

英语



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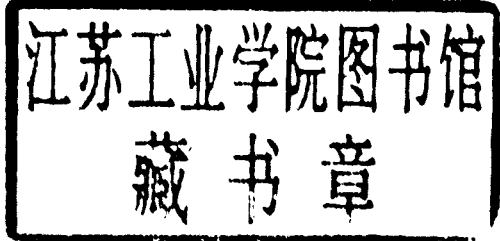
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21 世纪职业教育规划教材

英 语

刘 利 主编

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中国水利水电出版社

内 容 提 要

本教材是依据中等职业学校英语教学大纲编写而成, 话题涉及城市问题、旅游、健康、环保、求职、名人等各方面, 题材新颖, 时代感强。教材提供了一些应用性的训练, 可引导学生进行英语的学习和交际。

本书为双色印刷, 版式精美, 图文并茂, 是一本融知识性、趣味性和实用性为一体的好教材。

可供中等职业学校学生使用, 也可供英语爱好者自学使用。

本书配有电子教案(用 PowerPoint 制作), 读者可从中国水利水电出版社免费下载, 网址为: www.waterpub.com.cn/softdown。

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序

自1998年教育部机构改革以后,高等职业教育、成人职业教育、中等职业教育“三教统筹”,各具特色,形成了共同发展职业教育的可喜局面。根据国务院《关于大力发展职业教育的决定》(国发[2005]35号)和周济部长2005年6月14日在《全国县级职业教育中心改革与发展座谈会上的讲话》精神,根据职业教育“培养生产、服务、管理第一线需要的实用人才”和推行“半工半读、工学结合,强化实践教学”等规定文件精神,结合当前我国职业教育改革发展实际情况,对我国传统的教学模式提出了挑战,以提高人才培养质量为目的、人才培养模式改革与创新为主题的专业教学改革势在必行。

职业教育的培养目标较宽泛,其上限为技术型人才,下限为技能操作型人才,而主体则为技术应用型人才。以培养技术应用能力和提高职业素质为主线,设计学生的知识、能力和素质结构是职业教育改革的重点。在职业教育改革发展的同时,出现了许多亟待解决的问题,其中最主要的是按照职业教育培养目标的要求,培养一批“双师型”的骨干教师,编写出一批有特色的基础课程和专业主干课程教材。

教材改革是职业院校教育改革的重点,是职业院校学科建设的关键,是教学改革的基础。为解决当前职业教材匮乏的现象,由中国水利水电出版社/北京万水电子信息有限公司精心策划,与全国数十所职业院校联合组织编写了这套“21世纪职业教育规划教材”。本套教材全面贯彻国家有关职业教育改革文件精神,从策划到主编、主审的遴选,从成立专家组反复讨论教学大纲,研究系列教材特色特点到书稿的字斟句酌、实例的选取,每一步都力争精益求精,充分考虑当前职业院校学生的特点,在编写教材中,以最新的理论为指导,以实例化操作为主线,通过案例引入、知识拓宽、综合训练等环节使学生掌握最基本的操作技能方法。

本套教材凝聚了数百名奋斗在职业教育第一线的教师多年的教学经验和智慧,教材内容选取新颖、实用,层次清晰,结构合理,文笔流畅,质量上乘。

本套教材涉及计算机、电子、数控、机械等专业的基础课和专业课课程,适合当前我国各类职业院校作为教材使用。

大力发展职业教育,加快人力资源开发,是落实科教兴国战略和人才强国战略,推进我国走新型工业化道路,解决“三农”问题,促进就业再就业的重大举措;是提高国民素质,把我国巨大人口压力转化为人力资源优势,提升我国综合国力,构建和谐社会的重要途径;是贯彻党的教育方针,遵循教育规律,实现教育事业全面协调可持续发展的必然要求。相信这套“21世纪职业教育规划教材”的出版能为我国职业教育的教学改革和教材建设略尽绵薄之力。

金无足赤,人无完人,本套教材难免会有不足之处,恳请各位专家和读者批评指正。

21世纪职业教育规划教材编委会

2006年6月

前 言

随着我国改革开放和对外经济贸易的大力发展,特别是我国加入世贸组织以来,越来越多的企业对技能操作型人才的外语水平提出了一定的要求,职业院校学生对外语言交往能力与水平已经成为企事业用人单位的基本要求。为了适应技能操作型人才培养对基础英语的要求,我们编写了这本职业学校学生使用的基础英语教材。

本教材起点较低,是根据教育部关于职业学校英语教学大纲要求,结合近几年中专学校学生的实际情况和学生生源的特点而编写的。考虑到学生终身学习的需要,特别注重教材的基础性,注重实用,突出职业教育的特色。

本教材各单元都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题安排内容,既重视语言知识的传授,又重视交际能力的培养。课文所选内容主要包括城市问题、旅游、健康、环保、居住、求职、名人介绍等,内容选取灵活多样,知识性、实用性、趣味性并重,难易度适中,易懂易学。

本教材是在中等专业学校系列教材编委会的统一部署下编写的,教材编委会对编写计划、选取内容、编写方法进行了规划和研讨。本教材由刘利老师任主编,王春平、李春侠老师任副主编,参加编写的还有张奕老师、苏蓓老师、李畅老师、任娜老师、刘怡君老师等。本书在编写过程中得到了很多职业学校英语教学组的指导和审核,他们提出了许多宝贵的修改意见,作者对此表示深深的感谢。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大专家和读者批评指正。本教材配有免费电子课件,读者可以从中国水利水电出版社网站免费下载,网址为:www.waterpub.com.cn。作者联系邮箱:liulilele@163.com。

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Unit 1

Introductions and Greetings

Part 1 Dialogue



Mr. Gates introduces his wife to Mr. Zhang.

Mr. Gates: Hello, Mr. Zhang!

Mr. Zhang: Hello, Mr. Gates! Haven't seen you for ages.

Mr. Gates: You haven't met my wife yet, have you? Her name's Alice. Honey, this is my Chinese friend, Mr. Zhang.

Mrs. Gates: Hello. Mr. Zhang. My husband often talks about you.

Mr. Zhang: Nice to meet you. How do you like the life here?

Mrs. Gates: Not too bad.

Mr. Zhang: If you need my help, please call me or send text message. My mobile number is 13369298098.

Mrs. Gates: Oh, it's very kind of you.

Mr. Zhang: You're welcome.

单词特区

message ['mesɪdʒ] 信息, 消息

mobile ['məʊbaɪl] 可移动的

honey ['hʌni] 蜂蜜, 亲爱的

welcome ['welkəm] 受欢迎的

Part 2 Speak Out

Key sentences

How are you doing?

How is everything? / How is it going?

What brings you here today?

How do you like school life so far?

Oh, I think it is great. But it is all very new to me.

Pretty good, thank you.

Good to see you again.

How nice to see you again.

I'm very well indeed.

So-so, thanks.

Not too bad.

Can't complain.

Try to complete the following conversation.

Tom: Hi, Alice! I haven't seen you for ages.

Alice: It really has been a long time, _____?

Tom: _____, And you?

Alice: _____, thanks. _____ my roommate Joan.

Tom: _____.

Joan: _____.

With the help of the dialogue and conversation, create more with your partner based on the pictures given below.



Part 3 Reading

Different ways of Introducing and Greeting

Each country or society has its own culture, its own customs and habits, and its own ways

of doing things.

You should pay attention to several things when introducing two people. The formal and polite way is to introduce young people to old people, a man to a woman, a person in a lower position to a person in a higher, and someone you know well to someone you know less well.

“How do you do?” is to greet someone for the first time on formal occasions. It is not a question, but a greeting. “Glad to meet you” and “Pleased to meet you” are used to greet someone, too. If you run into a friend or someone you have met, you can say “Hello, Nice to meet you again.”

In starting a conversation with a stranger, you may not ask, “How old are you?” or “How much do you earn a month?” But you may talk about weather, clothing and sports. These topics are safe. You will not offend anyone.

In China, people often greet each other by asking, “Have you eaten?” But in English-speaking countries, to ask the same question would mean to invite the other person to join him or her for a meal. Chinese people also often greet each other by asking, “Where are you going?” But if you said this to an English-speaking person, especially someone you do not know very well, he or she might think you are rather “nosy”, or they might say, “It’s none of your business.”

Social customs differ so much from country to country, so the important thing is to understand that different people have different customs.



New Words

society[sə'saiəti] 社会, 协会, 交往

culture ['kʌltʃə] 文化

custom ['kʌstəm] 风俗

position [pə'ziʃən] 地位, 等级

occasion [ə'keɪʒən] 机会, 时机

conversation [ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn] 交谈

stranger ['streɪndʒə] 陌生人

topic ['tɒpɪk] 话题

habit ['hæbɪt] 习惯

nosy ['nəʊzi] 好管闲事的

different ['dɪfrənt] 不同的

introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] 介绍

offence [ə'fens] 冒犯

offend [ə'fend] 冒犯, 得罪

earn [ɜ:n] 挣钱

especially [ɪ'speʃəli] 特别

business ['biznis] 事情, 商业

attention [ə'tenʃən] 注意, 专心

Phrases and Expressions

pay attention to 注意

introduce...to 介绍...

in a lower position 职位较低

start a conversation 开始攀谈

for the first time 首次, 第一次

from...to 从...到

Notes to the text

1. It's none of your business.

别管那么多闲事——这与你无关。

2. Social customs differ so much from country to country, so the important thing is to understand that different people have different customs.

国家和国家之间的社会习俗相差很大, 因此了解不同人们有着不同的风俗习惯是很重要的。

Comprehensive Exercises

A. Chose a word from the list below to fill the blank in each of the following sentences. Then change the form of the word when necessary.

topic	attention	offend	earn	custom
habit	business	society	nosy	introduce

1. He did not mean _____ anybody with his joke.
2. Please pay _____ to what I am saying.
3. The main _____ was Tom's new girlfriend.
4. Don't be so _____. We are having a meeting.
5. Let me _____ you to my father.
6. You need to change your eating _____.
7. He _____ a lot of money by working in the evenings.
8. It's been a pleasure to do _____ with you.

B. Translate these sentence into Chinese.

1. What's up?
2. How do you like the life here?
3. How do you like school life so far?
4. How're things with you ?
5. Haven't seen you for ages.
6. Not too bad. I feel a little homesick sometimes.
7. Allow me to introduce myself.
8. May I have the honor to introduce you to Mr. Wang?
9. What a pleasant surprise !
10. I don't think you've met my high school classmate Li Hong .

C. Finish the following dialogue.

Mr. Wang: Good evening, Miss Zhang _____ 1 _____ (这是外国客人, 帕克先生)
Mr. Parker, as I have mentioned to you, she's Miss Zhang.

Miss Zhang: How do you do, Mr. Parker? I hear you've been here for two months.

_____ 2 _____ (你觉得这里的生活怎么样?)

Mr. Parker: Not too bad. I feel a little homesick sometimes.

Mr. Wang: I can imagine how you feel in a foreign country. Mr. Parker, I suggest you blowing. _____ 3 _____ (很有趣).

Miss. Zhang: since you've come here. You'd better relax. Come, _____ 4 _____ (吃点水果), _____ 5 _____ (把这里当作自己的家).

Mr. Parker: It's very kind of you.

D. Translate these sentences into Chinese.

1. _____ (开始交谈) with a stranger, you may not ask, "How old are you?"
2. Social customs _____ (差异很大) from country to country.
3. "How do you do" is to greet someone _____ (在正式场合).
4. These topics are safe. You _____ (不会冒犯任何人).
5. Each country or society has its own culture, _____ (自己的风俗习惯) and habits.
6. When introducing people, the formal and polite way is to introduce _____ (把职位较低的向职位较高的).
7. You should _____ (注意) several things when you introduce people to each other.
8. She might think you are _____ (很爱管闲事), and think _____ (这与你无关).
9. When the spring festival is coming, I _____ (发短信) to show my greeting to my friends.
10. It's very kind of you, _____ (不用客气).

E. Read the passage, and decide whether the statements are True (T) or false (F).**Mr, Mrs, Miss and Ms**

Almost everyone knows the meanings of Mr, Mrs, and Miss. Mr is used before the names of men. Mrs is for married women and Miss is for single women. But what is Ms?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Ms before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women prefer to use Ms rather than Mrs or Miss. The word Mr does not tell us whether or not a man is

married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

These are some problems with Ms, however. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce. (Ms sounds like "miz".) Generally, young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms will be used by more American women in the future. What do you think of this change?

- () 1. The word Mrs is used before the name of married women.
- () 2. Many women like Ms because they want to be equal to men.
- () 3. All women like the new word Ms.
- () 4. Miss is used for a single woman.
- () 5. Some women don't like Ms because they find it difficult to pronounce.
- () 6. Older women like Ms better than young women do.

Part 4 Reading Out

THE VALUE OF TIME

An English proverb says that time is money. I consider it wrong. Why? Because we all know that we can earn money by work but cannot in any way get back time. For this reason, we may say that time is more valuable than money.

Many people do not know the value of time. It is indeed a great pity. We must keep in mind that wasting time is equal to wasting your life.

Part 5 Grammar

现在进行时和过去进行时

进行时表示动作正在进行, 这个动作是暂时的, 也是未完成的。进行时包括现在进行时和过去进行时。

一、现在进行时

1. 现在进行时的构成: am / is / are + v-ing
2. 现在进行时的基本用法

(1) 表示说话的此刻正在进行的动作。通常有表示“此刻”的时间状语(如 now, at this moment 等), 或通过 Look/Listen! 这两个提示语来表明此时此刻的动作正在进行。

She is making a fire now.

Look, he is sleeping in the office.

(2) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作。

They are planting trees on the hill these days.

She is working on a paper these days.

(3) 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作。能这样用的动词并不多, 通常是 **arrive, begin, come, do, drive, fly, go, leave, stay** 等表示位置转移的动词。这种用法比较生动, 给人以一种期待感。

Jane and Betty are going on holiday in a few days.

Where are you staying in Guangzhou?

二、过去进行时

1. 过去进行时的构成: was / were + v-ing

2. 过去进行时的基本用法

(1) 表示在过去某一时刻正在发生的动作或该动作与过去的另一动作同时发生。

I was having supper at 7:00 yesterday evening.

She was playing the piano while I was reading the newspaper.

(2) 表示过去某一段时间内正在进行的动作。

We were talking about you the whole morning.

He was watching TV at home from 8:00 to 9:00 this morning.

(3) 表示按计划、安排过去将要发生的事。

He told me that he was going soon.

She said she was leaving for New York the next month.

He wanted to know when she was coming.

Grammar Exercises

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. I first met Lisa three years ago. She _____ at a radio shop at that time.

A. has worked

B. was working

C. working

D. has work

2. As she _____ the newspaper, Granny _____ asleep.

A. read, was falling

B. was reading, fell

C. was reading, was falling

D. read, feel

3. Mary _____ a dress when she cut her finger.

A. made

B. is making

C. was making

D. makes

4. —Perhaps we can put the meeting off until next Friday.
—That's just what I _____ about when you came in.
A. thought B. had thought
C. was thinking D. would think
5. By the time the doctor _____, the patient _____ fast.
A. arrived; was died B. arrived; was dying
C. had arrived; had died D. had arrived; died
6. The boy's forehead _____ so hot. He _____ a fever, I'm afraid.
A. feels; has B. feels; is having
C. is feeling; is having D. is feeling; has
7. Her health _____ daily after she took the medicine.
A. improved B. was improving
C. had improved D. has improved
8. I don't like to sit beside him. He _____ me silly questions.
A. always asks B. always asked
C. has always asked D. is always asking
9. —Is this raincoat yours?
—No, mine _____ there behind the door.
A. is hanging B. has hung
C. hangs D. hung
10. Tom slipped into the house when no one _____.
A. is looking B. looks
C. was looking D. looked
11. I haven't finished my homework because I _____ my mother at home all day yesterday.
A. had helped B. is helping
C. was helping D. helped
12. In the past he _____ constantly _____ me for money.
A. would ask B. was asking
C. asked D. is asked
13. Someone _____ at the door.
A. knocked B. is knocking
C. was knocking D. has knocked
14. If you insist on doing it, you _____ a foolish thing.
A. are doing B. is doing
C. did D. does
15. The baby _____ hard, and suddenly the crying stopped.

A. will cry

B. is crying

C. cried

D. was crying

B. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the verbs given in the brackets.

1. The house _____ (fall) down.
2. The girl _____ always _____ (change) her mind.
3. He _____ forever _____ (think) doing more for the students.
4. Five minutes later, he _____ (stand) at the door, smoking.
5. If you insist on doing it, you _____ (do) a foolish thing.
6. It _____ (snow) as the medical team made its way to the front.
7. The boy _____ (jump) with joy.
8. She went to the doctor yesterday. She _____ (have) a lot of trouble with heart.