

中高职英语



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西北大学出版社

职业教育系列教材

中高职英语

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〔 前 言 〕

大力发展职业教育，促进高技能人才建设，是全面落实科学发展观、贯彻以人为本、构建和谐社会的重要举措。努力推进新型工业化高技能人才培养，已经成为创新发展职业教育面临的迫切任务。本着服务教学、规范教学、提升技能的原则，宝鸡市技工培训指导中心组织全市重点技工院校有关专家、优秀教师和学科带头人，为适应新材料、新工艺、新技术的要求，依据部颁教学大纲，结合多年来职业教育的成效和经验，编写了《职业教育系列教材》。这套教材包括《机械制图》（附《机械制图习题册》）《电工电子学》《公差配合与测量技术》《工程力学》《计算机应用基础》《中高职英语》《初等数学》《安全教育》等。

本系列教材注重实用性、系统性和科学性，突出“实用、够用、管用”的特点，紧紧围绕职业教育教学计划、教学大纲和《国家职业标准》《国家职业技能鉴定标准》，贴近学生接受能力，方便自学，对职业院校专业基础课教学、企业职工培训、社会短期培训具有实际指导意义。

教材编写前，中心多次邀请各院校专家和骨干教师集思广益，酝酿选题，明确了思路和要求。主编提出编写大纲后，经编委会成员反复讨论，并吸取多方意见修改后确定。

在教材规划和编写过程中，得到了宝鸡市劳动和社会保障局以及宝鸡技术学院、宝鸡铁路技术学院、陕西国防工业技术学院、陕西建光技工学校、陕西烽火技工学校、陕西汽车集团技工学校、宝钛集团技工学校、陕西省电子工业学校、长岭技工学校、凌云技工学校、宝成技工学校、陕西渭南技工学校、陕西机床厂技工学校等院校领导、专家、教师的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢！

由于水平所限，书中难免疏漏和错误，恳请读者不吝赐教，以便再版时修改完善。

宝鸡市技工培训指导中心

2008 年 5 月

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第一章 基础英语

Lesson 1

An Introduction of Myself

My name is Li Hua. I was born in Xi 'an , Shaan 'xi province. I 'm nineteen years old. I started school in 1995 when I was seven. I studied in Xi 'an Primary School from 2001 to 2006. Now I 'm studying in a Technical School. It is a boarding school. We go home only for the holidays.

There are several buildings in our school yard. Three of them are the teaching buildings , and there are some well-equipped laboratories and workshops in those buildings.¹ We have many interesting facilities for the study of science. An important part of our school is the library. There are many kinds of books in it for reading , such as encyclopedias , dictionaries as well as novels , newspapers and magazines.

There are about 40 students in our class. We are from different parts of the country. The main subjects we study including politics , physics , English , mathematics , computer and many specialized courses. I like English and computer best and I am very glad at them. Last year I won first prize in the school computer competition. In my spare time , I enjoy listening to popular music and playing basketball. My favorite sports are swimming in summer and skating in winter.

I usually get up at six , then run for half an hour on the playground. I have breakfast at a quarter to seven and then go to classroom. We have four lessons in the morning , and sometimes we have lessons in the afternoon. Most students study very hard. The reading-rooms are always crowded. Even at night , the classrooms and the reading-rooms are as bright as in the daytime.² “ Knowledge is the power ” , isn 't it?

New words

1.introduction [ɪntrɪ'dʌkʃən]

2.technical ['teknɪkəl]

3.boarding ['bɔ:diŋ]

boarding school

n. 介绍

a. 技术上的, 专门的, 工艺的

a. 供膳宿的

寄宿学校

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 4.yard [ja:d] | n. 庭院, 工作场 |
| 5.well-equipped | a. 装备良好的 |
| 6.laboratory [lE'bCrEtEri] | n. 实验室 |
| 7.facility [fE'siliti] | n. 设备, 容易, 灵巧 |
| 8.encyclopedia [en9saiklEu'pi:diE] | n. 百科全书 |
| 9.novel ['nCvEl] | n. 小说 |
| 10.magazine [9mAgE'zi:n] | n. 杂志. |
| 11.politics ['pClitikS] | n. 政治, 政治学 |
| 12.physics ['fiziks] | n. 物理学 |
| 13.mathematics [9mAWi'mAtiks] | n. 数学 |
| 14.reading-room | n. 阅览室 |
| 15.power ['pauE] | n. 力量, 动力 |

Notes

1.there are some well-equipped laboratories and workshops in those buildings.

句中 well-equipped 意思是“装备良好的”, 是复合形容词。

2.the classrooms and the reading-rooms are as bright as in the daytime.

句中 as bright as 为形容词原级的一种用法. 第一个 as 为副词, 意思是“一样”; 第二个 as 为连词, 意思是“像……一样”, 引入比较状语从句。比较状语从句中有省略。

Grammar

语 音 (一)

掌握语音能使我们了解单词的读音和拼写。英语字母共 26 个, 除 5 个元音字母 a, e, i, o, u 外, 其他为辅音字母。

英语字母表

印刷体		字母名称	印刷体		字母名称
大写	小写		大写	小写	
A	a	[ei]	N	n	[en]
B	b	[bi:]	O	o	[Eu]
C	c	[si:]	P	p	[pi:]
D	d	[di:]	Q	q	[kju:]
E	e	[i:]	R	r	[a:]
F	f	[ef]	S	s	[es]
G	g	[dVi:]	T	t	[ti:]
H	h	[eitF]	U	u	[ju:]
I	i	[ai]	V	v	[vi:]

续表

J	j	[dVeɪ]	W	w	[dQbɪju:]
K	k	[keɪ]	X	x	[eks]
L	l	[el]	Y	y	[wai]
M	m	[em]	Z	z	[zed]

英语音素

英语共有 48 个音素，其中 20 个元音，28 个辅音。发元音时，声带振动，呼出的气流通过口腔不受阻碍，元音分为单元音和双元音。单元音发音时唇形和舌位不变；双元音由两个元音组成，发音时由一个元音向另一个元音滑动。发辅音时，气流经过口腔或鼻腔时受到一定的阻碍。辅音分成清辅音和浊辅音。发音时声带不振动的辅音为清辅音，发音时声带振动的为浊辅音。

一、元音

		音标	例词
单元音	前元音	[i:]	be meet meat
		[ɪ]	sit big pig
		[e]	ten pen bed
		[ʌ]	cat map bag
	中元音	[E:]	girl bird turn
		[E]	along alone afraid
		[Q]	cup bug mug
	后元音	[a:]	father hard glass
		[C]	pot box clock
		[C:]	wall ball horse
		[u]	book look put
		[u:]	blue soon moon
双元音	合双元口音	[ei]	make take play
		[ai]	fly night knife
		[Ci]	boy oil join
		[Eu]	home boat slow
		[au]	cow down loud
	集双元音	[iE]	hear dear clear
		[ZE]	dare pair fair
		[uE]	sure poor tour

一、辅音

	清辅音	例词	浊辅音	例词
爆破音	[p]	pen map	[b]	box blue
	[t]	ten night	[d]	desk door
	[k]	kite keep	[g]	gold goose
破擦音	[tʃ]	child check	[dʒ]	orange bridge
	[tr]	tree try	[dr]	dry dress
	[ts]	lots tests	[dz]	beds goods
磨擦音	[f]	fat fast	[v]	five voice
	[w]	thin think	[θ]	with this
	[s]	see swim	[z]	nose zoo
	[ʃ]	ship fish	[ʒ]	usually pleasure
	[h]	hill hot		
			[r]	rock ring
鼻音			[m]	meet man
			[n]	nest net
			[ŋ]	song sink
边音			[l]	little noodle
半元音			[w]	why wind
			[j]	yes yellow

Exercises

1. Translate the following words and expressions into English:

技校

寄宿学校

实验室

阅览室

教学楼

专业课

车间

流行音乐

2. Translate the following words and expressions into Chinese:

well-equipped	as well as
experiment	twice a week
a quarter to seven	play basketball
get up	have breakfast
at night	in the daytime

3. Answer the following questions:

- (1) What kinds of books can you find in the library?
 (2) Which subjects do you study?
 (3) Are the students studying hard? Why?

4. Choose the ones which pronunciation of underlined part are different from others:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| () A.c <u>a</u> ke | B.f <u>a</u> ce | C.b <u>a</u> by | D.b <u>a</u> dly |
| () A.m <u>oo</u> n | B.f <u>oo</u> t | C.w <u>oo</u> d | D.g <u>oo</u> d |
| () A.b <u>re</u> ad | B.t <u>ea</u> | C.s <u>ea</u> | D.l <u>ea</u> ve |
| () A.hor <u>s</u> e | B.new <u>s</u> | C.bu <u>s</u> | D.nur <u>s</u> e |
| () A.plann <u>e</u> d | B.chang <u>e</u> d | C.begg <u>e</u> d | D.lik <u>e</u> d |
| () A.w <u>e</u> ar | B.f <u>ea</u> r | C.d <u>ea</u> r | D.h <u>ea</u> r |
| () A.f <u>i</u> nd | B.k <u>i</u> nd | C.w <u>i</u> ld | D.ch <u>i</u> ldren |
| () A.r <u>i</u> ng | B.r <u>i</u> ch | C.l <u>i</u> ttle | D.ch <u>i</u> ld |
| () A.o <u>p</u> en | B.probl <u>e</u> m | C.lett <u>e</u> r | D.excell <u>e</u> nt |
| () A.hol <u>i</u> day | B.terr <u>i</u> ble | C.libr <u>a</u> ry | D.possib <u>l</u> e |

Lesson 2

Shopping on the Internet

There are a lot of things to do on the Internet , and to some people , particularly to some girls , shopping is one of the most fun. You can buy anything you want on the Internet. But before any real cyber shopping , you should have the following terminologies in mind so that you can understand the shopping jargon of the Internet.¹

Account

A web page list of your purchases in the past and credit card and delivery information. When you “ register ” with a web site , it asks you for information to help the company serve you better and to speed up your shopping experience in the future.² You can answer only the questions you choose to answer.

Passwords

As you shop or just explore on the Internet and register on different web sites for information , keep track of your passwords and user names.³ This will be convenient for you to find them back later on in case you forget. Some web sites will assign you a user name and password , and others let you choose your own. Keep a list , either on your computer , or better yet on a clip board or notepad near you at all times. Note down the web site address , the user name , and the password to help you keep track of them.

Shopping cart / Basket

The web page record of the items you have marked for purchase.

Quantity

On the check out page and in your shopping cart you have the opportunity to change the quantity of the items you are ordering. Enter in the number you want and click the UPDATE ORDER button. If you wish to delete an item from your shopping cart , click REMOVE button or put a zero in the quantity and click the UPDATE ORDER button.

Buy Now or Purchase

The button you click to “ buy ” the item. It is then added to your “ shopping cart ”.

Check out

The web page with the final list of your purchases where you enter in your credit card and delivery information.

Secure Site

This means that the web page company is one part of a network of companies who practice safe techniques for your shopping pleasure and safety. It means that the company is who they say they are.⁴ It means in general that you are safe using your credit card and that the software they use “hides” that information from prying eyes.

New Words

1.cyber ['saibE]	[前缀] 计算机, 计算机的
2.terminology [9tE:mi'nCIEdVi]	n. 术语
3.account [E'kaUnt]	n. 账户
4.credit ['kredit]	n. 信用贷款, 信用, 信誉
5.jargon ['dVa:gEn]	n. 行话, 术语
6.purchase ['pE:tFEs]	n. 购买
7.password ['pa:swE:d]	n. 密码, 口令
8.track [trAk]	n. 跑道, 小路
9.assign [E'sain]	v. 指派, 选定
10.clipboard ['klipbCd]	n. 带夹子的写字板, 剪贴板
11.notepad ['nEUtpAd]	n. 记事本
12.click [klik]	v. 发出滴答声
13.update [Qp'deit]	v. & n. 更新, 现代化
14.cart [ka:t]	n. 大车, 手推车
15.prying ['praiiN]	a. 爱打听的

Phrases and Expressions

1.speed up	加速
2.keep track of	明了, 记住
3.note down	记下
4.check out	付账后离开, 检验

Notes

1. But before any real cyber shopping, you should have the following terminologies in mind so that you can understand the shopping jargon of the Internet. (但是在任何真正虚拟购物之前, 你应该记住以下术语以便你了解互联网的购物行话。)

have sth.in mind 的意思是“记住”。terminology 和 jargon 是同义词, 都有“术语”和“行话”的意思, 指某一类专业词汇。so that 引导的是目的状语从句。

2. When you “register” with a web site, it asks you for information to help the company serve you better and to speed up your shopping experience in the future. (当你在某个互联网上“注册”时, 网站会要求你提供一些信息以便该公司可以更好地为你服务, 并且提高你未来购物体验)

的速度。)

注意：在某个网站注册的说法是 register with a website , speed up 是“加速、推动、促进”的意思。

3. As you shop or just explore on the Internet and register on different web sites for information , keep track of your passwords and user names. (当你购物或仅在互联网上浏览并在不同的网站注册以获取信息时,要保存好你的密码和用户名。)

前半句是一个由 as 引导的时间状语从句,后半句是一个祈使句。keep track of 词组的意思是“记住,留意,了解.....的动态”。

4. It means that the company is who they say they are. (这就意味着该公司所宣称的一切都是真的。)

the company , who , they 都是指同一个主体,即“该公司人员”。

Grammar

语音 (二)

一、音节的划分

音节的核心是元音,由一个或几个元音字母组合构成,在元音字母前后,可以有一个或几个辅音字母。少数辅音字母,如 l , m , n , 也可构成非重读音节。

1. 单音节词

只有一个音节的词,如 I , he , cut , reach , ground , stop 等。

2. 双音节词

有两个音节的词,如 easy , begin , hurry , noodle , worker , depend 等。

3. 多音节词

包含三个或三个以上音节的词,如 beautiful , comfortable , university , library 等。

重读音节和非重读音节:单音节词单独存在时,一般都重读。双音节和多音节至少有一个音节要重读。这个音节叫“重读音节”,它读得响而重,其余音节相对读得轻而弱,叫非重读音节,如 morning ['mC:niN] , graduate ['grAdVueit] 等。

有时,一个多音节有两个重音,其中一个“主重音”,另一个是“次重音”或两个都是主重音。主重音用 ['] 表示,次重音用 [9] 表示,如 afternoon [9a:ftE'nu:n] , magazine [9mAgE'zi:n] 等。

二、音节的种类

1. 开音节

以发音的元音字母或以元音字母+辅音字母(r , w , y 除外)+不发音的 e 结尾的重读音节,叫开音节。