

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

· 第三册、第四册教学参考书 ·

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主编 郭 巍 邱国红
编者 郭 巍 张华君
赵 蓉 邱国红
李 英 王秀贞
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中职中专英语系列教程

编委会人员名单

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副主编：陈亚平（北京外国语大学）

编 者：（以姓氏拼音为序）

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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，使其适合社会工作要求；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，马建威；其余21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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综合英语第三册

教学参考

Unit 1

Travel and Disneyland

Text A

Walt Disney and Disneyland

Detailed Explanation of the Text

1. Para.1: ... watching his daughters play, he noticed how old and dirty the small amusement park was.

“How old and dirty the small amusement park was” is a nominal clause (名词性从句) used as the object of the sentence. Another case of the object clause can be found in “He also noticed how children’s parents had nothing to do while their children were playing.”

Nominal clauses can perform various functions in a sentence. They can be introduced by “that, who (m), whose, which, what, when, where, how, why, etc.”

e.g. What they need is good textbook. (subject)

I can’t imagine how he did it. (object)

I’m thinking of whom I should consult. (object)

The worst thing was that he never appeared again. (subjective complement)

2. Para.1: He had an idea of building “a magical park” where children and parents could have fun together.

1) “Building a magical park” is an -ing participle construction (动词-ing 分词结构) used as the object of the preposition “of.”

2) “Where children and parents could have fun together” is a relative clause (关系从句或定语从句) modifying its antecedent (先行词) “park.”

3) “Have (some/great/a lot of/ a little) fun” means “enjoy oneself, have a good time.”

e.g. The children have had quite a lot of fun with that model railway.

We had fun riding our bicycles to the beach today.

3. Para.2: ...he had the Stanford Research Institute search for a vast place...

1) "Have sb. do sth." means "to cause sb. to do sth."

e.g. I had a man paint my house.

He won't have us criticize his work.

2) "Search for" means "to look for carefully and thoroughly."

e.g. Scientists are searching for ways to deal with cancers.

The campers searched for a good place to set up their tent.

4. Para.2: He needed space to build rivers, waterfalls, mountains, a fairy-tale castle and a railway...

The infinitive construction "to build rivers... and a railway" functions as the attributive (定语) of "space."

5. Para.3: The search for the best place finally ended in Anaheim, Southern California.

"End in" means "to result in."

e.g. The plan ended in failure.

The quarrel between the two men ended in a fight.

6. Para.3: Walt paid attention to every detail of the park's construction...

"Pay attention to" means "to fix the mind on, esp. by watching or listening."

e.g. You should pay your whole attention to what you are doing.

He did not pay any attention to these details.

7. Para.4: Walt's dream had come true and Disneyland was ready to open.

"Come true" means "to happen just as was wished, expected, dreamed, etc."

e.g. His words have come true.

One's dreams do not always come true.

8. Para.5: Opening day was a day to remember.

The infinitive construction "to remember" functions as the attributive of "a day."

e.g. I have many letters to write.

There's nothing to worry about.

9. Para.6: A 15-day heat wave raised temperatures up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit.

1) The sentence means "The heat wave lasted for 15 days and raised temperatures to

as high as 110 degrees Fahrenheit.”

2) “Up to” means “to and including.”

e.g. The lift can hold up to thirteen people.

He counted up to a hundred.

10. Para.6: ...due to a workers' strike, few water fountains were operating in the hot weather.

1) The sentence means “because workers refused to work, only several water fountains were working well in the hot weather.”

2) “Due to” means “because of.”

e.g. He arrived late due to the heavy rain.

She failed due to carelessness.

11. Para.7: In spite of the terrible opening day conditions, the park did finally succeed.

1) The sentence means “although the conditions on the opening day were very bad, the park indeed achieved success in the end.”

2) “In spite of” means “despite; in opposition to the presence or efforts of.”

e.g. In spite of his poor health, my father was always cheerful.

The morning air was still clear and fresh, in spite of all the traffic.

12. Para.8: ... Walt Disney wasn't able to see how his park and his company succeeded and grew into the 21st century...

“How his park and his company succeeded and grew into the 21st century” is a nominal clause used as the object of the sentence.

Text B

Mothers Relax Away from Home

Detailed Explanation of the Text

1. Para.1: It allows women to spend a weekend without their families...

“Allow sb. to do sth.” means “let somebody do something.”

e.g. Please allow me to ask you a few questions.

Dictionaries are not allowed to be used in the exam.

2. Para.2: Some mothers say they need time to be alone.

1) "They need time to be alone" is the object of the sentence. An objective clause (宾语从句) is often introduced by "that", but in this objective clause "that" is omitted.

2) The infinitive construction (不定式结构) "to be alone" functions as the attributive (定语) of "time."

e.g. I had no chance to speak at the meeting.

This is the best way to learn skating.

3. Para.2: "At home the only place where I can be by myself is the bathroom," one woman said.

1) "The only place where I can be by myself" is the subject of the sentence, in which "where I can be by myself" is a relative clause (关系从句) modifying its antecedent (先行词) "place."

2) "By oneself" means "alone" or "on one's own."

e.g. You can't possibly do it all by yourself.

4. Para.4: Other women go to Mother's Camp not to be alone, but to be with women who are in similar situations.

1) This sentence means "Other women go to Mother's Camp not because they want to be alone, but because they want to be with women who have similar problems."

2) "To be alone" and "to be with women who are in similar situations" are infinitive constructions. They both are adverbials of the sentence, expressing the purposes for which other women go to Mother's Camp. Another case of such usage of the infinitive can be found in paragraph 8, i.e. "Some women go to Mother's Camp just to get a break from housework."

e.g. She went back to Canada to stay with her parents for the Christmas.

They're staying up late these days to prepare for the examinations.

5. Para.6: ...it is easier to do the job themselves.

In this sentence "it" is the formal subject (形式主语), the real subject is "to do the job themselves."

e.g. It is not impossible for us to learn a third foreign language. (= For us, to learn a third foreign language is not impossible.)

It is important to know how to use the computer. (= To know how to use the computer is important.)

6. Para.7: They do jobs they can do when they have some free time, like washing

clothes or fixing things that are broken.

- 1) "Washing clothes" and "fixing things that are broken" are two *-ing* participle constructions (动词-ing 分词结构). They both are the objects of the preposition "like." All prepositions can take the *-ing* participle as their objects.

e.g. The teacher explained by using examples.

She managed to finish her own work without relying on others.

He was afraid of being punished.

Instead of telling the truth, he made up a story about the accident.

The doctor told him to give up smoking.

- 2) " (That/Which) they can do" is a relative clause and its antecedent is "jobs."
The relative pronoun "that/which" introducing the relative clause is omitted, because it functions as the object in the relative clause.
- 3) "That are broken" is a relative clause and its antecedent is "things."

7. Para.8: ... at least for one weekend, the responsibilities of being a wife and mother.

- 1) "At least" means "if nothing else."

e.g. The food wasn't good, but at least it was cheap.

We talked for at least three quarters of an hour.

- 2) "Being a wife and mother" is an *-ing* participle construction used as the object of the preposition "of."

Key to the Exercises

Warm Up

1. Walt Disney was a famous American artist and film producer. He produced many popular cartoon characters like Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Pluto. He also established two amusement parks — Disneyland and Disneyworld.
2. Disneyland is an amusement park for both children and their parents in America. It is located in Los Angeles.
3. Open.

Text A

Choose the best answers to finish the sentences or answer the questions according to the text.

1. B 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

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

1. throughout 2. raise 3. vast 4. strike 5. detail

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. He paid great attention to these details.
2. One's dreams do not always come true.
3. You will have great fun at the party tonight.
4. He arrived late due to the storm.
5. They will support you even though you don't succeed.

Choose the best words to fill in the blanks in the following passage.

1. B 2. D 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

Text B

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. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. F

Grammar Exercises

Choose the best answers to complete the following sentences.

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B

Translation

Text A

沃尔特·迪斯尼和迪斯尼乐园

一天当沃尔特·迪斯尼坐在一个游乐园的长凳上看着女儿们玩耍时，他注意到那个小游乐园又旧又脏。他也注意到孩子们的父母们在孩子们玩耍的时候无事可做。“为什么不能有一个能让父母们和孩子们共同玩乐的地方呢？”沃尔特向自己问道。他产生了建造一个“魔幻公园”的想法，在这个公园里孩子们和父母们可以一起尽情地玩。

1953年他委托斯坦福研究院在洛杉矶城外寻找一片广阔的土地。他需要地方来修建河流、瀑布、山脉、一座童话城堡和一条铁路，这一切都在一个被他称作“迪斯尼乐园”的梦幻王国里。

最佳的园址最终被确定在位于南加利福尼亚州的安南海姆。迪斯尼乐园的修建始于

1954年7月21日，离公园计划开放的日子仅仅有12个月的时间。沃尔特关注公园建设中的每一个细节，他每周都要去安南海姆几次。

迪斯尼乐园逐步地为开放日做准备，为此工作人员昼夜马不停蹄地忙碌着。最终，一切似乎都妥当了。沃尔特的梦想成为了事实，迪斯尼乐园准备开放了。

开园的那天是个值得记住的一天。开园仪式的请柬总共发出了6 000份，但是到下午三四点钟，集结在公园门前持有门票的人已经超过了28 000名。大多数的门票都是伪造的。

那天简直是个可怕的灾难。一场持续了15天的热浪使气温升高到110华氏度。此外，由于工人的罢工，只有几个喷泉在炎热的天气里能够运转。沥青路面因为前一天晚上才铺上仍然冒着热气。

尽管开园那天的情形十分糟糕，但公园最终获得了成功。从开园第一天到10年后的1965年为止，共有5 000万游人走进了公园大门。

尽管沃尔特·迪斯尼没能看到他的公园和公司是如何取得成功并日渐壮大地走进了21世纪，它们却仍然继续和我们一同存在下去。在迪斯尼乐园和全世界，他将永远无处不在。

Text B

妈妈们离家放松身心

你是否曾经听说过美国的“妈妈营地”？它为妇女们提供了没有家人相伴而独自度过周末的场所，因为它并不向她们的丈夫和孩子们开放。

为什么妇女会希望独自度假而不要家人相伴呢？有些妈妈说她们需要独处的时间。“在家里，惟一能让我单独呆着的地方只是浴室，”一位妇女说。

在“妈妈营地”，妇女却有她独享的空间。她可以睡觉、读书或看电视，而没有人会来打搅她。没有孩子会问：“妈妈，晚饭吃什么？”没有丈夫会说：“亲爱的，我找不到一双干净的袜子。”

其他的妇女去“妈妈营地”不是要一个人享清静，而是想和与自己有着相同境遇的妇女在一起。“我有一份全职工作，还有两个孩子要照料，”一位妇女说道，“我还要照顾丈夫，我真是忙得不可开交。在‘妈妈营地’，我可以遇到其他一些同样既要工作又要照顾家庭的妇女。我们谈论了很多事情，这帮我了解到其他妇女也有和我一样的问题。”

事实上，许多妇女都有和她同样的问题。在美国将近50%的妇女有工作。她们中的许多人有份全职工作，而回家后还要干第二份工作——做家务和照顾家人。这些职业妇女说她们的最大的问题之一是家务劳动。

在美国，有工作的妻子要做75%的家务劳动。她们中许多人的丈夫表示希望帮助妻子做家务，然而他们不是烧糊了米饭就是找不到平底锅。他们提的问题多得让他们的妻子们觉得还不如由她们亲自来干。