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第一册

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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。

孙伟草

## 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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## The English Alphabet

## 英 语 字 母 表

字 母		,		字	<del>D</del>				
印刷体		手写体		名 称	印刷体 手写体		体	名 称	
大写	小写	大写	小写		大写	小写	大写	小写	
A	a	A	a	[ ei]	N	n	N	n	[ en ]
В	b	В	Ь	[ bix]	0	0	0	0	[ u <sub>G</sub> ]
С	С	C	c	[ siː]	P.	p	P	Þ	[ piː ]
D	d	D	d	[ diː ]	Q	q	Q	9	[ kjuː ]
Ε	е	E	e	[ iː ]	R	r	R	r	[ a: ]
F	f	F	f	[ ef ]	S	S	5	\$	[ es ]
G	g	G	g	[ dʒiː]	Т	t	T	t	[ tiː ]
Н	h	Н	h	[ eitʃ]	U	u	u	и	[juː]
1	i	1	i	[ ai ]	٧	٧	V	ν	[ viː ]
J	j	J	j	[ d <sub>3</sub> ei ]	W	W	W	W	[ 'dʌbljuː]
K	k	K	k	[ kei]	X	X	X	x	[eks]
L	ı	L	l	[ el ]	Υ	У	Y	y	[wai]
М	m	M	m	[ em ]	Z	Z	Z	Z	[·zed]

### 英语字母

英语是一种拼音文字,单词由字母拼写而成。

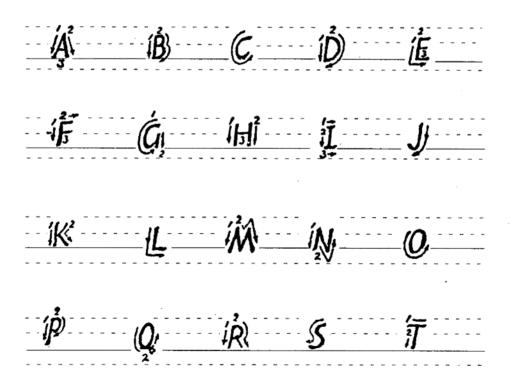
英语字母共有 26 个,分印刷体和手写体两种,印刷体和手写体又分别有大写和小写两种形式。

### 元音字母和辅音字母

英语字母分元音字母和辅音字母。a,e,i,o,u 是元音字母,其余是辅音字母,辅音字母 y 有时也可用作元音字母。

元音字母是构成单词的主要成分。除极少数表示语气和情感的词外,每个英语单词至少包含一个元音字母。

### 英语字母斜体书写规格



di bo cidi e Jf g h ii j k l m n o j) g n ss (t in h in ise. A

## 书写规格

## 英语字母匀笔斜体书写规格

1. 大、小写 A. 每个字母都稍向右斜,斜度要一致。
A   B  -   C    a  -   b  -   c
B. 大写字母都一样高,接近第一线。
1 A B C D E F G
C. 小写字母 a、c、e、m、n、o、r、s、u、v、w、x、z 写在第二、第三线之间,都不出线。
acemnorsuvwxz
D. 小写字母 b、d、h、k、l 的上端接近第一线。
bdhkl
E. 小写字母 i 的点和 t 的上端都在第一、第二线的中间。
F. 小写字母 g、p、q、y 的下端接近第四线。
1 9 P 2 Y
G. 小写字母 f、j 的上端在第一、第二线的中间,f 的下端在第三、第四线的中间,而 j 的下端接近第四线。

. 连写	
· 庄与 A. a、c、d、e、h、i、k、l、m、n、	u 可以斜连写。如:
	kn by up in
B.o、r、v、w 可以横连写。	如: 
on whi vy ru	0 → 0m W → WM V → VY T → TU
 . 不连写	
	也不与后面的小写字母连写。如:
- IV We He It	:
B. b、g、j、p、q、s、x、y、z 不生	与后面的字母连写。如:
by be go ar ah je	e ja ph pe qu sh xe ye yo zo
. 关于 f、t 的书写 A. f 不与前面的字母连写	,但可与后面的字母横连写。如:
B. t 可以与前面的字母斜	连写,也可以与后面的字母横连写。如:
student stu	ident
УТ., ( <i>ф</i> . 4)Ф	
. 关于 i、t、f 的书写 - 书写含有字母 ; 或 t 的单i	词时,一般把单词一气写成,然后再写 i 的点或 t
横一画,其次序一般是从2	
picture - pic	h)

### 英语字母草写体

草	大写	ABCDEFGHIJKLM
写 体	小写	abcdefghijklm
草	大写	nop2RSTUVWXYZ
写体	小写	nopgrstuvwzyz

### **Exercises**

- I. 抄写字母(a~z大小写各三遍):
- Ⅱ. 朗读下列字母:

E-F I-J I-L O-Q U-V C-G H-N S-Z a-d b-d h-n k-h b-h m-n p-q v-w

### Ⅲ. 朗读下列缩写词:

CPC 中国共产党

PLA 人民解放军

USA 美国

AC 交流电

UN 联合国

DC 直流电

a. m. /A. M. 上午

p. m. /P. M. 下午

### Ⅳ. 抄写下列句子:

What are those?
They're dictionaries.
What are these?
They're magazines.
Open your book, please.
Sit down, please.
Good morning.
l'm a student.
He's a new student.
We're students of economies.

# Unit 1 Greeting and Parting

### Dialogue(A)

Li Hong is a receptionist. She works at a guest house of a technical school. Lucy is an overseas student. She is from South Africa. Li Hong now meets her at the airport.

Li: Hi, you must be Lucy. I'm Li Hong from the technical school.

Lucy: Oh, how do you do, Li Hong? Thank you for coming to meet me.

Li: How do you do, Lucy? Welcome to China. Did you have a good journey?

Lucy: Yeah, quite good. But I am a little tired. It's a long journey, you know.

Li: Yes, let's go back to the guest house of our school. Everything is ready for you there.

Lucy: That's very kind of you.

Li : You are welcome.

### Dialogue(B)

Ma: Good evening, Mr. David.

David: Good evening, Mr. Ma and Miss Li. How time flies. Here I have to say good-bye to you.

Ma: We are very sorry to see you leave so soon. Is there anything we can do for you?

David: No. Thank you so much for all the trouble you've taken.

Ma: Don't mention it. It's been a pleasure to help you, Mr. David.

David: I will never forget the days in China. I really don't know how to thank you.

Ma: Never mind. We are really sorry to see you go. You'll come here

again, I hope.

**David**: Of course, I will if I have time. Well, it's time for us to say goodbye. The plane will take off soon.

Ma, Li: Good-bye. Hope you have a pleasant journey.

David: Thank you. Good-bye.

### **New Words and Expressions**

receptionist  $\lceil ri' \operatorname{sep} \mathfrak{f} \operatorname{enist} \rceil n$ . guest  $\lceil \lceil \operatorname{qest} \rceil \rceil n$ . technical [ 'teknikəl ] a. 技术的 overseas [ əuvə'siz ] ad. 海外 south  $\lceil \operatorname{sau}\theta \rceil n$ . 南方 airport ['səpoit] n. 飞机场 welcome [ 'welkəm] a. 受欢迎的 旅行 journey ['dʒə:ni] n. quite [ kwait ] ad. 相当 疲倦的 tired [ 'taiəd ] a. everything [ 'evriθin ] pron. 一切事情 ready [ 'redi ] a. 准备好的 kind [kaind] a. 仁慈的 mention  $\lceil \operatorname{'men} \lceil \operatorname{sn} \rceil v$ . 提及 pleasant ['pleznt] a. 令人愉快的 为……做好准备 be ready for... 起飞 take off

### **Text**

### **Greeting and Parting**

A cheery greeting to people is a form of good manners. It is pleasant to receive a smile, a nod of the head or spoken greeting as one walks along the street.

The simplest greeting is to say "Good morning" "Good afternoon" or

"Good evening". This greeting is given to one that you know slightly, or to any one you are passing quickly. "How do you do?" is usually used when you are not in such a hurry. And the answer is the same sentence. "Hello" is the commonest form of greeting between good friends. It should not be used by a young person to one very much older nor by a student to his teacher.

If you ask the health of the other person or of his family, you may say "How are you?" "How is the family?" ... If you meet a friend whom you have not seen for a long time, you may say "How are things with you?" "How are you getting along these days?" ...

When we are leaving someone we should say "Good-bye". But one may hear many other forms of this in western countries. "Bye-bye" is the commonest form. When we are leaving the older people, we may use some other forms. They are "Having a nice evening" "Good night" "See you later" "See you" or "So long".

When parting, people may say "It was nice meeting you" or "Nice to have met you". The last sentence is quite different from "Nice to meet you", which is a greeting when you meet someone. We should be careful not to misuse them.

### Answer the following questions:

- 1. What is the simplest greeting?
- 2. When is "How do you do?" used?
- 3. Who is the simplest greeting given to?
- 4. Which word is the commonest form of greeting between good friends?
- 5. What may you say if you ask the health of other person or of his family?
- 6. What may you say if you meet a friend whom you have not seen for a long time?
- 7. What should we say when we are leaving someone?
- 8. What forms of parting should be used to the older person?
- 9. When parting, people should say "Nice to see you", shouldn't they? What

#### should they say?

### **New Words and Expressions**

gree! [qrist] v. 问候 part [part] v. 离开 cheery [ 'tsiəri ] a. 愉快的 form [form] n. 形状,形式 礼貌,态度 manner ['mænə] n. receive [ri'siv]v. 收到 smile [ smail ] v. 微笑 nod [nod] n. 点头 slightly [ 'slaitli ] ad. 轻微地 quickly [ 'kwikli ] ad. 迅速地 usually ['ju:zuəli] ad. 通常 hurn [ hari ] v. 赶快 sentence ['sentons] n. 句子 between [biltwin] prep. 两者之间 person ['pəisn] n. health  $[hel\theta]$  n. 健康 thing  $[\theta in] n$ . 事物,事情 western [ 'westən ] a. 西方的 country [ 'kantri ] n. 国家 different [ 'difərənt ] a. 不同的 careful [ 'keəful ] a. 小心的 misuse  $[\min_{i=1}^{n} v_i]$  w. 误用 common [ 'komən ] a. 普通的 沿着……走 walk along 匆匆忙忙 in a hurry

### Grammar

### 词 类

英语里的词,按其意义和在句中的语法作用,可以分为十大类。现列表说明如下:

词 类	缩写	说 明	举 例
名词 noun[naun]	n.	表示人、物、抽象概念等的名称	boy, tea, book
冠词 article[ 'ɑːtikl]	art.	放在名词前面,说明该名词是泛 指或特指	a, an, the
代词 pronoun['prəunaun]	pron.	一般用来代替名词	this, they, those, it
形容词 adjective['æʤiktiv]	a.	表示人或物的特征	bright, good, new,long
数词 numeral['njuːmərəl]	num.	表示数量或数目顺序	one, two, four, first
动词 verb[vəːb]	v.	表示人或事物的动作或状态	is, are, go, work
副词 adverb[ˈædvəːb]	ad.	说明动词、形容词或副词,表示时间、地点、方式等概念	hard, well, often, very
介词 preposition [prepə'zi∫ən]	prep.	表示名词或代词和其他词之间 的关系	for, in, at, on
连接词 conjunction [ kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən]	conj.	连接词与词、词组与词组或句子 与句子	and, or
感叹词 interjection [intəˈdʒekʃən]	int.	表示说话时惊奇、喜悦、愤怒等感情	oh

### 名词的数

1. 英语中的名词有可数名词和不可数名词之分。英语中大部分名词是可数名 12

词 它们有单数和复数两种形	式,如:a pen(一支钢笔), two pens(两支钢笔),其				
.,, ,	更数形式。可数名词的复数形式的构成如下:				
1)一般在单数名词词尾					
	map—maps				
2)以 s,sh,ch,x 结尾的4					
bus—buses	brush—brushes				
watch-watches	box—boxes				
3)以"辅音字母+y"结局	尾的名词,先变 y 为 i,再加 es,如:				
city—cities	country—countries				
4)以o结尾的名词,有时	加 es,有时加 s,如:				
tomato-tomatoes	potato—potatoes				
piano—pianos	radioradios				
5)以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词	,省略 f∕fe,加 ves,如:				
knife-knives	wife—wives				
shelf—shelves					
6)有些名词的单数与复	6)有些名词的单数与复数同形,如 fish, deer, sheep, Chinese 等。				
2. 不可数名词是指不可数出数目的名词,它们没有复数形式,如:					
tea, rice, meat, cotton, bre	tea, rice, meat, cotton, bread				
但可用 of 结构表示不可	数名词的数量,如:				
a cup of tea a bottle	of water a piece of bread				
注:①不可数名词只与单	数动词连用。				
②不可数名词前可用	some, any, no, much, little 等词修饰。				
③有些名词既是可数	的,也是不可数的,两者所表达的意思有所不同,如:				
a glass(一个玻璃	屬杯) glass(玻璃)				
a paper (一份报	纸) some paper(纸张)				
Exercises					
I.完成下列对话:					
1. A: How do you do? My	name is Liu Ming.				

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2. A: Hello. How are you?