

英语

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山东科学技术出版社

21 世纪技师学院通用教材

英 语

 山东科学技术出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语/刘兆东, 张敦松, 李杨主编. —济南: 山东
科学技术出版社, 2016. 8

21 世纪技师学院通用教材

ISBN 978-7-5331-8472-8

I. ① 英 … II. ① 刘 … ② 张 … ③ 李 …
III. ① 英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ① H319.39

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2016)第 197755 号

21 世纪技师学院通用教材

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主管单位: 山东出版传媒股份有限公司

出 版 者: 山东科学技术出版社

地址: 济南市玉函路 16 号

邮编: 250002 电话: (0531)82098088

网址: www.lkj.com.cn

电子邮件: sdkj@sdpress.com.cn

发 行 者: 山东科学技术出版社

地址: 济南市玉函路 16 号

邮编: 250002 电话: (0531)82098071

印 刷 者: 山东金坐标印务有限公司

地址: 莱芜市嬴牟西大街 28 号

邮编: 271100 电话: (0634)6276023

开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张: 11

字数: 230 千

印数: 1—3000

版次: 2016 年 8 月第 1 版 2016 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5331-8472-8

定价: 28.00 元

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前 言

随着我国经济改革和对外开放的不断深入,英语在对外交流中起着越来越重要的作用。实施素质教育,提高技师院校学生的英语水平,以适应形势发展的需要,是我们编写本教材的指导思想。

本教材的编写原则是以基础英语为主线,突出实用性的同时兼顾各个专业及不同水平的学生;在语法知识方面,从简到难,在初、高中英语的基础上加以提高。具体地说,我们在编写教材时注意了以下几个方面:

1. 起点适当低于目前普通中学高中一年级学生所使用的英语教材。

2. 考虑到技师院校学生实际动手能力强的特点及要求,突出了实用对话(Practical Spoken English),注重学生的实际口语能力,这是以往技师院校英语教材所欠缺的。

3. 严格控制每单元课文的生词量和生词量增加的梯度,整个教材的难度由易到难、循序渐进。

4. 重视语法在学生英语学习中的作用,系统地讲解语法并配以适当的练习。

本教材在框架设计上分为基础英语和专业英语两部分,基础英语每课分为3个部分:对话、短文和语法或阅读理解部分,每部分均配有练习,以检验学生的学习效果。在内容安排上,前20课为基础英语,是教材内容的重点,后5课为专业英语,各系部可根据学生的专业特点和实际情况选讲。最后还专门为学生设计了英文简历的书写模板和要求,为学生写好人生中第一份简历打下良好的基础。

本教材由淄博技师学院基础教育部语言教研室英语组编写。在编写过程中得到了淄博职业学院李真教授的指导和帮助,在此谨表衷心谢忱。

由于时间仓促、编者水平有限,书中疏漏和错误在所难免,敬请批评指正。

编 者

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▶ Lesson 1 Introduction

Dialogue

A: Mary, I'd like to introduce my teacher, Mr. Smith.

B: Good. Let's go.

A: How are you, Mr. Smith?

C: Fine, thanks. I haven't seen you for a long time. And how are you?

A: I'm fine, too. Thanks. Mr. Smith, this is my friend, Mary. Mary, this is my teacher, Mr. Smith.

C: How do you do, Mary?

B: How do you do, Mr. Smith?

A: Mary likes collecting stamps.

C: So do I. Maybe we can exchange some.

B: That would be nice.

A: We must go to class now. Goodbye, Mr. Smith.

C: Goodbye, Peter. Goodbye, Mary.

B: Goodbye.



New Words

1. introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s]

vt. 介绍; 引进; 提出; 采用

2. collect [kə'lekt]

vt. 收集; 募捐

vi. 收集; 聚集; 募捐

adv. 由收件人付款地

adj. 由收件人付款的

3. stamp [stæmp]

n. 邮票; 印记; 标志; 跺脚

vt. 铭记; 标出; 盖章于……; 贴邮票于……; 用脚踩踏

vi. 跺脚; 捣碎; 毁掉

4. exchange [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ; eks-]

n. 交换; 交流; 交易所; 兑换

vt. 交换; 交易; 兑换

vi. 交换; 交易; 兑换

Notes

1. 在为别人作介绍时,一般先把年轻的介绍给年长的,先把地位低的介绍给地位高的,以示尊重和礼貌。
2. 介绍别人时,一般用 This is... , 而不用 He/She is... 。
3. So do I 根据上文可翻译成“我也喜欢”。句型为“So+助动词+主语”。例如:She can swim. So can I. 她会游泳,我也会。He is an engineer. So is his father. 他是一位工程师,他父亲也是。

Sentence Patterns

1. It's nice to see you.
I'm glad to see you.
很高兴见到你。
2. How are you getting along these days?
What's up?
你近来好吗?
3. Pretty well.
It's wonderful.
很好。
4. I haven't seen you for a long time.
Long time no see.
好久不见了。
5. Let me introduce Mr. Smith to you.
I'd like to introduce Mr. Smith to you.
让我给你介绍史密斯先生。

Oral Communication 口语交际

1. Introduce your monitor to your English teacher.
2. What do you think are good manners?

Text

Good Manners

Manners are important to happy relations among people. Everyone likes a person with good manners. No one likes a person with bad manners. But what are good manners? How does one know what to do and what not to do?

Well, here are some examples.

A person with good manners never laughs at people when they are in trouble. Instead, he tries to help them. He is always kind to others. When people are waiting for a bus, he takes his turn. On the bus he gives his seat to an older person or a person with a very young child. If he knocks into someone, or gets in his way, he says, "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry".

He says "Please" when he asks for something and "Thank you" when he receives something. He stands up when he is speaking to an older person, and he does not sit down until the other person takes his seat. He does not interrupt other people when they are talking. When he is eating, he does not speak with his mouth full of food. He uses a handkerchief when he sneezes or coughs. He does not spit in public.

As a student, it is bad manners to come late to class. If you are late you should make an apology to the teacher either at the time or after class. It is also bad manners to keep silent when the teacher asks you a question. If you do not know the answer, say so immediately. If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice so that all the class may hear. It is polite for the student to help the teacher. Sometimes students can help their teachers to clean the blackboard, to close or open the door or windows. Sometimes there are papers to collect or to hand out. This kind of help is always appreciated.

Ideas of what are good manners are not always the same in different countries. But in all countries it is important to be kind and helpful.

New Words

1. manner ['mænə]

n. 方式;习惯;种类;规矩;风俗

2. manners ['mænəz]

n. 礼貌(manner的复数形式)

3. interrupt [ɪntə'rʌpt]

vt. 中断;打断;插嘴;妨碍

vi. 打断;打扰

n. 中断

4. sneeze [sni:z]

vi. 打喷嚏

n. 喷嚏

5. cough [kɒf]

n. 咳嗽;咳嗽声;咳嗽病

vt. 咳出

vi. 咳嗽

6. apology [ə'pɒlədʒɪ]

n. 道歉;谢罪;辩护;勉强的替代物

Notes

1. A person with good manners never laughs at people when they are in trouble. Instead, he tries to help them. 有礼貌的人从来不嘲笑遇到麻烦的人,相反,他想方设法去帮助他们。

instead 在这里作副词,意思是“代替;而不是”。例如:

Last summer Tom went to France. This summer he is going to Italy instead.

2. If you do know, answer in a loud enough voice so that all the class may hear. 如果你的确知道,就用足够大的声音来回答,使全班同学都能听见。

If you do know 中的 do 是助动词,用在肯定句中表示强调。

3. Ideas of what are good manners are not always the same in different countries. 什么叫做有礼貌,不同的国家看法往往不同。

Ideas of what are good manners 是句子的主语部分,中心词是 ideas, 由 of 短语修饰。

Exercises

I. 根据课文内容,从 A、B、C 三项中选择正确答案。

- () 1. Does a person with good manners laugh at people when they are in trouble?
A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't. C. Neither A nor B.
- () 2. If you knock into someone, or get in his way, what should you say?
A. Excuse me. B. I'm sorry. C. A or B.
- () 3. If you are late for class, what should you say?
A. What can I do for you? B. Sorry, I'm late.
C. Can you do me a favor?
- () 4. Is it polite to keep silent when the teacher asks you a question?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. Neither A nor B.
- () 5. Is it polite for the student to help the teacher?
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't. C. I don't know.

II. 用所给的单词或短语填空。

so that, make an apology, take one's turn, interrupt, either... or...

- Don't _____ me while I'm busy.
- They spoke in a loud enough voice _____ everybody in the room might hear.
- If you are late for class, you should _____ to your teacher.
- Don't push to the front of the line, you should _____.
- Come and have a chat with me _____ today _____ tomorrow.

III. 将下列句子译成汉语。

- A person with good manners stands up when he is speaking to an older person.
- When he is eating he does not speak with his mouth full of food.
- It is bad manners to keep silent when the teacher asks you a question.
- Sometimes students can help their teachers to clean the blackboard, to close or open the door or windows.

5. Ideas of what are good manners are not always the same in different countries.

Grammar

一般现在时

一、定义与讲解

一般现在时:表示经常性的事情、经常性的动作或一般性事实。

常用时间状语:often 经常, usually 通常, always 总是, every 每个, sometimes 有时,
at ... 在几点钟。

只有在主语是第三人称单数时用动词的“三单变化”,其他用动词的原形。

三单变化:

1. 规则变化

(1)直接在动词词尾加-s。

ask—asks work—works get—gets stay—stays

(2)以字母 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结尾的动词,在词尾加-es。

watch—watches wish—wishes fix—fixes do—does go—goes pass—passes

(3)以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词,要先变 y 为 i 再加-es。

try—tries study—studies cry—cries fly—flies

2. 不规则变化:

be—is have—has

二、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常性、习惯性、永久性的动作或存在的状态,通常与副词 sometimes, often, usually, always, every day (year, month), once (twice, three times) a day 等时间状语连用。

They usually go to school by bike.

I take the medicine three times a day.

She helps her mother once a week.

Mary's father is a policeman.

There are 50 students in my class.

2. 表示客观真理、科学原理、自然现象等客观事实或格言、谚语等。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west every day.

He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man.
Tomorrow is Tuesday.

三、一般现在时的句子转换

1. 当句子中有 be 动词或情态动词时,把 be 动词或情态动词(can, could 等)提到主语的前面变成疑问句,在 be 动词或情态动词后面加 not 变成否定句。例如:

(1)陈述句:She is a student.

疑问句→Is she a student?

否定句→She is not a student.

(2)陈述句:I can swim.

疑问句→Can you swim?

否定句→I can not swim.

2. 当句子中既没有 be 动词,也没有情态动词时,则在主语前加助动词 do (主语是 you 以及复数时), does(主语是 she, he, it 以及单数时)变成疑问句;在主语后、谓语动词前加助动词 don't(主语是 I, you, 以及复数时), doesn't(主语是 she, he, it 以及单数时)变成否定句,助动词后的动词要变成动词原形。例如:

(1)陈述句:We get up at 7:00 every morning.

疑问句→Do you get up at 7:00 every morning?

否定句→We don't get up at 7:00 every morning.

(2)陈述句:She has a little brother.

疑问句→ Does she have a little brother?

否定句→ She doesn't have a little brother.

Exercises

请用动词的适当形式填空。

1. We often _____ (play) in the playground.
2. He _____ (get) up at six o'clock.
3. _____ you _____ (brush) your teeth every morning?
4. What _____ he usually _____ (do) after school?
5. Danny _____ (study) English, Chinese, math, science and art at school.
6. Mike sometimes _____ (go) to the park with his sister.
7. At eight at night, she _____ (watch) TV with her parents.
8. _____ Mike _____ (read) English every day?

9. How many lessons _____ your classmate _____ (have) on Monday?
10. What time _____ his mother _____ (do) the housework?

A good beginning is half success.

好的开始是成功的一半。