

# 应用英语——学习指导

## (二)

主 编 万海玉 孙晶晶

电子科技大学出版社

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副主编 黄明明 万 妍

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# 序 言

本套教材是根据中职教育的特点和现状而编写的，共分为上、下两册教材，并附有配套的学习指导教材。本套教材力求体现素质教育和以能力为本的教改精神，既考虑学生的原有实际水平，又综合听、说、读、写等技能，在注重实际使用的同时，突出中职教育特色，以满足人才市场的需求。

本套教材的主要特点归纳如下：

1. 充分考虑学生原有的实际水平，以满足不同水平学生的需要，并且与初中英语教材相衔接，语音、语法、词汇的复现，能巩固、扩展基础知识和基本语言技能。

2. 课文的体裁多样，有人物传记、对话、说明文、论说文等。话题也涉及了教育、旅游、家庭、购物、健康、社交、食品、音乐、运动、娱乐、学习、假日、名人等各方面。

3. 体现了时代精神，选材多样，突出语言材料的思想性，融知识性、实用性与趣味性为一体，使学生易于接受。

4. 编写基本原则：以话题为主线（Topic-Based），采用“任务型教学”（Task-based Teaching）为模式，即一个单元中设计几项语言任务，围绕一个主题展开，总体设计呈现出循序渐进的原则。

5. 结构布局：本册书分为 9 个单元，每个单元由 Warm-up、Listening、Speaking、Comprehensive English、Grammar、Writing 和 Having Some Fun 等模块组成，各个模块之间既相互关联，又各有侧重。教师可根据各班学生的学习情况和课时数的多少自由搭配，灵活使用，选择余地大，可操作性强。

本书编写过程中，编者参阅了相关书籍，在此特向原作者一并致谢。

本套教材是由蓝天学院中专部外语教研室编写。本册为第二册的学习指导，具体编写安排如下：Unit 1 由孙晶晶老师编写；Unit 2 由万妍老师编写；Unit 3 由周琦老师编写；Unit 4 由王正翔老师编写；Unit 5 由万海玉老师编写；Unit 6 由黄明明老师编写；Unit 7 由罗佳老师编写；Unit 8 由胡敏老师编写；Unit 9 由黄淑珍老师编写；Revision 1 由王正翔老师编写；Revision 2 由万海玉老师编写；Revision 3 由罗佳老师编写；课后补充阅读材料由万海玉和孙晶晶老师共同编写。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，编写中错漏之处在所难免，恳请广大同仁批评指正。

蓝天学院中专部  
外语教研室  
2006 年 12 月

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# 1 Traveling

## Language Points

### A Key words and phrases.

1. be located in 坐落于
2. by hand 以手工
3. during the period of 在…期间
4. link up 与…连接
5. decide to do 决定做某事
6. be made to do 使…

### B Key sentences.

1. It is said that about 1 million people, one fifth of China population at the time, were made to build the Wall. 说有一百万人，相当于当时中国人口的五分之一，被迫去筑长城。

**It is said that … 据说**

**one fifth 五分之一**

2. It took people more than ten years to build it under terrible conditions. 花费了人们十多年的时间在恶劣的情况下去建造它。

**It takes/took sb. some time to do sth. … 花费某人多少时间去干…**

# Listening

## Part I Warming-up Exercise

### A Numbers: Teens and Tens ( a/b ) .

**This drill is for practice in hearing the differences between teens and tens. Listen carefully. Draw a circle around the number you hear.**

1. The student from Norway bought (40/14) books.
2. The student from Turkey paid (30/13) dollars for a book.
3. One of the Thai students lost (18/80) dollars the first day of class.
4. He asked the man at the post office for (30/13) eight-cent stamps.
5. It costs (50/15) cents to call Chicago.
6. He lives at (1762/7062) North Connecticut Avenue.
7. He bought (90/19) new pencils.
8. Her address is (3041/1341) Island Drive.
9. He paid (80/18) cents for a hundred sheets of paper.
10. Cheap typing paper costs only (19/90) cents for a hundred sheets.
11. The bus was (16/60) minutes late leaving for the airport.
12. It took (15/50) hours to finish the work.
13. The student from Mexico lives at (1662/6062) LaSalle Street.
14. He finished the test in (17/70) minutes.

### B Dictation.

**Listen carefully, repeat the sentence silently and write the sentence. Then listen again, and check your answer.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part II Ellie Visits Her Grandparents

Vocabulary	Proper Name
take care of cookie	Ellie

## Culture Notes

In America, today farmers make up a very small percentage of the whole population.

### A Which of the four statements tells us the main idea of the whole passage?

- A. Ellie was absent from school yesterday.
- B. Ellie likes to visit her grandparents.
- C. Ellie likes to eat her grandmother's cookies.
- D. Ellie's mother was born on the farm.

### B Supply the missing key words and phrases according to what you hear on the tape.

I wasn't in school yesterday. I was \_\_\_\_\_. I was \_\_\_\_\_. They have a \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. The \_\_\_\_\_ is beautiful, too. It's not very big, but it's very \_\_\_\_\_. My \_\_\_\_\_ was born there. My \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ there, too. My \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ now, but they're \_\_\_\_\_. My grandfather's about sixty. He's still \_\_\_\_\_. My grandmother's still \_\_\_\_\_. She's a very good \_\_\_\_\_. I always \_\_\_\_\_ there. I always like to \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents and like to \_\_\_\_\_, too — especially grandmother's cookies.

## Part III Henry Lane

Vocabulary	Proper Name
barn	Henry
calf	Lane
rooster	Hank
turkey	Ruth
dozen	
pasture	
pigsty	

## Culture Notes

1. Nowadays, farming has become a big business, and the farmers must buy a lot of big and expensive machines. More and more college and university students are involved in farming.

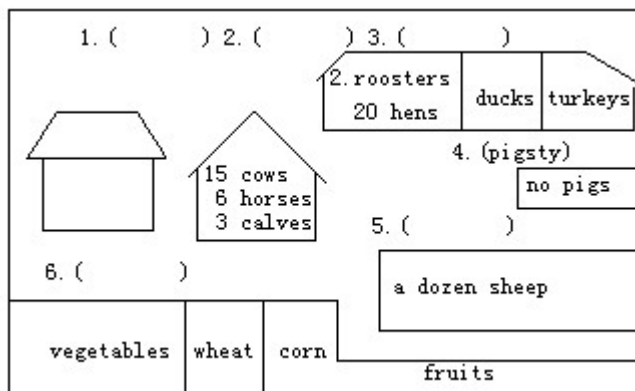
2. The type of farming Henry Lane is engaged in can be called of the foods produced.

### \* Fill in the blanks with the related words you hear on the tape.

Farm owner \_\_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_\_

His wife \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_

## What Places Does Henry Show Us?



## Grammar

## 一、一般将来时

## 1. 一般将来时的构成

一般将来时是由“will/shall+动词原形”构成。shall 只用于第一人称，主要见于英国英语，现在的趋势是第一、二、三人称的单复数形式均用 will 表示；shall 和 will 常缩写成“ll”紧接在主语之后。其否定式 shall not 和 will not 的简略式分别为“shan't”和“won't”。

e.g.: I'll go and shut the window.

I can see you're busy, so I won't stay long.

## 2. 一般将来时的用法

a) 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

e.g.: I shall be free this evening.

They will probably go to Hong Kong for their holiday.

b) 表示将要反复发生的动作。

e.g.: My friend will come to see me every Sunday.

The students will have five English classes per week.

c) 表示同意或是答应做某事。

e.g.: That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.

d) 表示一种倾向或是推测。

e.g.: Flowers will die without water.

This will be your brother, I guess.

## 3. 将来时的其他表达方式

be going to+动词原形

- a) 表决定或是打算要做某事。  
e.g.: What are you going to do?  
I'm going to buy a new coat this winter.
- b) 表示有迹象即将要发生什么。  
e.g.: There is going to be a heavy rain.

## 二、过去将来时

- 1. 过去将来时的结构  
过去将来时由“should/would + 动词原形”构成。
- 2. 过去将来时的用法  
过去将来时的出发点是过去，即从过去某一时刻看以后要发生的动作或状态。
- a) 过去将来时常用于间接引语中  
e.g.: He said they would arrange a party.
- b) 过去将来时可用来表示非真实的动作或状态。  
e.g.: I wish he would go with me to the party tonight.

## 三、现在完成时

- 1. 现在完成时的构成  
现在完成时的构成形式是“have/has + 过去分词”。现在完成时常被称为“与现在有联系的过去”。因此它不能与明确的过去时间状语连用。  
e.g.: Someone has broken the door.
- 2. 现在完成时的用法
- a) 表示结果的现在完成时  
现在完成时着眼于过去的动作对现在产生的结果或影响。  
e.g.: I have bought a book.
- b) 表示经历的现在完成时  
强调过去的某一时刻到说话时这段时间中的经历。  
e.g.: Have you ever been to Beijing?
- c) 表示延续的现在完成时  
表示一个动作或是状态从过去的某时开始，持续到现在，可能要继续下去。  
e.g.: He has lived here for more than ten years.
- 3. 现在完成时的时间状语
- a) 与现在完成时“已完成”用法连用的时间状语，如：already, yet, before, never, ever, just, and so on.  
e.g.: I've seen the film before.  
They have never heard of that.  
He has already gone.  
She has not gone yet.
- b) 与现在完成时“未完成”用法连用的时间状语，如：since, for, and so on.

e.g.: We have worked here for ages.

I have learned English since five years ago.

#### 四、过去完成时

##### 1. 过去完成时的构成

过去完成时的构成是由“had+过去分词”构成。

e.g.: Had he gone home when you arrived?

##### 2. 过去完成时的用法

###### a) “已完成”的用法

表示某一动作或状态在过去某一时间或过去某一动作之前已经完成。

e.g.: By 5:00 yesterday morning we had done that work.

They came earlier than we had expected.

###### b) “未完成”的用法

表示一个动作或状态在过去的某一时刻之前就已经开始，一直持续到这一过去时间，还可能再继续下去。

e.g.: Up to that time all had gone well.

She said she had made much progress since she came here.

### Grammar Exercises

#### A 将下面的句子改写成一般将来时。

1. She takes the chair to the class.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does the woman do?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I go to the beach.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He visits his grandmother.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. They study for the math test.

\_\_\_\_\_

#### B 用适当的形式填空。

1. Tom was disappointed that most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) when he arrived at the party.

2. — Do you know our town at all?

— No, this is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here.

3. You don't need to describe her. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her several times.

4. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place in China in the past ten years.

5. By the time he was six, the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) 3,000 English words.  
 6. Look! It's cloudy now. I'm sure it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).  
 7. The two strangers talked as if they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good friends for many years.

# Comprehensive English

## A Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: It was great. I enjoyed it.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: My family went to the Great Wall. We visited my uncle in Beijing.

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, I stayed at home and studied for the math exam, \_\_\_\_\_ Did you go?

A: Yes, I did. I saw the Rush Hour last night.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: It was really exciting.

- A. Was it exciting?  
 B. How was your vacation?  
 C. How was the movie?  
 D. Frank helped me study it.  
 E. Where did you go on vacation?  
 F. What did you do last night?  
 G. Did you go to a movie last night?

## B Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the following sentences.

1. In the past people made clothes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. by their hand                      B. by hands  
 C. by the hand                      D. by hand

2. Skating is \_\_\_\_\_ of my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one, sport                      B. the one, idea  
 C. one, sports                      D. the one, sports

3. I am made \_\_\_\_\_ dishes after supper.

- A. wash                      B. to wash                      C. washing                      D. washed

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ her house \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

- A. has, repaired                      B. had, repair  
C. had, repaired                      D. had, to be repaired.
5. China is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Asia, and \_\_\_\_\_ the west of Japan.  
A. in, to              B. to, in              C. in, on              D. on, to
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ number of students in our school is 2420.  
A. all              B. in all              C. together              D. total
7. Changjiang is \_\_\_\_\_ river in the world.  
A. the three largest              B. the third largest  
C. three largest              D. third largest
8. This bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the two parts of the city.  
A. links up              B. joints to  
C. connects with              D. combine
9. The school which was set up in 1949 \_\_\_\_\_ by the lake.  
A. locates              B. is located  
C. located              D. was located
10. Please think of a Chinese word \_\_\_\_\_ is borrowed from a foreign language.  
A. who              B. which              C. whom              D. /
11. The railway they are building will be extended \_\_\_\_\_ my hometown.  
A. from              B. to              C. so far              D. far away
12. That will cost you 185 dollars \_\_\_\_\_ total.  
A. by              B. in              C. all              D. for
13. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ building in Rome.  
A. ancient              B. long ago              C. oldest              D. history
14. It \_\_\_\_\_ that our English teacher is also good at computer science.  
A. is said              B. said              C. says              D. was said
15. The sun, \_\_\_\_\_ is very far away from the earth, is very important to the life on the earth.  
A. which              B. that              C. what              D. /

**C Complete each of the following words, the first letter of the word has been given to help you.**

1. C \_\_\_\_\_ is the area where the land meets the sea.
2. If you p \_\_\_\_\_ somebody, you'll keep him safe from danger or illness.
3. More and more people have r \_\_\_\_\_ that computers are very useful tools.
4. If you e \_\_\_\_\_ something, you will make it longer or longer in space or time.
5. Some people in the world still believe that long long ago, there was nothing in the world, but God c \_\_\_\_\_ everything.

**D Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 你需要保暖的衣服来御寒。(protect ... against ...)

2. 他没有认识到他的错误。(realize ...)

3. 这条路一直延伸到公园。(extend to ...)

4. 这座新图书馆位于市中心。(be located ...)

5. 你昨天做的粥非常的可口。

6. 她是我认识的最聪明的女孩。

7. 这个公司的总人数是 120 人。(total)

**E Reading comprehension.**

Everyone has his own birthday. People celebrate their birthdays in different countries in different ways. Now here are four people from different countries. They will tell us how they celebrate their birthdays in the countries.

Sandy Morison comes from Madrid(马德里). He says happily, "My twenty-first birthday is on Saturday, and I'm going to go out with some friends. To wish me a happy birthday, they're going to pull on my ear 21 times, once for each year. It's an old custom. Some people pull on the ear just once, but my friends are very traditional(传统)."

Mr. and Mrs. Sato are from Tokyo. Mr. Sato is going to be 60 tomorrow. In Japan, the sixtieth birthday is called Kanreki—it's the beginning of a new life. The color red is for a sixtieth birthday. Mrs. Sato says, "What am I going to give my husband? I can't say. It's a surprise!"

Li Xiaomei from Beijing feels very excited and tells us, "Tomorrow is my sixteenth birthday. It's a special birthday, so we're going to have a family party. I'm probably going to get some money in lucky envelopes(信封) from my relatives. My mother is going to cook noodles—noodles are for a long life."

Phillip Evans, from Paris, smiles to us, "I'm going to be 30 next week, so I'm going to invite three very good friends out to dinner. In France, when you have a birthday, you often invite people out. In some countries, I know it's the opposite—people take you out."

How do you usually celebrate your birthday?

根据短文内容, 判断下列陈述内容的正误, 正确的写 "T", 错误的写 "F".

( ) 1. People in different countries celebrate their birthdays in the same way.