




中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材
中等职业教育教材编写委员会审定


英语 2

(基础模块)

English

梁毅 主编



 经济科学出版社



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中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材 出版说明

为了更好地贯彻《国务院关于大力发展职业教育的决定》(国发[2005]35号)精神,落实《教育部关于进一步深化中等职业教育改革的若干意见》(教职成[2008]8号)关于“加强中等职业教育教材建设,保证教学资源基本质量”的要求,确保新一轮中等职业教育教学改革顺利进行,全面提高教育教学质量,保证高质量教材进课堂,中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材编写组织相关力量对中等职业学校德育课、文化基础课等必修课程和部分大类专业基础课教材进行了统一规划并组织编写。从2009年秋季学期开始,中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材将陆续出版,提供给广大中等职业学校使用。

中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材是面向中等职业教育的规范性教材,严格按照教育部最新发布的教学大纲编写,并通过了专家的审定。本套教材深入贯彻素质教育的理念,突出中等职业教育的特点,注重对学生创新能力和实践能力的培养。本套教材在内容编排、例题组织和图示说明等方面努力作出创新亮点,在满足不同学制、不同专业以及不同办学条件教学需求的同时,使教学效果最优。

希望各地、各校在使用本套教材的过程中,认真总结经验,及时提出改善意见和建议,使之不断完善和提高。

中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材编写组

前言

《英语 2(基础模块)》是依据教育部 2009 年 1 月颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的目标要求,并针对中职中专英语的教学特点和目前各地区中职中专学校的实际教学情况编写的新版教材。

本册教材紧紧围绕中等职业教育的培养目标,遵循职业教育教学规律,从满足经济社会发展对高素质劳动者和技能型人才的需求出发,在课程结构、教学内容和方法等方面进行了新的探索和创新,对于提高中职中专学生的思想道德水平、科学文化素养和职业能力,促进中等职业教学改革,提高中等职业教育教学质量将起到积极的推动作用。

本册教材具有以下特点:

1. 紧扣大纲,系统全面

本册教材严格按照教育部颁布的最新《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》编写,涵盖了《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》在“基础模块”阶段所要求掌握的英语语言知识和技能。使学生在学完本册教材后,基本上能达到《大纲》所要求达到的教学目标。

2. 话题实用,体现职业特色

本册教材在编写过程中充分考虑了中职中专学生的日常生活,以及所学知识在未来生活和工作中的实用性,所以在话题的选择方面,安排了职业(Unit 1)、银行(Unit 5)、节日(Unit 7)、求职(Unit 10)等学生日常生活经常遇到的场景,突出了中等职业教育的实用性和职业特色。

3. 模块灵活,内容丰富

本册教材共分为 10 个单元,每个单元都由 Warming up, Listening and Speaking, Reading and Writing, Grammar, Language in Use, Around the World, My Progress Check, Words and Expressions 和 Fun Time 九个模块组成,分别从各个方面来训练学生听、说、读、写、译的能力。特别是 Around the World 这一模块,给学生介绍了大量的英美国家文化背景。

4. 重视活动,培养学习策略

新大纲中重视以学生为中心,注重对学生学习策略的培养,所以我们在编写本册教材时,深刻地将这种精神融入教材的内容设置中,在各单元都设有各种各样的活动供学生参与和练

习,使学生在具体的参与过程中学到了有用的知识,培养了学习策略。

5. 图文并茂,培养语言兴趣,拓展文化视野

新大纲中特别提到,新教材的编写要利于激发学生的兴趣和学习动机,提高学生的人文素养,帮助学生形成正确的价值观。所以我们在编写本册教材时,选取了丰富的英文阅读材料和幽默故事,同时配有大量的真实场景图片,给学生以强烈的视觉印象,图文并茂,有助于帮助学生培养英语语言学习的兴趣,了解英美国家的文化和常识,拓展文化视野。

6. 配套齐全,方便教学

本册教材配套齐全,由学生用书、教师用书、练习册、录音磁带和教学课件5部分组成,考虑到各个地区的不同教学设施情况,各学校可以根据自己实际情况进行选择。多种教学工具的提供极大地方便了教师教学和学生学习。

7. 体例安排

Warming up

该部分主要通过3幅和本单元话题有关的图片、几个问题和讨论,以及围绕话题的几个常见口语表达将学生带到本单元的话题中。

Listening and Speaking

该部分主要通过各种活动来训练学生听和说某一类话题和场景的能力。

Reading and Writing

该部分主要通过2篇阅读材料和各种习题、活动来训练学生阅读某种话题以及学会运用该种话题中常见的单词和短语的能力,既丰富了视野,又掌握了基本的语言知识。

Grammar

该部分主要是一些基本语法点的讲解,帮助学生夯实基础。

Language in Use

该部分主要通过3个练习来训练前面出现的重点词汇、短语和语法。

Around the World

该部分主要通过一些图文来介绍英美国家的文化背景。

My Progress Check

通过3个思考题,让学生学会自我知识结构反省和回顾。

Words and Expressions

归纳总结本单元出现的生单词和短语。

Fun Time

提供一则幽默小故事,丰富课堂内容,了解美式幽默。

本册教材由梁毅老师担任主编。初稿完成后,我们特组织了一个由国内重点中等职业技术学校的权威专家、学者以及教学经验丰富的一线老师组成的特审组,对整套书稿进行反复论证和系统校阅。另外,美籍教师 David Foster 和 Karl Guthe 也对本册教材的编写提供了许多建设性的意见和建议。对他们的辛勤劳动,在此一并表示感谢!

从策划到最终定稿,我们始终坚持把新大纲和中职中专英语的教学实际结合起来,采用了异于以往教材的全新编写思路,所以实际编写过程中难免出现纰漏,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便使之日臻完善。

编者

2010年1月

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Unit 4 Page 43 – 56	Could you fill in the form here, please?	Understand a check-in conversation; Check in at hotels
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Unit 10 Page 141 – 156	What job would you like to apply for?	Answer questions in a job interview; Make self-introduction; Write a cover letter
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	Grammar	Around the World	Words & Expressions
	Verb categories and forms	Bus driver in the U. S. ; Waiter in Russia; Police officer in France; Tour guide in the U. K.	Words and expressions about jobs and career
	Simple present tense, simple past tense, simple future tense, and present continuous tense	Berlin, Venice, Athens, Vienna	Words and expressions about places
	Past continuous tense, present perfect tense, past perfect tense, and past future tense	Inventors of telephone, first telephone patent, and the Bell Telephone Company	Words and expressions in telephone English
	Active voice and passive voice	Burj Al Arab, Millenium Hilton, Inter-Continental Hong Kong, and Shangri-La Hotel	Words and expressions in hotel English
	Agreements in sentences	Citibank, Standard Chartered Bank, UBS, and HSBC	Words and expressions in bank English
	Infinitives	Mayo Clinic, Harvard Medical School, Florence Nightingale, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing & Midwifery	Words and expressions in hospital English
	Gerunds	Halloween, Thanksgiving, Easter, and Mother's Day	Words and expressions about festivals
	Participles	<i>Transformers Movie</i> , TV drama <i>Friends</i> , ballet <i>Swan Lake</i> , and Beijing opera	Words and expressions about entertainment
	“There be” sentences	Vocational schools in Finland, Germany, the Republic of Ireland, and the U. S.	Words and expressions about school life
	Modal verbs	Job market for vocational school graduates in the world	Words and expressions about job interview and application.

Unit 1



What do you do?

What do you do?
I am a florist.
I work in a flower shop.
I take care of flowers.
I arrange flowers.
I deliver flowers.
I work with flowers.
I love my job.
I work in the flower business.
I work in the florist industry.

Warming up



1 Discuss and answer.

What does your father or mother do?

Where does your father or mother work?

Does your father or mother enjoy his or her job?

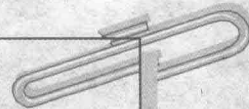
Have you done any jobs before?

What do you want to do in the future?

Why do you want to do that job?

2 Read and remember.

- * What do you do?
- * I am a tour guide.
- * I work for a travel agency.
- * Where do you work?
- * I work for an IT company in Beijing.
- * How do you like your job?
- * I love my job very much.
- * I want to be an engineer in the future.



Listening and Speaking

1 Listen and read.

Kitty: Hi, I'm Kitty. Nice to meet you!

Sam: I'm Sam. Nice to meet you, too!

Kitty: So, what do you do, Sam?

Sam: I am an engineer. What about you?

Kitty: Well, I'm a shop assistant.

Sam: Do you like your job?

Kitty: Yes, very much!

Sam: Then you must be doing it quite well.

Kitty: Oh, thanks. How about you? Do you like your job?

Sam: No, I don't like it. I'm thinking of changing it.

Kitty: What do you want to do, then?

Sam: I want to be a businessman and have my own business.



2 Tick the answers.

1. What does Kitty do?

Engineer.

Shop assistant.

Secretary.

2. What does Sam want to be?

An engineer.

A technician.

A businessman.

3 Role-play.

Example:

A: Hi, I'm Jack. May I know your name, please?

B: Susan, Susan Jones.

A: Glad to meet you, Miss Jones. What do you do?

B: I work for a travel agency.

A: So you're a tour guide?

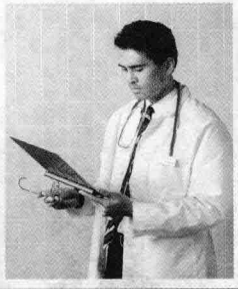
B: Yes.

A: Where do you work?

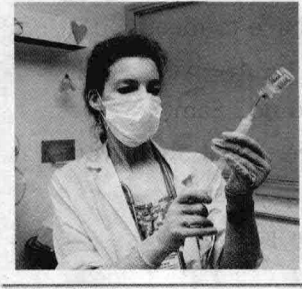
B: I work in Beijing.

4 Listen and choose the correct picture.

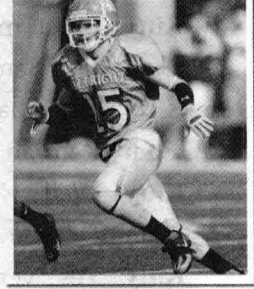
1.



A.



B.



C.

2.



A.



B.



C.

5 Learn the words and expressions. Then listen and complete the passage.

ordinary
assistant

colleagues
photocopies

meeting minutes
office hours

Julie works in a big company as an 1 in the Marketing Department. Every morning she gets up at 6:30 and has breakfast at 7:30. Then at 8:00 she leaves home and goes to the bus stop. Usually it takes her about 40 minutes to get to the company. The 2 of the company begin at 9:00 a. m. , but Julie often arrives

a little earlier than that.

In the morning, Julie helps her colleagues and the manager with their work. Sometimes she prints and 3 contracts or other documents. Sometimes she makes phone calls and sends faxes. Sometimes she attends meetings and takes 4. And sometimes she helps the manager find information on the Internet. At noon, Julie often eats out with colleagues at nearby restaurants. In the afternoon, the work in the morning repeats. The assistant work is various and quite 5, but she likes it.

At 6:00 p. m., she says goodbye to her 6 and goes back home. After supper, she often surfs the Internet. Finally at 11:00 she goes to bed.

6 Match.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. cashier | A. a woman who serves food and drinks to passengers on the plane |
| 2. hairdresser | B. a skilled cook, especially the main cook |
| 3. air hostess | C. a person who represents people in court |
| 4. lawyer | D. a person who cuts, washes, and arranges people's hair |
| 5. chef | E. a person who receives or pays out money |

7 Make dialogues by using the following patterns.

1.

secretary

bus driver

A: I am a *waitress*. What do you do?

B: I am a *hairdresser*.

2.

nurse

police officer

A: I work for a *travel agency*. Where do you work? B: I work for a *bank*.

3.

computer company

hospital

primary school

shopping mall

A: I am *tired of* my job. What about you?

B: I am *tired of* my job, *too*.

don't like

don't like

either

8 Notes.

1	What do you do? 你是做什么的? 这是用来询问对方职业的常用句式。在英语中,还可以用 What's (somebody)...? 例如:—What's the woman? —She is a doctor.
2	What about you? 你呢? 用于询问对方的情况或意见,还可以说 How about you?
3	think of 考虑。例如:I'm thinking of going abroad next year. 我正考虑明年出国。think of 还可以表示“想起”,例如:I can't think of his name at the moment. 我一时想不起他的名字。
4	So you're a tour guide? 那么你是一个导游了? 口语中有时可以将陈述句语序的句子用疑问句的语气说出来,表示询问。这里这句话相当于 So you're a tour guide, right?
5	work as...职业是…。例如:He works as a police officer. 他的职业是一名警官。
6	Marketing Department 市场部。关于部门还有: Sales Department 销售部、Public Relation Department 公关部、Engineering Department 工程部、Security Department 保安部、Human Resources Department 人力资源部等。
7	It takes her about 40 minutes to get to the company. 她到公司大约需要花40分钟的时间。It takes someone... (some time) to do something. 这是一个表示“某人做某事需要花多长时间”的常用句型。
8	office hours 办公时间。
9	a little 有一点儿。它可以用来修饰比较级,例如:feel a little better 感觉好了一点儿。同样的含义和用法还有 a bit, 有时候也可以说 a little bit。
10	eat out 在外面吃饭,去饭店吃饭。
11	meeting minutes 会议记录。
12	surf the Internet 上网。
13	primary school 小学,还可以用 elementary school。
14	shopping mall 大型购物中心,通常在其中集中了大批的商店,并且禁止车辆通行。
15	be tired of 厌烦,同样的含义还可以说 be sick of。例如:I'm tired/sick of his excuses. 我对他的借口感到厌烦了。

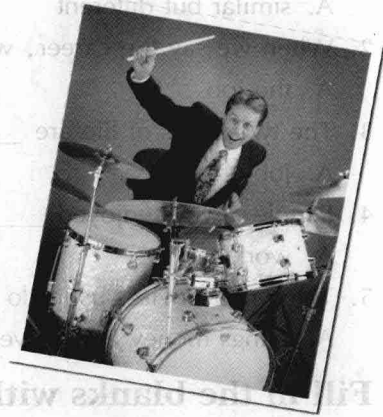
Reading and Writing

1 Read the words and expressions. Which ones do you know?

career whereas profession ideal tons of power suggestion
 childhood memory seem as if opposite state adult

2 Read the text with these questions in mind.

1. *Is there any difference between a job and a career?*
2. *What are the two states of life according to our childhood memory?*
3. *How should we choose our jobs?*



Job and Career

A lot of people look at a job and a career as the same thing, but they aren't. A job is usually where you work, such as "I work at Google", whereas a career is your profession such as "I am an engineer". Perhaps you don't have an ideal job but you hope to have a career that will bring tons of money, happiness and power. If you are one of these people, here is my suggestion: do what you love.

Most people got the feeling from their childhood memory that it seems as if work and fun are opposites. Life had two states: some of the time adults were making you do things and that was called work; the rest of the time you could do what you wanted and that was called play. We enjoyed playing and could play very well but we didn't always enjoy working and couldn't work well all the time. That's why we should think of choosing a job we really love as our career.

3 Decide true (T) or false (F).

1. Many people think a job and a career are the same thing. ()
2. "I'm a cook" is a job rather than a profession. ()
3. People can get money, happiness and power from a successful career. ()
4. Our childhood memory taught us that work and fun were different things. ()
5. Adults love making children work rather than play. ()

4 Choose the best answer.

1. Job and career are _____.
A. similar but different B. the same C. totally different
2. When we say the career, we are talking about _____.
A. the job B. the work C. the profession
3. The two states of life are _____.
A. job and career B. work and play C. work and fun
4. People always enjoyed _____ when they were young.
A. working B. playing C. working and playing
5. The writer advises us to do the job which _____.
A. brings money and power B. we are good at C. we love

5 Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions in the box.

clerk manager promoted treat convenience store seriously



Most people treat 1 clerk as a job. They go in, do the tasks, and watch the clock until they can get out of there. It's merely a job to them. They don't want to work like this all their lives—they just want a few bucks in their pockets.

Some people 2 it as more than a job, though. They hope to become a 3 at the store and, perhaps someday, own a store. They take the work 4, and when there are no tasks, they spend their time doing other things: cleaning or learn-