

湖北省中等职业学校试用教材

英语

①

湖北省教育委员会组编

主 编 隋思忠

主 审 李维光



武汉工业大学出版社

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· 武 汉 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语(上)/隋思忠主编. —武汉:武汉工业大学出版社, 1999. 4 重印
ISBN 7-5629-1391-9

I. 英… II. 隋… III. 英语-专业学校-教材 IV. H31

武汉工业大学出版社出版发行

(武昌珞狮路122号 邮编:430070)

武汉工业大学出版社印刷厂印刷

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开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:21.25 字数:530千字

1998年8月第1版 1999年4月第2次印刷

印数:50 001—100 000册 定价:13.90元

(本书如有印装质量问题,请向承印厂调换)

前 言

根据国家教委(现教育部)全国中等职业学校基础英语教学大纲,湖北省教委职教研究中心组织编写了公共《英语》(上、下册),供全省各类中等职业学校使用。

中等职业学校公共英语教材分上、下两册,每册 24 课,每 4 课后有一单元练习。全书贴近生活,讲究实用,注重基础,突出职业能力培养。

上册以日常生活内容为主(部分课文采用对话形式),涵盖面较广。下册以应用文体、科普知识、工商财贸、历史文化、人物传记为主,集科学性、先进性、实用性、知识性和趣味性为一体。全书力图立意新颖,有超前意识。例句力求有典型性、示范性、实用性和可操作性。

该教材用两年学完,约 240~280 学时。因考虑到各类专业学校对英语的要求不尽相同,为便于教师取舍,在注释、语法、练习内容上份量安排较大。

参加本书编写的人员有:于秀荣(上、下册第 1~4 课)、孙国棣(上、下册第 5~8 课)、周宪珍(上、下册第 9~12 课)、杨小云(上、下册第 13~16 课)、王中砥(上、下册第 17~20 课及听说部分)、隋思忠(上、下册第 21~24 课以及全书谚语、词语部分,负责全书的统稿工作)。

特邀华中师范大学外语系主任李维光教授对本书的结构和内容进行了周密的审定。

本书参考并吸收了有关著作和教材的成果,谨此表示感谢。

由于教材的编写与完善是一个不断修订、充实提高的过程,加之时间仓促,疏漏与不足之处,敬请广大师生提出批评和建议,以便再版时改进,使之日臻完善。

编 者

1998 年 4 月 12 日

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Lesson One

Listen and Speak

Good morning (afternoon, evening), class (Mr Smith)!

同学们(史密斯先生), 上午好! (下午好! 晚上好!)

Hello (Hi), John (Li Ming)!

你好(你好), 约翰(李明)!

How are you?

你身体好吗?

Fine, thank you, and you?

很好, 谢谢, 你呢?

Very well, thank you.

很好, 谢谢。

Text

China

China is the largest country in Asia and one of the largest in the world. With a long history and ancient culture she is also one of the world's oldest civilized countries. It is a vast and beautiful land.

China has an area of 9.6 million square kilometres. Its population is twelve hundred million—about one-fifth of mankind. Off the coast there are thousands of islands. The largest is Taiwan, and it is, as you know, an inseparable part of China. In 1997, Hong Kong returned to China.

There are many high mountains, rivers and plains in China. One of the mountains, Jolmo Lungma is the highest peak in the world. The Yangtze River and Yellow River are the two longest ones. There are also lakes and reservoirs everywhere.

China has rich resources, such as oil, coal and iron. Her climate is good for farming. Her soil is fertile. On this soil the brave and industrious Chinese people have lived and worked for thousands of years. It trained the splendid Chinese culture. There have been many national heroes, thinkers, writers, artists

and scientists in China's history.

Now, under the guidance of Deng Xiao-ping theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Chinese people are working on a four-modernization program to build China into a strong socialist country.

New Words and Expressions

country ['kʌntri] *n.* 国家; 国土; 祖国

Asia ['eɪfə] *n.* 亚洲

ancient ['eɪnfənt] *a.* 古代的, 古老的

civilize ['sɪvɪlaɪz] *v.* 使文明; 开化

vast [vɑːst] *a.* 广阔的; 深远的

area ['eəriə] *n.* 面积; 领域

square [skwɛə] *n.* 平方; 广场

square kilometres 平方公里

mankind [用作单数或复数] ['mæn'kaɪnd]
n. 人类

coast [kəʊst] *n.* 海岸; 海滨(地区)

island ['aɪlənd] *n.* 岛, 岛屿

inseparable [ɪn'sepərəbl] *a.* 分不开的; 不可分割的

Jolmo Lungma ['dʒɒlməu'luŋma:] 珠穆朗玛(峰)(喜马拉雅山主峰)

peak [pi:k] *n.* 山峰, 高峰

plain [pleɪn] *n.* 平原, 旷野

reservoir ['rezəvwa:] *n.* 水库

everywhere ['evrihwɛə] *ad.* 处处, 到处; 无论哪里

Yangtze River ['jæŋtʃi'rɪvə] 长江, 扬子江

resource ['riːsɔ:s] *n.* (常用复数) 资源; 物力; 财力

such as 例如

oil [ɔɪl] *n.* 油; (复) 油类; 石油

coal [kəʊl] *n.* 煤; 木炭

iron ['aɪən] *n.* 铁

climate ['klaɪmɪt] *n.* 气候

farming ['fɑ:mɪŋ] *n.* 耕作; 畜牧

soil [sɔɪl] *n.* 土壤, 土地

fertile ['fɜ:taɪl] *a.* 肥沃的, 富饶的

brave ['breɪv] *a.* 勇敢的

industrious [ɪn'dʌstriəs] *a.* 勤劳的, 勤奋的

train [treɪn] *v.* 培养; 造就

splendid ['splendɪd] *a.* 灿烂的; 辉煌的; 杰出的

national ['næʃənl] *a.* 民族的; 国家的

hero ['hɪərəʊ] *n.* 英雄, 英雄人物

thinker ['θɪŋkə] *n.* 思想家

writer ['raɪtə] *n.* 作家, 文学家

artist ['ɑ:tɪst] *n.* 艺术家

scientist ['saɪəntɪst] *n.* (自然) 科学家

guidance ['gaɪdəns] *n.* 指引; 指导; 领导

theory ['θiəri] *n.* 理论; 原理

socialism ['səʊʃəlɪzəm] *n.* 社会主义

characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk] *n.* 特性, 特征, 特色

modernization [ˌmɒdə(:)naɪ'zeɪʃən] *n.* 现代化

program(me) ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 计划, 方案; 程序

socialist ['səʊʃəlɪst] *n.* 社会主义者; *a.* 社会主义的

Notes

1. China is the largest country in Asia.

中国是亚洲最大的国家。

形容词最高级主要用于三者或三者以上之间的比较, 在使用时要用一个短语说明比较的范围, 如 of, in 等。如:

Spring is the best season of the year.

春天是一年中最好的季节。

Shanghai is the biggest city of China.

上海是中国最大的城市。

Lily is the shortest girl in their class.

莉莉是他们班最矮的女生。

2. It is a vast and beautiful land.

中国是一个美丽而幅员辽阔的国家。

land 在这里的意思是：国家。

3. With a long history and ancient culture she is also one of the world's oldest civilized countries.

她有着悠久的历史 and 古老的文化，也是世界上最古老的文明古国之一。

(1)with 在这里的意思是：有，带。又如：

a little man with thick glasses

一位个子矮小、戴着一副深度眼镜的人

a coat with two pockets

有两个口袋的外衣

He is a handsome boy with large bright eyes.

他是一个英俊的小男孩，长着一双明亮的大眼睛。

(2)one of + 名词复数形式，意思是：……其中之一。又如：

Wuhan is one of the biggest cities in China.

武汉是中国大城市之一。

One of the children is quite clever.

其中有一个男孩很聪明。

(3) civilized 是过去分词作定语，修饰 countries。又如：

That's a broken window.

那是扇破窗户。

4. China has an area of 9.6 million square kilometres. Its population is twelve hundred million—about one-fifth of mankind.

中国有九百六十万平方公里的面积，十二亿人口，约占人类的五分之一。

9.6 million 读作 nine point six million.

5. Off the coast there are thousands of islands. The largest one is Taiwan, and it is, as you know, an inseparable part of China.

沿海有成千的岛屿，台湾岛是最大的。众所周知，台湾是我国领土不可分割的一部分。

6. In 1997, Hong Kong returned to China.

1997年，香港回归中国。

return 用作不及物动词时，后面须加 to，再接名词，意思是：回到，回来；

return 用作及物动词时，后面直接跟宾语。又如：

He returned to the country for his holiday.

他回农村度假了。

Lin Tao didn't return home till nine o'clock.

林涛九点钟才回家。(句中 home 为副词,前面不加 to)

When will you return the book?

你什么时候还这本书?

7. China has rich resources, such as oil, coal and iron.

中国拥有丰富的资源,如石油、煤和铁等。

8. Her climate is good for farming.

气候适于耕作。

(1) her 在这里指的是 China's。在英语中,为了表示亲切和爱抚,常用 she 代替所指国家、城市、车船、飞机等。

(2) be good for 值,有效的;对……有益的。又如:

It's an old bike good for 120 yuan.

这是一辆值 120 元的旧自行车。

That medicine is good for headaches.

那种药可治头痛。

9. Now, under the guidance of Deng Xiao-ping theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Chinese people are working on a four-modernization program to build China into a strong socialist country.

现在,在邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义理论的指引下,中国人民正在为把中国建成一个强大的社会主义国家进行四化建设。

The English Alphabet and Phonetics

A a [ei]	H h [eitʃ]	O o [əʊ]	U u [ju:]
B b [bi:]	I i [ai]	P p [pi:]	V v [vi:]
C c [si:]	J j [dʒei]	Q q [kju:]	W w [ˈdʌblju]
D d [di:]	K k [kei]	R r [a:]	X x [eks]
E e [i:]	L l [el]	S s [es]	Y y [wai]
F f [ef]	M m [em]	T t [ti:]	Z z [zed]
G g [dʒi:]	N n [en]		



[i:]

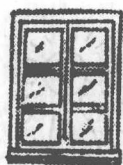
[tri:]

[ki:]

[u:]

[stu:l]

[bru:m]



[i]



[pig]



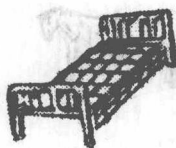
[u]



[fʊtbɔ:l]

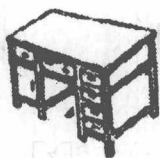


[bʊkkeis]



[e]

[bed]



[desk]



[ɔ:]

[hɔ:s]



[wɔ:tə]



[æ]

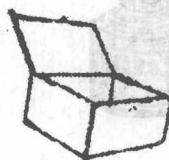
[kæp]



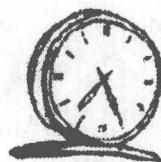
[bæg]



[ɔ]



[bɒks]



[klɒk]



[p]

[fi:p]



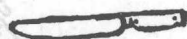
[plein]



[f]



[flæg]



[naif]



[b]

[bʌs]



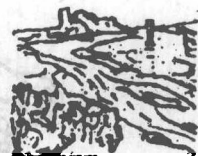
[bʊk]



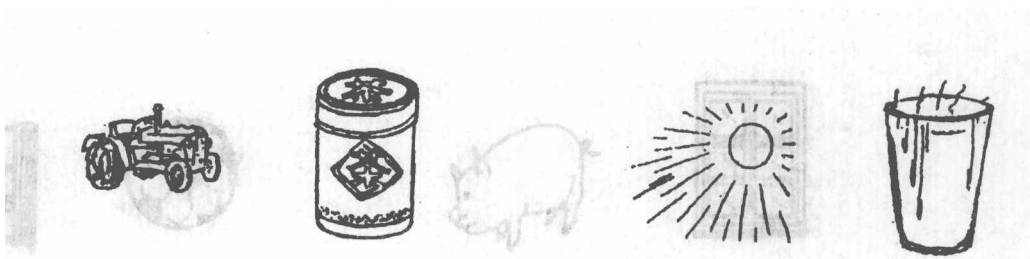
[v]



[glʌv]



[rɪvə]



[t]

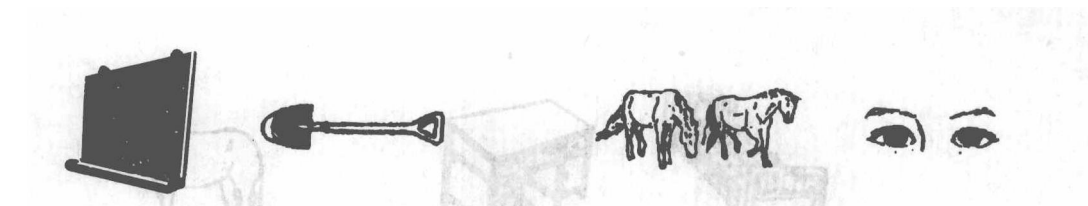
[ˈtræktə]

[ti:]

[s]

[sʌn]

[glɑ:s]



[d]

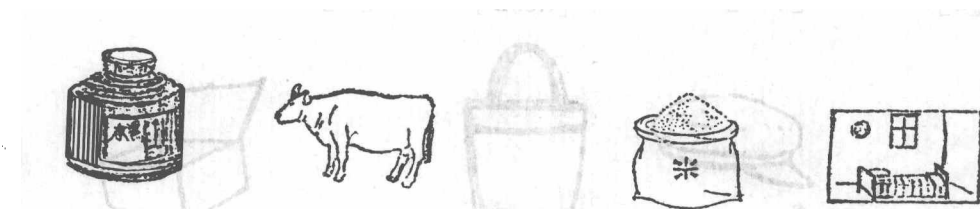
[ˈblækbɔ:d]

[speɪd]

[z]

[hɔ:sɪz]

[aɪz]



[k]

[ɪŋk]

[kau]

[r]

[raɪs]

[ru:m]



[g]

[dɒg]

[eg]

[h]

[hɔ:l]

[hænd]



[a:]

[ka:]

[sta:]

Word Study

look *vi.*

1. 看, 瞧

Look at the map, please.

Look! It's snowing.

2. 看起来, 显得(系动词)

She looks very young.

The toy looks very nice, doesn't it?

3. look for 寻找

He is looking for his dictionary.

4. look after 照料, 照看

I shall look after the luggage for you.

5. look forward to 盼望

We are looking forward to your early reply.

n. 看

Let's have a look at the picture on the wall.

see *vt.*

1. 看见, 看到

It's getting darker. I can see nothing.

Can you see the words on the board?

2. 遇见, 会见, 接见

See you tomorrow.

Today he is too busy to see visitors.

3. 知道, 明白, 了解

Now you can see what I mean.

4. see sb. off 给某人送行

I'm going to see you off at the airport.

Proverbs

Knowledge is power.

知识就是力量。

One is never too old to learn.

活到老, 学到老。

Exercises

I. Read each group of words and find the word with different sound:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. (1) <u>r</u> eading | (2) <u>m</u> ean | (3) <u>l</u> isten | (4) <u>h</u> e |
| _____ 2. (1) <u>t</u> hen | (2) <u>c</u> an | (3) <u>h</u> ave | (4) <u>f</u> act |
| _____ 3. (1) <u>s</u> wim | (2) <u>i</u> s | (3) <u>l</u> isten | (4) <u>w</u> rite |
| _____ 4. (1) <u>b</u> ack | (2) <u>w</u> ell | (3) <u>m</u> any | (4) <u>t</u> hen |
| _____ 5. (1) <u>c</u> ook | (2) <u>put</u> | (3) <u>pull</u> | (4) <u>cut</u> |
| _____ 6. (1) <u>n</u> ext | (2) <u>h</u> ear | (3) <u>e</u> very | (4) <u>n</u> ever |
| _____ 7. (1) <u>a</u> rm | (2) <u>w</u> arm | (3) <u>M</u> arch | (4) <u>h</u> arvest |
| _____ 8. (1) <u>h</u> urry | (2) <u>l</u> unch | (3) <u>h</u> undred | (4) <u>J</u> une |
| _____ 9. (1) <u>c</u> old | (2) <u>s</u> top | (3) <u>r</u> adio | (4) <u>o</u> pen |
| _____ 10. (1) <u>n</u> ice | (2) <u>g</u> ive | (3) <u>s</u> hine | (4) <u>s</u> mile |

II. Read:

[i:]	[mi:]	[tri:]	[ri:]	[hi:]
[i]	[it]	[ðis]	[kiŋ]	[ˈtikit]
[e]	[eg]	[pen]	[jes]	[wel]
[æ]	[kæn]	[ˈpæris]	[ðæt]	[ænd]
[a:]	[da:k]	[pa:st]	[a:m]	[ka:d]
[ɔ]	[wɔf]	[frɒm]	[rɒk]	[ˈkɔfi]
[ɔ:]	[ɔ:l]	[smɔ:l]	[ˈfɔ:ti]	[ˈmɔ:niŋ]
[u]	[put]	[ful]	[gud]	[buk]
[u:]	[hu:]	[mu:v]	[blu:]	[tu:]
[p]	[pei]	[pul]	[ˈpi:pl]	[help]
[b]	[bɔi]	[bæd]	[bi:f]	[bed]
[t]	[taim]	[sit]	[ˈteibl]	[step]
[d]	[dɔ:]	[dei]	[sæd]	[wɔ:d]
[k]	[kəuld]	[bæk]	[klɒk]	[kla:s]
[g]	[bæg]	[gə:l]	[dɒg]	[gud]
[f]	[fa:]	[seif]	[fain]	[ˈa:ftə]
[v]	[ˈveri]	[seiv]	[ˈsevn]	[ˈnevə]
[s]	[sli:p]	[pleis]	[səu]	[sit]
[z]	[hæz]	[ˈziərəu]	[kʌzm]	[nɔiz]
[r]	[red]	[ritʃ]	[əˈraund]	[ˈveri]
[h]	[ˈhæpi]	[hiə]	[hiz]	[help]

III. Compare:

[e]	[æ]
[bed]	[bæd]
[pen]	[pæn]
[beg]	[bæg]
[ded]	[dæd]

[ɔ:]	[ɒ]
[pɔ:t]	[pɒt]
[nɔ:]	[nɒt]
[hɔ:s]	[hɒt]
[lɔ:d]	[lɒt]

[ɔ]	[æ]
[hɒt]	[hæt]
[fɒks]	[fæt]
[fɒl]	[fæl]
[mɒp]	[mæp]

[u:]	[ɔ:]
[ku:l]	[kɔ:l]
[hu:z]	[hɔ:s]
[tu:l]	[tɔ:l]
[fu:t]	[fɔ:t]

[f]	[v]
[fi:l]	[vi:l]
[fet]	[veks]
[laif]	[li:v]
[fæt]	[væt]

[p]	[b]
[pæt]	[bæt]
[peg]	[beg]
[mæp]	[læb]
[kæp]	[kæb]

[k]	[g]
[kæp]	[gæp]
[kæn]	[get]
[tæk]	[bæg]
[kik]	[big]

[s]	[z]
[lais]	[laiz]
[ləs]	[lu:z]
[kɔ:s]	[kɔ:z]
[rais]	[raiz]

[i]	[e]
[sit]	[set]
[nib]	[nek]
[zig]	[zed]
[wit]	[wet]

[ɔ]	[a:]
[lək]	[la:k]
[hɒt]	[ha:t]
[mɒp]	[ma:t]
[nɒt]	[fa:k]