

中等职业教育国家规划教材

全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定



基本版

中等职业学校英语教材编写组



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责任主审

刘鸿章

审

稿 冯小诗

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高等教育出版社

内容提要

本系列教材是中等职业教育国家规划教材,依据教育部 2000 年颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》编写而成。本套教材共 5 册,分为预备级、第 $1\sim3$ 册、第 4 册(提高本)。预备级配有教师手册和录音带,其他各册均配有练习册、教师手册、录音带和多媒体教学光盘,可供中等职业学校学生使用,也可供准备升入普通高等院校的学生使用。

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面,题材新颖,时代感强。每个教学单元均包括听、说、读、写模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。

本书是第1册,共14个单元。每单元含"热身"活动、听力、口语、综合英语、遵味阅读、写作六大模块。各部分均围绕中心话题逐步展开听、说、读、写四项技能的训练,以实用有效的方式引导学生进行英语学习和交际。

本书为双色印刷,版式精美,图文并茂,是一本融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体的好教材。本书配有教师手册、练习册、3 盒录音带和1 张多媒体光盘。

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中等职业教育国家规划教材出版说明

为了贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》精神,落实《面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划,根据《中等职业教育国家规划教材申报、立项及管理意见》(教职成[2001]1号)的精神,教育部组织力量对实现中等职业教育培养目标和保证基本教学规格起保障作用的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教材进行了规划和编写,从2001年秋季开学起,国家规划教材将陆续提供给各类中等职业学校选用。

国家规划教材是根据教育部最新颁布的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教学大纲编写而成的,并经全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定通过。新教材全面贯彻素质教育思想,从社会发展对高素质劳动者和中初级专门人才需要的实际出发,注重对学生的创新精神和实践能力的培养。新教材在理论体系、组织结构和阐述方法等方面均作了一些新的尝试。新教材实行一纲多本,努力为教材选用提供比较和选择,满足不同学制、不同专业和不同办学条件的教学需要。

希望各地、各部门积极推广和选用国家规划教材,并在使用过程中注意总结经 验,及时提出修改意见和建议、使之不断完善和提高。

教育部职业教育与成人教育司

2001年5月

《英语(基本版)》是根据2000年8月颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下简称"大纲")组织编写的系列教材。本系列教材包括预备级、第1~3册、第4册(提高本),预备级配有教师手册和录音带、其他各册均配有练习册、教师手册、录音带和多媒体教学光盘。

本教材着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下:

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接、紧扣大纲

本系列教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的600英语词,预备级起点为300词,更加贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。本系列教材覆盖了"大纲"的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。学完本系列教材第1~3册将能达到"大纲"规定的基本要求,学完第1~4册将达到较高要求。

2. 以话题为纲和以综合英语为基础

本系列教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行,由"综合英语"向"听"、"说"、"读"、"写"等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射。同时还体现了语言项目是交际的手段、交际技能是教学的目的的教学思想,把语言知识作为交际的手段来教、把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养,既重视语言知识的传授,更重视交际技能的培养。

"听"、"说"模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了"大纲"突出实用性的要求。"综合英语"模块以相关话题为纲编写,词汇、语法的教学均围绕相关话题进行。"兴趣阅读"除进一步培养学生的阅读能力外,还适当补充了与"综合英语"模块话题相关的词汇。

3. 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本系列教材预备级以温故而知新的方式由日常生活对话、音标和初中语法项目、逐步过渡到情景化的"听"、"说"、"读"、"写"技能训练;第1~4册每个教学单元均包括"热身活动"、"听"、"说"、"综合英语"、"兴趣阅读"、"写作"6个模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。本系列教材还体现了以基础英语为主、以专业英语为辅的特点,既能为文、理、工、农、医、经贸等各类中职学校基础英语阶段的教学服务,又能为学生进入专门用途英语教学阶段铺平道路。

4. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面。课文体裁多样、有时文、文学作品选段、人物传记、对话、说明文、论说文等,题材新颖,时代感强。"听"、"说"模块选材实用、上口。"综合英语"和"兴趣阅读"模块的选材主题领域相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

5. 难度适中, 易学好用

本教材各课均可通过"热身活动"温习与单元话题相关的词汇并启发学生思考有关问题。 "听"、"说"模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目、"综合英语"模块的生词量控制在8%左右、"兴趣阅读"模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。"写作"模块点面结合,既有单项练习,又有作文训练(备有写作提示)。各部分的内容难度适中,易学好用。

6. 系列配套, 视听享受

本系列教材配有辅教助学的练习册、教师手册、录音带和多媒体光盘。练习册与教材各单元配合,提供同步复习和巩固练习。教师手册除提供了具体而实用的教学指导之外,还附有动画制作、

界面精美、操作方便的多媒体光盘。光盘涵盖了学生用书中的全部内容,荟萃了教师手册中的文化背景知识、课文讲解、词汇学习、课文参考译文、练习参考答案等实用内容,精选了练习册中的部分练习,配以活泼的音像,辅以游戏的形式,展开生动的听、说、读、写、译训练,不仅有益于提高学生的学习兴趣,也便于教师实施计算机辅助教学。录音带均由外籍专家朗读,音质清晰、口音纯正。此外,本教材定版定页、双色印刷、图文并茂、美观实用,不仅便于教师全方位授课、学生系统学习,更使教学成为一种享受。

《英语(基本版)》每学期一册,每册12~14个教学单元。除预备级前4单元以对话和语音训练为主外,各教学单元均以一个特定话题为中心,由"热身活动"(Warm-up)、"听"(Listening)、"说"(Speaking)、"综合英语"(Comprehensive English)、"兴趣阅读"(Reading for Interest)和"写作"(Writing)6个模块组成。建议的学时安排是:每单元4学时,其中"热身活动"和"听"、"说"1学时、"综合英语"2学时、"兴趣阅读"和"写作"1学时。

《英语(基本版)》每教学单元的6个模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中,以"综合英语"为核心,与其他模块进行组合,可以有以下几种搭配形式: 1. "热身活动" + "听" + "说" + "综合英语"; 2. "热身活动" + "听" + "说" + "综合英语"; 3. "热身活动" + "听" + "说" + "综合英语"; 3. "热身活动" + "听" + "说" + "综合英语" + "写作"; 3. "热身活动" + "听" + "说" + "综合英语" + "兴趣阅读" + "写作"。不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本套教材由中等职业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有: 王振亚(北京语言文化大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、王立善(吉林省邮电学校)、黄嘉芸(武汉电力学校)、徐明(郑州铁路机械学校)、姚嘉五(广东省水利电力学校)、周湘生(中国石化总公司济南石化经济学校)、吕颖(中国石化总公司兰州石化学校)、宁凤荣(陕西省化工学校)、陈家佶(成都水力发电学校)、王瑾(吉林省邮电学校)。

本书为《英语(基本版)》第1册,由王振亚任主编,王孝杰和姚嘉五任副主编。本册书的编写分工如下:王孝杰负责"听"、"说"部分,王振亚负责"热身活动"、"综合英语"和"写作"部分,其中"课文注释"由王立善编写;"兴趣阅读"由周湘生完成。

本书由北京外国语大学夏祖煃教授和武汉市教学研究室副主任、湖北省特级教师汤惠民审阅。本书的课文及听力材料由外国专家审定并录音。

编 者 2001年3月

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Reading for Interest

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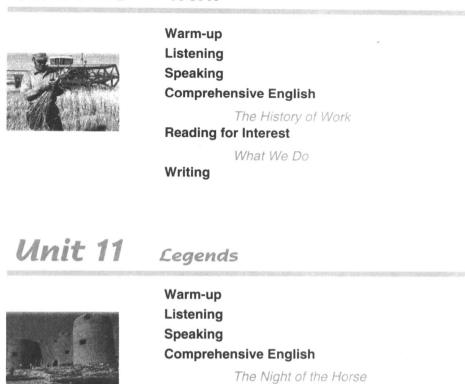
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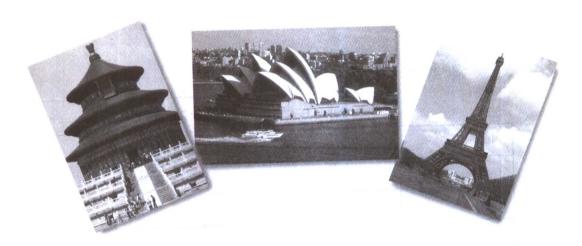


Large Cities

WARM-UP



Do you know these cities?



A Tick () those words that are associated with cities.

		roads and street
shops	libraries	Todas and screen
	- plants	railway stations
☐ fields	□ plants	
□ busy life	farms	office buildings
☐ busy life		quiet life
□ airports	animals	_ quiet inc

B Answer the following questions.

- 1 Do you like to live in a large city?
- 2 Are cities becoming larger?
- 3 Do large cities have any problems?
- 4 Can we stop cities from becoming too large?
- 5 Would you like to stop cities from becoming too large?

	Α	Beijing
	В	Sydney
☐ Speaker 1	C	New York
☐ Speaker 2	D	Tokyo
Speaker 3	Е	London
	F	Hong Kong
	G	Paris

B Listen to the tape again. Decide whether each speaker has given information about the items listed in the table. Put a tick () or a cross (*) in the boxes.

	Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3
Name			
Age			70
City		d,	
Problems			
Buildings		3	er endlicht for
Weather	Wall		16 SHZ

Phonetics	
/i:/: me, clean, people, been, between, feet	Do voichis- to tive in addice en
/i/: city, it, enough, express, think, big	. Are cities occommedates
/p/: people, speak, pair, pattern, map, pack	To bo arde cules have enveren
/b/: about, below, between, bus, building, build	en les montales aconsecution 3 - 3



Work in pairs and take turns to be Speaker A and Speaker B. Ask and answer questions according to the information given, using the suggested words and expressions.

Speaker A

You meet Speaker B for the first time. Ask him/her questions to find out more about him/her.

Speaker B

Look at the cards below and imagine you are one of the three people. Tell Speaker A about yourself and your city.



Card 1

Name: Wang Jun

Age: 15 City: Beijing

Nationality: Chinese

How you feel: like it Reasons: old buildings

Card 2

Name: Peter Age: 16

City: Paris

Nationality: French How you feel: love it

Reason: beautiful places

Card 3

 $N_{ame:\ U_{ko}}$ Age: 14

City: Tokyo

Nationality: Japanese How you feel: don't like it

Reason: too crowded

COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH





The Future of the Cities

People enjoy living in large cities. But cities have problems. One problem is that they often grow very quickly, and then there are a lot of people. There are a lot of cars, buses, and bicycles. There is not enough room for houses. Therefore, people are trying to improve the big cities, and they are also planning for new cities.

One plan is to limit the growth of new cities. When a city has about 500 000 people, it is time to stop building there and to start a new city. In this plan there will be several cities near each other, but each city will be small and its problems will be small. There are many designs for these new cities. In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it. Each small city is complete. It has shops, schools, and hospitals. In design B, each city is also complete, but the cities are connected by a road. In design C, the small cities are around a big city and all of them are connected to each other.

Another plan is to use the sea. People like to live near water. So people are designing cities in the sea. A city in the sea will be a good place to live in. There will be a high wall to protect the city from the wind and the water. There will be glass floors

and people will be able to look through the floor and see fish.

It is difficult and very expensive to build many new cities. So we must try to improve our cities and keep them small.

How can we keep our cities small?
What will a city in the sea be like?

3 Do you like to live in large cities? Why?

- 1 People enjoy living in large cities. 人们喜欢住在大城市。
 - enjoy 后要用名词、代词或动名词做宾语。
- 2 One problem is that they often grow very quickly, and then there are a lot of people. 一个问题是这些城市发展非常快,随之而来的问题是人多。这是复合句,句中 that they... 是表语从句。
- 3 There is not enough room for houses. 没有足够的地方建住房。 room 在这里是不可数名词、意思是"场所"、"空间"。
- 4 When a city has about 500 000 people, it is time to stop building there and to start a new city. 当一座城市有了大约 50 万人口时,那里就该停止建设而去开辟一座新城市。 注意: stop 后接动名词(用作宾语),表示"停止"动名词所表示的动作;后接动词不定式(用
 - 作状语)时,表示"停止"正在做的事而去做动词不定式所表示的动作。
- 5 In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it. 在方案 A 中,一个大城市周围有较小的城市围绕着。
 - 介词短语 with smaller cities around it 修饰前面的名词 city, with 的意思是 "具有"、"带有"。
- 6 There will be a high wall to protect the city from the wind and the water. 那里将建有一堵高端,保护城市不受风和海水的侵袭。

Comprehension Exercises

1,	Committee the state of the	ampletes er en el el el el el	A STATE ASSESSMENT OF THE BALL	
1	People to live	e in big cities.		
	do not like	< like	have	
2	In large cities, people	build enough	houses.	
	can	can not	do not want to	
3	The new cities in the f	future will be	than the old large cities.	
	smaller	larger	worse	
4	To limit the growth of	f a new city, people w	ill build several smaller cities i	t.
	A in	n far from	around	
5 Many people to live in cities built in the sea.				
	will have	5 will like	will not like	
6	It is expensiv	e to build new cities t	nan to improve our cities.	
	more	less	much less	

future /ˈfjuːtʃə/ n. 将来,未来
problem /ˈprɔbləm/ n. 问题,难题; 习题
quickly /ˈkwikli/ adv. 快地,迅速地
room /ruːm/ n. 空间,场所;房间
therefore /ˈðɛəˌfɔː/ adv. 因此,所以
improve /imˈpruːv/ v. 改善,改进
also /ˈɔːlsəu/ adv. 也,同样
plan /plæn/ n. 计划,规划,方案
limit /ˈlimit/ v. 限制,限定
growth /grəuθ/ n. 生长,成长;增大,增长
several /ˈsevrəl/ adj. 几个,数个

Phrases and Expressions

be able to 能,会(=can,常用来表示can 不能表示的未来和完成的概念。)

Proper Names

Sydney /ˈsidni/ n. 悉尼: 澳大利亚第一大城市 Tokyo /ˈtəukjəu/ n. 东京: 日本首都

Vocabulary Exercises

Choose a word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word where necessary. Each word can be used only once and there are extra words in the word list.

	future several	problem complete	improve connect	also able	
1	She often helps me v	vith my at sc	hool.		
2	2 Work hard to your English.				
3	All large cities in China are by roads to each other.				
4	He likes English and I like it.				
5	5 I shall be to go and see him tomorrow.				
6	6 I have read this book times.				

Large Cities