

中职高中起点升本专科教程

英 语

ENGLISH

吴帮用 黄福林 主 审

黄玉虹 主 编

汪 薇 李彦燕 张丽平 副主编



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前言

本教材旨在提高学生学习英语的兴趣，以学生为中心，从学生的生活经验和认知水平出发，让学生在学习知识的同时，感受语言的魅力和学习英语的乐趣。同时兼顾学生人文素质的培养，注重提高学生的英语能力，并在发展学生的个性特征、增强学生学习英语的信心、扩大学生的知识面等方面做了大胆的尝试。

教材说明：

本教材结合历年成考题型和考点，其内容从学生实际和兴趣出发，采用“以学生为中心”的编排方式，对在课堂上有效地实现学生积极地调动各种感官配合老师教学方面做了大胆的尝试。第一部分的热身活动配有大量的图片，让学生在学习知识的同时，能够有效地刺激视觉神经，激发学生的学习欲望。其中的词汇部分在第二部分的词汇表里。第二部分以情景交际为目的，与成考的补全对话题型实现对接，提高学生运用语言的运用能力。第三部分是闲聊话题，采用片断呈现方式，可以调动学生学习积极性，为老师采用小组教学法提供了大量的素材，老师在教学时可以灵活运用本部分内容。问题设置也针对成考书面表达部分，让学生在学的时候能有效地练笔。第四部分针对成考的阅读和完形填空，并选取历年来成考真题，让学生能够身临其境地进行探究式学习，教师可以针对学生实际选取其中一篇，另一篇作为学生练习用。第五部分语法部分收集了历年来成人高考所考到的知识点，并对相关的语法知识进行讲解，教师可针对学生的实际情况进行有效教学。总之，本教材为执教成考的教师提供了一个有效的语言载体，避免教师空洞讲题的缺陷，使教与学相得益彰。本教材建议：144至160课时内完成教学任务。

教材特点：

（一）图文并茂，激发学生的学习兴趣

为了适应广大中等职业学校学生现有的英语水平，有效地实现学生由初中阶段的学习向高中阶段学习的转换，本教材注重知识的连续性和上下衔接性，激发学生的学习兴趣。

（二）教材的梯度性和层次感兼顾各个层次的学生

鉴于中等职业学校学生英语水平的参差不齐，本教材在编写中注重知识的由简到难，而且在单元流程设计中充分考虑语言学习的认知规律。每个单元模块都从有语境的词汇入手，由简到难，围绕主题层层深入地展开。整个单元设计也遵循从语境建立到信息输入，从基本信息学习到听、说、读的技能训练，逐渐让学生学会分析和判断，培养学生的语感，让学生能身临其境学英语，最后达到信息输出这一目的。

（三）难易程度相当，逐步培养学生学习英语的成就感

本教材所涉及的话题丰富，无论整体环节的设计还是每个单元的教学模块设计都意

在使不同层次的学生有所收获。在内容的呈现上注重学生基础知识的掌握和语言能力的提升，让学生学会思考、归纳、分析、总结，帮助学生形成良好有效的学习策略。

教材内容：

本书分为12个单元，涉及人物介绍、天气、购物、饮食、生活方式、看病、健康、旅游、节日、灾难、户外运动、文学等内容，话题范围广，覆盖面宽。每单元涵盖词汇学习、对话、闲聊、文章阅读、语法五部分内容。

Part I Warm-up (热身运动)：主要以背景知识介绍、图片与词汇配对、正误判断、英语解释英语、日常生活经验等为主要表现形式，目的是激发学生的学习兴趣，对本单元的学习内容有大致的了解，熟悉即将学习的单元的语言素材及生词。

Part II Dialogues (对话)：包括Dialogue 1 和Dialogue 2 两部分。意在培养学生日常会话能力，提高口语交际能力。

Part III Small Talks (闲聊)：本部分以本单元话题为背景，为学生呈现了大量的主题信息，在承接对话部分的基础上更好地衔接课文。教师可以采用以学生为中心的教学法对此部分进行教学。

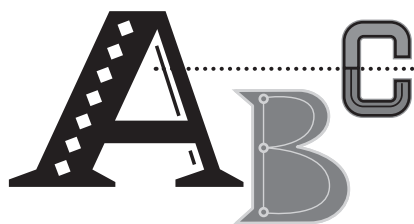
Part IV Reading (阅读)：以拓展学生的知识视野为目标，根据学生的层次差异，设计了难易程度不等的两篇课文，教师可根据学生的实际水平选讲一篇，剩余一篇可当作业布置。习题的设置也以提高学生学习英语的成就感为目的，层层推进，循序渐进地提高学生的阅读能力。

Part V Grammar Focus (语法)：这部分内容罗列了成人高考中涉及的主要的语法现象，讲解浅显易懂，习题设置也以提高学生的情商为目的，逐步树立学生英语学习的成就感。

附录部分的内容包括：历年真题，常用句式集锦，常用口语荟萃，不规则动词过去式和过去分词。

因为教材编写的时间紧迫，编写人员的水平和能力有限，错误和疏漏在所难免，希望各位有识之士能够批评指正。另外，本教材编写过程中参考了各级各类英文报纸杂志及教科书、历年高考模拟题和真题等各方面的资料和习题，以及百度图片等，特在此一一表示衷心的感谢。

编者
2016年5月



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Unit 1

New Term Begins

Part I Warm-up

Match the words in the box with the right pictures.

A. school gate
D. library
G. lecture hall

B. playground
E. dining-room
H. workshop

C. classroom
F. students' dormitory
I. teachers' office



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____



4) _____



5) _____



6) _____



7) _____



8) _____



9) _____

Part II Dialogues

Dialogue 1

(New term begins. There are many students on campus. Two new students meet in their classroom for the first time.)

Liu Mei: Good morning! Nice to meet you.

Zhu Min: Good morning! Nice to meet you, too.

Liu Mei: I'm Liu Mei. What's your name?

Zhu Min: My name is Zhu Min.

Liu Mei: What's your telephone number?

Zhu Min: My telephone number is 584-5367. And your telephone number?

Liu Mei: My telephone number is 395-4924. Are we good friends now?

Zhu Min: Yes, we are.

Liu Mei: Thank you very much.

Zhu Min: You are welcome.



Dialogue 2

(After a few days, Liu Mei introduces Zhu Min to her new friend, Wang Haonan.)

Liu Mei: Zhu Min, come here. I'd like to introduce Wang Haonan to you. This is my new friend, Wang Haonan. This is Zhu Min.

Zhu Min: Nice to meet you.

Wang Haonan: Nice to meet you, too.

Zhu Min: Which grade are you in?

Wang Haonan: I'm in Class Three, Grade One. And you?

Zhu Min: I'm in Class One, Grade One.

(Just at that time, the bell rings. They have to say goodbye to one another.)

Wang Haonan: It's time for class now. See you later.

Liu Mei: See you.

(They run to their classrooms.)



1. What's Zhu Min's telephone number?

2. Which class is Wang Haonan in?

Words and Phrases

playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] *n.* 操场
 library ['laɪbrəri] *n.* 图书馆, 图书室
 dining-room ['daɪnɪŋ ru:m] *n.* 餐厅, 饭厅
 dormitory ['dɔ:mitri] *n.* 集体寝室, 大学宿舍
 office ['ɒfɪs] *n.* 办公室

campus ['kæmpəs] *n.* 大学校园
 for the first time 首次
 introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] *vt.* 介绍
 one another 互相
 run to 跑向

Language Points

- 1) — Thank you very much. 非常感谢。
 — You are welcome. 不客气。
 2) introduce sb. to sb. 把某人介绍给某人
 3) This is my new friend, Wang Haonan.
 这是我的新朋友, 王浩南。

- 4) would like (sb.) to do sth. 想要(某人)做某事
 5) say good-bye to sb. 跟某人道别
 6) It's time for class. 该上课了。
 7) See you later. 再见。

Part III Small Talks

1. Something about your name:

Do you know that your name is made up of at least two parts? Everyone has a first and a last name. Usually the first name is also called given name and the last name is called family name or surname. Take John Smith for example, John Smith is his full name. His family name or surname is Smith while his first name or given name is John.

But a long, long time ago, people didn't have last names. Later they had to invent last names because there were too many Charles, too many Roberts, and too many Marys. People started to ask, which Charlie? Which Mary? So if a Charlie was a carpenter, he became Charlie Carpenter. If a Robert was a son of Peter, he became Robert Peterson. If a Mary lived near the woods, she became Mary Woods. This is the way that some last names started long, long ago.

Now you can write your names:

Full name: _____.

First name: _____.

Last name: _____.

2. How to introduce yourself?

My name is Liu Mei. I am 15 years old and I am studying in a vocational school. There are five people in my family: my grandparents, my parents and I. I like swimming, playing tennis and reading books. I am a talkative and patient girl.

I am John Brown. You can call me John. I come from England. I am 16



years old. I have a very happy family. My father is an engineer. He is forty. My mother is a doctor. She is busy all day long. I enjoy listening to both pop and classical music in my spare time.

Hello, everybody! My name is Zhu Min. I am from a beautiful mountain city: Chongqing. My favorite food is hotpot and I love making it myself because I like to make it with lots of pepper(辣椒). In my spare time, I am keen on cooking and reading.



Now it's your turn to introduce yourself:

My name: _____.

My age: _____.

My family members: _____.

My favorite food: _____.

My favorite sports: _____.



HOMEWORK: WRITING (写作)

标题：自我介绍。

内容包括：1) 名字，年龄；2) 家乡所处城市；3) 家庭成员介绍（父母兄弟姐妹从事职业或就读学校）；4) 你的兴趣爱好。

| Words and Phrases | |
|---|---|
| be made up of 由……组成 | talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] <i>adj.</i> 爱谈话的，多嘴的 |
| at least 至少 | patient ['peɪʃnt] <i>adj.</i> 有耐心的，能容忍的 |
| first name = given name 名 | <i>n.</i> 病人 |
| last name = family name or surname 姓 | come from = be from 来自于 |
| take... for example 以……为例 | engineer [ˌendʒɪˈnɪə(r)] <i>n.</i> 工程师 |
| full name 全名 | classical ['klæsɪkl] <i>adj.</i> 古典的，典雅的 |
| invent [ɪnˈvent] <i>vt.</i> 发明，创造 | favorite ['feɪvərɪt] <i>adj.</i> 最受喜爱的 <i>n.</i> 最喜爱的东西 |
| carpenter ['kɑ:pəntə(r)] <i>n.</i> 木匠 | in one's spare [speə(r)] time 在某人的空闲时间 |
| vocational [vəʊˈkeɪʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 职业的，适合于职业的 | be keen on sth./sb. 爱好干…… |
| grandparents ['grændpeərənts] <i>n.</i> (外)祖父母 | |
| Language Points | |
| 1) a long, long time ago 很久很久以前 | 3) enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事 |
| 2) This is the way that some last names started long, long ago. 这就是很久以前姓氏起源的方式。 | 4) both... and 两者都 |
| | 5) be from 来自于 |

Part IV Reading

Text A

Pre-reading

1. Where does the writer come from?
2. What troubles does the writer meet in China?
3. Do you think it is suitable for a Chinese to ask a foreigner a question like “Where are you going”?

Greetings and Saying Good-bye in China

I am an American in Beijing and I have been here for many years. I love studying Chinese and its cultures. I enjoy Chinese special food and drinks. The local people are very friendly to me. They are eager to help me at any time even if they speak very little English. But at the very beginning, I was puzzled at the ways that people greeted and said good-bye to each other. “Where are you going?” is a common greeting when we meet in the street. It is really an awkward time. I search madly for the right answer to this question, but it doesn’t work. In American cultures, “Where are you going” is my private secret. It’s none of your business. But in China, it’s an ordinary greeting when people meet each other in daily life. All that I can do is just smiling and pretending not to understand what he says. Such questions as “How old are you?” “How much do you earn every month?” “Are you married?” “Do you have a child?” “Have you had lunch?” are often heard when we chat. Every time, I hurry to turn to another topic so that we can continue our talks.



Another trouble is “Saying good-bye” no matter whether I am a guest or a host. The Chinese people feel they must see a guest off to the farthest point — all the way to the nearest bus stop. Sometimes I have to wait half an hour or more for my husband to return home, since he has gone to the bus stop and waits for the next bus to arrive. That’s very well. But when I am the guest being seen off, it’s even more interesting. I try to prevent them from seeing me off and walk very quickly, repeating the sentence “Don’t bother to see me off.” It’s useless. They follow me quickly when I walk quickly. I have to accept it. Besides, haste must be avoided when people say good-bye to each other. It shows that guests are welcome to come again while hosts are willing to be visited next time.

For many years in China, I have adapted myself to the Chinese customs and cultures. I really love China and her people.

| Words and Phrases | |
|---|---|
| <p>suitable ['su:təbl] <i>adj.</i> 适合的, 适宜的</p> <p>foreigner ['fɒrənə(r)] <i>n.</i> 外国人, 陌生人</p> <p>culture ['kʌltʃə(r)] <i>n.</i> 文化, 文明, 文化修养</p> <p>local ['ləʊkl] <i>adj.</i> 本地的, 当地的</p> <p>be friendly to sb. 对某人是友好的</p> <p>be eager to do sth. 渴望做某事</p> <p>be puzzled ['pʌzld] 对……感到困惑</p> <p>greet [gri:t] <i>vt.</i> 向……问候, 迎接</p> <p>say good-bye to sb. 跟某人道别</p> <p>common ['kɒmən] <i>adj.</i> 普通的, 共有的</p> <p>awkward ['ɔ:kwəd] <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的, 为难的, 困窘的, 令人局促的</p> <p>search for 寻找</p> <p>private ['praɪvɪt] <i>adj.</i> 私人的, 私有的, 秘密的</p> <p>ordinary ['ɔ:dənri] <i>adj.</i> 普通的, 平常的</p> <p>pretend [pri'tend] to do sth. 假装做某事</p> <p>topic ['tɒpɪk] <i>n.</i> 话题, 主题, 论题</p> <p>continue [kən'tɪnju:] <i>vt.</i> 继续, 持续</p> <p>trouble ['trʌbl] <i>n.</i> 麻烦, 故障</p> <p>guest [gest] <i>n.</i> 客人</p> | <p>host [həʊst] <i>n.</i> 主人</p> <p>see sb. off 给某人送行</p> <p>interesting ['ɪntrəstɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 有趣的, 令人感兴趣的</p> <p>prevent [pri'vent] sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事</p> <p>repeat [ri'pi:t] <i>vt.</i> 重复, 重说</p> <p>repetition [repi'tɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 重复, 反复</p> <p>bother ['bɒðə] <i>vt. & vi.</i> 麻烦, 打扰</p> <p>useless ['ju:slɪs] <i>adj.</i> 无用的, 无效的</p> <p>follow ['fɒləʊ] <i>vt.</i> 跟随, 跟踪, 追赶</p> <p>accept [ək'sept] <i>vi.</i> 承认, 同意, 承兑 <i>vt.</i> 接受, 承认</p> <p>besides [br'saɪdz] <i>prep.</i> 除……之外还有</p> <p>haste [heɪst] <i>n.</i> 急速, 匆忙</p> <p>avoid [ə'vɔɪd] <i>vt.</i> 避免, 躲开</p> <p>avoid doing sth. 避免做某事</p> <p>be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事</p> <p>adapt [ə'dæpt] <i>vt.</i> 使适应, 更改, 修改</p> <p>custom ['kʌstəm] <i>n.</i> 习惯, 惯例, 习俗</p> |
| Language Points | |
| <p>1) have(has) been to(in) 到过……</p> <p>have(has) gone to 去了……</p> | <p>2) All that I can do is just smiling and pretending not to understand what he says. 我所能做的只有微笑, 假装不理解他所说的话。</p> |

Post-reading

- Decide the following statements True(T) or False(F) according to the text.
 - () (1) The writer has been in Beijing only for a few years.
 - () (2) At the beginning, the writer felt it difficult to understand when the local people asked her "Where are you going?"
 - () (3) In western culture, you can ask people the question "How much do you earn every month?"
 - () (4) In the writer's opinion, slowness is necessary when people say good-bye to each other in China.
 - () (5) The writer doesn't get used to Chinese cultures according to the text.
- Fill in the blanks according to the given Chinese.
 - (1) The local people are _____ (友好的) to the foreigners.

- (2) They are _____ (渴望的) to know the answer to the question.
- (3) The police _____ (正在寻找) the lost boy all over the city, but they can't find him.
- (4) The teacher pretended _____ (没有看见) the naughty boy when he entered the classroom.
- (5) Please give me _____ (再给我十分钟), I will do it better.
- (6) The guest has _____ (已经去了) the bus stop.
- (7) People must take actions at once to prevent the disease _____ (蔓延).
- (8) Everyone should _____ (适应) himself to the new environment.

3. Fill in the blanks with "have (has) been to (in)" and "have (has) gone (to)".

- (1) She _____ that hospital for five years.
- (2) I _____ Shanghai twice.
- (3) Mr. Smith isn't in his office. He _____ Beijing.
- (4) The artist _____ England. He is there now.
- (5) He _____ the Great Wall three times since he moved to Beijing.

4. Choose the best answer to each question according to the text.

- (1) In the writer's opinion, which question can be asked when you meet a foreigner?
- A. "How old are you?"
- B. "How much do you earn every month?"
- C. "Are you married?"
- D. "How are you?"
- (2) Why does the writer feel awkward when someone asks her the question "Where are you going?"
- A. It's a common greeting in China when people meet each other in the street.
- B. It's her private secret and she couldn't answer it.
- C. It's none of the writer's business.
- D. The writer doesn't really understand what someone says.
- (3) In the writer's opinion, haste must be avoided when people say good-bye to each other in China because _____.
- A. guests and hosts have nothing to do when they go home
- B. guests must take care of their steps
- C. guests and hosts still have many things to talk
- D. it shows that guests are welcome to come again while hosts are willing to be visited next time

Text B

Pre-reading

1. How do people greet each other in China?
2. How do people greet each other in the United States?
3. What's the only answer to the question "How are you?" in the United States?

How are you?

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly way that people in the United States greet each other. But "How are you?" is also a very unusual question. It's a question that often doesn't have an answer.

When a person meets a friend on the street and asks "How are you?", the person does not really expect to hear an answer such as "I really don't know what's wrong with me. I thought I had an allergy(过敏症). I took some medicine, but that didn't help much, so I have to see a doctor." The person who asks "How are you?" expects to hear the answer "Fine." Even if the other person isn't! The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question, and "Fine." isn't really an answer. They are simply ways of greeting people and saying "Hello."



Sometimes, people also don't say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks "Do you agree?", the other person might be thinking "No, I disagree. I think you're wrong." But it isn't very polite to disagree so directly, so the other person might say, "I'm not so sure." It's a better way to say that you don't agree with someone. People also do not say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person says "I have to go now." The person who wants to hang up often gives an excuse. "Someone is at the door." "Something is burning on the stove." The excuses might be real, or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply does not want to talk any more, but it is not polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it does not hurt the other person.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people do not say exactly what they are thinking. It is an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it is a part of the game of language.

Words and Phrases

unusual [ʌn'ju:ʒl] *adj.* 异常的, 不寻常的
 expect [ɪk'spekt] to do sth. 期望做某事
 take some medicine [ˈmedsn] 服药
 even if 即使
 exactly [ɪg'zæktli] *adv.* 恰恰, 确切地
 for example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl] 例如

agree [ə'gri:] *vi. & vt.* 同意
 disagree [ˌdɪsə'gri:] *vi.* 不同意
 directly [dɪ'rektli] *adv.* 直接地, 直率地, 直截了当地
 agree with sb. 同意某人的意见
 finish doing sth. 做完某事
 hang up 中断, 停止