



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

3

教师用书 (修订版)

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

3

教师用书 (修订版)

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

江苏工业学院图书馆
藏书章

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(3) 教师用书 / 刘凤玲主编; 刘凤玲等编. — 修订本. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008.4

ISBN 978-7-5600-7503-7

I. 英… II. ①刘… ②刘… III. 英语—高等学校: 技术学校—教学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 058316 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: 中国农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 12.75

版 次: 2009 年 6 月第 1 版 2009 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7503-7

定 价: 22.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

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: 175030001

《英语教程》修订版说明

《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。

新版在保留原有特色的基础上，对《英语教程》基础阶段的 1~3 册及教师参考书进行修改和补充：

一、每册内容更新三分之一。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、修订部分听力内容。

三、增加阅读部分的生词表。

四、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”。

五、每单元的口语部分增加一些常用英语功能表达。

六、写作部分增加英汉互译、英语应用文写作与练习，提供关键词和词组。

本书为《英语教程 3（修订版）》的教师用书，共 10 个单元及 Review One 和 Review Two。教师用书提供文化背景知识，录音文本和参考答案等。修订后的教师用书在第一、二、三级中增加了文化背景知识，对重点难点的解释进行了补充，以方便教师使用。

参加本册修订的编者有（以姓氏笔画为序）常州纺织服装职业技术学院刘凤玲（Unit One, Unit Four, Review One, Review Two）、浙江工贸职业技术学院乔宝玲（Unit Three, Unit Five, Unit Ten）、常州纺织服装职业技术学院宋雪霜（Unit Two, Unit Six, Unit Seven）、北京工业职业技术学院陈建珍（Unit Eight, Unit Nine）。

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

2009 年 2 月

CONTENTS

Unit One The Web Lifestyle	1
I. Background Information	1
II. Language Points	2
III. Structure and Grammar	8
IV. Tapescripts	10
V. Key to Listening	13
VI. Key to Reading	13
VII. Writing	14
Chinese Translation of the Text	15
Supplementary Materials	16
 Unit Two Education	 19
I. Background Information	19
II. Language Points	21
III. Structure and Grammar	27
IV. Tapescripts	28
V. Key to Listening	33
VI. Key to Reading	33
VII. Writing	34
Chinese Translation of the Text	35
 Unit Three Products and Process	 37
I. Background Information	37
II. Language Points	39
III. Structure and Grammar	45

IV. Tapescripts	48
V. Key to Listening.....	51
VI. Key to Reading.....	51
VII. Writing	52
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	53
 Unit Four Teamwork	55
I. Background Information.....	55
II. Language Points	56
III. Structure and Grammar	60
IV. Tapescripts	63
V. Key to Listening.....	66
VI. Key to Reading.....	66
VII. Writing	67
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	68
Supplementary Materials	69
 Unit Five Job and Occupation	77
I. Background Information.....	77
II. Language Points	78
III. Structure and Grammar	84
IV. Tapescripts	86
V. Key to Listening.....	91
VI. Key to Reading.....	91
VII. Writing	92
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	93

Review One	95
 Unit Six History	101
I. Background Information	101
II. Language Points	104
III. Structure and Grammar	109
IV. Tapescripts	112
V. Key to Listening	115
VI. Key to Reading	116
VII. Writing	116
Chinese Translation of the Text	117
 Unit Seven Philosophy	119
I. Background Information	119
II. Language Points	120
III. Structure and Grammar	127
IV. Tapescripts	129
V. Key to Listening	134
VI. Key to Reading	134
VII. Writing	135
Chinese Translation of the Text	136
Supplementary Materials	137
 Unit Eight Environment	139
I. Background Information	139
II. Language Points	140
III. Structure and Grammar	146

IV. Tapescripts	148
V. Key to Listening.....	153
VI. Key to Reading.....	153
VII. Writing	154
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	155

Unit Nine Personal Identification157

I. Background Information.....	157
II. Language Points	158
III. Structure and Grammar	165
IV. Tapescripts	166
V. Key to Listening.....	170
VI. Key to Reading.....	170
VII. Writing	171
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	172

Unit Ten Science and Technology175

I. Background Information.....	175
II. Language Points	177
III. Structure and Grammar	182
IV. Tapescripts	183
V. Key to Listening.....	187
VI. Key to Reading.....	187
VII. Writing	188
Chinese Translation of the Text.....	189

Review Two191

UNIT ONE

The Web Lifestyle

I. Background Information

1) What Is the Internet?

The Internet is a huge collection of computers around the world. These computers are all linked together, and they can “talk” to each other, sharing information. If your computer is connected to the Internet, it can connect to millions of other computers, in many different parts of the world. You can send electronic letters to people on the other side of the world. You can chat to people. You can buy things on the Internet and have them delivered to your house!

2) The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web is a part of the Internet. It is a collection of millions of pages of information. This information can be about anything: sports, people or music. The pages on the World Wide Web are all linked so that you can move around them. The pages are linked together using Hyperlinks. A hyperlink is usually coloured and underlined. If you move your mouse over a hyperlink, it will change into the shape of hand. If you click on a hyperlink, you will go to a different page.

The Internet is a network of networks. It is a global set of connections of computers that enables the exchange of data, news and opinion. Aside from being a communications medium, the Internet has become a platform for new ways of doing business, a better way for governments to deliver public services and an enabler of lifelong learning. Unlike the telephone, radio or television, the Internet is a many-to-many communication medium.

The 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 go 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 those jobs for you instead.

II. Language Points

integral *adj.*

1) *being an essential part of*

e.g. Music is an integral part of the school's curriculum.

Practical experience is integral to the course.

2) *(usually before noun) included as part of sth., rather than supplied separately*

e.g. All models have an integral CD player.

incredible *adj.*

1) *impossible or very difficult to believe*

e.g. It seemed incredible that she had been there for a week already.

She told us the incredible story of her 123 days lost in the forest.

Opposite: credible

that can be believed or trusted

e.g. It is just not credible that she would cheat.

The results are hardly credible; he cannot believe they are accurate.

2) *(informal) extremely good or extremely large*

e.g. The hotel was incredible.

Tony has an incredible singing voice.

incredibly *adv.*

in a way that is not easy to believe

e.g. Incredibly, it was six months before I realized what was going on.

I'm sorry I haven't phoned. I've been incredibly busy this week.

amazing adj.

1) *so surprising that it is hard to believe*

e.g. She told me an amazing story.

It's amazing how stupid people can be.

2) *extremely good, especially in a surprising and unexpected way*

e.g. He's an amazing player to watch.

We had an amazing time in China.

amazed adj.

(*not usually before noun*) *extremely surprised*

e.g. I'm amazed you've never heard of Bill Gates.

We were amazed at the response to our appeal.

Visitors are often amazed to discover how little the town has changed.

amazement n.

[U] *a strong feeling of surprise*

e.g. They were shaking their hands in amazement.

To my amazement, he actually refused to help me.

be about to do sth.

If you are about to do sth., you are going to do it very soon.

e.g. You are about to cross the river.

I was about to go home.

I was about to go to bed when there was a knock at the door.

Sit down everyone. The lecture is about to start.

leap vi.

(*leapt, leaped*)

1) *to jump high or a long way*

e.g. We leap over the stream.

The horse leapt a five-foot wall.

2) *to move or do sth. suddenly and quickly*

e.g. She leapt out of bed.

His name leapt out at me. (=I saw it immediately.)

He leapt across the room to answer the door.

3) *suddenly improve, increase or progress*

e.g. Sales have leapt 43% this quarter.

The action then leaps forward to 1989, when Rose is an elderly woman.

draw v.

(drew, drawn)

1) *to attract or interest sb.*

e.g. The movie is drawing large audience.

The course draws students from all over the country.

2) *to produce a reaction or response*

e.g. The announcement drew loud applause from the audience.

The plan has drawn a lot of criticism.

draw (sb.'s) attention to

to make sb. notice, or be aware of

e.g. She tried to draw my attention to her new hair style.

He drew my attention to a point I had overlooked.

outside prep.

beyond the limits or range of situation, activity

e.g. It's outside my experience, I'm afraid.

I don't care who you see outside working hours.

treat v.

1) *(always + adv./prep.) to behave towards someone in a particular way*

treat sb. like/as

e.g. She treats me like one of the family.

Even though they were much younger, we treated them as equals.

2) *to deal with sth. 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.

3) *to cure illness*

e.g. Vitamin deficiency can be properly diagnosed and treated by a doctor.

Nowadays malaria can be treated with drug.

generate vt.

1) *to produce or create sth.*

e.g. The program would generate a lot of new jobs.

The proposal has generated a lot of interest.

The flowing water is used to drive turbines, which generate electricity.

75% of France's electricity is generated by nuclear reactors.

2) *to make money*

e.g. The business is not generating enough revenue to cover its costs.

What sales volume would be required to generate an income of \$96,000?

generation n.

1) *[U] the production of sth., especially electricity, heat*

e.g. Electricity generation from wind and wave power should be encouraged.

Government aid is needed to help boost income generation in the region.

2) *(C + sing/pl.v.) all people of about the same age*

e.g. My generation has grown up without the experience of a world war.

The younger generation doesn't know what hard work is.

I often wonder what future generations will make of our efforts.

The wired generation refers to the group of young people who has grown up with the Internet as part of their daily lives. It is also called "the Internet generation".

generational adj.

connected with a particular generation or with the relationship between

different generations

e.g. Along with a change of mind-set will be a generational shift.

major

1) *adj.*

(1) *(usually before noun) having very serious or worrying results*

e.g. There is a major problem with parking in London.

He underwent major heart surgery recently.

It could have sparked a major confrontation.

(2) *(usually before noun) important, large, or great*

e.g. Age is a major factor affecting chances of employment.

Our major concern is how to give everyone a fair chance.

Smoking is one of the major causes of cancer.

2) *n. a student's main subject at college or university*

e.g. His major is Political Science.

She is a history major.

3) *v. to specialize in a certain subject at college or university*

e.g. Christina majored in two subjects at Keele University.

Brain majored in economics.

turn to

to try to get help, advice

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

I have nobody to turn to.

think about

to consider

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

These young people think about nothing but sport and pleasure.

let alone

not to mention; even less

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.

I couldn't afford to rent a house like that, let alone buy it.

remark upon/on

to notice that sth. has happened and say or write sth. about it

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

Several people remarked upon the fine quality of the work.

Everyone remarked on his absence.

trade

1) *vt. (especially AmE) to exchange sth. you have for sth. else*

e.g. They traded freedom for security.

She traded her books for his CD.

I wouldn't mind trading places with her for a day.

2) *vt. to buy or sell goods or services*

e.g. Our products are now traded worldwide.

These companies trade mainly in machinery.

3) *n. [U] the activities of buying or selling goods or services*

e.g. The country's trade in manufactured goods has expanded in the last ten years.

Since the supermarket opened, many of the small local shops have lost up to 50% of their trade.

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?

live with

to learn to accept and endure sth. unpleasant

- 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.
 If your house is near the railway station, you will have to live with the noise.

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?

III. Structure and Grammar

There is almost no topic for which you cannot find fairly interesting material on the Web.

This is a double negative sentence, which means to emphasize the affirmation.

Double Negative 句型

1. no ... not; no ... no

e.g. There is no patient I cannot treat completely. 没有我治不了的病人。

There is no cat that does not like fish. 没有不喜欢吃鱼的猫。

There is nothing that he cannot do. 没有他干不了的事。

There is no rule that has no exception. 没有无例外的规定。

2. not (...) without, not + adj.

e.g. There is no right to speak without investigation. 没有调查就没有发言权。

Prosperity is not without fears and adversity is not without comforts and hopes. 成功不是没有忧虑，逆境不是没有安慰和希望。

It is not uncommon for the native speaker to make a mistake like this. 本土人犯这样的错误也是常见的。

Her reasoning is not flawless. 她的推理不是无懈可击的。

A student cannot obtain knowledge without working hard. 学生不刻苦学习就不能获得知识。