



教育部职业教育与成人教育司推荐教材
五年制高等职业教育文化基础课教材

英语教程

(修订版)

2

ENGLISH FOR
HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

主编: 刘凤玲 主审: 陈琳



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



教育部职业教育与成人教育司推荐教材
五年制高等职业教育文化基础课教材

英语教程

(修订版)

2

ENGLISH FOR
HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

主编: 刘凤玲

主审: 陈琳

编者: 刘凤玲 乔宝玲 宋雪霜 陈建珍

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语教程. 2 / 刘凤玲主编. — 修订版. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 4
ISBN 978-7-5600-7499-3

I. 英… II. 刘… III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 058315 号

出 版 人: 于春迟

项目负责: 赵东岳

责任编辑: 赵东岳

装帧设计: 刘 冬

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京爱丽龙印刷有限责任公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 16.5

版 次: 2008 年 10 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 4 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7499-3

定 价: 28.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘 1 张)

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 174990001

修订说明

《英语教程》自 2000 年正式出版发行以来，得到广大读者的充分肯定。该套教材是教育部职业教育与成人教育司推荐教材，并于 2006 年被评为“普通高等教育‘十一五’国家级规划教材”。

《英语教程》根据《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》和《普通高等专科学校英语课程基本要求》编写而成。教材突出了“立足实用、打好基础、强化能力”的高职英语教学原则。其基本思路立足于以人为本，提高学生的英语交际能力；采用听读领先的教学模式，以话题为中心，开展听、读、说、写的综合训练；合理设计，注重科学性、趣味性、前瞻性、灵活性，强调实用性。教材由浅入深，循序渐进。根据学生可塑性强的特点，设计各种实用有趣的活动，不仅为学生提供练习的机会，更使他们在运用语言交际的过程中获得乐趣和成就感。针对大班课堂学生水平差异较大的情况，设计难易程度不同的练习材料，以利师生取舍。

近些年来，随着高等职业教育的发展，相对于目前五年制高职学生的英语水平现状，原教材中课文的生词量过大（15%）；词汇复现率比较低；基础阶段个别文章偏难等问题凸显；习题量以及形式需要改进。为了使这套教材更加完善，以适应初中后的高职教育的实际需要，全国五年制高等职业教育公共课开发指导委员会和外语教学与研究出版社，组织部分作者利用问卷调查、信息反馈、师生座谈的形式，广泛地征求使用者和专家的意见和建议，将《英语教程》修订版适当地降低起点和难度，以符合学生的实际水平。同时，注意吸收新知识、新观念，适当增加跨文化交际方面的材料，增加课堂活动的趣味性，更加突出实用性，以符合学生的学习特征和认知规律，使结构更趋合理，更便于学生和教师使用。

新版在保留教材原有特色的基础上，主要对《英语教程》基础阶段的 1~3 册，以及教师参考书进行了如下调整和修订：

一、每册内容至少更新三分之一。适当地降低起点，控制难度和梯度，减少不常用的生词，每单元课文长度约 350 词，生词量 30 个，生词率 8% 左右。

二、增加阅读部分的生词表。

三、对练习的题量以及题型进行适当的改进，并增加两套测试题。学生学完三册教材后，可参加“全国高等学校英语应用能力 A/B 级考试”。

四、写作部分增加英汉互译，提供关键词和词组。

五、将原教材中每单元的课文 B 编入练习中，作为阅读理解补充材料。

六、每单元的口语部分加入一些功能英语表达，以便学生课上练习及教师教学。

七、对教师用书也进行相应的修改和补充，增加文化背景知识和重点难点的详解。对每个教学步骤都尽可能提供详尽的课堂指导，方便教师使用。

参加本册修订的有常州纺织服装职业技术学院刘凤玲 (Unit 7, Review 1, Review 2)、宋雪霜 (Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 9)、北京工业职业技术学院陈建珍 (Unit 4, Unit 5, Unit 10) 和浙江工贸职业技术学院乔宝玲 (Unit 3, Unit 6, Unit 8)。

本教材的修订是在外语教学与研究出版社高等英语教育出版分社的关心和大力支持下进行的，谨此致谢。

编者

2008 年 3 月

CONTENTS

Unit One Weather and Climate	1
Listening	2
Reading.....	4
Speaking	16
Writing	17
 Unit Two Food and Drink.....	 21
Listening	22
Reading.....	24
Speaking	35
Writing	38
 Unit Three Traveling.....	 41
Listening	42
Reading.....	44
Speaking	55
Writing	57
 Unit Four Health	 61
Listening	62
Reading.....	65
Speaking	76
Writing	77

Unit Five Service	81
Listening	82
Reading.....	84
Speaking	95
Writing	97
Review One	101
Unit Six Telephone	113
Listening	114
Reading.....	116
Speaking	127
Writing	129
Unit Seven Recycling.....	133
Listening	134
Reading.....	137
Speaking	148
Writing	150
Unit Eight The Workplace.....	153
Listening	154
Reading.....	156
Speaking	168
Writing	169
Unit Nine Transport	173
Listening	174
Reading.....	176

Speaking	189
Writing	191
Unit Ten Popular Science.....	195
Listening	196
Reading.....	198
Speaking	210
Writing	212
Review Two	215
Grammar.....	227
Glossary	245

UNIT ONE

Weather and Climate



LISTENING



READING



SPEAKING



WRITING



LISTENING

A You will hear five short conversations twice. For each question, choose the best from the choices marked A, B or C.

1. How's the weather today?

A. Cold.

B. Mild.

C. Snowy.

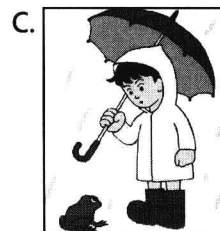
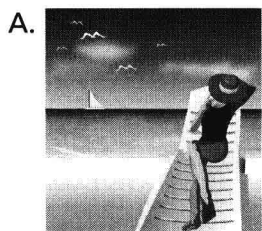
2. What's the weather like in the man's country?

A. Colder.

B. Just as cold.

C. Warmer.

3. What's the weather like this day?



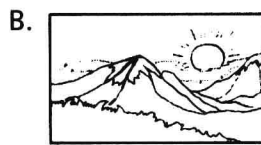
4. How's the weather today in Tokyo?

A. Windy.

B. Cold.

C. Sunny.

5. What's the weather forecast for tomorrow morning?



B You will hear a passage. It will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to complete each sentence.

1. There will be snow with strong winds in _____.

A. the east

B. London

C. the north of Scotland

2. It will be cold in the morning and then it will get warmer in _____.

A. the east

B. the west

C. the north of Scotland

3. The day will start fine both in the South and in the East. In which part will get rainy and cooler?
- A. In the south. B. In the east. C. Neither.
4. In Wales, it will be _____ in the morning.
- A. rainy B. sunny C. foggy
5. In London, the weather will be _____.
- A. fine and warm B. windy C. rainy

C You will hear five sentences which will be read three times. Listen, repeat and write down what you hear.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

D Listen to the conversation twice and supply the missing words.

Woman: Where do you come from?

Man: I come from England.

Woman: What's the _____ like in your country?

Man: It's generally rather _____.

Woman: _____ the weather like in spring?

Man: It's often _____ in March, and always _____ in April and May, but _____ sometimes.

Woman: What's it like in summer?

Man: It's _____ in June, July and August.

Woman: Is it cold or warm in autumn?

Man: It's always warm in _____ and it's often _____ in November. It rains sometimes.

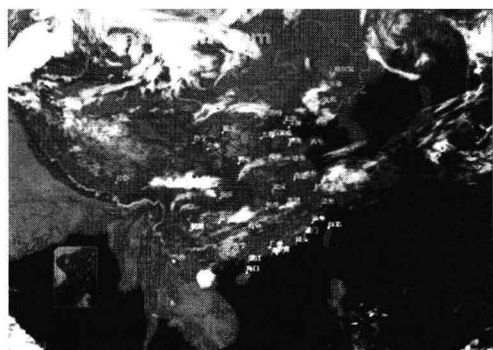
Woman: Is it very cold in winter?

Man: It's often cold in December, _____. It snows sometimes.



READING

Using Weather Information



We all use weather information of one kind or another, **mostly** to make decisions. It might be a simple decision to take a raincoat when going to school or to **delay** the start of a football match, or it might be a more important one to **divert** an **airliner** to a fog-free airport. Millions of decisions like these are made every day, and to help decision

makers the weatherman can provide information about the past or the future. For the past they have **compiled** a great **mass** of **statistical** and **climatological** data on which they can draw to answer all sorts of **inquiries**; for the future they prepare forecasts.

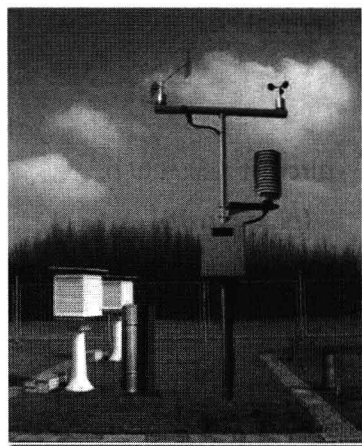
Below are just a few of the activities for which **specialized** weather services are provided. Nowadays most **aircraft** fly high, well above the clouds and weather, but their **crews** are still **vitaly** interested in landing conditions at their **destination**, i.e. the cloud base and **visibility** there. If bad weather is expected the forecaster must be able to suggest another airport within the range of the aircraft where the weather will be suitable for landing.

Ships, whether large or small, are often at the **mercy** of the winds and the waves. The large ones can usually ride out the biggest storms, but smaller ones may have to take **avoiding** action to prevent loss or damage. The weather services help by warning the coming strong winds and **by predicting** their movement.

Many long-range lorry operators plan their journeys on the basis of special weather forecast; and things such as the degree of refrigeration required for perishable goods during transportation can be determined from temperature forecasts.

Trains can be held up by frozen points, the icing of electric conductor rails and fog, so warnings are provided by weatherman in time for precautionary measures to be taken.

Farmers have always had a particular interest in the weather because it affects their work and the products of their work at all stages. They like just the right amount of sunshine, all coming at the right time. Perfect weather is not normally provided and the farmer has to make the best of what he gets, so to plan his operations he relies on the weatherman.



New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| mostly /'məʊstli/ <i>adv.</i> | for the greatest part, mainly 大部分, 主要地;
generally, usually 普遍地, 通常地 |
| delay /dɪ'leɪ/ <i>v.</i> | to act or move slowly; put off an action or a
decision 延期, 延缓, 推迟 (行动或决定) |
| <i>n.</i> | the act of delaying; postponement 拖延, 延期 |
| divert /daɪ'vɜ:t/ <i>v.</i> | to turn aside from a course or direction (使) 转向 |
| airliner /'eəlaɪnə(r)/ <i>n.</i> | an airplane operated by an airline for carrying
passengers 客机, 班机 |
| compile /kəm'paɪl/ <i>vt.</i> | to gather into a single book 编辑, 汇编成一本书 |
| mass /mæs/ <i>n.</i> | a unified body of matter with no specific shape
团, 块, 堆
a grouping of individual parts or elements that
compose a unified body 集合 |
| statistical /stə'tɪstɪkəl/ <i>adj.</i> | relating to the science of using numbers to
present facts 统计的, 与统计学有关的 |

climatological

/klaɪmətə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.*

datum /'deɪtəm/ *n.*

(*pl. data* /'deɪtə/)

inquire /ɪn'kwaɪə(r)/ *v.*

specialize /'speʃəlaɪz/ *v.*

aircraft /'eəkra:ft/ *n.*

(*pl. aircraft*)

crew /kru:/ *n.*

vitality /'vaɪtəli/ *adv.*

destination /,destɪ'neɪʃən/ *n.*

visibility /,vɪzɪ'bɪlɪti/ *n.*

mercy /'mɜ:si/ *n.*

avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *vt.*

predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ *v.*

lorry /'lɒri/ *n.*

refrigeration

/rɪ'frɪdʒə'reɪʃən/ *n.*

perishable /'perɪʃəbəl/ *adj.*

determine /dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ *vt.*

icing /'aɪsɪŋ/ *n.*

conductor /kən'dʌktə(r)/ *n.*

precautionary

/prɪ'kə:ʃənəri/ *adj.*

measure /'meʒə(r)/ *n.*

stage /steɪdʒ/ *n.*

relating to the scientific study of climate 与气候学有关的

a fact used to draw a conclusion or make a decision 数据, 资料

to seek information by asking a question 打听, 问
to pursue a special activity, occupation, or field of study 专门研究, 在某一特殊活动、职业或研究领域内探索

any vehicle that can fly and carry goods or passengers 飞机, 航空器

all the people who are working on a ship, plane, etc. (轮船, 飞机等上面的) 全体工作人员 (不包括乘客)

in an extremely important way 极其, 绝对
the place where somebody or something is going 目的地

how far or well you can see 能见度

a kind or forgiving attitude towards somebody 仁慈, 宽恕, 怜悯

to choose not to do something 避免, 消除

to tell about, or make known in advance 预测, 预告

a motor truck 卡车, 货车

making food, etc. cold in order to keep it fresh 冷藏

being likely to decay or go bad quickly 容易腐烂的

to discover the facts about something; calculate something exactly 查明; 测定, 确定

frost 霜冻, 结冰

a substance or medium that conducts heat, light, sound, or especially an electric charge 导体

done or used for protection against possible harm or trouble 预防的

action; step 措施

a point in the course of an action or series of events 阶段

rely /rɪ'laɪ/ v.	to be dependent for support, help, or supply 依赖, 信赖
draw on	to make use of a supply 利用, 靠, 凭
be suitable for	be right for a particular purpose 适于, 适用于
at the mercy of	in a situation controlled by somebody or something with the power to harm you 任……处置; 对……无能为力
ride out	to overcome a difficult or dangerous period or situation without any serious problem 度过难关
hold up	to delay or block the movement or progress of somebody/something 延迟, 阻碍
take measures	to take actions to achieve or deal with something 采取措施
rely on	to depend on; trust 依靠; 信赖
make the best of	to accept the bad or difficult situation and try to deal with it as well as you can 尽力而为

Notes

1. a fog-free airport 无雾机场

fog-free 是一个复合形容词, 其中 free 表示“无……的”, “免除……的”。

例如: an ice-free harbour 不冻港

a nuclear-weapon-free zone 无核武器区

an interest-free loan 无息贷款

tax-free 免税的



2. For the past they have compiled a great mass of statistical and climatological data on which they can draw to answer all sorts of inquiries.

他们已经汇编了大量的统计数字和气候学资料, 以便回答有关过去的气象信息的询问。

其中, draw on 的意思是“利用”, “靠”, “凭借”。

on which they can draw to answer all sorts of inquiries 为 data 的定语从句。

如果 which 在定语从句中作介词的宾语, 那么这个介词可以提到从句前, 构成介词 +

which(whom) 引出的定语从句。又如课文中的下一句:

Below are just a few of the activities for which specialized weather services are provided. 以下只是一些需要为之提供特殊气象服务的例子。

从句 for which specialized weather services are provided 作 activities 的定语。又如:

Ocean currents affect the climates of the lands near which they flow. 海流影响其附近陆地的气候。

The girl to whom you spoke is my sister. 跟你说话的那个女孩是我妹妹。

这种句子中的关系代词有时也可省略。关系代词省略之后, 介词应放在定语从句的句尾。

口语中这种句型很常用。如:

The girl you spoke to is my sister. 跟你说话的那个女孩是我妹妹。

3. Ships, whether large or small, are often at the mercy of the winds and the waves.

船只无论大小, 其命运常受风浪摆布。

at the mercy of 任……处置; 对……无能为力

例如: The day will certainly come when peasants will no longer be at the mercy of the weather for good harvest. 农民不再靠天吃饭, 这一天肯定会来到。



4. The large ones can usually ride out the biggest storms, ...

大船通常能安然渡过大风暴, ……

ride out 渡过难关; 经受住

例如: We hope to ride out this recession better than last time. 我们希望这一次能更顺利地渡过经济衰退期。



5. Things such as the degree of refrigeration required for perishable goods during transportation can be determined from temperature forecasts.

类似运输易腐食品所需的冷藏温度问题也可以根据气温预报来确定。

6. Trains can be held up by frozen points, the icing of electric conductor rails and fog, ...

结冰的道岔、导电轨上的冰冻以及雾都会使火车停驶, ……

points 在此处指铁轨上的“道岔”。用于此义时常用复数。

electric conductor rail 导电轨, 接触轨(与路轨平行的轨道, 可供机车导入电流)

Exercises

I. According to the text, are the following sentences Right or Wrong? If there is not enough information to decide, choose "Doesn't say".

1. Weathermen's job is to prepare information about the future and make a broadcast.
 A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
2. Crews on an aircraft have a particular interest in landing conditions at their destination.
 A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
3. Ships, whether large or small, can't ride out the biggest storms on the ocean.
 A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
4. Trains can be held up by unexpected events as well as bad weather.
 A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.
5. Weathermen usually instruct farmers how to plan their operations at all stages.
 A. Right. B. Wrong. C. Doesn't say.

II. Choose the best ending from the box below to complete each of the sentences.

- A. to divert an airliner to a fog-free airport
- B. to prevent loss or damage
- C. on the basis of special weather forecast
- D. to answer all sorts of inquiries
- E. have to make the best of what they gets
- F. land in another airport where the weather will be suitable
- G. to make decisions
- H. have to plan the operations