

现代职业教育系列规划教材

BASIC ENGLISH

基础 英语

Book One

师 炜 总主编

师 炜 主 编

西北大学出版社



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前言

P R E F A C E

职业教育的目的,就是要培养和造就大批服务于生产、管理一线的高素质技能型人才。为了适应当前高职教育教学改革发展的需要,进一步强化学生的英语应用能力,我们根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(2012)和《高等职业教育英语课程教学要求》(2010),针对学院五年制高职英语教学的现状和学生年龄小、可塑性强的优势,积极学习并借鉴其他课程和教材改革的有益经验,确立了“夯实基础,立足实用,强化能力,提升素质”的改革思路,强调以主题为中心,以培养英语交际能力为重点,将知识性、实用性和趣味性融为一体编写了本套教材。

我们在教材的编写过程中力求体现以下特点。

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接,紧扣课程标准要求

本教材适合于具有初中英语基础的学生使用,帮助学生进一步学习英语基础知识,培养学生的英语交际能力。通过对本教材的学习,学生可以掌握常用词汇及语法。鉴于学生入学时英语基础较薄弱的实际,本教材注重与中学英语知识相衔接,同时兼顾查漏补缺,夯实基础。

2. 以主题为中心,提升英语综合技能

本教材的每个单元的各个环节都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的主题话题进行。将各部分的能力学习和训练设计成相应的模块,在听、说训练方面,注重学生日常交流能力的培养;课文内容则围绕一个主题,训练学生的综合技能,并且注重词汇、语法、语句翻译等技能的综合运用能力。把语言知识作为交际的手段来教,把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养,既重视语言知识的传授,更重视交际技能的培养。

3. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本教材话题广泛,涉及学校、家庭、旅游、城市、运动、健康、人文等多个方面。课文体裁多样,有故事、说明文、传记、书信等;题材新颖,时代感强。部分文章选自杂志、网络,文章可读性强,颇有趣味,充分体现了时代特征。

本套教材共四册,供五年制学生使用。每册有10个教学单元,每个单元内容包括Warming up(热身活动)、Listening and Speaking(听、说)、Reading(阅读)、Grammar(语法)、Reading for Interests(兴趣阅读)、Writing(写作)和I Love Reciting(我爱背诵)等模块。

本套教材由陕西交通职业技术学院外语教研室教学团队编写。编写成员有师炜、秦红、胡阿利、赵伟鹏、高萍、邱莉、贺延情、杨眉、王娜、赵旻、荆草云、姜峰、李美霞、杨晓蕾、赵婷。全套教材由师炜教授负责策划、体例编制及各册的审定工作。



本书为《基础英语》第一册，主编师炜。编写分工如下：师炜（第一、二、三、四单元）、李美霞（第五单元）、贺延情（第六、七、八单元）、赵旻（第九、十单元）、赵婷（我爱背诵模块）。

本套教材在编写过程中得到陕西交通职业技术学院的院领导和基础部领导的大力支持和积极指导。在此，向所有为本书提供支持和帮助、付出辛劳、倾注热心的人们深表感谢。

本套书在编写过程中参阅了众多版本的教材，使用了部分网络资料，未能一一指明，在此谨向相关作者表示诚挚的感谢。

由于时间仓促及编者的水平和能力所限，教材难免存在不足，恳请各位老师和同学在使用过程中提出宝贵的意见和建议，以期使本套教材不断完善和提高。

编 者

2015 年 5 月

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Unit One Greetings

WARMING-UP

ACTIVITY 1

Listen and match Lily's greeting with Mary's.



- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Nice to meet you. | A. Good afternoon. |
| 2. How do you do? | B. I am (doing) well. / Just as usual. |
| 3. Good afternoon. | C. Fine, thanks. |
| 4. How are you? | D. How do you do? |
| 5. Hi, how are you doing? | E. Nice to meet you too. |



ACTIVITY 2

Listen and repeat.



ACTIVITY 3

Ask and answer in pairs.

Example: A: Good morning, Mr. Lee. How are you?

B: Fine, thank you. And how are you?

A: Very busy, Lee, but I'm OK, thanks.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

ACTIVITY 1

Learn the following words and expressions.

for ages	morning	afternoon	evening	thing	name
long time no see	college	major	professor	friends	teacher

ACTIVITY 2

Listen to the following short dialogues and fill in the missing words.

Dialogue One

A: Hi, Mary. _____ are you today?

B: Quite OK. And you?

A: Not _____.

Dialogue Two

A: Good morning, Mr. Lee. How are you _____?

B: Pretty _____. Thank you, Mary. How are you?

A: I'm doing well, too.

Dialogue Three

A: Hi, Lisa. I haven't seen you _____.

B: It really has been a _____.

Dialogue Four

A: How _____ your teacher, Tony?

B: He's _____. Thank you, Daddy.

A: How are your friends?

B: They are very _____.

ACTIVITY 3

Listen to the dialogue and repeat.

Peter: Hi, Mary. Long time no see. You look great today!

Mary: Thanks Peter. It's really been a long time. How's everything?

Peter: Oh, not too bad, thanks. And you?

Mary: Well, can't be better.

ACTIVITY 4

Listen to the dialogue again and tick the answers.

1. How is Peter recently?

☐ Very well. ☐ Not good. ☐ Really bad. ☐ Just so so.

2. How is Mary going?

☐ Very well. ☐ Not good. ☐ Really bad. ☐ Just as usual.

ACTIVITY 5

Learn the words. Then listen to and complete the following passage.

normal nice friendly hello friends warm

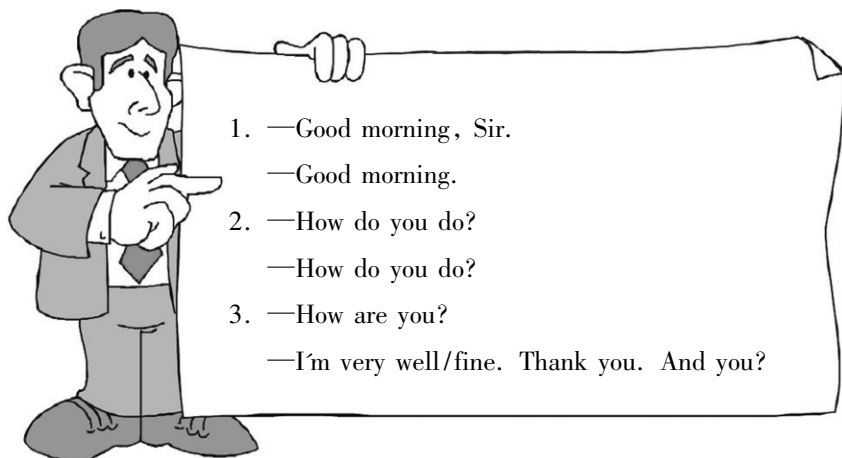


If you visit Canada, you will find its people are very kind, polite and (1) _____. In the street, it is (2) _____ for the Canadian to say (3) _____ to you and to talk to you like old (4) _____. If you are lost in the snow, they will drive you home. In Canada it is cold in winter, but you feel (5) _____ with so many (6) _____ Canadians around.

ACTIVITY 6

Work in pairs to greet with each other.

SUGGESTIONS



A. —Good afternoon/Good evening.
(Madam/Mr. Jones)

A. —How do you do?

A. —How is your brother (your sister) ?

A. —How are your parents (Mr. and Mrs. James) ?

B. —Good afternoon/Good evening. Mrs. Smith.

B. —How do you do?

B. —He/She is very well. Thank you.

B. —They are fine, Thanks. How about your family?

ACTIVITY 7

Work in pairs or groups. First study the dialogues, and then make up your own.

To greet someone formally:

A: Hello, My name's _____.

B: How do you do, _____? I'm _____.

A: How do you do, _____?

To greet someone less formally:

A: Hi, I'm _____.

B: Nice to meet you, _____. My name is _____

A: Nice to meet you too, _____.

ACTIVITY 8

Pair works: Role Play.

The situation: Meeting people.

Working with a partner, role play the situation, using the information below.

1. One partner is a new student at a college meeting his/her major professor for the first time.
2. The other partner has recently moved to a new neighborhood and is meeting his / her next door neighbor for the first time.
3. The two partners are good friends, they haven't met with each other for a long time, and one day they met unexpectedly in a street.



READING

ACTIVITY 1

Read the words and expressions. Which ones do you know?

greetings	important	friendly	country	proper
nice	warm	close	happy	simple
slightly	pass	in a hurry	expect	common
between				

ACTIVITY 2

Pre-reading questions.



1. When you meet people for the first time in China, what would you greet?
2. What could the nice greetings bring to people?

Greeting People

In everyday life, when people meet, we often greet each other to show our friendliness and kindness. Nice greetings will make us feel warm and friendly. We like to be greeted by people nicely. So we should learn to greet people nicely in English. In almost every country, proper greetings are good manners. It's always good to greet people. Greetings make people close and happy.

The simplest way of greetings is “good morning”, “good afternoon” or “good evening”. This greeting is given to the one whom you only know slightly, or to anyone you are passing quickly.

“How are you” is usually used when you are not in such a hurry. No answer is expected other than “Fine, thank you”. “Hello” is the commonest form of greeting between good friends.

ACTIVITY 3

Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) .

- () 1. In daily life, we often greet each other in order to become good friends.
- () 2. Nice greetings will make people feel warm and friendly.
- () 3. Greetings would make people close and happy.
- () 4. The simplest way of greetings “good morning”, “good afternoon” or “good evening” is only used between good friends.
- () 5. The answer to “How are you” is “Fine, thank you”.

ACTIVITY 4

Fill in the blanks with the following words or phrases.

country	proper	kind	warm	happy
simple	in a hurry	greet	friendly	nice

1. People in China are very _____.
2. It is so cold, but I feel _____ inside.
3. She is a _____ and _____ woman.
4. He wants to have _____ and _____ life.
5. He _____ me by saying "Hello".
6. Listening to songs is a _____ way to study English.
7. You can go by bus if you are not _____.
8. Canada is one of the largest _____ in the world.

ACTIVITY 5

Choose the best answer to fill in the following sentences.

1. People often greet each other to show their _____.
A. friendly B. unfriendliness C. friendliness D. unfriendly
2. "Good morning" is one of the most common _____ of English-spoken people.
A. greet B. greetings C. greeted D. sayings
3. It is _____ colder than yesterday.
A. slight B. slightly C. light D. simple
4. It is _____ for students to use the Internet properly.
A. important B. importance C. import D. importantly
5. His father _____ him to make more progress.
A. expect B. expects C. expecting D. to expect
6. Smith is a very _____ last name in England.
A. simple B. proper C. close D. common
7. They planted a lot of trees _____ the two buildings.
A. within B. between C. among D. above
8. Mary _____ in English, but failed in Maths.
A. pass B. expect C. passed D. expected



GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. 系动词 be 的用法

系动词 be 是主系表结构的主要系动词。其含义相当于汉语的“是”和“在”，常用于“主语 + 系动词 + 表语”结构。系动词 be 的形式随其主语的人称或单复数及句子的时态发生变化。如下表所示：

主语	系动词 be			表语 (名词/代词/形容词/介词短语)
	一般现在时	一般过去时	一般将来时	
I	am	was	shall/will be	student/happy
He/She/It	is	was	will be	student/happy
We	are	were	shall/will be	students/happy
You/They	are	were	shall/will be	students/happy

否定式：如是一般现在或一般过去式，直接在系动词后面加 not；如果是一般将来时，要在 shall/will 后加 not，常可缩写成 shan't, won't，位置不变。

2. 形容词的用法

用来描写和修饰名词时，往往用形容词。

例如：Shaanxi is beautiful and its people are nice.

Xi'an is a modern city.

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the following blanks with proper form of the verb——“BE”.

1. This isn't my pen. It _____ your pen.
2. Mr. Smith isn't a student. He _____ a teacher.
3. We aren't Americans. We _____ Chinese.
4. You _____ welcome.
5. I _____ not tired at all.

ACTIVITY 2

Fill in the blanks with proper form of the verb——“BE”.

It (1) _____ a fine day today. Some clouds (2) _____ floating in the sky, but the sun (3) _____ shining. Mr. White (4) _____ with his family. They (5) _____