

中职中专英语系列教程

系列主编 王贵明

系列副主编 陈亚平

综合英语

· 第二册 ·

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前 言

《中职中专公共英语系列教程》是依照教育部颁发的最新《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下称《大纲》)的目标要求,并针对中职中专英语教学的特点和所了解到的目前北京以及外省市的教学实际情况进行编写而成的。本系列教程全套8册(含教参),分两类:Ⅰ.《综合英语》6册:教材4册,教参2册;Ⅱ.《日常交际英语听说》2册:教材1册,教参1册。综合英语阅读课文和交际英语听说教程均配有录音磁带。本系列教程的课件将很快配套发行。

本系列教程的编写宗旨为:精心选材、精心编写,尽力做到编适于学、编便于教,力图编成一套适合中职中专英语教学特点的精品教材。

1. 扎实基础、循序渐进:以初级中学英语基础为起点,扩大基础知识覆盖面;同时按照《大纲》要求,循序渐进地培养学生的听、说、读、写、译等基本技能。

2. 强化交际、注重应用:以《大纲》中的“日常交际用语简表”和“话题”为前提,精心选材和编写,突出职业学校英语教学特点,注重培养学生运用英语进行基本的日常实际交际能力,同时培养学生了解一些专门英语(ESP)方面的基础知识和基本技能,为将来的继续学习和工作打下一定的基础。

3. 激发兴趣、寓学于乐:利用广泛而生动有趣的语言材料,激发学生学习外国语言文化的兴趣,培养其良好的学习习惯,增强其自主学习和乐于学习的自觉性。

4. 文化、素质一并提高:教育学生更多地了解中外文化,增强国际交流意识,提高自身的文化素质,丰富自己的思想。

本系列教程的编写特点:

1. 取材广泛、新颖、有趣、实用:综合英语教材1~4册内容丰富多彩,各个话题的取材均有新颖、生动、实用的特点;每册教材有A、B两个阅读篇,而且,为了激发学生的学习兴趣,同时也为了学生能从初中阶段有限的语言材料学习状态平稳过渡到中职阶段所要求的较大阅读量度上来,《综合英语》第一册的每单元还加了一个“READ FOR FUN”短文。此外,各册每单元的最后部分还安排了一条箴言或谚语。

《实用交际英语听说》材料的选编或创作,坚持强化交际、注重实用和激发兴趣、寓学于乐的原则。

2. 语言生动活泼、难易适中:对语言遴选和编写的严格要求贯穿始终:选材力求语言的体式多样、用词浅显而生动(生词量控制在5%~8%)、句法流畅。语篇难易层次明晰:《综合英语》贯彻篇幅渐长,语言渐难,书面语感渐强的原则:第一、二册,强调语言活泼,口语感强;第三、四册,强调语言在基本规范的基础上充分体现英语发

展的生动灵活性和时代感。语法部分的叙述语言简明扼要；写译练习难度适中。

3. 综合训练、突出实用：本系列教程的两大部分：综合英语和交际英语听说，既分亦合，分的意义在于侧重不同的语言分项训练，尤其是在综合阅读和写作的基础上强化英语听说能力的培养；合的意义在于，这两部分在统一的编写原则下，内容基本围绕同一个话题编写。

在贯彻综合能力协同训练的同时，突出学生听说能力的培养，以地道、生动、朗朗上口的口语材料和有机的练习培养学生的语感和说的兴趣。此外，在每个单元的词汇和语法的学与练的安排上坚持形式多样、难易适中和易学实用原则。在此，实用原则包含两个基本点：第一，培养学生的语言基本技能，使其适合社会工作需求；第二，参照现行的相应考试内容，在练习题型和水平程度方面与考试接轨。

4. 体例简明，内容安排适量、合理：本着编适于学、编便于教的原则，本系列教程除了上述在题材和语言方面所作的努力外，还强调了体例清晰。两大部分都运用了目前很受欢迎的模块，而且每册教学参考书都提供了更多详尽的参考资料和准确的答案。

本系列教程的《综合英语》四册分别为4个学期使用；《日常交际听说》共38个单元，由于其话题与《综合英语》相同，既可以每单元同步使用，也可以根据不同学期听力学时的安排，有选择地加大或减少听说内容训练。编写的分合原则正是为了满足这种灵活安排教学的需要，教师可以根据教学需要酌情处理。

本系列教程由经验较丰富的大学和中专学校的教师共同编写。全套由王贵明主持编写，陈亚平协助部分工作，各部分的编写人员及其分工如下：

《综合英语》第一册由陈亚平主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，易焱；第5~8单元，张春梅；第9~10单元，陈亚平。《综合英语》第二册由马小玲主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，陈颖；第5~8单元，王红；第9~10单元，马小玲。《综合英语》第三册由郭巍主编；各单元编写人员为：第1~4单元，赵蓉；第5~8单元，张华君、陈亚平；第9~10单元，郭巍。《综合英语》第四册由邱国红主编；各单元编写人员为：第1、5、8、9、10单元，李英；第2、3单元，邱国红；第4、6单元，王秀贞；第7单元，刘红艳。全部内容由王贵明审定。

《交际英语听说》由黄清如、王贵明主编；各单元编写人员为：第1、2、5、6、19、20单元，黄清如；第15、16、17、18、21单元，刘红；第33、34、35、36单元，马健威；其余11个单元由董虹编写。全部听力材料由王贵明审定。

王贵明
2003年4月

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Unit 1

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS (I)

I . Warm Up

People both in west and east like their festivals and holidays. They share their time, their feelings, their happiness, their success or sometimes their failure with friends or family members during festivals and holidays. It is great to get reunion with one's dearest. Do you know any festival or holiday in the western countries? Talk with your classmates about the following holidays and match their dates.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Christmas Day | A. the fourth Thursday of November |
| 2. Thanksgiving | B. the first of September |
| 3. Valentine's Day | C. April the first |
| 4. Labor Day | D. February the fourteenth |
| 5. April Fool's Day | E. December the twenty-fifth |
| 6. Halloween | F. October the thirty-first |

II . Text A



HALLOWEEN

AN IRISH TRADITIONAL HOLIDAY

Who is Jack? Where does the term “Jack-o-lantern” come from?

Jack, an Irishman, neither being allowed into Heaven for his loving of money so much, nor into Hell for his tricks on the Devil, was punished to walk the earth forever with a lantern. The story was told by mouth from generation to generation. Have you guessed the holiday? Yes, it is Halloween, one of the Irish traditional holidays.

On October 31st Irish children made Jack's lanterns of large pumpkin or something else. They carried them as they went from house to house, begging for food and candy; here comes “Jack-o-lantern.” Halloween has developed into children's fun night from then on.

Also, children would make all kinds of orange-paper Jack-o-lanterns. They cut a black-paper witch with a pointed hat on a broomstick, maybe with black bats flying across the moon, and that would mean bad luck. Sometimes a black cat would ride away into the sky on the back of the witch's broom, even worse luck! On Halloween night, children went together to neighbors' houses, ringing their doorbell and shouting, “Trick or treat!”, meaning “Give us a treat (something to eat) or we'll play a trick on you!” People inside were wanted to come to the door and look at them dressed up in their mother's or father's old shoes and clothes.

But the children would not always have some candy or an apple to be put in their “trick or treat bags.” They were sometimes chased away by their neighbors. In that case, they would play a trick on the neighbors by taking a piece of soap and making marks on their windows, or throwing a roll of toilet paper into a tree again and again until the tree was all in the white paper. No real harm would be done; they just made a big mess of both the tree and the yard to their neighbors, one kind of Halloween tricks.

New Words

- * term / tɜ:m / n. 词语; 术语
- allow / ə'laʊ / v. 允许
- trick / trik / n. 骗局; 诡计; 恶作剧
- generation / ˌdʒenə'reɪʃən / n. 一代人
- pumpkin / 'pʌmpkin / n. 南瓜
- develop / di'veləp / v. 发展
- * witch / wɪtʃ / n. 巫婆; 女巫
- * broomstick / 'brʊmstɪk / n. 扫柄
- chase / tʃeɪs / v. 追赶; 驱赶
- mark / mɑ:k / n. 痕迹; 污点; 记号; 分数

toilet / 'tɔɪlɪt / n. 厕所; 卫生间
soap / səʊp / n. 肥皂
harm / hɑ:m / n. & v. 损害; 伤害
* mess / mes / n. 混乱; 脏乱
yard / jɑ:d / n. 院子

Proper Names

Jack-o-lantern / 'dʒækəʊ'læntən / n. 杰克灯 (把南瓜等挖空并雕成人面形的灯)
* Irishman / 'aɪərɪʃm(ə)n / n. 爱尔兰人
Heaven / 'hevən / n. 天堂; 天国
* Hell / hel / n. 地狱
* Devil / 'devl / n. 魔鬼; 恶棍

Notes

1. ... neither being allowed into Heaven for his loving of money so much, nor into Hell for his tricks on the Devil...
(杰克) 由于生前爱财如命进不了天堂, 又因死后戏弄魔鬼而入不了地狱。
2. ... the story was told by mouth from generation to generation.
这个故事由口述一代一代传到今天。
3. ... begging for food and candy
讨要食物和糖果
4. In that case...
那样的话……
5. ... or we'll play a trick on you.
否则我们就对你们恶作剧。
6. People inside were wanted to come to the door and look at them dressed up in their mother or father's old shoes and clothes.
(孩子们) 希望里面的人来到门前欣赏他们穿着爸爸妈妈旧衣服旧鞋的样子。

Exercises

Choose the right answers to finish the sentences according to the text.

1. The term "Jack-o-lantern" comes from _____.
A. Jack B. an Irishman C. an old story D. a generation
2. Who was punished to walk the earth forever with a lantern?

- A. Children B. Their mother C. Their father D. Jack
3. In the sentence "... they would play a trick on them," "them" refers to _____?
- A. children B. neighbors
C. the authors D. the Devil
4. The children would _____ if they were chased away by their neighbors.
- A. do real harm B. dress up in old clothes
C. wrap the toilet paper D. make mischief with them
5. In the sentence "People inside were wanted to come to the door...", "people" refers to _____.
- A. neighbors B. family members
C. children D. people inside their houses.

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words in the list.

trick	allow	dress up	harm	witch
punish	until	beg for		

- At the TV gala, they _____ like flowers.
- He was _____ for being late again and again.
- They liked playing _____ on their classmates.
- Being seriously hurt on the roadside, she had to _____ help from the passers-by.
- No one is _____ to go near the fire.

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 从此，同学们不再迟到了。(from then on)
- 请递给我们一块肥皂和一卷卫生纸。(pass)
- 他把房间弄得一团糟。(make a mess of)
- 她要花一个小时来化装。(dress up)
- 孩子们一起去邻居家了。(go together to)

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- Have you guessed the holiday?
- Children carried "Jack-o-lantern" as they went from house to house.
- They cut a black-paper witch with a pointed hat on a broomstick.
- In that case, they would play a trick on their neighbor.
- No real harm would be done.

Read the following text and choose the right words to fill in the blanks.

Everyone celebrates Father's Day a bit differently. If you are looking 1 something, here are some things different.

Home cooking — Give mom the day 2 as well and invite both mom and dad over for a good home cooked 3. But remember today 4 not the day to test out that new way to cook. Play it safe and stick to dad's favorite.

Dinner — If you are not the 5 cooking type, and then nothing is better 6 going out to have a meal at a 7 restaurant surrounded by the ones you love. It doesn't have to be an expensive 8, depending on your dad. It could be the neighborhood diner or even the locale 9. How do you like the idea?

Cookies — Does your 10 have a sweet tooth? A plate of those homemade cookies or his favorite pie tastes even better when he knows it comes from your heart.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. of | B. for | C. off | D. from |
| 2. A. off | B. of | C. from | D. for |
| 3. A. book | B. pot | C. tea | D. meal |
| 4. A. be | B. was | C. is | D. being |
| 5. A. home | B. school | C. hospital | D. land |
| 6. A. then | B. than | C. when | D. thin |
| 7. A. tall | B. small | C. nice | D. bad |
| 8. A. one | B. it | C. ones | D. them |
| 9. A. restaurant | B. garden | C. park | D. bus stop |
| 10. A. mom | B. dad | C. daughter | D. son |

III. Text B

Mother's Day
母亲节



MOTHER'S DAY

The earliest Mother's Day celebrations can be traced back to the spring celebration at ancient Greece in honor of Rhea, the mother of Gods. During the 1600's, England

celebrated a day called “Mothering Sunday” on the fourth Sunday of May. “Mothering Sunday” honored the mother of England.

During this time many of the England’s poor worked as servants for the rich. As most jobs were located far from their homes, the servants would live at the house of their employers. On Mothering Sunday the servants would have the day off and were encouraged to return home and spend the day with their mothers. A special cake, called the mothering cake, was often brought along to give a holiday feeling.

As Christianity spreads throughout Europe the celebration changed to honor the “Mother Church,” the great power that gave them life and protected them from harm. Over time, the church celebrations go together with the Mothering Sunday celebration. People began honoring their mothers as well as the church.

New Words

- * celebration / ˌseliˈbreɪʃən / n. 庆祝
- * trace / treɪs / v. 追踪
- ancient / ˈeɪnʃənt / adj. 古代的；古老的
- honor / ˈɒnə / 1. n. 荣誉 2. v. 尊敬；给予荣誉
- * servant / ˈsɜːvənt / n. 仆人
- * employer / ɪmˈplɔɪə / n. 雇主；老板
- * locate / ləʊˈkeɪt / v. 坐落于；位于
- encourage / ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ / v. 鼓励
- church / tʃɜːtʃ / n. 教堂；教会
- power / ˈpaʊə / n. 权力；势力；力；力量
- protect / prəˈtekt / v. 保护

Proper Names

- * Greece /ɡriːs / n. 希腊
- * Rhea /riə, reə / n. 瑞亚 (希腊神话中众神之母, Mother of the Gods)
- * Christianity / ˌkrɪstiˈænɪti / n. 基督教
- * Europe / ˈjuərəp / n. 欧洲

Notes

1. The earliest Mother’s Day celebrations can be traced back to the spring celebration at ancient Greece in honor of Rhea, the mother of Gods.

最早的母亲节庆典可以追述到古希腊人为向众神之母瑞亚表示敬意而举办的庆

祝活动，时间是在春天。

2. ... the England's poor
英国的穷人
3. ... have the day off
休假日
4. ... the great power that gave them life and protected them from harm
给予他们生命并保护他们免受伤害的伟大的力量
5. ... as well as
也；又；同样

Exercises

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write T for true and F for false in front of each statement.

- _____ 1. The earliest Mother's Day was celebrated during the 1600's.
- _____ 2. It was celebrated on the second Saturday of May.
- _____ 3. The servants would be encouraged to live at the house of their employers.
- _____ 4. The mothering cake was made to honor mothers.
- _____ 5. People honored their mothers and the church as well.

IV. Word Study

dream /dri:m/ v. (dreamt, dreamt) 做梦；向往 (of)
Did you dream last night? 昨晚你做梦了吗？
I'm dreaming of a better future. 我向往着一个更加美好的未来。

n. 梦想；愿望
His dream of his life time is to go abroad. 他毕生的愿望是出国。
My dream of fighting the fire came true. 我梦想与大火搏斗的愿望实现了。

dress /dres/ n. 服装；女装；童装
In a cotton house dress, she is busy in the kitchen. 她穿着棉制家居连衣裙在厨房里忙碌。
He appears on the stage in a dress. 他身着女装在舞台上出现了。

v. 穿衣; 穿着

She dressed well on very little money. 她穿着得体却花很少的钱。

At the ball, she dressed black all over. 舞会上她一身黑色打扮。

drive /draiv/ v. (drove, driven) 驾驶; 驱赶

Don't drink and drive. 不要酒后驾驶。

Drive the birds towards the forests. 把鸟朝着森林的方向驱赶。

V. Grammar

介词

介词可以与名词、代词、动词的-ing 形式等构成介词短语。介词短语可以在句子中做表语、定语、状语。较常用的介词有: about, after, above, before, behind, below, between, down, like, near, of, over, through, to, under, within, with 和 without 等。

以下介绍一些表示时间的介词:

1. at 表示一个具体的时间。

例如: at eight o'clock, at lunchtime, at midnight, at that time

The class meeting will start at one o'clock.

(班会将在一点开始。)

At mid-day, we would meet in front of the gate.

(中午, 我们要在门口集合。)

2. in 用于表示一天内部分时间, 或诸如月份、季节、年、世纪等较长的时间。

例如: in the evening, in December, in autumn, in 21st century

Tomorrow will be rainy in the early morning, and turning cloudy in the afternoon.

(明天清晨有雨, 下午多云。)

The hospital was built in summer in 2002.

(这所医院建于 2002 年夏天。)

3. on 表示星期、月、日或某天的上午、下午、晚上等。

例如: on Monday, on Christmas Eve, on the morning of July 22nd, 1982

She has an appointment with the beautician on the fifteenth.

(她 15 日约了去作美容。)

He will go to America on 8th March.

(3 月 8 日那天他要去美国。)

4. for 表示具体的一段时间, 常用于回答 How long 引出来的问句。

例如: for two years

They were in Italy for the whole year of 2000.

(他们 2000 年一整年都在意大利。)

We've known each other for twenty years.

(我们相识有 20 年了。)

5. since 表示动作从什么时间开始，一般用于完成时的句子中。

例如：since November, since they got to know each other

They have been studying French since last month.

(从上个月以来，他们一直学习法语。)

Since he was caught by the cold, he hasn't had anything to drink.

(患重感冒以来，他滴水未进。)

6. during 表示某时期内，或一段时间内，事情可能是在断续的时间里发生的。

例如：during the day

During the last fall, the world champions competed in the Olympic Games again.

(去年秋天，世界冠军们再次在奥运会进行了拼杀。)

They made some money during summer holiday.

(他们暑假挣了点钱。)

Grammar Exercises

Fill in the blanks with the proper prepositions of at, in, on, for, since, during.

1. Today, grandma got up early _____ the morning.
2. The professor has been ill _____ a whole week.
3. They haven't seen each other _____ they graduated from high school.
4. _____ the course of the speech, he felt excited about the topic.
5. Her birthday was _____ the Valentine's Day.

An English Saying

Make the Best of a Bad Job

Last week, I went outing with my friends. We enjoyed it very much. However, we ran out of petrol when we were far away from the hotel. As it was midnight, we had to **make the best of a bad job** and sleep in the car.

Unit 2

FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS (II)

I . Warm Up

Now we've learned about Halloween, Father's Day and Mother's Day. Do you know the biggest and sweetest festival in western countries? It is the time of the family reunion, just like the traditional Chinese Spring Festival. In this festival, people send gifts or cards to each other; children receive gifts from their parents; people from different places come to get together to their sweet HOME.

What do you know about the following expressions? What special holidays are they related to? Discussion with your classmates about them.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Santa Claus | <input type="checkbox"/> North Pole |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas Eve | <input type="checkbox"/> gifts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> open sleighs with deer | <input type="checkbox"/> volleyball |
| <input type="checkbox"/> an old man with a white beard and a red suit | <input type="checkbox"/> pumpkin lanterns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese dumplings | <input type="checkbox"/> family gathering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mothering cake | <input type="checkbox"/> boating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> campfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Christmas trees |

II . Text A

THE STORY OF CHRISTMAS

Christmas is the birthday celebration honoring Jesus Christ. It has been told that Santa Claus, the old man with white beard, riding on an open sleigh with deer from the North Pole, sends gifts to good children to the fireplace from the chimney. Lovely man, isn't he?