



教育部五年制高等职业教育规划教材

# 英语教程

(教师用书)

全国五年制高等职业教育公共课开发指导委员会 组编

主 编：刘凤玲

主 审：陈 琳

第三册  
(基础阶段)

ENGLISH FOR  
HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

外语教学与研究出版社

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刘凤玲 乔宝玲 温 志

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**(京)新登字 155 号**

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

英语教程第三册教师用书/刘凤玲主编. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2001  
ISBN 7-5600-2360-6

I. 英… II. 刘… III. 英语-高等教育-教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 046586 号

**英语教程 第三册**

**(教师用书)**

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\* \* \*

责任编辑: 雷 航

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.cn>

印 刷: 北京外国语学院印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 10.25

字 数: 155 千字

版 次: 2001 年 7 月第 1 版 2001 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—5000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-2360-6/G·1083

定 价: 11.90 元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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# 出版说明

教材建设工作是整个高职高专教育教学工作中的重要组成部分。改革开放以来,在各级教育行政部门、学校和有关出版社的共同努力下,各地已出版了一批高职高专教育教材。但从整体上看,具有高职高专教育特色的教材极其匮乏,不少院校尚在借用本科或中专教材,教材建设仍落后于高职高专教育的发展需要。为此,1999年教育部组织制定了《高职高专教育基础课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)和《高职高专教育专业人才培养目标及规格》(以下简称《培养规格》)。通过推荐、招标及遴选,组织了一批学术水平高、教学经验丰富、实践能力强的教师,成立了“教育部高职高专规划教材”编写队伍,并在有关出版社的积极配合下,推出一批“教育部高职高专规划教材”。

“教育部高职高专规划教材”计划出版500种,用5年左右时间完成。出版后的教材将覆盖高职高专教育的基础课程和主干专业课程。计划先用2-3年的时间,在继承原有高职、高专和成人高等学校教材建设成果的基础上,充分汲取近几年来各类学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验,解决好新形势下高职高专教育教材的有无问题;然后再用2-3年的时间,在《新世纪高职高专教育人才培养模式和教学内容体系改革与建设项目计划》立项研究的基础上,通过研究、改革和建设,推出一大批教育部高职高专教育教材,从而形成优化配套的高职高专教育教材体系。

“教育部高职高专规划教材”是按照《基本要求》和《培养规格》的要求,充分汲取高职、高专和成人高等学校在探索培养技术应用性专门人才方面取得的成功经验和教学成果编写而成的,适用于高等职业学校、高等专科学校、成人高校及本科院校举办的二级职业技术学院和民办高校使用。

教育部高等教育司

2000年4月3日

# 编写说明

本教材根据《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》而编写。全套教材共6册,分8个学期实施。

高等职业教育实用英语课程的任务是:传授必要的语言知识,有针对性地对学生进行英语基本技能训练,着重培养学生使用英语进行人际交往和对外技术合作交流的能力;学生学完本课程后应具备职业岗位所需的听说能力,较强的阅读和翻译本专业一般技术资料的能力和初步的书写常用应用文的能力,并为继续学习英语打好基础。

本教材根据五年制高职教育五年一贯制的特点和学生年龄小、可塑性强的优势,合理设计,统筹安排,体现了五年制高职教材的特色。《五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程基本要求》规定五年制高职英语教学前六学期为基础英语教学阶段,后四学期为专业英语教学阶段。基础英语前三学期应在初中英语教学的基础上,通过强化对学生听、说、读、写、译各项技能的训练,巩固、加深并拓展中学所学的语言知识,培养一定的英语使用能力,为后三学期的基础英语提高阶段和专业英语阶段的学习打好基础。

遵循《基本要求》提出的“立足实用,打好基础,强化能力”的高职英语教学原则,根据一线高级技术应用性人才在对外交流中所应处理的材料类型和交际任务以及应达到的语言应用能力的要求,教材在编写过程中,充分注意到:

1、以素质教育为核心,以培养英语交际能力为重点,处理好语言知识传授和应用能力培养的关系。不以语法为纲,但不排斥必要的语法知识,不追求语法的完整性和系统性,以必需和够用为度。练习设计主要着眼于语言应用能力。

2、以话题为中心,组织各项基本技能训练活动。话题主要选择学生在学习过程中和今后职业岗位上所涉及的常用话题。以这些话题为中心,多侧面、多层次地组织与之有关的语言材料,使学生有机会接触、消化和积累与该话题有关的语言现象和语料,参加各种训练活动,表达自己的意思。

3、语言材料的选择,除了考虑不同学习阶段的难易程度外,注重科学性、趣味性、适度的前瞻性,强调实用性;力求使教材体现“五年制、高职、实用”的特点。

本书由全国五年制高等职业教育公共课开发指导委员会组织编写，刘凤玲任主编，北京外国语大学陈琳教授任主审，全国五年制高等职业教育实用英语课程开发组编写。参加第三册编写的人员有：江苏省常州工业学校刘凤玲 (Unit One & Unit Six)、广州民航职业技术学院温志 (Unit Two、Unit Seven、Unit Eight & Unit Nine)、包头职业技术学院乔宝玲 (Unit Three、Unit Four、Unit Five & Unit Ten)。

在编写过程中，教育部高职高专规划教材编写委员会和全国五年制高职公共课开发指导委员会的领导赵克松、刘勇、吕一中三位校长给予了具体指导和大力支持；五年制高职实用英语课程开发组全体成员提供了多年来英语教改的成功经验；外语教学与研究出版社给了我们很多具体帮助，在此，我们深表谢意。

五年制高职英语教学尚处在探索和积累经验阶段，加上我们的学识和经验的局限，以及成书仓促等原因，书中难免有缺点和不足之处。恳请广大教师和学生对本书提出意见，使其不断完善。

编 者  
2001 年 3 月

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# Unit One

## The Web Lifestyle

### • Background Information •

Internet has created a new vocabulary that has come to represent a historical era of change. No other word has become part of people's lives so quickly or has had such an impact. It is becoming an integral part of our economy and daily life. For example, you needn't go to work in the company every day. You can stay at home. You just turn on your computer and do your work for the company at home. Your children can study at home, too. If you are away, at work or on your way home, you can telephone home. Your instructions will be passed onto your computer. So when you get home, you will find the heating is already on, meals and water are ready for you. It is unnecessary for you to go shopping or to go to the bank. Telephones and computers will do these jobs for you instead.

### • Language Points of Text A •

think about	live with	turn to	be about to	let alone
in particular	find out	remark upon	as if	treat...as

1. **turn to** to go to for help

e.g. He was turned to for advice by all sorts of people.



I have nobody to turn to.

2. **think about** to consider

e.g. Please think about the plan and let me know your views.

These young people think about nothing but sports and pleasure.

3. **let alone** not to mention; even less (used after a negative statement to emphasize how unlikely a situation is because something much more likely has never happened)

e.g. In those days we couldn't send our children to middle school, let alone college.

Some people never even read a newspaper, let alone a book.

4. **remark upon/ on** to say or to write something about

e.g. We don't usually remark on other people's appearance.

Several people remarked upon the fine quality of the work.

5. **in particular** especially

e.g. She loves the song in particular because her mother used to sing it.

What in particular did you like about the last apartment that we saw?

2

6. **treat ... as** to deal with something in a particular way

e.g. My mother treated my proposal as a joke.

The police are treating his death as a case of murder.

7. **live with** to learn to accept

e.g. You must live with the fact that you're no longer as strong as you were.

You've lost all your money, and now you must learn to live with the situation.

8. **find out** to learn to discover

e.g. We must find out the truth of the matter.

Can you find out Mr Johnson's address for me?

### **Supplementary Material for Reference**

#### **The Internet Addiction Test**

The following is a test that can help determine if a person is addicted to the Internet:

1. How often do you find that you stay online longer than you intended?
2. How often do you neglect household chores to spend more time online?
3. How often do you prefer the excitement of the Internet to intimacy with your partner?
4. How often do you form new relationships with fellow online users?
5. How often do others in your life complain to you about the amount of time you spend online?
6. How often do your grades or schoolwork suffer because of the amount of time you spend online?
7. How often do you check your e-mail before doing something else that you need to do?
8. How often does your job performance or productivity suffer because of the Internet?
9. How often do you become defensive or secretive when anyone asks you what you do online?

10. How often do you block out disturbing thoughts about your life with soothing thoughts of the Internet?
11. How often do you find yourself anticipating when you will go online again?
12. How often do you fear that life without the Internet would be boring, empty and joyless?
13. How often do you snap, yell or act annoyed if someone bothers you while you are online?
14. How often do you lose sleep due to late-night log-ins?
15. How often do you feel preoccupied with the Internet when office or fantasize about being online?
16. How often do you find yourself saying “just a few more minutes” when online?
17. How often do you try to cut down the amount of time you spend online and fail?
18. How often do you try to hide how long you’ve been online?
19. How often do you choose to spend more time online over socializing with others?
20. How often do you feel depressed, moody or nervous when you are offline, which goes away once you are back online?



#### 4

#### **Point Values:**

0 = Does not apply

1 = Rarely

2 = Occasionally

3 = Frequently

4 = Often

5 = Always

## Scoring:

- \* 20 to 49 points: You are an average online user. You may surf the Web a bit too long at times, but you have control over your usage.
- \* 50 to 79 points: You are experiencing occasional or frequent problems because of the Internet. You should consider its full impact on your life.
- \* 80 to 100 points: Your Internet usage is causing significant problems in your life. You should evaluate the impact of the Internet on your life and address the problems directly caused by your Internet usage.

## • New Words & Expressions •

naughty 顽皮的, 淘气的

convince 使确信

cottage 别墅

popularity 普及

gifted child 天才儿童

billionaire 亿万富翁

curiosity 好奇心

inventory 存货

## • Key to Listening •

A. 1. B      2. B      3. C      4. B      5. A

6. C      7. A      8. C      9. C      10. A

B. 1. October 28    2. 13      3. 17      4. first      5. 4,200

6. 1975      7. 1980    8. 1986    9. one      10. 31

C. Passage One

1. B      2. C      3. C      4. A      5. B

Passage Two

1. B      2. A      3. A      4. B      5. C

## • Tapescripts •

**A**

**You will hear ten short conversations twice. For each question, mark A, B or C for the most suitable phrase or picture.**

1. M: Have you got that CV that was faxed in this morning?

F: Yes. Why?

M: Oh, I just wanted to check the man's date of birth. I don't think I took it down right. Is it the 22nd of June?

F: No, the 2nd of June.

M: 1946?

F: No, 1956.

Question: When was he born?

2. M: Excuse me, could you please tell me the times of the trains to Beijing this afternoon?

F: Well, there's only one train this afternoon, the fourteen- fifty.

M: Sorry, the fourteen-fifteen?

F: No, fourteen-fifty, ten minutes to three.

M: Oh, Ok, thank you very much.

Question: When does the train leave this afternoon?

3. M: What time shall we meet tomorrow?

F: Well, I normally start at 8 o'clock. What about 9 o'clock?

M: Well, that's a bit early for me. I never get in before 9. Shall we say 9:30?

F: Yes, that's fine for me.

Question: What time will they meet tomorrow?

4. M: How much is the ticket?

F: It's ten dollars for adults. Children's tickets are half price.

M: Ok. I'd like to buy two adults' and two children's tickets, please.

Question: How much should the man pay for the tickets?

5. F: How did the Nikkei do last week?

M: Well, it opened at 17,560 on Monday and dropped to 16,880 in the middle of the week. Fortunately, it recovered a little to close at 17,320 by the end of the week.

Question: How did the stock market close at the end of last week?

6. M: What do you intend to do this morning, Madam?

F: I'm going to visit the Science Museum at 9 o'clock. It's a long way and I must be back before 12. So call a taxi for me, please.

Question: How long will the woman stay at the Science Museum?

7. F: I like these chairs. How much are they?

M: They are forty dollars each or seventy dollars for one pair.

Question: How much does one chair cost if you buy a pair?

8. F: I like that one, but 300 dollars is far too expensive, I'm afraid. How much is this one?

M: 100 dollars.

F: That's good!

M: Yeah, you'll see the same coat in other shops for at least

200 dollars.

F: Mm. OK, I'll take this one then.

Question: Which coat does the customer buy?

9. M: I can't remember Mr Liu's telephone number. Is it 7845362?

F: let me see... oh, it seems to be 7485362... oh, no, I remember, it's 7845632.

Question: What is Mr Liu's telephone number?

10. M: How much do you think it will cost to repair this machine?

F: Let me see. It's a 1970 model. About 17 pounds, I'm afraid.

M: That's rather a lot. And how long will it take?

F: About twenty days.

M: You said twelve days?

F: No, twenty days.

M: Thank you. I'd like to think about it.

Question: How long will the repair take?

**You will hear some background information about Bill Gates.**

**B It will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the numbers you hear.**

Bill Gates was born on October 28, 1955 to a wealthy Seattle family. He was a naughty but gifted child. At 13, he began programming in the BASIC language. By the time he was 17, Gates had sold his first program — a school scheduling system. The deal brought him US\$ 4,200. Gates and Harvard classmate

Paul Allen established Microsoft in 1975. Gates was convinced software would be more important than hardware. Microsoft's big break came in 1980. That year, Gates and his young colleagues signed an agreement to provide operating system MS — DOS for International Business Machines new personal computer. In March 1986, Microsoft stock went public in one of the most celebrated offerings of its time. By the next year, the company's rising stock price had made Gates the youngest self-made billionaire at age 31.

**C** You will hear two passages. Each will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the right answer to each question.

### Passage One

#### A Quiet Life

When Mr Finch retired, he bought a small cottage in a seaside village. The cottage was built in fifteen eighty-eight, but was in very good condition. Mr Finch was looking forward to a quiet life, but in the summer holidays he got a shock. Hundreds of tourists came to the seaside village. Mr Finch's cottage was the most interesting building in the village and many of the tourists came to see it. From morning till night there were tourists outside the cottage. They kept looking through windows and many of them even went into Mr Finch's garden. This was too much for Mr Finch. He decided to drive the unwelcome visitors away, so he put a notice in the window. The notice said: "If you want to satisfy your curiosity, come in and look round. Price: ten pence." Mr Finch was sure that



the visitors would stop coming but he was wrong. The number of visitors increased and Mr Finch spent every day showing them round his cottage. "I came here to retire, not to work as a guide," he complained. In the end, he sold the cottage.

### Passage Two

The computer industry in our country has been growing rapidly over the last ten years. Computers used to be large expensive machines that were very difficult to use, but scientists and technicians have been making them smaller and cheaper while at the same time they have been made easier to use. As a result, their popularity has been increasing as more and more people are buying computers for their homes and businesses.

Computers have been designed to store information and compute complex problems. Some have voices that speak with the operators. Stores use computers to keep records of their inventories and send bills to their customers. Offices use computers to type letters, record business, and communicate with other offices.

### • Key to Text A •

- |           |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>I</b>  | 1. A | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. C |
| <b>II</b> | 1. D | 2. B | 3. E | 4. A | 5. G |