培养学生就业岗位需要的能力和终身学习的能力。教材内容编排是:对话、课文、词汇、语法、练习和阅读。

本教材对话、课文及阅读材料语言平易生动、地道而又趣味盎然,融科学性、知识性、实用性于一体。

语法部分与课文及会话是一个整体。针对中专学生的实际情况和学习目标,语法的编排由易而难,自成体系。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,难免有疏漏和不当之处,欢迎读者批评指正。

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Unit 1 The English Language

Dialogue

Gary: How was the exam of last term, Richard?

Richard: Not too bad. I think I passed in English and Mathematics. The questions were very easy. How about you, Gary?

Gary: The English and Maths papers weren't easy enough for me. I hope I haven't failed.

Richard: I think I failed the Politics papers. I could answer sixteen of the questions. But I couldn't answer the rest. They were too difficult for me.

Gary: Politics tests are terrible, aren't they?

Richard: Yes, I hate them, too. I'm sure I've got a low mark.

Gary: Oh, cheer up! Perhaps we didn't do too badly. The boy next to me wrote his name at the top of the paper.

Richard: Yes?

Gary: Then he sat there and looked at it for three hours! He didn't write a word.

Notes:

1. I think I passed in English and Mathematics. 我想我的英语和数学及格了。
如果说通过某一个考试,直接用动词 pass;如果说通过某一科目,则用 pass in。

2. the English and Maths papers 英文和数学卷子
paper 当“试卷”讲时,是可数名词。

3. How about ...?怎么样?
用于征求他人意见或询问情况。

4. easy enough for me 对我来说不难,我可以完成和通过。
too difficult for me 对我来说太难了,无法完成和通过。

5. cheer up 振作起来

New Words and Expressions

exam[ig'zæm] *n.* 考试

pass[pɑ:s] *v.* 及格,通过

mathematics[,mæθə'mætiks] (maths[mæθs] 是缩写) *n.* 数学

enough[i'nʌf] *ad.* 足够地

fail[feil] *v.* 未及格,失败

politics['pɒlitiks] *n.* 政治

paper['peipə] *n.* 考卷

rest[rest] *n.* 其他的东西

difficult['difɪkəlt] *a.* 困难的

terrible['terəbl] *a.* 可怕的

hate[heit] *v.* 讨厌

low[ləu] *a.* 低的

mark[mɑ:k] *n.* 分数

cheer[tʃiə] *v.* 振作,振奋

top[tɒp] *n.* 上方,顶部

Text

The English Language

The English language has a very long history. In the last 15 centuries, English has changed so much that today's Englishmen can hardly understand old English.

Today English as a native language is spoken by about 350 millions people in many countries, such as the USA, Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. In some other countries, such as Singapore, India, and South Africa, English is not a native language, but it is the official language. English is also used as a foreign language in many other countries. In countries like China and Japan, English is a subject that most students must learn.

English is the language of aviation, international sports and pop music. Most of the world's mail is in English. Sixty percent of the world's radio stations broadcast in English. English is an international language.

There are many kinds of English, such as British English, American English and Australian English. Although these kinds of English have some differences in pronunciation, vocabulary and even grammar, they are all basically the same language.

Notes:

1. a very long history 历史悠久
2. in the last 15 centuries 还可用 in the past 15 centuries 意为,“在过去 15 个世纪”,和完成时连用。
3. native language (mother tongue) 本国语, 母语
official language 官方语言
foreign language 外语
international language 国际语言

New Words and Expressions

- history [ˈhɪstəri] *n.* 历史; 历史学
century [ˈsentʃuri] *n.* 世纪; 百年
hardly [ˈhɑːdli] *ad.* 几乎不; 仅; 才
native [ˈneɪtɪv] *a.* 本国的
official [əˈfɪʃəl] *n.* 官员; 高级职员
a. 官方的; 正式的
subject [ˈsʌbdʒekt] *n.* 科目; 主题; 主语
aviation [ˌeɪviˈeɪʃən] *n.* 航空
pop music 流行音乐 (popular [ˈpɒpjʊ:lə] music)
mail [meɪl] *n.* 邮政; 邮件
v. 邮寄
percent [pəˈsent] *n.* 百分之 (也可写作 per cent)
broadcast [ˈbrɔːdkɑːst] *n. & v.* (broadcast, broadcast) 广播; 广播节目
pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən] *n.* 发音, 语音

vocabulary[və'kæbjuləri] *n.* 词汇

grammar['græmə] *n.* 语法

basically['beisikəli] *ad.* 基本地

British['britiʃ] *a.* 英国的

Great Britain 英国

New Zealand 新西兰

Singapore[,siŋgə'pɔ:] *n.* 新加坡

India['indjə] *n.* 印度

Africa['æfrikə] *n.* 非洲

South Africa *n.* 南非

Grammar

句子的种类

I. 英语句子按其使用的目的可分为四类:

1. 陈述句:陈述事实或看法。

The little girl often gets up at five o'clock in the morning.

(这个小女孩常在5点钟起床。)

He thought that it was a good idea to hold an English party at the weekend.

(他认为在周末办一个英语晚会是个好主意。)

2. 疑问句:提出问题。

①一般疑问句:

Are you a student?

(你是学生吗?)

Does he like playing basketball?

(他喜欢打篮球吗?)

②特殊疑问句:

Who is singing in the next room?

(谁在隔壁唱歌?)

What's the matter with it?

(怎么了?)

③选择疑问句:

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?

(茶和咖啡, 你喜欢哪一个?)

Is she a doctor or a nurse?

(她是医生还是护士?)

④反意疑问句:

You want to study English well, don't you?

(你想学好英语, 对吗?)

They weren't late for school yesterday, were they?

(他们昨天上学没有迟到, 是吗?)

3. 祈使句: 表示请求、命令、叮嘱、号召等。

Sit down, please.

(请坐。)

Let's go to a movie tonight.

(咱们今晚看电影吧。)

4. 感叹句: 表示说话时的喜、怒、哀、乐等情绪。

What a beautiful park (it is)!

(多漂亮的公园啊!)

How hard she studies!

(她学习多努力呀!)

II. 英语句子按其结构可分为三类:

1. 简单句: 只有一个主谓结构。

I want to go to the school library.

(我想去学校图书馆。)

Some students learn the language quickly and can use it well.

(一些学生语言学得快, 用得好。)

2. 并列句: 由两个或两个以上的主谓结构构成, 用并列连词 and, so, but, or, for 等连接。

Mr. Wang is a skilled worker and his handwriting is the best in the factory.

(王先生是一位技术熟练的工人, 他的书法是厂里最好的。)

We have a lot of cheese, but there isn't much butter.

(我们有很多奶酪,但黄油不多。)

3. 复合句:由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成。在整个句子中,从句充当主句中的某一个成分——主语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语、状语等。

That the earth goes round the sun is known to us all. (主语从句)

(地球绕着太阳转是人所共知的。)

He would get what he wanted. (宾语从句)

(他会得到他想要的。)

The important thing is that the students should speak only the foreign language in the classroom. (表语从句)

(重要的是学生们应该在教室里只说外语。)

Exercises

- I. Read the following statements and decide whether each of them is TRUE or FALSE. Write T in the brackets if you think the statement is true according to the passage. If not, write F. (判断正误,正确的填 T,错误的填 F)

- () 1. The English language has a short history.
() 2. English has changed so much that today's Englishmen can hardly understand.
() 3. In Singapore, English is the official language.
() 4. In China, English is a subject that most students must learn.
() 5. Forty percent of the world's radio stations broadcast in English.

- II. Complete the following sentences. (完成下列句子)

1. The English language has _____ (一个悠久的历史).
2. Today English _____ (作为母语) is spoken by about 350 million people in many countries.
3. In South Africa, English is not a native language, but it is _____ (官方语言).
4. English is also used _____ (作为外语) in many other countries.
5. In China, English is a subject _____ (多数学生必须学习的).

- III. Fill in the blanks according to the text. (根据课文内容填空)

1. English is _____ of aviation, international sports and pop music.
2. Most of the world's mail is _____ English.

3. The world radio stations _____ in English.
4. There are many kinds of English, such as British English, American English and _____ English.
5. Although these kinds of English has some _____, they are all basically the same language.

IV. Decide what kinds of the following sentences are. (判断下列句子:简单句,并列句,复合句)

1. The English language has a very long history. ()
2. English has changed so much that today's Englishmen can hardly understand old English. ()
3. What they should learn is standard English. ()
4. He is a student and I am a teacher. ()
5. He is lazy, while his brother is diligent. ()

V. Read and translate the following sentences. (朗读并翻译下列句子)

1. English is an international language.

2. Who will attend the meeting has not been decided.

3. The fact is that he doesn't try hard.

4. He asked us a few questions, wrote something down and let us go.

5. If you don't care for the plants, they won't grow well.

Reading Material

British and American English

It has been said that the British and the Americans are two peoples separated by a common language. However, the differences between British and American English are quite small. Although some elderly British

citizens sometimes complain that they cannot understand a word of the American TV programs produced in the last few years, it is clear that few people have serious problems. Television, films, pop music, and magazines also have helped to reduce the differences, especially among young people.

It is true that most Americans would say, "Excuse me, do you have...?" while in Britain it would be more common to say, "Excuse me, have you got ...?" However, both forms would be understood in both countries. This is also true for the differences in vocabulary. The British say "petrol" and "filling station", while the Americans say "gas" and "gas station". But, if an American asked for "gas" in a British "filling station", he would get what he wanted, and an Englishman who asked for "petrol" in a "gas station" would drive away with a full tank.

For people who learn English as a foreign language, it doesn't really matter whether they learn British English or American English. What they should learn is standard English, or at least, English that can be accepted.

Unit 2

Friends

Dialogue

Tom: Mum, I met a new friend last night. He's great.

Mother: Tell me about your new friend. What does he look like?

Tom: Well, he's very tall and handsome. He has big blue eyes and short brown hair.

Mother: How did you meet him?

Tom: I met him at a friend's party. We talked and found we had a lot in common. We both like sports and music. For example: he plays football and I play basketball; he enjoys listening to music and I enjoy singing songs.

Mother: Oh, I see. Tell me more about him.

Tom: He has many hobbies. His biggest hobby is collecting coins. He knows a lot about coins. And he's very polite and friendly. You're going to like him, mum.

Mother: Oh, what's his name?

Tom: His name is Jack.

Mother: Why don't you invite him to our house sometime?

Tom: Oh, can I?

New Words and Expressions

handsome['hænsəm] *a.* 英俊的

brown[braun] *a.* 棕色的

common['kɒmən] *a.* 共同的

hobby['hɒbi] *n.* 爱好

collect[kə'lekt] *v.* 收集; 聚集

coin[kɔɪn] *n.* 硬币

polite[pə'laɪt] a. 有礼貌的

in common 共同

Text

An Honest Friend

Zhang Dong is a Chinese businessman, who visits the United States quite often. While he was checking into a hotel on a recent visit to Chicago, he put his briefcase on the floor. A few minutes later, Zhang Dong reached down for it, but it had been stolen. Inside the briefcase were about \$1,000, his passport, his credit card, pictures of his family and his return ticket to China.

A few days later, Zhang Dong returned to China. He was quite disappointed, thinking that he would never get his things back. But three weeks later, he received an envelope containing his credit card, his airline ticket and other things. But there was no letter in it. The return address gave the name of Mr. Baker in Chicago. Not long after that, Zhang Dong received another envelope sent by express delivery. Inside was a money order for \$1,000. It also contained a letter from Mr. Baker saying, "I hope this money order and your personal things will reach you." Zhang Dong was surprised.

The next time he traveled to the United States, Zhang Dong called on Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker was a 65-year-old ordinary American citizen with a total income of \$2,500 a month.

Mr. Baker explained that he had noticed a strange man throwing away something on a street corner while he was walking through a car park. He went over and found it was a briefcase. For some reasons, the thief had not discovered the money in the top part of the briefcase and had just thrown the briefcase away. Mr. Baker went to a bank and changed the money into a

money order, and he spent his own money to send it to China. Zhang Dong was deeply moved by Mr. Baker's honesty. Zhang Dong asked him why he had gone to all the trouble to return everything to him. Mr. Baker told him that if he had not done it, it would have made him feel bad for the rest of his life. Now they have become good friends, and Zhang Dong visits Mr. Baker every time he is in the United States.

Notes:

1. Inside the briefcase were about \$1,000 ... 此句为倒装句,把 inside the briefcase 放在句首,表示强调;另外这句的主语太长,如放在句首就显得头重脚轻。本文中还有一句“Inside was a money order for \$1,000.”也是倒装句。

2. express delivery 快递

3. money order 汇票

4. go to all the trouble 竭尽全力

New Words and Expressions

honest['ɒnɪst] *a.* 诚实的

honesty['ɒnɪstɪ] *n.* 诚实

businessman['biznɪsmən] *n.* 商人;实业家

check in/into 登记;报到

recent['riːsnt] *a.* 最近的,近来的

briefcase['brɪfkeɪs] *n.* 公文包

steal[stiːl] *v.* (stole[stəʊl], stolen['stəʊlən]) 偷窃

passport['pɑːspɔːt] *n.* 护照

credit['kredit] *n.* 声誉,声望;信用

credit card 信用卡

envelope['envɪləʊp] *n.* 信封

airline['eəlaɪn] *n.* 定期航班

express[ɪks'pres] *a.* 特快的

delivery[di'livəri] *n.* 递送,递交

contain[kən'teɪn] *v.* 包含;容纳

surprised[sə'praɪzd] *a.* 惊奇的

call on 拜访

ordinary['ɔ:di:nəri] *a.* 平常的;普通的

total['təʊtl] *n.* 总数;总额

a. 完全的

income['inkəm] *n.* 收入;所得

notice['nəʊtis] *v.* 注意到

thief[θi:f] *n.* (复数 thieves[θi:vz]) 窃贼,小偷

discover[dis'kʌvə] *v.* 发现,发觉

throw[θrəʊ] *v.* (threw[θru:], thrown[θrəʊn]) 扔;抛;掷

move[mu:v] *v.* 感动

Chicago[ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ] 芝加哥[美国城市]

Baker['beikə] (姓)贝克

Grammar

名词性从句

在复合句中,名词性从句可以分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句四大类。

引导名词性从句的关联词有:连接词 *that, whether, if*; 连接代词 *who, what, which, whose*; 连接副词 *when, where, how, why* 等。

I. *that* 从句

1. *that* 引导主语从句。(*that* 从句位于句首时 *that* 不能省略)

That you are coming to Beijing is good news to us.

(你将来北京对我们来讲是个好消息。)

It is natural(*that*) they should have different views.

(他们应该有不同观点是自然的。)

2. *that* 引导表语从句。

The fact is(*that*) he doesn't try hard.

(事实是他没有尽力。)

My idea is(*that*) we should hold a meeting.

(我们的意见是我们应该开个会。)

3. that 引导宾语从句。

I thought (that) he was going to hit me.

(我还以为他要打我。)

I told him (that) it was all my fault and I would pay for the damage.

(我告诉他都是我的过错而且我愿意赔偿损失。)

4. that 引导形容词补语从句。

I am certain (that) you are right..

(我肯定你是对的。)

She was pleased (that) she had this fine chance.

(她很高兴有这个好机会。)

5. that 引导同位语从句 (that 不可以省略)。

在 news, fact, idea, plan 等名词后面经常跟 that 引导的同位语从句。

The news that we are going to the United States is not true.

(我们要去美国的消息不是真的。)

The fact that he was late shows that he was not very serious about coming.

(他迟到的事实表明他对来这儿很不认真。)

II. whether, if 从句

1. whether 可以引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和介词宾语从句等。

Whether Tom likes Beijing is not clear to me.

(我不清楚汤姆是否喜欢北京。)

I asked the teacher whether I could leave.

(我问老师我是否能离开。)

I don't know whether it's proper to do that.

(我不知道这样做是否合适。)

The question is whether we can finish the work on time.

(问题是我们是否能按时完成工作。)

It all depends on whether they will support us.

(这完全取决于他们是否支持我们。)

2. if 可以引导宾语从句,也可以引导主语从句,但只能后置,不能居于句首。

He asked if the train stopped at New York.

(他询问火车是否在纽约停。)