

VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH COURSE

SECONDARY SCHOOL

主组 罗仁家 自洪秀

ENGLISH



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请寄:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学 (A区)重庆大学出版社市场部

邮编:400030

电话:023-65111124

传真:023-65103686

网址: http://www.cqup.com.cn

E-mail: fxk@ cqup. com. cn

前言

《中职英语教程》是在被成功使用了多年的重庆大学版《中专英语系列教材(新版)》的基础上编写而成的。

《中专英语系列教材》自 1997 年问世以来,一直受到广大师生的亲睐,被全国许多所中等专业学校和中等职业技术学校采用。几年来,在广泛征求广大使用者意见的基础上,我们对系列教材进行了数次修订,并于 2003 年推出了新版的《中专英语系列教材》。

然而,随着社会的进步和发展,中职(包括普通中专、成人中专、职业高中、技术学校)学生的英语水平有了更新、更高的要求。中职学生不仅要有较好的阅读能力,还要拥有一定的听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力。与此同时,各中职学校对教材也提出了更高的要求。为了顺应这种需求,更好地适应中职外语教学改革的需要,特别是适应扩招后中等职业教育学生的实际情况和社会对中职毕业生的要求,我们编写了这套《中职英语教程》。

本教材保留了 2003 版《中专英语系列教材》中《中专英语教程》的主体结构,保持原教材选材内容丰富、结构新颖独特、语言地道的特点的同时,还将原系列教材中《中专英语教程同步练习(新版)》和《中专英语听力训练(新版)》的内容整合到教材中。与此同时,为了满足中职各类型学校英语教学的需求,我们对教材的内容进行了大量的修订、更换和增减,使得教材内容更加适合目前各中职学校的教学实际,并将此教材更名为《中职英语教程》。

教材在编写上充分体现了"实用为主、够用为度"的原则;篇章结构采用任务式教学模式,以学生为中心,体现了"动中学"的思想,有利于激发学生的思维和参与课堂活动的积极性,充分体现了语言教学的互动性。

教材共分1、2 两册(本书为第1册),每册共8个单元,每个单元的所有教学、练习活动围绕着一个鲜活有趣而且贴近生活的话题展开。整个教学活动强调对中职学生一般交际能力和一定的语言运用能力的培养。本册书共需120~160学时。

全书每个单元的结构如下:

一、听与说(Listening and Speaking)

内容涉及社会生活各方面,通过对话练习、听力练习和角色扮演等活动,培养学

生口头表达能力和英语交际能力。

二、阅读(Reading)

所选文章内容丰富,新颖有趣,涉及面广,语言地道。文章后面包括词汇表、课堂 讨论、注释等。

三、理解(Comprehension)

根据中职英语等级考试题型编制的、同时又紧扣课文内容的练习,目的是让学生进行信息转换,以培养学生的阅读理解能力。

四、词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

对本课所学的单词、短语进行操练,以达到巩固和扩展的目的。

五、写作(Writing)

主要对学生进行应用文如请帖、便条、通知等的读、写训练,目的在于培养学生初步的写作能力和业务交际能力。

六、语法(Grammar)

本教材注重语法的系统性,突出语法知识在实际运用中的价值。采用表格归纳的形式进行简要讲解,并紧扣课文,以练为主,通过反复操练,达到培养语言能力的目的。

七、补充阅读(Supplementary Reading)

每单元最后安排一篇与主课文内容相关、难易度相近的短文,并配以阅读理解练习,旨在加大语言输入,拓宽视野,扩展知识面,提高阅读能力。

本书由罗仁家和陶洪秀任主编,吕红和莫永琼任副主编,参与编写的还有孙本丽、吴彦、卢岗、龙慧、赵茜、李科军。在教材的编写过程中,我们得到了重庆市教育委员会职业与成人教育处领导的关心和支持,重庆市中专外语学会陈玉明理事长、重庆工商大学王宁教授也为教材的编写提出了许多宝贵的意见,在此为他们付出的辛勤劳动一并表示衷心的感谢!

因编者水平有限,书中难免会有一些缺点和错误,敬请使用该书的师生及广大 读者批评指正!

> 编 者 2006年7月

CONTENTS

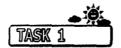
Unit 1	Greetings and Introductions(1)
Unit 2	Asking the Way (17)
Unit 3	Weather (36)
Unit 4	Taking a Bus (51)
Unit 5	$ \textbf{Shopping} \ \cdots \cdots \ (64)$
Unit 6	Invitation (75)
Unit 7	Seeing a Doctor (87)
Unit 8	Telephone (101)
附录 …	(116)
附录一	(116)
附录二	(120)
附录三	(123)
	(125)
	(127)
	练习(一)
	练习(二)
	练习(三)
综合组	条 习(四) ······· (150)



Greetings and Introductions



Activity 1 Listening and Speaking



Key words and expressions.

greeting ['gri:tin] n. 祝贺, 问候 introduce [intrəˈdjuːs] v. 介绍 introduction [introduction] n. 介绍 everyone ['evriwan] pron. 每人, 人人 graduate ['grædjuət] n. 大学生 technique [tek'niːk] n. 技术, 技能 development [di'veləpmənt] n. 开发, 发展 related [ri'leitid] adj. 有联系的, 相关的

convenient [kən'vi:njənt] adi. 便利 的,方便的 experiment [ik'speriment] n. 实验, 试验 device [di'vais] n. 设计, 方法,手段 association [əˌsəusi'ei[ən] n. 协会, 社团 refer to 提到, 谈到 resume ['rezjuːmei] n. 个人简历

Nice to meet you! 很高兴见到你! How do you do? 你好!(见面时用语,尤用于被正式介绍时。) How are you? 你好!(招呼用语。) for short 简称,缩写



Look at the picture, and tell what they are doing?

Hello, everybody! I'm your new teacher this term. My mame is Linda.



Student A: Hello, everyone! My name is Mary. Nice to meet you.

Student B: Hi! I'm Beb. I'm from Beijing.

Student C: ...



Read the following conversation, and do a role-play.

Mary: Hi! How do you do?

Bob: Hello! How do you do?

Mary: My name is Mary Green. May I know your name?

Bob: I'm Bob Smith. And you can call me Bob for short.

Mary: Nice to meet you, Bob.

Bob: Nice to meet you too, Miss Green.

Mary: Just call me Mary, please.

Bob: OK.



Dale and Cindy are meeting in the library. Complete the conversation with the sentences in the box.

a. Good-bye d. Hi! Dale	b. Thank you e. I'm looking for	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Cindy:!		
Dale: Good afternoon		
Cindy: How are you th	•	
Dale:		
	What are you	_
	Oh, here I'v	e found it. Good-bye.
Cindy:	•	
**		
TASK 5		

Listen to the four conv	ersations and numb	er the following pictures.
- N		
Task 6		
Listen to the followir	ng passage and fil	l in the missing words or
expressions.		words of
	Self-Introduction	1
Hello, everyone! My na		from Zhejiang University.
have studied here for more	than 5 years.	
I am quitein	technique especially wit	h software development, and I
much time learning softs	ware technique vare, I think, is that it is	s. The reason why I'm so interested s more convenient. For example, it
		aster in my University, and it helps

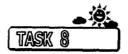
improve my leadership and other social .					
Well maybe I didn't	to my hobbies in my	I like reading, and			
swimming in my spare time. I the	hink it isand helpful.				
That's all. Thank you very	much for your attention!				
~:ê :					



Match the following English sentences with the Chinese translation.

- 1. My name is Jim Smith.
- I am a graduate from Zhejiang University.
- 3. be interested in
- 4. spend time/money doing
- 5. in one's spare time
- 6. refer to
- 7. help somebody do something

- a. 帮助某人做某事
- b. 我叫 Jim Smith
- c. 提到/谈到
- d. 我是来自浙江大学的一名大学生。
- e. 对……感兴趣
- f. 花时间/金钱做某事
- g. 在某人的业余时间



Do a role-play using the phrases and the sentence patterns in task 7. Students are required to conduct the role-play by themselves.



Read and memorize.

- 1. Nice to meet you!
- 2. How do you do?
- 3. How are you? I'm fine. Thanks.
- 4. I'm.../My name is...
- 5. May I know your name?

- 6. I'm a graduate from...
- 7. I'm quite interested in...
- 8. I spend... on something (in doing something).
- 9. It helps...
- In other words.



🛡 Activity 2 Reading



Key words and expressions.

closely [klauzli] ad. 紧密地,密切 地,接近地 formal [formal] a. 正式的 businessman ['biznismən] n. 商人, 生意人 certain ['səːtən] a. 确定的 shake hands choice [tfois] n. 选择, 挑选

whether ['weðə] conj. 是否 (引导 宾语从句时,也可用 if。) local ['laukal] a. 地方的, 本地的 college ['kɔlidʒ] n. 大学, 学院 seem [si:m] v. 似乎是, 看似, 好像 sunshine ['sʌnʃain] n. 日光, 阳光 warm [woim] a. 热心的, 热诚的 mind [maind] v. 介意, 反对



Pre-reading discussion.

- 1. Do you know how to greet people in a formal/less formal/casual way?
- 2. Do you know when to shake hands?
- 3. When you talk with a foreigner, do you know what questions you shouldn't ask her/ him?



Read the following passage and compare it with your conclusions in task 11.

Greetings are closely related to introductions. Some greetings are quite formal, such as How do you do? A little less formal are Good morning, Good afternoon and Good evening. Other greetings, such as Hello and Hi are very casual.

On the whole, greetings tend to be informal. Men shake hands, but usually only when they are introduced. If male friends and businessmen haven't seen each other for a certain time, they may shake hands when they say hello. Women usually don't shake hands when they are introduced to each other. When a woman and a man are introduced, it's the woman's choice whether or not to shake hands.

On one occasion I met an old American woman at a local city college. She seemed to be over fifty, and she was sitting outside, getting some sunshine. I walked up to her and said "hello" and we began talking. I told her something about myself and she told me about herself. She was very warm and friendly, just like an old friend. When I asked her "How old are you?", she told me that I shouldn't ask that. Most older American women don't like that question. But she was very nice. She said, "Because you come from another country, it's OK that you asked. I don't mind."

Activity 3 Comprehension



A. Read the passage in task 12 again, then give the main idea of each paragraph by completing the sentences.

1.	The	first	paragraph	tells	us	that	there	are		(t	wo/	three)	kinds	of
	gree	tings.												
2	TL-		J	11				/ 1	. 1					

2.	The second	paragraph tells	us	(how/when)	to shake hands.
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3.	The third paragraph suggests of	ne question we shouldn't ask.	It is
	(how do you do? / how old yo	ou are.)	

В.	Decide whether the following statements are $True(T)$ or $False(F)$ according to the passage above.									
	1. Some greetings are formal, such as	s How do you do? ()	,							
	2. Some greetings are very casual, su									
	3. When men are introduced, they us									
	4. When women are introduced, they									
5. On one occasion, I met a young American woman.										
	6. The American woman was a little heavy.									
		like such question as "How old are you?"								
		()								
	8. The American woman was very nice	e. ()								
	 Which of the following greetings is A. Good morning. B. Good eve When a woman and a man are intro A. they will shake hands B. they won't shake hands C. it's the man's choice whether of the control of the contro	oduced, or not to shake hands								
	3. Where did the author meet the old									
	A. In the street.	B. At a local city college.								
	C. In America.	D. In a supermarket.								
	4. How old did the American woman s	seem to be?								
	A. About twenty.	B. Over fifty.								
	C. We don't know.	D. More than sixty.								
	5. What was the American woman	doing before the author talked with her?								
	A. She was sitting outside, getting									
	B. She was talking with other peop	le.								
	C. She was shopping.									
	D. She was reading a book.									
	6. When the author walked up to the A	merican woman what did ho/sho say to								

	her?	C. H. H. L. D. Can I halo you?
	A. It's you! B. Excuse me.	C. Hello! D. Can I help you?
<u></u>	Activity 4 Vocabulary and	Structure
T	ask 14	
Δ	Choose the best answer to complete	each of the following sentences.
••	1. —Hi, Jim. How are you?	
	A. How are you?	B. Nice to meet you!
	C. Fine, thanks. And you?	D. How do you do?
	2. —Betty, this is Peter.	• •
	A. Where are you?	B. Who are you?
	C. How do you do?	D. Thanks.
	3Hi, let me introduce myself. I'm Jac	k.
	—How do you do, Jack.	_ is Mary.
	A. I B. Your name	C. Her name D. My name
	4. —Host (主人): Let's introduce ourselv	ves, everybody!
	-Brown: My name is	
	A. Host B. Brown	C. introduce D. me
	5. —May I myself? I'm Su	e.
	—How do you do, Sue. My name is Be	en.
	A. talk B. introduce	C. say D. ask
В.	Complete the following conversati	on with the help of words and
	phrases in the box.	
	-	
	A: Are you Wu Ying from Beijing?	
	B:	

A: How do you do? I'm Chen Lin.

B: Thank you very	much for coming here to meet	me, Chen Lin.
A: How is your far	mily?	
B:		
a. It's my pleasure.	b. How do you do?	c. Yes. I am.
d. Fine, thank you.	e. Excuse me.	j

C. Choose the best Chinese meaning of each sentence.

- 1. I'm very happy to meet you here.
 - A. 在这儿见到我你很高兴。
 - C. 很高兴见到你在这儿。
- B. 在这儿见到你我很高兴。
 - D. 我很高兴能和你一起在这儿开会。
- 2. She was very warm and friendly.
 - A. 她很热情,是我的一个朋友。
- B. 她非常热情,友好。
- C. 她以朋友似的关怀给我温暖。
- D. 她兴奋得好像我是她的朋友。
- 3. Women usually don't shake hands when they are introduced to each other.
 - A. 妇女介绍别人时一般要握手。
 - B. 妇女们被相互介绍给对方时,一般不会握手。
 - C. 妇女们被人介绍时,要与对方握手。
 - D. 妇女们如果被介绍,就不能握手。
- 4. Jack is quite interested in learning Chinese.
 - A. Jack 对学习中文相当感兴趣。
 - B. Jack 是很兴趣地在学习中文。
 - C. 在学习中文中, Jack 是很有兴趣的。
 - D. 在中国学习, Jack 相当感兴趣。
- 5. Mr Wang often helps us to practice speaking English.
 - A. 王老师经常帮助我们讲英语。
 - B. 为了练习说英语,王老师经常帮助我们。
 - C. 我们经常帮助王老师练习说英语。
 - D. 王老师经常帮助我们练习说英语。

Activity 5 Writing

A Name Card(名片)



A. Look at the following name card format.

The name of the card holder

Professional title or position in company

The address

Telephone number

Fax number

e-mail address

B. Writing the address in English should start from the smaller places to the larger ones, i. e. from village, township/county to city/province, or from room number, building number, lane, road to city/province. For example:

Room 2806, apartment building 13
Sub-lane 7 Lane 201
Old Central Chongqing Road
Urumqi City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

C. Writing task.

Design a name card for the leader of your school.

Activity 6 Grammar

Nouns(名词)

1. 名词的定义和种类

请翻译下列表格中的单词:

	1. 专有名	名词。例词:				
	玛莉	中国	伦敦			
	英语	五月				
	2. 普通名	沿词。例词:				
	A. 个体名	名词				
 Noun(名词)	树	城市	老师			
例词:	B. 集体名	B. 集体名词				
护士:; 水:;	班级	家庭	社会			
南京:; 自由:;	备注:以上两种名词属于可数名词。					
	C. 物质名词					
	纸	面包	钢			
	D. 抽象名	D. 抽象名词				
	真理	健康	钱			
	备注:以上两种名词属于不可数名词。					

Ⅱ. 名词的数

可数名词有单数形式和复数形式。其中,复数形式分有规则变化和不规则变化 两种。

▶规则变化

写出下列表格中单词的复数形式:

构成方式	例词
一般情况下在词尾加-s	desk →, shop →, sea →, field→
以 s,x,ch,sh 结尾的词加-es	class →, dish →, watch →, box → (例外: stomach →)
以辅音加 y 结尾的词,要变 y 为 i, 再加-es	party →, family →, factory →
以元音加 y 结尾的词, 只加-s	day→, boy→, toy→
以辅音加 o 结尾的词,加-es	hero →, potato →, tomato →
以元音加 o 结尾的词或以 o 结尾的 某些外来词,只加-s	radio →, zoo →, piano →, tobacco→
以f或fe结尾的词,要变f或fe为v,再加-es	leaf →, thief →, life →, shelf →, wife →, wolf →, knife →, half →, self →
以 th 结尾的词加-s	youth→, bath →, month →

▶不规则变化

写出下列单词的复数形式:

$foot \rightarrow$	 tooth→	man→	-	woman→	
goose→	 mouse —	$louse{\longrightarrow}$		$ox \rightarrow$	
child→	 German→	$sheep{\longrightarrow}$		deer→	