

随书附赠光盘1张

职业生涯实用教程

杨 红◎主编

# 英语

ZHIYESHENGYASHIYONGJIAOCHENG  
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东南大学出版社

职业生涯实用教程

# 英 语

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东南大学出版社

• 南京 •

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

职业生涯实用教程. 英语/杨红主编. —南京: 东南大学出版社, 2008. 8

ISBN 978-7-5641-1341-4

I. 职… II. 杨… III. 英语课—专业学校—教材  
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 128798 号

## 英 语

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出版发行	东南大学出版社
出 版 人	江 汉
社 址	南京市四牌楼 2 号
邮 编	210096
经 销	全国各地新华书店
印 刷	南京京新印刷厂
开 本	787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张	13.25
字 数	322 千
版 次	2008 年 8 月第 1 版
印 次	2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	1—3000 册
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5641-1341-4/H·171
定 价	30.00 元

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(凡因印装质量问题,请与我社读者服务部联系。电话:025-83792328)

## 前言

本书是根据《江苏省职业教育课程改革行动计划》的要求编写而成,充分体现了“以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向、以能力为本位、以职业实践为主线”的原则。在“以应用为目的,实用为主,够用为主”的前提下,进一步更新观念、更新内容、更新体系、更新要求,突出了“因材施教”。本书既重视了语言基本技能的训练,又在很大程度上体现了培养实际应用英语能力的目的。这主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 所选的交际主题是常用的、熟悉的,而且说、听、读、写各项技能的培养与训练都围绕这一交际主题展开。

2. 克服忽视听说技能训练的弱点,加大听说技能、特别是实用交际能力的训练,把培养一定的实用口语交际能力作为本书的重要任务。

3. 加强阅读能力的培养,以满足学生职业发展的需要。

4. 贯彻了“学一点、会一点、用一点”,“听、说、读、写、欣赏并重”和“边学边用、学用结合”的原则。

本书包括 12 个单元,每个单元都由 Warming up, Talking face to face, Being active ears, Maintaining a sharp eye, Using your hand, Having some fun 六部分组成。各部分的具体内容如下:

1) Warming up:通过多种形式的练习让学生初步了解交际主题的内容,为说做铺垫。

2) Talking face to face:包括 2 个紧扣交际主题的对话样例,供学生学习模仿,并配有 4 个短小的交际话题进行练习。Put in use 更能促进学生边练边学,边学边练。

3) Being active ears:以学生易于接受的练习形式出现,大大降低了听力的门槛,从而培养和提高了学生进行听力训练的兴趣。

4) Maintaining a sharp eye:把阅读作为英语教学训练的归结,并通过阅读开阔视野,提高语感,为学生自主学习创造条件。

5) Using your hand:通过 Write through rearrangement 和 Write through the Unit 这样的练习形式让学生真正地动起手来进行写作,同时也对整个单元进行了复习和小结。

6) Having some fun:每一单元选配了幽默故事、诗歌或歌曲、格言,培养和提升学生的人文素养。

本书在编写过程中得到了南京市职教教研室和英语教研员张俊老师的大力帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,实际编写过程中会有不当和疏漏之处,恳请广大师生在使用过程中批评指正,以期本书能为职业学校的英语教学作出新的贡献。

本书编写组

2008 年 4 月

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## Unit 1 Asking the way

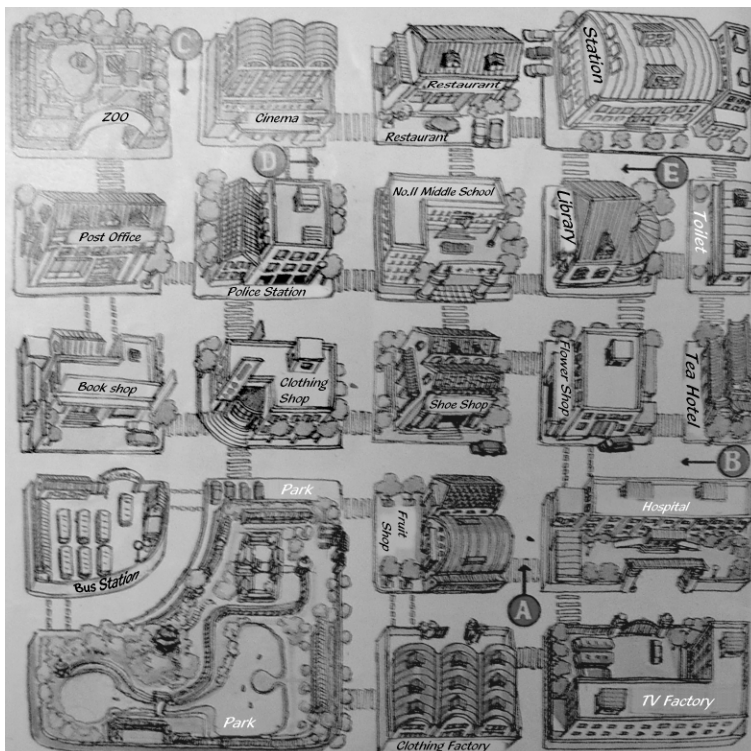
### Objectives

Learn to ask the way.

Learn to give directions.

Improve students' listening, speaking, reading and writing abilities.

### Warming up



## **Map puzzles**

Are you good at reading maps?

You are standing at A. Walk along the road, and take the first turning on the left. Then take the second turning on the right and the second turning on the left. Where are you?

Can you make puzzles for your classmates to guess?

## **Talking face to face**

---

### **Follow the samples**

#### ***1. Bob wants to go to Hongshan Zoo, but he doesn't know the way.***

Bob : Hi, could you tell me which is the way to Hongshan Zoo?

Han Mei: Go down this street and walk ahead, then you can see the zoo.

Bob : Is it far?

Han Mei: No. It's only a ten minutes' walk.

Bob : Thanks a lot.

Han Mei: You're welcome.

#### ***2. Lily has lost her way. She's asking the policeman how to get to the railway station.***

Lily : Excuse me, sir.

Policeman: What can I do for you?

Lily : Can you tell me how to get to the railway station?

Policeman: Yes. Cross the street, then go straight for one block. Turn left at the traffic light and walk for one more block. You'll find the railway station on your right.

Lily : It sounds complicated.

Policeman: Isn't it clear?

Lily : Yes, I follow you.

Policeman: You can't miss it.

Lily : Thank you very much.

Policeman: Not at all.

### **Act out**

**Here is a group of short dialogues. Follow the examples to make more conversations with your**

partner or classmates.

**Task 1** *Xiao Wang wants to find WC nearby.*

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes?

A: Is there a toilet near here?

B: Take the first turning on the left and you can see a bookstore. The toilet is next to it.

A: Millions of thanks.

B: It's nothing.

**Task 2** *Granny is going to post a letter to her son.*

A: Excuse me, can I get some directions?

B: Sure.

A: I want to go to the post office.

B: Go down this street and make a left turn at the second crossroad, then you will see it standing there.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: It's my pleasure.

**Task 3** *Martin comes to Nanjing for the first time.*

A: Hi, could you help me out? I am trying to find a hotel.

B: Well, the nearest one is three blocks far. You'd better take a bus there.

A: Which bus should I take?

B: Both the No. 8 and No. 10 buses can get there.

A: Thank you so much.

B: You're welcome.

**Task 4** *Martin intends to do some shopping.*

A: Pardon me, where is the nearest supermarket?

B: Sorry, I don't know.

A: Thank you all the same.

B: You can ask the policeman over there.

A: That's a good idea.

### **Put in use**

**1.** *Imagine you're driving to downtown, but not sure about the way. Complete the dialogue and read it aloud with your partner.*

A: \_\_\_\_\_. I wonder if you can help me.

B: I'll try my \_\_\_\_\_.

A: I'm afraid I'm \_\_\_\_\_. Is this the right way to downtown?

B: Yes, you're \_\_\_\_\_ the right direction.

A: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

B: You're \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. Put the following sentences in the right order to make a dialogue.**

A. When does it leave?

B. Yes, there is.

C. Sorry to trouble you.

D. Is there a direct train from New York to Washington?

E. How long will it take?

F. Thanks a lot.

G. 9:20 a. m.

H. About 2 hours.

I. Not at all.

---

**3. Refer to the useful words or expressions given below to make more conversations.**

give direction to

the quickest way to

change buses

go on foot

in the wrong direction

ten minutes' walk

How far

Excuse me.

## Being active ears

---

**You have practiced asking for and giving directions in English. Now try to get more information from what you'll hear.**

### Listen and decode

**Listen to the dialogue and find out the right choice in each blank.**

The man wants to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (railway/bus) station. He gets on a \_\_\_\_\_ (bus/taxi) and asks the driver to take the \_\_\_\_\_ (shortest/short) way. He is in

a \_\_\_\_\_ (hurry/worry), because the \_\_\_\_\_ (bus/train) will leave at \_\_\_\_\_ (two/twelve) o'clock. Just before, he got on a wrong \_\_\_\_\_ (bus/taxi), then he went to take the \_\_\_\_\_ (subway/railway). But he went the \_\_\_\_\_ (right/wrong) way! He has a terrible sense of direction, so he needs a \_\_\_\_\_ (map/cap) when he goes out.

### **Listen and respond**

*Listen to the dialogue again and answer the following questions orally.*

1. The man wanted to go to the subway station by taxi, didn't he?
2. Did he take the wrong bus to the railway station?
3. What time does he have to get to the railway station?
4. Does he have a good or bad sense of direction?
5. How much did the man pay for taking the taxi to the railway station?

### **Listen and judge**

*Now listen to the passage and judge whether the following statements are True or False.*

- ( ) 1. Jack worked in an office in London.
- ( ) 2. One day Jack went to London by train.
- ( ) 3. Jack lost the address his boss gave him.
- ( ) 4. The office wasn't far from the station, so Jack found it easily.
- ( ) 5. A few days later Jack went to London to visit the old lady.

### **Listen and choose**

*Now listen to the passage again and try to choose the best answer.*

- ( ) 1. Where did Jack work?  
A. He worked in an office in a small town.  
B. He worked in an office in London.  
C. He worked in a factory in a small town.  
D. He worked in a shop in London.
- ( ) 2. Who did the boss want Jack to see in London?  
A. Mr Brown.    B. Mrs Brown.    C. His friend.    D. An old lady.
- ( ) 3. How did Jack go to London?  
A. By car.    B. By bus.    C. By air.    D. By train.
- ( ) 4. Who helped Jack to find the place?  
A. His boss.    B. An old lady.    C. Mr Brown.    D. A policeman.
- ( ) 5. How many times did the old lady help Jack?  
A. Once.    B. Twice.    C. Three times.    D. Four times.

## Maintaining a sharp eye

---

### Passage A

#### Lost in the forest

Edward has lived in a city since he was born. Now he's sixteen and studies in a Middle School. He didn't go out of the city until he and his friends had a picnic in a cool village last summer.

They all got up early that morning. They took a bus and it took them about an hour and a half to get to the quiet place. They sang, danced and swam in the river when they felt hot and hungry. So they cooked some food and had their lunch. In the afternoon they climbed up a hill. There was a forest on it. The girls began to pick flowers and the boys looked for some fruit there. Edward saw a beautiful bird in the tree. He liked it very much and wanted to catch it. But it flew to another tree as soon as it saw him. He ran there following the bird. But soon he didn't find his friends. He shouted loudly but nobody answered him. He was afraid and walked through the forest. At last he saw a farmer cutting a tree. He quickly came up to him along the narrow road. He shouted to the farmer what the place was. The farmer answered that it was a forest. Edward said the man was foolish. But the man said though he was a fool at least he hadn't lost his way.

#### Read and judge

*Read passage A and judge whether the following statements are True or False.*

- (     )1. Edward has lived in the city for 16 years.
- (     )2. Last summer Edward and his friends had a picnic in a cool village.
- (     )3. It took them half an hour to get to the quiet place by bus.
- (     )4. They climbed up a hill immediately after lunch.
- (     )5. The farmer had lost his way in the forest.

#### Read and think

*Answer the following questions according to passage A.*

1. Where did Edward and his friends go last summer?

---

2. How long did it take them to get there on a bus?

---

3. What did they do in the afternoon?

4. What did the girls do on the hill?

5. What caused Edward to lose his way?

### Passage B

#### I didn't want to walk home

Mrs Brown's old grandfather lived with her and her husband. Every morning he went for a walk in the park and came home at half past twelve for his lunch.

But one morning a police car stopped outside Mrs Brown's house at twelve o'clock, and two policemen helped her grandfather to get out. One of them said to Mrs Brown's, "The poor old gentleman lost his way in the park and phoned us for help, so we sent a car to bring him home."

Mrs Brown was very surprised, but she thanked the policemen and they left.

"But grandfather," she asked the old gentleman, "You have been to that park every day for twenty years. How did you lose your way?"

The old man smiled and said, "I didn't lose my way. I just felt tired and didn't want to walk home."

#### Notes:

1. police car 警车
2. get out 下车

3. lose one's way 迷路
4. phone sb. for help 打电话向某人求助

### Read and choose

**Read passage B and try to choose the best answer.**

- ( ) 1. Where did Mrs Brown's old grandfather live?
  - A. He lived in London.
  - B. He lived in the park.
  - C. He lived alone near a park.
  - D. He lived with Mrs Brown.
- ( ) 2. What did he do every morning?
  - A. He went to the supermarket.
  - B. He went to the park to play with others.
  - C. He went for a walk in the park.
  - D. He stayed at home and read newspapers.
- ( ) 3. What time did he come home for lunch?

- A. He came home for lunch at twelve o'clock.
  - B. He came home for lunch at ten o'clock.
  - C. He came home for lunch at half past twelve.
  - D. He came home for lunch at twelve twenty.
- ( ) 4. How long has he been to the park every day?
- A. He has been there for twelve years.
  - B. He has been there for ten years.
  - C. He has been there for twenty-five years.
  - D. He has been there for twenty years.
- ( ) 5. What happened to the old man one day?
- A. He was caught by the police.
  - B. He was sent home by a policeman.
  - C. He lost his way in the park.
  - D. He was tired and phoned the police for help.

### **Read and complete**

*Complete each of the following statements according to the passage.*

1. Every morning the old man \_\_\_\_\_ in the park and came home at 12:30 \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ that park every day for twenty years.
3. One day he told the police he \_\_\_\_\_ and asked for help. So the police sent a car to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. His granddaughter \_\_\_\_\_, but she thanked the policemen.
5. In fact he didn't lose his way. He just \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Supplementary reading**

#### **Buy ticket for next station**

As the train left Aberdeen and as I looked at my fellow travellers and noticed nothing particular or irregular about them, I came to the conclusion that the journey would be rather dull. But I was absolutely wrong.

The moment the train stopped at the nearest station, one of my fellow travellers, an elderly gentleman, got off and rushed to the station building. About 30 seconds passed and he was back, rather out of breath.

As the train stopped at the next station, the old man again got off in a great hurry, dashed to the station building and back onto the train just as it was starting off.

As the train was steaming into the 3rd station, the old man got ready for the mad



rush. He did exactly what he had done at the last two stations and when he was back he was quite breathless, and tears were running down his cheeks.

The fellow passengers looked at one another. Their curiosity was aroused and so was mine. I felt I could hardly continue the journey unless the mystery was revealed. I asked,

“Excuse my being so inquisitive, but what makes you get off every time the train stops?”

“To buy the ticket to the next station,” was the man’s answer.

“Why don’t you buy a ticket to the station you’re going to?” I asked.

“Well, you see, young man, my heart is very bad, my doctor says I might ‘kick the bucket’ at any moment, and just think how much money would go down the drain if I should really die before I got to my station... I must take no chances!” Saying this, the man gave me a triumphant smile.

#### Notes:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. irregular [ɪ'regjələ] <i>adj.</i> 不合乎常规的    | 6. inquisitive [ɪn'kwɪzɪtɪv] <i>adj.</i> 好询问的; 爱打听的, 好管闲事的 |
| 2. dash [dæʃ] <i>v.</i> 突进; 飞跑; 猛冲             | 7. kick the bucket [俚] 死掉                                  |
| 3. steam [sti:m] <i>v.</i> 用蒸汽开动               | 8. go down the drain 被浪费掉, 枉费心机; 消失                        |
| 4. arouse one's curiosity 激起某人的好奇心             | 9. triumphant [traɪ'ʌmfənt] <i>adj.</i> 成功的, 胜利的; 得意洋洋的    |
| 5. mystery ['mɪstəri] <i>n.</i> 秘密, 神秘, 难以理解的事 |  |

## Read and judge

*Read the passage and judge whether the following statements are True or False.*

- ( ) 1. The train was to Aberdeen.
- ( ) 2. The passengers on the train were curious about the gentleman.
- ( ) 3. The old man’s heart was bad and he was going to die.
- ( ) 4. The old man got off at every station to buy a ticket to the next station.
- ( ) 5. The old man saved a lot of money at last.

## Using your hand

### Write through rearrangement

*Put the following sentences in right order and make up a dialogue on asking the way to the park.*

- a. Excuse me, I wonder if you can help me.
- b. I’m looking for the park.