



中等职业教育国家规划教材
全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定

Book 4

英语

(提高版)

第四册

(修订本)

主编 戴宗显 王立善



语文出版社
Language & Culture Press

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English for Vocational School

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责任主审 刘鸿章
审 稿 王墨希

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中等职业教育国家规划教材出版说明

为了贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》精神,落实《面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划,根据教育部《中等职业教育国家规划教材申报、立项及管理意见》(教职成[2001]1号)的精神,我们组织力量对实现中等职业教育培养目标和保证基本教学规格起保障作用的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教材进行了规划和编写。从2001年秋季开学起,国家规划教材将陆续提供给各类中等职业学校选用。

国家规划教材是根据教育部最新颁布的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教学大纲(课程教学基本要求)编写的,并经全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定通过。新教材全面贯彻素质教育思想,从社会发展对高素质劳动者和中初级专门人才需要的实际出发,注重对学生的创新精神和实践能力的培养。新教材在理论体系、组织结构和阐述方法等方面均作了一些新的尝试。新教材实行一纲多本,努力为教材选用提供比较和选择,满足不同学制、不同专业和不同办学条件的教学需要。

希望各地、各部门积极推广和选用国家规划教材,并在使用过程中,注意总结经验,及时提出修改意见和建议,使之不断完善和提高。

教育部职业教育与成人教育司

2001年10月

前言

中等职业教育国家规划教材《英语(提高版)》是根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,紧密结合中等职业学校教学实际和培养目标的需求编写的。教材的起点与义务教育初中英语教学的基本要求相衔接,是中等职业学校基础英语教学阶段用书。

随着英语教学改革的发展及普通初中《英语课程标准》的推行,结合中等职业学校对本教材使用的反馈建议,为进一步满足中职英语教学需求,本套教材在2001年版的基础上进行了第一次修订。

本套教材的教学目标是:在初中英语教学的基础,使学生巩固、扩大英语语言基础知识,发展听、说、读、写基本技能,重视阅读能力的同时,促进学生自主学习与合作学习的能力,确保共核英语教学内容并为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段和为学生今后一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本套教材适应不同地区、不同程度的中职学生的英语水平,在分单元教学模块中具有弹性要求。体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色,充分注意了中职学校学生的特点和需求,兼顾了不同基础水平学生的提高:既适应基础水平较低的学生的提高,使之能够完成大纲规定的基本要求;同时也为基础水平相对较高的学生提供了切合实用的培养综合语言运用能力的教学资料,使之完成大纲规定的较高要求,并与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接。

教材语篇选材内容贴近现代生活,富有较强的时代气息,有利于提高学生的人文素养。在话题、功能、结构相结合的教学途径上,配合现代的任务型语言教学模式,组织安排了不同层次和多种形式的“任务型”教学活动,给教师以创造性教学空间,给学生以主动参与、乐于实践的任务项目。教材对英语语言知识和技能训练作了系统安排,循序渐进,循环反复,有利于学生构建语言知识和语言能力系统。

本套教材含有主干教材1-4册、配套《教学参考书》1-4册、配套《练习册》1-4册、外籍教师录音教学磁带每册3-4盒、教学多媒体课件光盘每册2盘。完成主干教材1-2册,可达到教学大纲规定的“基本要求”,完成前三册可达到大纲规定的“较高要求”;对英语要求较高的专业和愿意继续深造的学生,完成四册主干教材,可为今后的学习奠定坚实基础。

我们还编写了《中职英语》(预备级)教材。本书概括性地归纳了初中英语的基础词汇、基本语言知识和技能,以便英语基础较差或零起点的中职学生补学或自学复习初中英语,帮助他们在最短时间内顺利过渡到后续的学习。

主干教材每册含有10~12个单元,每个教学单元含有“综合阅读”(Reading A)、“听力训练”(Listening)、“口语训练”(Speaking)、“完全理解性阅读”(Reading B)、“写作训练”(Writing)和“语法”(Grammar)等六个模块。

“综合阅读”模块以大纲中的“话题”为纲选材编写。词汇和语法教学围绕话题和语言材料进行。“完全理解性阅读”模块与“综合阅读”话题相关联,除培养学生准确理解和快速阅读的阅读能力外,同时对基础较好学生可配合“综合阅读”模块进行词汇教学和相关能力的训练,体现了教学上的弹性要求。

“听力训练”、“口语训练”和“写作训练”模块均以大纲中的“语言功能项目”和“话题”为纲编写,体现了时代精神和新大纲中突出实用、开发学生语言能力及运用英语进行真实交际能力的要求,设计了真实常见的语言情景,图文并茂,便于教学操作,力求使学生感到需要交流、愿意交流和能够交流,以形成有效的学习策略。在能力训练模块内容设计中,安排了具有中职教育特色的职业通用的交际内容,为培养高素质的劳动者服务。“语法”模块围绕大纲所规定的语法项目展开,结合各单元阅读材料中出现的语法内容,进行简单明确的说明和举例,便于教师指导和学生自学掌握。

各单元的每个教学模块均附有操作性很强的练习。这些练习的设计围绕单元话题展开,既注意了内容的关联性,又突出了相关的技能训练,便于学生自我训练、巩固和提高,并使英语课堂教学成为在教师指导下的,以学生为主体的教学活动。

每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的本册总词汇表,便于学生学习和复习。词汇总表加注了新国际音标,供师生参考。

为了编写出高质量、高水平的面向21世纪中等职业教育国家规划教材,我社成立了国家规划中等职业文化基础课教材编写委员会。编委会主任:史习江;编委会副主任:杨曙望;编委会委员(按姓氏笔画排列):王立善、王晓庆、方鸣、史习江、江文清、李建国、乔家瑞、张程、杨克、杨曙望、赵大鹏、赵曾、戴宗显。

本套教材由全国中等职业学校中《英语(提高版)》教材编写组编写,成员有:戴宗显教授(北京第二外国语学院)、王立善(吉林邮电学校高级讲师,全国中等专业学校英语课程组组长)、美籍专家Douglas McNeal、阎善明教授(北京对外经济贸易大学)、董蔚君(人教社编审,课程教材研究所研究员)、余达人(贵州省财政学校)、王珍君、乔阔、韩书华(东北师大附属实验学校)、孟琳(哈尔滨工业大学)、徐明(郑州铁路机械学校)、宁凤荣(陕西石油化工学校)、张彦林(陕西省邮电学校)、李恩相(陕西国防工业职工技术学校)、雷淑雅(西安仪表工业学校)、王淙(陕西省对外贸易学校)、刘新(吉林大学)、周正达(石家庄职教中心)。

本书为《英语(提高版)》第四册,由戴宗显、王立善任主编;刘鸿章责任主审、王墨希审稿;Valerie Char(美)、戚文琴任审阅;董蔚君审校;责任编辑方鸣。

全部录音材料由外国专家审定并录音。

本套教材的编写得到了孔庆炎教授的大力支持和指导,在此深表谢意。

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Contents (目录)

Unit 1 News report(1)

Reading A	Special report on terrorist attacks
Listening	A radio report
Speaking	Talking about news
Reading B	Economic effects of the terrorist attacks
Writing	A short letter to the newspaper
Grammar	Adverbial clause of time and adverbial clause of condition

Unit 2 Processing of materials(15)

Reading A	Recycling
Listening	How to use a MP3 player
Speaking	How to make dumplings
Reading B	The power of yeast
Writing	Directions
Grammar	Adverbial clause of result and adverbial clause of cause

Unit 3 Oral Presentation(29)

Reading A	Oral presentation
Listening	A new model of camera
Speaking	Making an oral presentation
Reading B	Peony Model 628 Radio Receiver
	Instruction
Writing	Broadcast announcements

Grammar Subjunctive mood (1)

Unit 4 Mystery(46)

Reading A The midnight visitor (I)

Listening Mr Braine and the cow

Speaking Retelling an incident

Reading B The midnight visitor (II)

Writing Describing an event

Grammar Subjunctive mood (2)

Unit 5 Business Communication(61)

Reading A Memo writing

Listening Instructions and a message

Speaking Plan for an English Speech Contest

Reading B Communication in business

Writing Memo writing

Grammar The infinitive (4)

Unit 6 Famous speeches(75)

Reading A Gettysburg Address

Listening About Martin L. King

Speaking Making a speech

Reading B The UN Secretary-General's Address to the
Millennium Summit

Writing Problems in my English studies

Grammar The use of "whatever, whoever, however ..."

Unit 7 Dedicated people(89)

Reading A Story of Florence Nightingale

Listening An interview

Speaking	Talking about one's job
Reading B	Success of Matsushita
Writing	Diary writing
Grammar	Tense and voice of the “-ing form” of verbs

Unit 8 Trade and banking(104)

Reading A	At the bank
Listening	Note taking—telephone messages
Speaking	Making predictions
Reading B	International trade
Writing	Filling in an invoice
Grammar	Appositive clause

Unit 9 On reading books(118)

Reading A	The delight of books
Listening	2 paragraphs on books
Speaking	Making judgement
Reading B	How to mark a book?
Writing	What books to read after class?
Grammar	Adverbial clause of manner and adverbial clause of comparison

Unit 10 Geography(132)

Reading A	South America
Listening	Guessing the name of a country
Speaking	Talking about a place
Reading B	Taiwan Province of China
Writing	My Hometown
Grammar	Absolute nominative

VOCABULARY(146)

UNIT 1

NEWS REPORT

Reading A Special report on terrorist attacks

Listening A radio report

Speaking Talking about news

Reading B Economic effects of the terrorist attacks

Writing A short letter to the newspaper

Grammar Adverbial clause of time and adverbial clause of condition

WARM UP

1. Do you often listen to English radio broadcast?
2. Do you often read English newspapers?
3. What English newspapers or radio broadcast are available in your city?

Section 1

READING A

SPECIAL REPORT ON TERRORIST ATTACKS

Our program today is a special one. We tell about the recent terrorist attack against the United States. We answer a listener's question about the two buildings in New York City that were called the World Trade Center.

On Tuesday, September 11th, many things changed forever in the United States. Terrorists hijacked four civilian passenger aircraft. All were flights from the eastern United States to California.

Two of the aircraft turned away from their planned flights and flew to New York City. It is believed the terrorists were flying both planes.

At 8.45 in the morning, New York time, one of the planes crashed into the north building of the World Trade Center. The aircraft tore a huge hole in the building. The aircraft fuel immediately caused a huge fire.

At three minutes after 9 o'clock, the second hijacked airliner crashed into the south building of the World Trade Center and exploded. Both buildings were burning.

Forty minutes later, a third hijacked aircraft crashed into the Defense Department Building called the Pentagon near Washington D.C. Here too, airplane fuel caused a huge fire.

About 10 o'clock in New York, the south building of the World Trade Center fell down. About twenty-five minutes later, the north building fell down.

Twenty minutes later, police in the eastern state of Pennsylvania confirmed that a fourth hijacked aircraft had crashed. There were no survivors. Later, experts said the passengers on this flight may have fought with the



terrorists and caused the crash, or caused the terrorists to crash the plane. The experts believe this fourth aircraft was being flown to a target in Washington D.C. The brave actions of the passengers on this flight may have saved hundreds if not thousands of other lives.

Officials still do not know how many innocent people were killed in this terrorist attack. However, they believe now that the number of people on the airplanes and those who died in the buildings is more than five thousand.

Our listener's question this week comes from Mongolia. A. Amartuya expressed sadness for the attack and asked us to explain what the World Trade Center was.

The World Trade Center in New York was a group of buildings that opened in 1973. It occupied six and one-half hectares of land. Its two largest buildings were more than 410 meters tall. They once were the tallest buildings in the world. About 50,000 people worked each day in the World Trade Center.

The World Trade Center was built to survive severe weather conditions, such as winds from large ocean storms. It was built to survive serious fires. However, experts said they could not survive the thousands of liters of airplane fuel that caused extremely hot fires. The fires weakened the steel that supported the buildings. The top of each building began to fall into the next lower part. Each part fell into the next until the huge buildings were no more.

New words and expressions

terrorist /'terərɪst/ <i>n.</i>	恐怖主义者; 恐怖分子
attack /ə'tæk/ <i>n.</i>	进攻; 攻击
forever /fə'tevə/ <i>adv.</i>	永远
hijack /'haɪdʒæk/ <i>v.</i>	劫持
civilian /sɪ'vɪliən/ <i>n.</i>	平民; 百姓; (作定语)民用的
aircraft /'eəkra:ft/ <i>n.</i>	any machine that can fly in the air 飞行器(如飞机; 飞船等); 航空器
crash /kræʃ/ <i>v. & n.</i>	猛撞; 撞击

tear /tɛə/ *v.* (tore/tɔ:/,
torn/tɔ:n/)

撕破;扯开;炸开

huge /hju:dʒ/ *adj.*

very large 极大的;巨大的

airliner /'eəlaɪnə/ *n.*

large passenger aircraft 大客机

explode /ɪk'spləʊd/ *v.*

to blow up 爆炸

defense /di'fens/ *n.*

defending from attack 防御;保卫

the Pentagon /'pentəgən/ *n.*

五角大楼(美国国防部办公处)

Pennsylvania /,pensɪl'veɪniə/

宾夕法尼亚州(美国州名)

confirm /kən'fə:m/ *v.*

证实;证明;确认

target /'tɑ:ɡɪt/ *n.*

目标;目的

innocent /'ɪnəsnt/ *adj.*

无辜的;被殃及的

Mongolia /mɒŋ'ɡəʊliə/

蒙古(亚洲中部一地区)

hectare /'hektə/ *n.*

公顷(合 100 公亩或 10,000 平方米)

liter /'li:tə/ *n.*

公升(液体单位)

steel /sti:l/ *n.*

钢

Notes

1. We answer a listener's question about the two buildings in New York City that were called the World Trade Center. 我们将回答一位听众关于纽约世界贸易中心两座大厦的问题。
the World Trade Center 纽约世界贸易中心。纽约世界贸易中心大楼由 5 幢建筑物组成。其两座主楼呈塔形,位于纽约曼哈顿闹市区的南部,是美国纽约市最高的摩天大楼。
2. All were flights from the eastern United States to California. 所有的班机都是从美国东部飞往加利福尼亚的航班。
flight 班机;航线。
3. It is believed the terrorists were flying both planes. 人们相信恐怖分子当时驾驶着这两架飞机。
It is believed that ... “人们认为……”,“人们相信……”。
4. Forty minutes later, a third hijacked aircraft crashed into the Defense Department Building called the Pentagon near Washington D.C. 四十分钟之后,第三架被劫持的飞机撞向位于靠近华盛顿特区的国防部的五角大楼。

5. Twenty minutes later, police in the eastern state of Pennsylvania confirmed that a fourth hijacked aircraft had crashed. 二十分钟之后,东部的宾西法尼亚州警方证实第四架被劫持的飞机已经坠毁。
6. The brave actions of the passengers on this flight may have saved hundreds if not thousands of other lives. 那架飞机上乘客的英勇行为可能挽救了即使不到数千也会有数百其他人的性命。
7. Our listener's question this week comes from Mongolia. A. Amartuya expressed sadness for the attack and asked us to explain what the World Trade Center was. 本周的听众问题来自蒙古的一位叫做 A. Amartuya [əmə:'tuja:] 的听众,她对这次攻击表示了悲哀之情,并让我们介绍有关世贸中心的情况。

Practice

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What happened to the two buildings of the World Trade Center on Tuesday?
2. How many planes were hijacked altogether on Tuesday?
3. Why did the two buildings fall down?
4. What was the original target of the fourth plane that crashed in Pennsylvania?
5. What may have caused the crash of the fourth plane?
6. Explain what the World Trade Center was.

II. Hot words

Study the words and expressions in the box, and complete each sentence with one of them in the right form.

attack	tear	explode
crash	survive	weaken

1. While his parents were away, the boy _____ the newly-bought shirt on a nail.
2. Hunger and diseases had _____ the health of the old man.

3. After the economic crisis started, many newspaper articles began to _____ the government's domestic policy.
4. Of the 120 people in the plane that _____, only 2 were alive.
5. The old tower has _____ many disasters in history, and is still standing there.
6. When the boiler _____, there wasn't anybody inside or outside the boiler room.

Section 2

LISTENING

You will hear a radio report about an airplane crash. Listen carefully and then choose the best answer to the questions from the four choices.

1. How many people were killed?
A. 166. B. 83. C. 138. D. 24.
2. How many people were treated in the hospitals?
A. 166. B. 83. C. 138. D. 24.
3. How many people had been released?
A. 166. B. 83. C. 138. D. 24.
4. How many people were injured?
A. 166. B. 83. C. 138. D. 24.

Section 3

SPEAKING

Talking about news

Useful expressions:

Did you hear the news this morning?

Did you watch the Morning News?

Did you hear that ...?

Practice

Now talk about the following pictures.

1. What happened?
2. When did it happen?
3. How many people died?
4. What was the cause of the disaster?



Date: July 28, 2002

Airplane: Russian plane

Place: Near Moscow

Incident: Crash

Number of death: 14 on the plane

Number of dead on the ground: None

Experts looked for the black box so that they could find the cause of the crash.



Date: November 30, 2000

Place: South China Sea

Name of Ship: "WORLDLINE"

Company: Reixiang Shipping Company

Incident: Ship sank

Weather condition: Strong wind

Number of death: None

Number of sailors saved: 21

People who helped: A ship from Tianjin

Section 4

READING B

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS

The economic effects of the terrorist attacks in the United States last week are spreading across the country and the world. The attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. have hurt many businesses, especially the airline industry and financial markets. Many companies have been forced to dismiss thousands of workers. Many individual states are concerned about their economic future.

Monday was the first day of trading on the American stock market since the attacks on September 11th. The stock market suffered major losses. The Dow Jones industrial average lost seven percent of its value. The other major measures of the value of American stocks fell to their lowest levels in three years.

Some economic experts say the drop in the value of stocks could directly affect long-term spending. They say it may cause people to lose trust in the economy and spend less money. Businesses across the country already have reported decreases in sales. Experts note that the American economy was close to a recession even before the attacks.

The airline industry was probably hardest hit by the attacks. The nation's skies were temporarily closed to all air travel. Travelers remain frightened and are avoiding flying. High fuel and labor costs are making the situation worse. The airlines are losing hundreds of millions of dollars each day.

Major airlines in the United States have announced plans to dismiss almost 80,000 workers. A major builder of airplanes, Boeing, says it will dismiss as many as 30,000 workers. Airlines in many other countries are cutting flights and jobs. Many other businesses dependent on the airline industry also have been harmed.

The American airline industry has asked the federal government for help.

