

现代职业教育系列规划教材



西北大学出版社

BASIC ENGLISH

基础 英语

Book Four

师 炜 总主编

胡阿利 主 编

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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，进一步强化学生的应用英语能力，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，同时兼顾查缺补漏，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》第四册，主编胡阿利。编写分工如下：胡阿利（第五、第九单元）、王娜（第六、第七单元）、荆草芸（第一、第二、第三单元）、杨晓蕾（第四、第八单元）、李美霞（第十单元）、师炜（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 Man and Animals

WARMING-UP

ACTIVITY 1

Match different animals with the correct English name.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| dolphin | penguin | elephant |
| peacock | eagle | bird |

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



ACTIVITY 2

Listen and repeat.

- A: I heard you have been keeping various pets for over ten years.
- B: Yeah. They all were very good companions(伙伴) to me.
- A: Which one was your favorite?
- B: Frankly, pigs. Dogs look up to you, cats look down on you, only pigs treat you as equals.



ACTIVITY 3

Ask and answer in pairs.

Example: F: Do you have any special interests, Henry?

M: Of course. I think almost everyone has hobby.

F: You are right. And what is your hobby?

M: I like feeding pets.

F: Oh, It's a really interesting hobby.

M: Yes, I have three kinds of pets.

F: Really? What are they?

M: A dog, a parrot and some goldfish.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

ACTIVITY 1

Learn the following words and expressions.

love	mean	cute	clean up	see	pet	kind
why	naughty	look after	feed	house-trained	how	remember

ACTIVITY 2

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

Dialogue One

A: Mary, your dog is really _____. What's his name?

B: Bingo.

A: What _____ of dog is he?

B: Teddy. He is so _____, isn't it?

Dialogue Two

A: Hi, Mark, do you want a _____?

B: _____ not? Just a cute little puppy or a kitty!

A: Who is going to _____ a dog or a cat?

B: I will! I'll _____ it, bathe it and walk it every day!

Dialogue Three

A: Joan, do you want to _____ my new puppy?

B: I _____ puppies! They're so cute!

A: Sometimes they are, but not when you have to _____ after them.

Dialogue Four

A: Have you _____ your puppy yet?

B: Do you _____ have I taught it not to poop all over house?

A: Yes, _____ is the house-training going?

B: Slowly. He can't seem to _____ not to poop in the bedroom.

ACTIVITY 3**Listen to the dialogue and repeat.**

Ann: Alison, What kind of pet do you want to get?

Alison: How about a goldfish?

Ann: They're too boring! How about a snake? Snakes are interesting.

Alison: No! Snakes are too scary! Let's get a nice pet like a cat.

Ann: A cat? I don't like cats. Cats aren't friendly enough.

Alison: Well, that hamster over there looks nice. He seems friendly, and he has short hair.

Ann: Yeah, he's perfect!

Alison: Let's get him!

ACTIVITY 4**Learn the words. Then listen to and complete the following passage.**

keep	owner	especially
quick	at times	depend on

The basic meaning of “pet” is an animal we keep for emotional rather than economic reasons. A pet animal is (1) _____ as a companion, and we all need companions to keep as feeling happy. But pets offer more than companionship; they invite us to love and be loved. Many (2) _____ feel their pets understand them, for animals are (3) _____ to sense

anger and sorrow. Often a cat or dog can comfort us (4) _____ when human words don't help. We feel loved, too, by the way pets (5) _____ us for a home, for food and drink. Dogs (6) _____, look up to their owners, which makes them feel important and needed.

ACTIVITY 5

Choose the best answer to fill in the following sentences.

- I believe he'll get promoted in the future. Every _____ has its day.
A. pig B. dog C. cat D. rabbit
- It's such a cute dog. What _____ is it?
A. breed B. race C. species D. category
- That dog wearing a _____ is quite aggressive. Don't get too close to it.
A. mask B. muscle C. muzzle D. mussel
- I can't go back home now because it's raining _____.
A. chickens and ducks B. dogs and cats
C. fish and frogs D. cats and dogs
- His dog is worth several thousand pounds because it has an excellent _____.
A. pedigree B. race C. purity D. species

ACTIVITY 6

Work in pairs or groups. First follow the substitutional drills, and then make up your own.

Substitutional Drills:

- Your dog is lovely Practice these: cute
— When did you get it? naughty
 energetic
- A: Do you have any pets? Practice these: lizard
B: yes, I have ... /no, I haven't. parrot
A: What's your favorite pet? snake
B: My favorite pet is ...

ACTIVITY 7

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

- A: I want to buy a pet, but I don't know which one is the right one for me.
B: What about cats?
A: Actually, I don't want a common pet like a dog or a cat.

B: How about a lizard?
A: Yeah, they are special.

ACTIVITY 8

Pair works: Role play.

Many people have pets. Think of how pets can make people happy. Complete the following sentences by choosing the word you think is best and explain to your desk-mate.

1. I love my dog because he is _____. (faithful, clever)
2. I love my cat because she is _____. (unselfish, playful)
3. I love my hamster(仓鼠) because he is _____. (friendly, cuddly)

READING

ACTIVITY 1

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

cruel	British	nation	title	paw	master	favorite	intelligent
-------	---------	--------	-------	-----	--------	----------	-------------

ACTIVITY 2

Pre-reading questions.



1. What is the book name of Jean-Jacques Barley?
2. Who is Charles Dickens?

Man and Animal

It's true that the British are a nation of animal lovers, but they are not the first people to be interested in cats, dogs and so on. A book by a French man called Jean-Jacques Barley has the title "Man and Animal". It tells the long history of the relationship that human beings have with animals. It shows that men can often be very cruel but that sometimes men treat animals better than they treat other people.

The famous English writer Charles Dickens had a cat that was very fond of him. The cat didn't like to see Dickens working too hard. At night, when the cat wanted to say "stop

working!” to his master, he often put out Dickens’s light with his paw. Today, the dog is one of our favorite animals.

Mr. Barley’s book shows that animals can be more intelligent than we think they are. He tells us about a farm in Africa, which has 80 goats. Instead of a man to look after the goats there is a monkey. She takes her goats to the hills every day and brings them back at night. She always knows exactly which goats are hers, which is more than many humans could do.

ACTIVITY 3

Complete the following idioms concerning animals.

1. as busy as a _____
2. as blind as a _____
3. as quiet as a _____
4. as stubborn as a _____
5. as brave as a _____
6. as proud as a _____
7. at a _____ pace
8. a _____ out of water
9. a dark _____
10. a black _____
11. a lucky _____
12. a _____ in the grass

- | |
|------------|
| A. peacock |
| B. fish |
| C. horse |
| D. sheep |
| E. lion |
| F. snake |
| G. mouse |
| H. dog |
| I. snail |
| J. mule |
| K. bee |
| L. bat |

ACTIVITY 4

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

- () 1. French are the only animal lover.
- () 2. Charles Dickens had two dogs.
- () 3. When the cat wanted to say “stop working!” to his master, he put out Dickens’s light.
- () 4. Animals are not intelligent as human think.
- () 5. In Mr. Barley’s book, a monkey looks after the goats.

ACTIVITY 5

Choose the best answer to fill in the following sentences.

1. They are animal _____.

- A. love B. lover C. lovers D. loving

2. The book is _____. Most of the teachers are _____ in it.
 A. interesting, interested B. interesting, interesting
 C. interested, interesting D. interested, interested
3. —_____ is your favorite animal?
 —Panda.
 A. How B. How about C. Which D. What
4. What's she _____ for vacation?
 A. does B. do C. did D. doing
5. What's _____ with you?
 A. matter B. the wrong C. wrong D. up
6. —_____ do you walk your puppy?
 —Every day.
 A. How often B. How much C. when D. How long
7. —Could you _____ my puppy while I go on vacation?
 —OK.
 A. look B. look at C. look for D. look after
8. _____ one kind of animal can create many problems.
 A. Destroyed B. Destroying C. Destroy D. Destruction

GRAMMAR FOCUS

过去完成时 1

过去完成时的形式是“had + 过去分词”，一般表示过去某一时间或者某一动作之前发生的事情、完成的动作或存在的状态。它的否定句是在 had 后面直接加上 not，一般疑问句是将 had 置于主语之前；特殊疑问句是将疑问词置于一般疑问句，如下表所示：



句型		句式
肯定句		主语(所有人称) + had + 过去分词……
否定句		主语(所有人称) + had + not + 过去分词……
疑问句	一般	Had + 主语(所有人称) + 过去分词……
	特殊	疑问词 + had + 主语(所有人称) + 过去分词……

用法:

1. 在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句。

例如: She said (that) she had never been to Paris.

2. 状语从句

在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中,发生在先,用过去完成时;发生在后,用一般过去时。通常与 when, before, after, as soon as, till/until 等词连用。

例如: When the police arrived, the thieves had run away.

ACTIVITY 1

Fill in the following blanks with proper verb forms.

1. The sun _____ (rise) when we got there.
2. I _____ (not read) the book before.
3. When we got to the classroom, the class _____ (begin) .
4. The famous scientist _____ (reach) Beijing two days ago.
5. He _____ (go) to see his grandfather last Sunday.

ACTIVITY 2

Transform the verbs into right past participle forms.

1. win (过去式) _____
2. worn(原形) _____
3. take (过去式) _____
4. drive(现在分词) _____
5. throw(过去分词) _____
6. swim(过去分词) _____
7. sweep(过去分词) _____
8. burn(过去式) _____
9. hear(过去式) _____
10. broken(原形) _____

ACTIVITY 3

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Had you known anything about our school before you came here?