

英语

YINGYU

● 主编 常彩云



郑州大学出版社

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《英 语》

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前言

本教材依据教育部最新颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的目标要求,结合中职学生的现状、特点和发展需要,以“能力培养为本位,突出职业教育特色”为指导思想编写而成。

本教材的特点:基础英语,衔接初中,注重基础;医学英语,结合专业,突出实用。

本教材编写的基本原则是以“话题”为主线。每一单元分别涉及两至三个话题。每一单元包括两部分:基础英语和医学英语。基础英语中,会话内容有关人们的日常生活,旨在培养学生的交际能力;课文内容帮助学生了解国内外风土人情。医学英语以医学基础知识为主要内容,旨在培养和提高学生阅读医学英语资料的能力。

本教材共12个单元,按72学时编写,每周2个学时,可供2个学期教学使用。

本教材主要内容介绍:

【Listening】主要是对话或短文的形式,要求学生在听完材料后能按照要求完成题目,理解听力材料的内容并且能用于日常口语交际中。

【Speaking】围绕本单元交际功能,罗列此话题的日常用语,让学生使用这些语言进行简单的口语练习。

【Reading】本部分包括两篇短文。

【Passage 1】属于基础英语文章,选材生动有趣,贴近生活,富有时代感,符合中职学生的年龄特点;内容知识性、逻辑性、连贯性强。通过教师的讲解分析,强化学生对相关单词和语法的理解和记忆。课后问题帮助学生进一步巩固对文章的理解。

【Passage 2】属于医学英语文章,侧重医药卫生方面的内容,只做浅易介绍,注重实用性。

【Notes】解释课文相关的文化现象,加强学生对课文的理解。从语法、词汇等方面点拨课文中的重点、难点。对课文中出现的难句、长句进行解释,分析句子

结构,举例说明语言点,扩大学生知识面。

【Grammar Focus】由浅入深、循序渐进地讲解语法条目,同时列举大量的实例,帮助学生做到举一反三。

【Exercises】采用多种题目形式,针对本单元的词语和语法项目进行巩固练习。

【Supplementary Reading】主要介绍世界各地的风俗文化、历史地理、生活习惯等。文章内容新颖,生动有趣。丰富的阅读形式,不仅能扩充学生的词汇量,而且有助于提高学生的阅读技能和阅读水平。

本书由常彩云主编,周杰、何真真任副主编,参加编写的人员有:祁秋艳、常彩云(第1、2单元),周杰、杨蕾(第3、4单元),李静、周杰(第5、6单元),何真真、李静(第7、8单元),常彩云、何真真(第9、10单元),杨蕾、祁秋艳(第11、12单元)。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,加之时间仓促,书中难免会有疏漏和错误之处,恳请师生们提出宝贵意见。

编者

2013年6月



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Unit 1

Shopping

Listening

Fill in the blanks to complete the dialogue according to what you hear.

Asking the Way

A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the Trade Building is?

B: I'm sorry. I'm a _____ here myself.

A: Excuse me, how do I get to the Trade Building?

C: Well, turn to _____ at the first corner after the crossroads. It's there near the _____. You can't miss it.

A: Is it far from here?

C: No, it's only _____ blocks away.

A: Thanks a lot.

C: Don't mention it.



Speaking

Useful expressions

1. Is this the right way to...?
2. Could you tell me where the train station is?
3. Could you tell me how to get to...?
4. It's over there.
5. It's just around the corner.
6. It's opposite the post office.

7. It's next to the department store.
8. It's on the fourth floor.
9. It's only a five-minute walk from here.
10. Go straight ahead about 200 meters.
11. Go straight ahead when you come to a wide street, then turn left.
12. Take the No. 1 bus to.... After you get off, walk back about 150 yards or so.

Work in pairs. Make dialogues in the following situations. The useful expressions given above may help you.

1. Jane is a stranger to Zhengzhou. She doesn't know the way to Zhengzhou University.
2. You are pointing the way to the post office for an old woman on your way home.

Reading

Passage 1

Going Shopping

Mary: I'm so tired from shopping.

Jane: Let's go into this shoe store. I heard it's a posh store that only got branches in big cities.

Mary: I love this store. The only problem is that it's extremely expensive.

Jane: I need a pair of shoes to match my new dress.

Mary: I'll be glad to sit down, and I don't need any shoes.

Salesman: Good afternoon, ladies. Can I help you?

Jane: I hope so. I'm interested in seeing a pair of shoes to match my new dress.

Salesman: Do you want high heels or low heels?

Jane: Low heels are much more comfortable, but I think I should wear high heels with that dress.

Mary: These shoes look so fancy.

Salesman: Here are several different styles. These are the latest models. They are on sale today.

Jane: I prefer simple stuff.

Salesman: How about this black one?

Jane: It looks too formal and a bit out of fashion.

Mary: Come on, Jane. This white one looks so nice.

Jane: Wonderful!

Salesman: Would you like to have a try?

Jane: OK. Perfect.

Mary: Just a minute. I'd like to try it on, too.

Jane: I thought you didn't need new shoes.

Mary: I don't, but I can never resist a sale.

Jane: It looks good on you.

Mary: Really? We will take two pairs.

New words

posh *adj.* 漂亮的; 头等的

extremely *adv.* 极其地; 极端地

match *v.* 与……相配

heel *n.* 鞋跟

comfortable *adj.* 舒适的; 安逸的

fancy *adj.* 精美的; 时髦的

stuff *n.* 材料; 原料

formal *adj.* 正式的

fashion *n.* 时尚

resist *v.* 抵抗

Notes

1. I heard it's a posh store that only got branches in big cities. 我听说这是家一流的商店, 只在大城市开分店。

posh store 一流的商店; that only got branches in big cities 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 posh store。

2. The only problem is that it's extremely expensive. 唯一的问题就是价格太贵了。

that it's extremely expensive 是表语从句。如:

The reason is that he is too young. 原因是他太年轻了。

3. I need a pair of shoes to match my new dress. 我得买双鞋子来配我的新裙子。

a pair of 一双; 一对; 一副。如:

a pair of glasses 一副眼镜

match 搭配; 匹配。如:

She wears a red sweater to match her black trousers. 为了配黑裤子, 她穿了一件红毛衣。

4. I prefer simple stuff. 我比较喜欢简单一点的东西。

prefer 更喜欢。如:

I prefer to wear jeans. 我更喜欢穿牛仔裤。

5. They are on sale today. 今天特价优惠。

on sale 降价出售; 廉价销售。如:

Many sweet foods are on sale in the store. 这家商店在廉价出售多种甜食。

Reading comprehension

1. Do they go into a clothes store?

2. Who bought a new dress?
3. Does Mary need a pair of new shoes?
4. Whether low heels or high heels does Jane want?
5. What style does Jane prefer?
6. What color of shoes do they buy?
7. Are the shoes on sale today?
8. How many pairs of shoes do they take?

Passage 2

The Shopping List

Mrs. Green was having a lot of trouble with her skin, so she went to see her doctor. He could not find anything wrong with her, so he sent her to a local hospital for tests. The hospital, of course, sent the results of the tests direct to Mrs. Green's doctor, and the next morning he called her to give her a list of things that he thought she should not eat, as any of them might be the cause of her skin trouble.

Mrs. Green carefully wrote all the things down on a piece of paper, which she then left beside the telephone while she went out to a meeting.

When she got back home two hours later, she found her husband waiting for her. He had a big bag full of packages beside him, and when he saw her, he said, "Hello, dear. I have done all your shopping for you."



New words

- list *n.* 名单; 目录
 trouble *n.* 麻烦; 苦恼
 skin *n.* 皮肤
 local *adj.* 地方的; 当地的
 test *n.* 测验; 化验
 result *n.* 结果
 direct *adv.* 直接地
 package *n.* 包裹; 包
 beside *prep.* 在……旁边

Notes

1. Mrs. Green was having a lot of trouble with her skin... 格林太太的皮肤总是出毛病……
 have a lot of trouble with... 有毛病。如:
 He has a lot of trouble with his heart. 他的心脏有毛病。
2. He could not find anything wrong with her... 医生没有发现什么异常情况……
3. ...he called her to give her a list of things that he thought she should not eat, as any of

them might be the cause of her skin trouble. ……医生给格林太太打了一个电话并告诉她一些不能吃的食物,这些食物中的任何一种都有可能是引起皮肤病的原因。

that he thought she should not eat 是定语从句,a list of things 是先行词;as 在这里引导状语从句,表示原因。

4. Mrs. Green carefully wrote all the things down on a piece of paper, which she then left beside the telephone while she went out to a meeting. 格林太太认真地把这些食物写在了一张纸上,然而当她出门去参加聚会时却把它落在了电话旁边。

which 引导的是非限制性定语从句,paper 是先行词,非限制性定语从句与先行词之间用逗号隔开。

5. ...she found her husband waiting for her. ……她发现她的丈夫正在等她。

waiting for her 是现在分词短语作宾语补足语。如:

I saw her reading in the classroom. 我看到她在教室里读书。

Reading comprehension

1. What was the trouble with Mrs. Green?
2. Who gave Mrs. Green a list of foods she shouldn't eat?
3. What did she do about the list?
4. What did the hospital do with the results of the tests?
5. What did she do after she hanged up?
6. When did she come back home?
7. What had her husband done for her?
8. Was Mrs. Green happy or not while her husband was trying to be helpful at home?

Grammar Focus

名词

一、名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,通常第一个字母要大写,如 Beijing, China, Helen, the Great Wall 等。

普通名词是一类人、东西或是一个抽象概念的名词,如 tree, cup 等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

1. 个体名词:表示某类人或东西中的个体,如 gun, book。
2. 集体名词:表示若干个个体组成的集合体,如 family, police。
3. 物质名词:表示无法分为个体的实物,如 water, air。
4. 抽象名词:表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念,如 work, love。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来计算,称为可数名词,物质名词和抽象名词一般无法

用数目计算,称为不可数名词。

二、名词的复数形式

1. 名词复数的规则变化

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加 s	cap—caps bag—bags car—cars
以 s, x, sh, ch, 等结尾的词	加 es	box—boxes watch—watches
以“辅音字母+y” 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	baby—babies

2. 其他名词复数的变化规则

(1) 以 o 结尾的名词,变复数时

a. 加 s, 如: photo—photos piano—pianos radio—radios zoo—zoos;

b. 加 es, 如: potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes

c. 均可, 如: zero—zeros/zeroes

(2) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时:

a. 加 s, 如: belief—beliefs roof—roofs

b. 去 f, fe 加 ves, 如:

half—halves knife—knives leaf—leaves wolf—wolves

wife—wives life—lives thief—thieves

c. 两种变化形式均可, 如:

handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves scarf—scarfs/scarves

3. 名词复数的不规则变化

(1) child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth ox—oxen

mouse—mice man—men woman—women

注意: 与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是 -men 和 -women。

如: an Englishman, two Englishmen 但 German 不是合成词, 其复数形式为 Germans。

(2) 单复数同形的词, 如:

deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese

注意: 除人民币元、角、分外, 美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。如:

two dollars 两美元 two pounds 两英镑

(3) 集体名词, 以原形出现, 但实为复数意义。如:

people, police 等本身就是复数概念, 不能说 a people, a police, 但可以说 a person, a policeman。

the Korea, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词, 表示国民总称时, 谓语动词要用复数。如:

The Chinese are clever and brave. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

(4) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:

a. maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 为不可数名词, 是单数。

b. news 是不可数名词。

c. the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

d. 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸名、杂志名, 也可视为单数。

The Arabian Nights is a very interesting story-book.

《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

(5) 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如: glasses, trousers, clothes 等若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词 pair, suit 等。如:

a pair of glasses 一副眼镜 two pairs of trousers 两条裤子

(6) 另外还有一些名词, 其复数形式有时可表示特别意思, 如:

goods 货物 waters 水域 fishes (各种) 鱼

三、不可数名词量的表示

1. 物质名词

a. 当物质名词转化为个体名词时, 可数。如:

Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)

These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

b. 当物质名词表示该物质的种类时, 可数。如:

This factory produces steel. 这家工厂生产钢铁。(不可数)

We need various steels. 我们需要各种(型号的)钢铁。(可数)

c. 当物质名词表示份数时, 可数。如:

Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。

2. 抽象名词有时也可数。如:

four freedoms 四大自由 the four modernizations 四个现代化

3. 物质名词和抽象名词可以借助单位词表示一定的数量。如:

a glass of water 一杯水 a piece of advice 一条建议

四、名词所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加“'s”来表示所有关系, 带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格, 如: a student's book, 一个学生的书。名词所有格的变化规则如下:

1. 单数名词词尾加“'s”, 复数名词词尾若没有 s, 也要加“'s”。如:

the girl's bag 女孩的书包 women's room 女厕所

2. 若名词已有复数词尾-s, 只加“'”。如:

the kids' pencils 孩子们的铅笔

3. 凡不能加“'s”的名词, 都可以用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系。如:

the name of the movie 电影的名字

4. 在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词。如:

the barber's 理发店 the Greens' 格林家

5. 如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示“二者分别有”;只有一个's,则表示“二者共有”。如:

Lucy's and Mary's room 露西的房间和玛丽的房间(两间房)

Lucy and Mary's room 露西和玛丽的房间(一间房)

Exercises

Language study

I. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.

tired posh branch expensive match be interested in
comfortable a pair of measure look

- Song Zuying _____ music when she was a little girl.
- Mum, I'm _____ and thirsty. Could you buy me an ice cream?
- We must wear _____ clothes for the party.
- Low heels are _____, but I love high heels.
- The bank has _____ in all parts of the country.
- Mrs. Green _____ young.
- The house is so _____ that I can't afford it.
- The tailor _____ me for a suit.
- Mr. Liu often wears _____ glasses; he looks rather cool.
- The carpets should _____ the curtains.

II. Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

- I'll _____ (很高兴) to see my grandma again.
- He isn't _____ (对……感兴趣) drawing at all.
- Would you like to _____ (试穿) the dress.
- This style looks _____ (有一点) old fashioned.
- During the Spring Festival, these clothes are _____ (优惠).
- These are the _____ (最新的) styles; they look nice.
- The boy _____ (有毛病) with his eyes.
- The classroom _____ (充满了) students and teachers.

9. My mother bought me _____ (一块) cake.
10. Many of his friends went to the airport to _____ (送行) him off.
11. We _____ (等待) the rain to stop.

III. Choose the best answer.

1. I don't like this sweater. Please _____ me another.
A. show B. try
C. put D. look
2. It's nearly ten o'clock. Jack _____ be back home at this moment.
A. must B. need
C. could D. can
3. She looks very _____. I think she needs to have a rest.
A. tired B. hard
C. well D. hardly
4. After the game they _____ the last bus, so they had to take a taxi.
A. took B. caught
C. saw D. missed
5. Mr. Thin was very poor, _____ he was very happy.
A. and B. but
C. or D. so
6. —Can I help you?
—I want _____, please.
A. two socks B. two pair of socks
C. two pairs of socks D. two pairs of sock
7. I don't like this furniture at all; it is already _____.
A. in fashion B. in the fashion
C. out of fashion D. out of the fashion
8. —When can I go out to play football, Mum?
—Finish your homework first, or I won't let you _____.
A. to go out B. go out
C. going out D. will go out
9. Look! The river is _____ water and fish.
A. filled of B. full of
C. full D. all
10. Someone _____ when she was cooking in the kitchen.
A. had called B. has called
C. called D. calls