



中等职业教育基础课教学改革规划教材

ZHONGDENG ZHIYE JIAOYU JICHUKE JIAOXUE GAIGE GUIHUA JIAOCAI

基础英语

BASIC ENGLISH

茆有柏 程宏琦 总主编

梁建卫 本册主编



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总 主 编	茆有柏	程宏琦	
本册主编	梁建卫		
参 编	白 玉	张 园	杨丽霞
	杨翠萍	高 路	刘艳萍
	邢月琴	王丽芳	靳鲁珍
	庞 蕾	赵 兰	王宏宇
主 审	岳 鸿	赵书清	



机械工业出版社

本书是中等职业教育基础课教学改革规划教材之一。本书以初中英语为基础,将内容分为四大模块:基础词汇教学模块,要求学生掌握和认知1000个左右的常用词汇和短语及了解100个左右与机械专业有关的词汇,具体内容包括词性、词义及其简单用法;重点语法教学模块,要求学生掌握和了解动词的5种时态、语态的构成及其简单用法、形容词和副词的比较级的用法、动词不定式的简单用法、复合句及简单的构词法;日常用语教学模块,按照日常用语的功能分为10课,共110个句子;综合应用教学模块,从满足交际话题的实际需要出发,共10个话题。每个交际话题为1个单元,包括对话、短文、阅读应用文写作和练习。

本书适合作为中等职业学校英语课程教材,也可作为英语学习爱好者的参考书。

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前言

根据《教育部关于进一步深化中等职业教育教学改革的若干意见》(教职成〔2008〕8号)和《教育部关于印发新修订的中等职业学校语文等七门公共基础课程教学大纲的通知》(教职成〔2009〕3号),编者结合多年教学改革实践经验,在经过多轮教学使用、修改的校本教材基础上,组织编写了这套中等职业教育基础课教学改革规划教材。

本书依据教育部新修订的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》,针对当前英语教学的现状,考虑学生入学后的英语水平和毕业后的就业需求,本着够用、实用的原则,由多名一线优秀教师精心编写而成。

目前大多数中职学生的实际情况是:词汇量少,语法知识贫乏,听不懂,不会说,课堂教学很难顺利进行。如果采取传统的教学法,每节课都是单词一对话一课文,结果是边学边忘。为此,编者组织了课题组专门就中职英语模块教学进行了尝试,即以初中所学知识为基础,将内容分为四大模块:基础词汇教学模块、重点语法教学模块、交际用语教学模块和综合应用教学模块。我们的教学理念是:以词汇为基础,以语法为框架,以交际为纽带,以应用为目的。

编写目的

编写本书的目的是:使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和基本技能,培养学生在日常生活和职业场景中的英语应用能力;培养学生的文化意识,提高学生的思想品德修养和文化素养;为学生的职业生涯、继续学习和终身发展奠定基础。

组成模块

基础词汇教学模块:该模块的集中教学时间为13周。在这段时间内要求学生重点掌握和认知1000个左右的单词(含九年义务教育阶段的词汇)和短语,了解100个左右与机械专业有关的词汇。具体内容包括词性、词义及其简单用法。

重点语法教学模块:该模块的集中教学时间为6周。在这段时间内要求学生掌握和了解动词的5种时态、语态的构成及其简单用法、形容词和副词的比较级的用法、动词不定式的简单用法、复合句及简单的构词法。

日常用语教学模块:该模块的集中教学时间为5周。按照句子的功能分为10课,共110个句子。

综合应用教学模块:该模块的集中教学时间为10周。本模块是前两个模块的综合应用,从满足交际话题的实际需要出发,共10个话题。每个交际话题为1个单元,包括对话、短文、阅读、应用文写作和练习。

阅读和应用文写作为拓展性教学。

本书分两个学期使用，每周 4 课时。

本套教材由刘振兴、茆有柏、程宏琦、岳鸿共同策划编写，并由茆有柏、程宏琦担任总主编。

本书由梁建卫担任主编，岳鸿、赵书清担任主审。参加编写的人员还有张园园、王丽芳、刘艳萍、邢月琴、靳鲁珍、庞蕾、赵兰、白玉、高路、杨丽霞、杨翠萍和王宏宇等。

在编写过程中，编者参阅了部分国内外出版物，广泛听取了学生和同行教师的意见，并吸取了同类、同层次教材的长处，在此谨对原作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免有不妥之处，请广大读者批评指正。

编者

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Section 1

基础词汇教学模块

Unit 1 Nouns (名词)

名词是指人或事物的名称。

名词可分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。

Lesson 1 普通名词 1

一、普通名词的概念

普通名词是人、事物、动物或意念的名称。

二、普通名词的分类

1. 表示亲属关系的普通名词

grandfather ['grænd,fɑ:ðə] (grandpa) (外)祖父 father ['fɑ:ðə] (dad) 父亲

grandmother ['grænd,mʌðə] (grandma) (外)祖母 mother ['mʌðə] (mom) 母亲

son [sʌn] 儿子 daughter ['dɔ:tə] 女儿

brother ['brʌðə] 兄弟 sister ['sistə] 姐妹

uncle ['ʌŋkl] 叔、伯、舅、姨夫 aunt [ɑ:nt] 姨、姑、伯母、舅妈

cousin ['kʌzn] 堂兄弟姐妹, 表兄弟姐妹



Examples:

(1) This is my father and this is my mother.

(2) —Is this your father?

—No, it's my uncle.

(3) —Who is this?

—It is my aunt.

Work in pairs:

- (1) —Who is this?
—It's my _____ (祖父).
- (2) —Is this your _____ (堂兄)?
— Yes, it is.
- (3) —Is this your _____ (女儿)?
— No, it isn't.

Introduce your family:

There are five people in my family. They are my grandfather, my grandmother, my father, my mother and I. We are very happy.

2. 表示职务或身份名称的普通名词

worker ['wɜ:kə] 工人

doctor ['dɒktə] 医生

driver ['draɪvə] 司机

singer ['sɪŋə] 歌手

secretary ['sekɹətəri] 秘书

student ['stju:dənt] 学生

policeman [pə'li:smən] 警察

teacher ['ti:tʃə] 老师

nurse [nɜ:s] 护士

farmer ['fɑ:mə] 农民

manager ['mænɪdʒə] 经理

player ['pleɪə] 运动员

shop assistant [ʃɒpə'sistənt] 店员

**Examples:**

- (1) —What do you do?
—I am a worker.
- (2) —What does your father do?
—He is a driver.
- (3) —What does your mother do?
—She is a singer.

Work in pairs:

- (1) —What do you do?
—I am a _____ (学生).
- (2) —What does your _____ (叔叔) do?
—He is a _____ (经理).
- (3) —What does your _____ (姐姐) do?
—She is a _____ (护士).

3. 表示运动项目名称的普通名词

basketball ['bɑ:skitbɔ:l] 篮球

volleyball ['vɒlibɔ:l] 排球

football ['fʊtbɔ:l] 足球

tennis ['tenɪs] 网球

swimming ['swɪmɪŋ] 游泳

high jump [haɪ dʒʌmp] 跳高

pingpong ['pɪŋpɒŋ] 乒乓球

baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] 棒球

running ['rʌnɪŋ] 跑步



Examples:

- (1) I like running.
- (2) I don't like tennis.
- (3) —Do you like baseball?
—Yes, I do.

Work in pairs:

- (1) —Do you like _____ (排球)?
—Yes, I do.
- (2) —Do you like _____ (篮球)?
—No, I don't.

专业基础词汇:

speciality 专业 CNC (Computer Numerical Control) machine 计算机数控机床 manufacturing 制造业 electrization 电气化 heat treatment 热处理 drawing 制图 maintaining 维修 computer 计算机 casting 铸造 forge 锻压 weld 焊接

Exercises

一、读一读

球迷书贩

看完电视 football (足球),
然后再看 volleyball (排球),
不停转动 eyeball (眼球), *
突然一阵 rainfall (降雨),
落在我的 bookstall (书报亭), *
竟变成了 waterfall (瀑布)。

二、根据句意写出恰当的单词

1. He is your father's brother. _____
2. She is your aunt's daughter. _____
3. A man who drives a car. _____

4. A man who works on the farm. _____
5. A man who sells clothes or other things. _____
6. You have to play it with your foot. _____
7. You have to throw the ball into the basket. _____
8. When you are sick, you will go to see him. _____
9. You have to be in the water when you do this sport. _____
10. A man who teaches in the school. _____

三、将下列英文句子翻译成汉语

1. My sister is a secretary.
2. My uncle is a manager.
3. My brother likes playing baseball.
4. I am a good student.
5. The nurse is kind to us.

Lesson 2 普通名词 2

1. 表示地点或场所的普通名词

factory ['fæktəri] 工厂

hospital ['hɒspɪtl] 医院

office ['ɒfɪs] 办公室

airport ['eəpɔ:t] 机场

company ['kʌmpəni] 公司

garden ['gɑ:dn] 花园

post office [pəʊst'ɒfɪs] 邮局

restaurant ['restərɒnt] 饭店

police station [pə'li:s 'steɪʃən] 警察局

school [sku:l] 学校

farm [fɑ:m] 农场

shop [ʃɒp] 商店

cinema ['sɪnɪmə] 电影院

hotel [həu'tel] 旅馆

park [pɑ:k] 公园

zoo [zu:] 动物园

supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kit] 超市

bank [bæŋk] 银行



Examples:

- (1) —Where are you going?
—I am going to the hospital.
- (2) —Where is she going?
—She is going to the zoo.
- (3) —Where is he going?
—He is going to the farm.

Work in pairs:

- (1) —Where are you going?
—I am going to the _____ (超市).
- (2) —Where is she going?
—She is going to the _____ (邮局).
- (3) —Where is he going?
—He is going to the _____ (饭店).

2. 表示衣服名称的普通名词

shoe [ʃu:] 鞋

skirt [skɜ:t] 裙子

coat [kəʊt] 外套

pants [pænts] 裤子

sock [sɒk] 袜子

suit [sju:t] 西服

shirt [ʃɜ:t] 衬衫

hat [hæt] 帽子

jacket ['dʒækɪt] 夹克

sweater ['swetə] 运动衫

clothes [kləʊðz] 衣服

**Examples:**

- (1) —Can I help you?
—Yes, I need a jacket.
- (2) —What can I do for you?
—Well, I want to buy a pair of socks.

Work in pairs:

- (1) —Can I help you?
—Yes, I need a _____ (运动衫).
- (2) —What can I do for you?
—Well, I want to buy a pair of _____ (鞋).

专业基础词汇:

cutting process 切削加工 part 零件 stainless steel 不锈钢 eqs 均等 on 开 off 关 as-semble 装配 product 产品 nonmetal 非金属

Exercises**一、读一读**

我如何被蛇咬了?

在一个 site (地点),

正举办 rite (典礼),
 天上放 kite (风筝),
 颜色是 white (白色的),
 很多人 excite (兴奋),
 手拉手 unite (团结),
 记者在 write (写着),
 脚被蛇 bite (咬了),
 感到痛 quite (非常地)。

二、根据句意写出恰当的单词

1. A place where the workers work. _____
2. A place where you can buy all kinds of things. _____
3. You can see a lot of animals there. _____
4. You can send a letter there. _____
5. You can eat there. _____
6. You wear it on your head. _____
7. You wear them on your feet. _____
8. You can't see it, but you can feel it. _____
9. We can only see it in the winter. It is white. _____
10. We can see them before the big rain. _____

三、将下列英文句子翻译成汉语

1. There is a garden near my room.
2. The policemen work in the police station.
3. Girls like to wear skirts in the summer.
4. Shall we go to the cinema?
5. Where is the hotel?

Lesson 3 普通名词 3

1. 表示物品、工具、机器名称的普通名词

学习用品

pencil ['pensl] 铅笔

pencil case ['pensl keis] 文具盒

book [buk] 书

bag [bæg] 包

pen [pen] 钢笔

ruler ['ru:lə] 尺子

desk [desk] 书桌

Examples:

- (1) —What's in your bag?
 —There are some books in my bag.
- (2) —Is there a book in your bag?
 —Yes, there is. /No, there isn't

Work in pairs:

(1) —What's in your bag?

—There is _____ (一个文具盒) in my bag.

(2) —Is there _____ (尺子) in your pencil case?

—Yes, there is.

家居用品

sofa ['səufə] 沙发

floor [flɔ:] 地板

TV ['ti:vi:] 电视

bed [bed] 床

telephone ['telifəun] 电话

door [dɔ:] 门

radio ['reidiəu] 录音机

computer [kəm'pjutə] 电脑, 计算机

chair [tʃeə] 椅子

Examples:

(1) —What's in your room?

—There is a sofa in my room.

(2) —Is there a bed in your room?

—No, there isn't.

Work in pairs:

(1) —What's in your room?

—There are _____ (一些椅子) in my room.

(2) —Is there a _____ (电脑) in your room?

—Yes, there is.

交通工具

bike [baik] 自行车

car [kɑ:] 小汽车

plane [plein] 飞机

train [trein] 火车

bus [bʌs] 公交车

boat [bəut] 船

taxi ['tæksi] 出租车

**Examples:**

(1) —How do you go to school?

—I go to school by bike.

(2) —How do you go home?

—I go home in my car.

Work in pairs:

(1) —How do you go to school?

—I go to school by _____ (公车).

(2) —How do you go to work?

—I go to work by _____ (出租车).

2. 部分时间类词的名称是普通名词

year ['jiə] 年

week [wi:k] 周

morning ['mɔ:niŋ] 早上

evening ['i:viŋ] 傍晚

hour ['aʊə] 小时

second ['sekənd] 秒

half an hour 半小时

month [mʌnθ] 月

day [dei] 日

afternoon [ˌɑ:ftə'nu:n] 下午

night [nait] 晚上

minute ['minit] 分钟

quarter ['kwɔ:tə] 一刻

Examples:

—How many days are there in a year?

—There are 365 days in a year.

Work in pairs:

(1) —How many days are there in a _____ (周)?

—There are 7 days in a _____ (周).

(2) —How many minutes are there in a _____ (小时)?

—There are thirty minutes in a _____ (小时).

专业基础词汇:

lever 杠杆 gear 齿轮 cam 凸轮 crank 转动曲柄 spring 弹簧、发条 belt 带 pulley 滑轮
 shaft 轴 screw 螺丝钉 ball bearing 球轴承 wheel 车轮 access 存取、访问

Exercises

一、读一读

翠花收工!

起早在 morning (早晨),

开始了 farming (农事), *

收工在 evening (晚上),

突然闪 lightning (闪电),

照得人儿 charming (有魅力的)。*

二、根据句意写出恰当的单词

1. There are twelve months in it. _____

2. It is made up of thirty minutes. _____

3. There are seven days in it. _____

4. The time after twelve o'clock in the day. _____

5. We can sit on it and it is very soft. _____

6. We can ride it and it is very small. _____

7. It travels on the river. _____

8. We can use it to work or play games. _____

9. We can take it to fly in the air. _____

10. It is made up of fifteen minutes. _____

三、将下列英文句子翻译成汉语

1. There is a ruler and two pens in my pencil-box.

2. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

3. You can take a taxi or bus.

4. We can listen to the radio at night.

5. There are twenty-four hours in a day.

Lesson 4 普通名词 4

1. 表示动物名称的普通名词

dog [dɒg] 狗

horse [hɔ:s] 马

pig [pɪg] 猪

goat [gəʊt] 山羊

tiger ['aɪgə] 老虎

duck [dʌk] 鸭子

bird [bɜ:d] 鸟

elephant ['elifənt] 大象

bear [beə] 熊

frog [frɒg] 青蛙

cow [kau] 母牛

cat [kæt] 猫

sheep [ʃi:p] 绵羊

cock [kɒk] 公鸡

monkey ['mʌŋki] 猴

fox [fɒks] 狐狸

rabbit [ræbit] 兔子

fish [fɪʃ] 鱼

wolf [wʊlf] 狼

mouse [maʊs] 老鼠

lion ['laɪən] 狮子

