



教育部五年制高等职业教育规划教材

# 英语教程

全国五年制高等职业教育公共课开发指导委员会 组编

主 编：刘凤玲

主 审：陈 琳

第三册  
(基础阶段)



ENGLISH FOR  
HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS





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# 出版说明

教材建设工作是整个高职高专教育教学工作中的重要组成部分。改革开放以来,在各级教育行政部门、学校和有关出版社的共同努力下,各地已出版了一批高职高专教育教材。但从整体上看,具有高职高专教育特色的教材极其匮乏,不少院校尚在借用本科或中专教材,教材建设仍落后于高职高专教育的发展需要。为此,1999年教育部组织制定了《高职高专教育基础课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和《高职高专教育专业人才培养目标及规格》(以下简称《培养规格》)。通过推荐、招标及遴选,组织了一批学术水平高、教学经验丰富、实践能力强的教师,成立了“教育部高职高专规划教材”编写队伍,并在有关出版社的积极配合下,推出一批“教育部高职高专规划教材”。

“教育部高职高专规划教材”计划出版500种,用5年左右时间完成。出版后的教材将覆盖高职高专教育的基础课程和主干专业课程。计划先用2-3年的时间,在继承原有高职、高专和成人高等学校教材建设成果的基础上,充分汲取近几年来各类学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验,解决好新形势下高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后再用2-3年的时间,在《新世纪高职高专教育人才培养模式和教学内容体系改革与建设项目计划》立项研究的基础上,通过研究、改革和建设,推出一大批教育部高职高专教育教材,从而形成优化配套的高职高专教育教材体系。

“教育部高职高专规划教材”是按照《基本要求》和《培养规格》的要求,充分汲取高职、高专和成人高等学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验和教学成果编写而成的,适用于高等职业学校、高等专科学校、成人高校及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学院和民办高校使用。

教育部高等教育司

2000年4月3日

# 编写说明

本教材根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》编写。全套教材共6册，分8个学期实施。

高等职业教育实用英语课程的任务是：传授必要的语言知识，有针对性地对学生进行英语基本技能训练，着重培养学生使用英语进行人际交往和对外技术合作交流的能力；学生学完本课程后应具备工作岗位所需的听说能力，较强的阅读和翻译本专业一般技术资料的能力和初步的书写常用应用文的能力，并为继续学习英语打好基础。

本教材根据五年制高职教育五年一贯制的特点和学生年龄小、可塑性强的优势，合理设计，统筹安排，体现了五年制高职教材的特色。《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》规定五年制高职英语教学前六学期为基础英语教学阶段，后四学期为专业英语教学阶段。基础英语前三学期应在初中英语教学的基础上，通过强化对学生听、说、读、写、译各项技能的训练，巩固、加深并拓展中学所学的语言知识，培养一定的英语使用能力，为后三学期的基础英语提高阶段和专业英语阶段的学习打好基础。

遵循《基本要求》提出的“立足实用，打好基础，强化能力”的高职英语教学原则，根据一线高级技术应用性人才在对外交流中所应处理的材料类型和交际任务以及应达到的语言应用能力的要求，教材在编写过程中，充分注意到：

1、以素质教育为核心，以培养英语交际能力为重点，处理好语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。不以语法为纲，但不排斥必要的语法知识，不追求语法的完整性和系统性，以必需和够用为度。练习设计主要着眼于语言应用能力。

2、以话题为中心，组织各项基本技能训练活动。话题主要选择学生在学习过程中和今后职业岗位上所涉及的常用话题。以这些话题为中心，多侧面、多层次地组织与之有关的语言材料，使学生有机会接触、消化和积累与该话题有关的语言现象和语料，参加各种训练活动表达自己的意思。



3、语言材料的选择,除了考虑不同学习阶段的难易程度外,注重科学性、趣味性、适度的前瞻性,强调实用性;力求使教材体现“五年制、高职、实用”的特点。

本书由全国五年制高等职业教育公共课程开发指导委员会组织编写,刘凤玲任主编,北京外国语大学陈琳教授任主审,全国五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程开发组编写。参加第三册编写的人员有:江苏省常州工业学校刘凤玲(Unit One & Unit Six)、广州民航职业技术学院温志(Unit Two 、Unit Seven 、Unit Eight & Unit Nine)、包头职业技术学院乔宝玲(Unit Three 、Unit Four 、Unit Five & Unit Ten)。

在编写过程中,教育部高职高专规划教材编写委员会和全国五年制高职公共课开发指导委员会的领导赵克松、刘勇、吕一中三位校长给予了具体指导和大力支持;五年制高职实用英语课程开发组全体成员提供了多年来英语教改的成功经验;外语教学与研究出版社给了我们很多具体帮助,在此,我们深表谢意。

五年制高职英语教学尚处在探索和积累经验阶段,加上我们的学识和经验的局限,以及成书仓促等原因,书中难免有缺点和不足之处。恳请广大教师和学生对本书提出意见,使其不断完善。

编 者  
2001 年 3 月

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# Unit One

Theme:

## *The Web Lifestyle*

### **1.1** Listening

*A Quiet Life*

### **1.2** Reading

*Text A The Web Lifestyle*

*Text B Bring Your PC to College?*

*Text C Looking to the Future*

### **1.3** Speaking

*Talking about Lifestyle*

### **1.4** Writing

*Summary*



# 1.1 Listening

## A Quiet Life

**A** You will hear ten short conversations twice. For each question, mark A, B or C for the most suitable picture or phrase.

1. A.



B.



C.



2. A.



B.



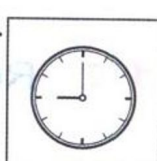
C.



3. A.



B.



C.



4. A. \$10.

B. \$30.

C. \$40.

5. A. At 17,320.

B. At 17,560.

C. At 16,880.

6. A. Three hours.

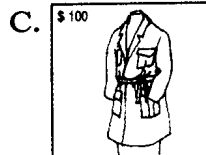
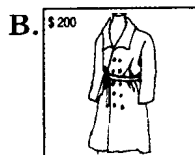
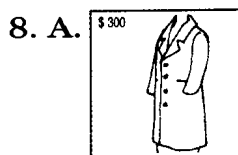
B. More than three hours.

C. Less than three hours.

7. A. \$35.

B. \$40.

C. \$70.



9. A. 7845362.

B. 7485362.

C. 7845632.

10. A. 20 days.

B. 17 days.

C. 12 days.

## **B You will hear some background information about Bill Gates. It will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the numbers you hear.**

Bill Gates was born on 1, 1955 to a wealthy Seattle family. He was a naughty but gifted child. At 2, he began programming in the BASIC language. By the time he was 3, Gates had sold his 4 program — a school scheduling system. The deal brought him US\$ 5. Gates and Harvard classmate Paul Allen established Microsoft in 6. Gates was convinced (深信) software would be more important than hardware. Microsoft's big break came in 7. That year, Gates and his young colleagues signed an agreement to provide operating system MS-DOS for International Business Machines new personal computer. In March 8, Microsoft stock went public in 9 of the most celebrated offerings of its time. By the next year, the company's rising stock price had made Gates the youngest self-made billionaire at age 10.

## **C You will hear two passages. Each will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question.**

### **Passage One**

1. When was Mr Finch's cottage (别墅) built?

A. In 1788.

B. In 1588.

C. In 1518.

2. Where was the cottage?

A. In a town.

B. In a village.

C. In a seaside village.

3. Why didn't Mr Finch like living there?
  - A. Because the cottage was too old.
  - B. Because the cottage was uninteresting.
  - C. Because a lot of tourists came to see his cottage.
4. How did Mr Finch try to stop the visitors from coming?
  - A. He put a notice in the window.
  - B. He put a notice on the door.
  - C. He drove them away.
5. What did Mr Finch do with the cottage?
  - A. He used it to make money.
  - B. He sold it.
  - C. He worked there as a guide.

### **Passage Two**

1. The computer industry in that country has been developing rapidly over the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. past five years
  - B. last decade
  - C. last two decades
2. Now it's very \_\_\_\_\_ to use computers.
  - A. easy and cheap
  - B. difficult and expensive
  - C. easy but expensive
3. Some computers even have \_\_\_\_\_ that speak with the operators.
  - A. voices
  - B. sounds
  - C. noises
4. \_\_\_\_\_ use computers to keep records of their inventories (存货清单).
  - A. Industries
  - B. Stores
  - C. Offices



5. Offices use computers to type and make \_\_\_\_\_ with other offices.
- A. appointments
  - B. information
  - C. communication



## 1.2 Reading

### Text A

#### The Web Lifestyle

If you ask people today why they use telephone to communicate with their friends or why they turn to television for entertainment, they would look at you as if you were crazy. We don't think about a telephone or a television or a car as being oddities. These things have become such an integral part of life that they are no longer noticed, let alone remarked upon.

In the same way, within a decade no one will notice the Web. It will just be there, an integral part of life. It will be a reflex to turn to the Web for shopping, education, entertainment and communication, just as it is natural today to pick up the telephone to talk to someone.

There is incredible interest in the Web. Yet it is still infancy. The technology and the speed of response are about to leap forward. This will move more and more people to the Web as part of their everyday lives. Eventually, everyone's business card will have an electronic mail address. Every lawyer, every doctor and every business — from large to small — will be connected.

In the United States elections, people now turn to

Internet to see real-time results. The Pathfinder mission to the Mars and the problems with the Mir space station drew millions of people to the Web for more up-to-date details than were available elsewhere.

A change like this is often generational. Where older people have to learn something new outside their everyday experiences, kids who grow up with a new technology simply treat it as given. College campuses in particular are providing the ingredients to generate the critical mass for a Web ready culture.

Today in the United States, there are over 22 million adults using the Web, about half of whom access the Internet at least once a day. Meanwhile, the variety of activities on the Web is broadening at an amazing rate. There is almost no topic on which you cannot find fairly interesting material on the Web. Many of these sites are getting excellent traffic flow. Want to buy a dog? Or sell a share? Or order a car? Turn to the Internet. Where are we going to get the time to live with the Web? In some instances, people will actually save time because the Web will make doing things more efficient than in the past. Being able to get information about a major purchase, for example. Or finding out how much your used car is worth. Or what is your cheapest way of getting to Florida. That is very easy to find on the Web, even today. In other instances, people will trade the time they now spend reading the paper, or watching television, for information or entertainment they will find on the computer screen. Americans, particularly young ones, will spend less time in front of a television screen, more on the Web.



We usually overestimate what we can do in two years and underestimate what we can do in ten. The Web will be as much a way of life as the car by 2008. Probably before.

(519 words)

## Notes

1. 本文节选自 *The Web Lifestyle* (《网上生活方式》) 作者 Bill Gates.

比尔·盖茨(1955-)从哈佛辍学后于1975年建立了微软公司(Microsoft Corporation)。该公司在80年代成为主导市场的电脑软件生产商, 比尔·盖茨也由此成为世界首富, 并以其创新的思维方式和开拓性的市场及商战营销技巧而著称。



网上生活方式: 指因特网将成为人们日常生活和工作中不可分割的一部分。Web 与 Internet 均指互联网络。

2. they would look at you as if you were crazy.

他们一定会瞪着你, 仿佛你疯了。

as if 仿佛……似的。后面常用虚拟语气, 但如果表示确有可能性也可以用陈述语气。例如:

She acted as if she had never lived in England before.

她表现得好像以前从未在英国生活过。

It looks as if it's going to rain.

天好像要下雨。

3. let alone remarked upon.

更不用说品头论足了。

let alone 更不用说。用在否定句中, 连接两个相同的成分或相同的结构, 起强调作用。例如: