



21世纪农业部高职高专规划教材

英语

第一册

非英语类专业通用

刘泓蔚 主编

ENGLISH

中国农业出版社



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出版说明

高职高专教育是我国高等教育的重要组成部分，近年来高职高专教育有很大的发展，为社会主义现代化建设事业培养了大批急需的各类专门人才。当前，高职高专教育成为社会关注的热点，面临大好的发展机遇。同时，经济、科技和社会发展也对高职高专人才培养提出了许多新的、更高的要求。但是，通过对部分高等农业职业技术学院、中等农业学校高职班教学和教材使用等情况的了解，目前农业高职高专教育教材短缺，已严重影响了当前教学的开展和教育改革工作。针对上述情况，并根据《教育部关于加强高职高专教育人才培养工作的意见》的精神，中国农业出版社受农业部委托，在广泛调查研究的基础上，组织有关专家制定了 21 世纪农业部高职高专规划教材编写出版规划。根据各校有关专业的设置，按专业陆续分批出版。

教材的编写是按照教育部高职高专教材建设要求，紧紧围绕培养高等技术应用性专门人才，即培养适应生产、建设、管理、服务第一线需要的，德、智、体、美全面发展的高技术应用性专门人才。教材定位是：基础课程体现以应用为目的，以必需、够用为度，以讲清概念、强化应用为重点；专业课加强针对性和实用性。相信这些教材的出版将对培养高等技术应用性专门人才，提高劳动者素质，对建设社会主义精神文明，促进社会进步和经济发展起到重要的作用。

21 世纪农业部高职高专规划教材突出基础理论知识的应用和实践能力的培养，具有针对性和实用性。适用于全国农林各高等职业技术学院、农林大学成教学



院、高等农林专科学院、农林中专学校的高职班师生和相关层次的培训及自学。

在规划教材出版之际，对参与教材策划、主编、参编及审定工作的专家、老师以及支持教材编写的各高等职业技术学院、农业中专学校一并表示感谢！

中国农业出版社

2002年2月



编写说明

21 世纪农业部高职高专规划教材《英语》是根据 2000 年国家教育部颁发的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)编写的。

本套教材为适应我国加入 WTO 后社会对职业教育的新要求,突破原有的传统英语教学模式,积极探索新形势下高职高专英语教学的新特点,力求建立新型的英语教学模式,走出一条符合教学规律,与高职高专学生学习特点相吻合的英语教学新路子。教材紧扣高职高专学生的学习特点,强调对学生英语语言实际运用能力的培养,注重“听、说、读、写、译”五项基本技能的训练。教材选材新颖广泛,时代性强,体裁多样,形式活泼,图文并茂。语法讲解简明易懂,情景学习贴近实际生活和工作,易于学习、掌握和运用。本套教材既是三年制高职高专非英语专业的通用教材,又是初中毕业后五年制高职高专学生的首选教材;既能使英语基础较低的学生学有所乐,学有所获,学有所用,也能为学生考级和进一步深造提供支撑和保证。同时,本套教材也可作为非英语专业成人考试和自学考试的通用教材。

本套教材分一、二、三、四册,共四本。第一册既可作为初中毕业后五年制高职高专低年级教材,又可作为三年制高职高专的过渡教材,词汇起点为 800 个单词,注重学生英语学习兴趣的培养,强调学生的基础训练。第二册为高职高专一年级使用教材,也可作为五年制高职高专教材,起点词汇为 1 200 个单词,充分利用情景教学,逐渐加大听说训练,扩大阅读量,提高学生翻译能力。第三册为高职高专二年级使用教材,起点词



汇为 1 800 个单词,进一步强化各种技能训练,使学生迅速扩大词汇量和阅读量,听说能力和翻译能力有较大提高,并能掌握一般的写作技巧,有初步的写作能力。第四册为高职高专三年级使用教材,起点词汇为 2 500 个单词,全面加强学生英语听、说、读、写、译综合技能的训练,使学生的英语综合水平有一个质的飞跃,完成国家教育部对高职高专英语教学提出的教学目标。

每册都分为 16 个单元,每单元需用 6 个学时,其中对话练习 1 学时,课文讲解 2 学时,听说训练 1 学时,语法讲解与练习 1 学时,其他练习 1 学时。另外每 4 个单元之后有一套自测题,每套约占 2 学时。每册总学时拟 120 学时。全套教材配有教学参考书。

本套教材第一、二、三册分别由山东潍坊职业学院刘泓蔚同志、河南农业大学农业职业学院刘源同志、湖南生物机电职业技术学院王荣英同志担任主编;黑龙江农业经济职业学院赵颖同志、广西农业学校苏丽英同志、山东烟台农业学校李吉成同志担任副主编;参加编写的人员有:北华大学农业技术学院兰艳萍同志,湖南生物机电职业技术学院粟莉萍同志、符雪萍同志,甘肃省畜牧学校周建民同志,山东潍坊职业学院陈志章同志、褚志梅同志,山东烟台农业学校惠立丽同志,河南农业大学农业职业学院魏重宪同志,湖南信息工程学校朱文欣同志,山东临沂师范学院戴乐平同志,江苏畜牧兽医职业技术学院钱建中同志。审稿为中国农业大学英语系钟玲同志。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,教材中不足之处在所难免,希望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1 Greetings

Conversations

A. Hello

Jack and Linda meet on the first day of the new term at the school gate.

Jack: Hi, Linda.

Linda: Hi, Jack. How are you!

Jack: Fine, thanks. And you?

Linda: Very well. Thank you!

Jack: And how are your parents?

Linda: They are pretty well, thanks.

Jack: Please remember me to them
when you write home.

Linda: Thank you very much.



B. Good Morning

Sue and Henry are having a talk about e-mail after class.

Sue: Good morning, Henry.

Henry: Good morning, Sue.

Sue: May I ask you a question?

Henry: Of course. Please.

Sue: Does everybody in our class have an e-mail account?

Henry: Yes. Our school provides an e-mail account for every student.

Sue: That sounds nice. But can you tell me how to pay for it?

Henry: I'm not sure. Let's go to ask our teacher.



Passage

The Word "Hello"

Maybe the word "hello" is used more often than any other one in the English language. Everyone in the United States and other countries uses the word, again and again, every day of the week.



The American inventor Thomas Edison is believed to be the first person to use "hello" on the telephone soon after the invention of it.

At first, people began their words on the telephone with "Are you there?" They were not sure the small machine could really carry their voices.

Edison was a man of few words. He wasted no time. The first time he picked up the telephone, he did not ask if anyone was there. But he was sure someone was there and only said "hello".

From then on, "hello" is often heard when you picked up the telephone.

Tell whether each of the following statements is true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The word "hello" is widely used in many countries.
- () 2. People all over the world use "hello" every day.
- () 3. Thomas Edison was the first man to use the word "hello" on the telephone.
- () 4. Telephone was invented by Thomas Edison.
- () 5. At first, people believed they could hear each other on the telephone.

New Words and Expressions

meet /mi:t/
term /tɜ:m/

n. & *vi.* 会, 集会; 遇见, 相遇
n. 学期; 条件; 术语

gate	/geit/	n. 大门
e-mail (electronic mail)		n. 电子信函
account	/ə'kaunt/	n. 计算, 账目
provide	/prə'vaɪd/	vt. & vi. 供给, 提供
pay	/pei/	n. & v. 薪水, 工资; 支付
language	/'læŋɡwɪdʒ/	n. 语言
inventor	/ɪn'ventə(r)/	n. 发明家
invention	/ɪn'venʃən/	n. 发明, 创造
carry	/'kæri/	vt. 携带, 运送
voice	/vɔɪs/	n. & vt. 声音, 语态; 表达
waste	/weɪst/	n. & vt. 垃圾; 浪费, 消耗
pick	/pɪk/	v. 挑选, 摘选, 拾取

Notes

1. How is sb.? 某某近来怎么样?

问候语, 客套话; 回答一般是: fine, good, etc.

e. g. —How is your grandfather?

—He is fine, thank you.

2. remember me to her 代我向她问好

e. g. I haven't seen her for a long time. Please remember me to her when you meet her.

我好长时间没见到她了。你见到她时, 请代我向她问好。

3. have a talk 谈话

e. g. —What are they doing? 他们在干什么?

—They are having a talk. It is heated, isn't it?

他们在谈话, 很热烈, 不是吗?

4. provide sth. for sb. 给某人提供某物, 也可以用 provide sb. with sth.

e. g. After the flood, they provided a lot of food for the poor people.

洪灾之后, 他们为那些贫民提供了大量的食物。

The old lady often provided the children with toys.

那位老妇经常给孩子们玩具。

5. ...is used more often than any other one.比其他任何一个用得都多。

be used (to do sth.) 被用来 (做某事)

e. g. "Hello" is frequently used when you picked up the telephone.



你打电话时常用到的就是“喂”。

The articles are often used before the nouns. 冠词常用在名词之前。

Computer is now used more often than any other things in his home.

计算机是他家里现在使用最多的一件物品。

6. again and again 反复地，一次又一次地

e. g. Read the passage again and again till you can recite it.

反复读短文，直到背诵为止。

The old lady told the same story again and again.

那个老妇人一遍遍地讲着同一个故事。

7. ...is believed to be the first person 据信/被认为是第一个人

e. g. He is believed to be the most respectable person in the village.

他被认为是村子里最受尊敬的人。

MTV is believed to be the first popular program by the young people.

音乐电视被认为是最受年轻人喜欢的电视节目。

8. They were not sure. 他们不确信。

be (not) sure (about sth.) (不) 确信 (某事)

e. g. He wasn't sure that he could pass the exam. 他不确信自己能否通过考试。

I think he's coming, but I'm not sure. 我想他会来，但我不敢肯定。

9. ...pick up 拿起

e. g. You should pick up the hat for the old man.

你应该给那位老人捡起帽子。

You'd better know what you want to say before you pick up the telephone.

你最好在拿起话筒之前就想好该说什么。

10. from then on 从那以后

e. g. From then on, they have been living a happy life.

从那时起，他们一直过着幸福的生活。

"Hello" has been used from then on.

从那以后，“你好”沿用至今。

Exercises

I. Listening and Speaking

A. Listen to the statement, then choose the best answer according to the question.