教育 部 规 划 教 材

中专英语的影響。

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组



高等教育出版社

中专英语综合教程

教师手册 2

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

江苏工业学院图书馆 藏 书 章

高等教育出版社

(京)112号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中专英语综合教程教师手册 (2) /教育部职教司主编. -北京:高等教育出版社,1998.11(1999 重印) ISBN 7-04-007383-8

I.中··· Ⅱ.教··· Ⅲ.英语-专业学校-教学参考资料 IV. H319

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 31885 号

出版发行 高等教育出版社

杜 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55号

邮政编码 100009

电 话 010-64054588

传 真 010-64014048

M 址 http://www.hep.edu.cn

经 销 新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 中国科学院印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16

版 次 1998年11月第1版

印 张 16.25

印 次 1999年11月第2次印刷

字 数 390 000

定 价 16.00 元

凡购买高等教育出版社图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等

质量问题,请在所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 医权政党

前言

中专英语是教育部职教司根据 1997 年 11 月颁布的《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的系列教材,包括《中专英语综合教程》1~4 册、《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册、《中专英语综合教程教师手册》1~4 册。《中专英语综合教程》1~4 册及《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册配有录音带。本套教材为中专英语教学基础阶段用书,重视共核英语的教学,适用于文、理、工、农、医各类中等专业学校。本套教材在教学内容上与普通初中英语教学衔接,在保证共核英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

《中专英语综合教程》和《中专英语综合教程练习册》均按四册编写,每学期一册,每册书含 16 个教学单元,其中第 8 单元和第 16 单元为复习单元。每册均配有帮助教师备课和教学的教师手册和录音磁带。本套教材既重视英语语音、词汇和语法的教学,也重视英语听、说、读、写技能的培养。根据《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,本套教材在重视听、说、写技能的前提下,突出阅读技能的培养。

本套教材由全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有:王振亚(北京航空航天大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、韩满玲(中国人民大学)、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)。

《中专英语综合教程教师手册》1~4 册是与《中专英语综合教程》1~4 册和《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4 册同步编写的教学参考用书,目的是帮助使用本教材的教师备课,以便更好地贯彻执行《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》,促进我国的中专英语教学。

《中专英语综合教程教师手册》各单元按教材中的"听力与会话"、"综合英语"、 "完全理解性阅读"和"快速阅读"四部分编写。其中"听力与会话"提供"听力" 教学建议、"会话"教学建议、"听力"录音稿及"听力"练习答案;"综合英语"设 有教学要点与要求、教学建议、课文参考译文及"综合英语"练习答案;"完全理解性阅读"提供难点讲解、课文参考译文和"完全理解性阅读"练习答案;"快速阅读"包括教学建议和"快速阅读"练习答案。另外,《中专英语综合教程教师手册》还附有《中专英语综合教程练习册》的全部练习答案。

本书为《中专英语综合教程教师手册》第二册,由王孝杰任主编,黄嘉芸任副主编。本书的编写分工如下:王孝杰和王立善共同负责"听说";黄嘉芸负责"综合英语";周湘生负责"完全理解性阅读";姚嘉五负责"快速阅读";其中"完全理解性阅读"和"综合英语"中的课文参考译文由陈家佶编撰;"综合英语"中的练习答案由王振亚编撰。《中专英语综合教程练习册 2》的测试单元答案由黄嘉芸编撰;各练习单元的"词汇练习"答案由宁凤荣编撰;各练习单元的"语法练习"答案由吕颖编撰;各练习单元的"综合练习"答案由王立善、徐明、王瑾共同编撰。

本书于 1997 年 9 月由课程组召开会议统稿,修改调整后由北京航空航天大学外语系王振亚教授审阅。本书的听力录音稿由英籍人士 Mary Macneal 和 Norman A Pritchard 审定并录音。各教材试用学校(中国石油化工总公司兰州石化学校、吉林铁路经济学校、吉林省邮电学校、浙江省交通学校、杭州船舶工业学校、杭州护士学校、广东省水利电力学校)的有关教师在试用过程中提出了许多宝贵意见。在此表示感谢。

编者 1998年7月

目 录

第 1	单元		1
第 2	单元		- 17
第 3	单元		- 33
第 4	单元		- 47
第 5	单元		- 61
第 6	单元		- 77
第 7	单元		- 89
第8	单元		105
第 9	单元		113
第 1	0 单元		127
第 1	1单元		143
第 1	2 单元		157
第 1	3 单元		171
第 1	4单元		185
第 1	5 单元		199
第 1	6 单元	. ************************************	215
附录	:《中章	b英语综合教程练习册 2 》 答案 ····································	223

第1单元

Gast Reduing

Listening and Speaking

主要交际功能

Expressing anxiety

重点句型

You really look upset.

You look tired.

口语练习形式

两人一组

难点

I always get nervous when I take a test.

"听力"教学建议

A 重 点: 语音 /æ/, /i/

目 的: 复习

大约用时:5分钟

B 重 点:功能句型

要 求: 填写关键词

大约用时: 10 分钟

C 重 点: 理解对话

目 的:复习功能句型

大约用时: 5~10 分钟

D 重 点: 理解短文

目 的: 掌握细节

大约用时: 10~15 分钟

"会话"教学建议

Work in groups or pairs to express anxiety to your partner, using the following examples.

Example One

A: You look upset. What's wrong?

B: Oh, I'm really in a bad mood today.

Example Two

A: You really look happy, what's up?

B: I just got some good news.

Example Three

A: You look tired.

B: Oh, I just feel a little unhappy.

"听力"录音稿

A Listen and repeat.

can	have	black	band	bag	hat	at	man
wagon	bat	factory	fact	attack	that	stand	sand
in	bit	build	hit	knit	pick	sit	fifteen
fill	wish	little	important	winter	thing	think	rich

B Directions: Listen to the following three dialogues and fill in the missing words.

Dialogue One

A: You look upset. Is anything wrong?

B: Oh, I'm really in a bad mood today.

A: Why?

B: Because I am worried about my math class. I think I failed the test.

A: Oh, you probably passed.

B: Well, maybe. I always get nervous when I take a test.

Dialogue Two

A: You really look happy, what's up?

B: I just got some good news. We got our math tests back this morning.

A: And?

B: Well, I didn't fail after all. In fact, I only made one mistake.

A: Great! Do you feel better now?

B: Yeah, much better.

Dialogue Three

- A: You look tired.
- B: Oh, I just feel a little unhappy. I always feel that way on Sunday afternoons.
- A: Really? Why?
- B: Because the weekend's almost over.
- A: Well, why don't we go out and do something?
- B: No, I'm not really in the mood.
- A: Come on, maybe we could go to a movie.
- B: That's a good idea. You know, I feel better already.
- C Directions: Listen to the following two short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Choose the best answer to each of the questions.
 - 1 M: Hello, Liu Li. Is our teacher feeling any better today?
 - W: Oh yes. She's much better now. But the doctor says she'll have to stay in bed until Tuesday.
 - Q: Where is their teacher now?
 - 2 M: I'm feeling tired, so I think I'll go out for a walk. Would you like to join me?
 - W: I'd love to, but I have to go to the library to return some books.
 - Q: Why can't the woman go with the man?
- D Directions: Listen to the following passage and choose the one from the three items that best completes the following statements according to the passage. The passage will be read twice.

One day, a young man wrote a letter to his girlfriend. To make her happy, he used a lot of beautiful words. He told her that he loved her and she was wonderful. He said that in order to be with her, he would suffer the greatest difficulties and face the greatest dangers.

He said, "To spend one minute with you I would climb the highest mountain in the world, I would swim the widest river, I would enter the deepest forest and fight the most dangerous animals with my bare hands."

But the last sentence of the letter is, "I will come over to see you the day after tomorrow if it doesn't rain."

练习答案

A 略

B Dialogue One

- A: You look upset . Is anything wrong?
- B: Oh, I'm really in a bad mood today.
- A: Why?
- B: Because I am worried about my math class. I think I failed the test.

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

4

A: Oh, you probably passed.

B: Well, maybe. I always get nervous when I take a test.

Dialogue Two

A: You really look happy, what's up?

B: I just got some good news . We got our math tests back this morning.

A: And?

B: Well, I didn't fail after all. In fact, I only made one mistake.

A: Great! Do you feel better now?

B: Yeah, much better.

Dialogue Three

A: You look tired .

B: Oh, I just feel a little unhappy . I always feel that way on Sunday afternoons.

A: Really? Why?

B: Because the weekend's almost over.

A: Well, why don't we go out and do something?

B: No, I'm not really in the mood .

A: Come on, maybe we could go to a movie.

B: That's a good idea . You know, I feel better already

C 1C 2C

D 1B 2A 3C 4A 5A

Comprehensive English

教学要点与要求

重点单词: travel, contact, trade, trader, eastern, western, central, Europe, European, sail, prison, already

语 法: 由 what 引导的名词从句。

语言点: know about

have contact with

the Silk Road

not until

learn about

later on

a prisoner of war be interested in

语言运用要求: ☞能运用上述语言点中的短语造句。

☞独立完成练习, 正确理解和简述文章大意。

教学建议

复 习: 讲新课之前,可先要求学生翻译下面的句子(可英汉互译), 然后强调定语从句规律, 进 而引出 what-clause。

Is this the book (that/which) you're reading?

这是你在读的书吗?

Have you ever read a book that/which was written in English?

你读过英文版的书吗?

注意:引导从句的关系词在从句内部做宾语时,可省略。

从句里面不用疑问语序。

语 法: • 由关系代词 what 引导的从句是名词性从句(noun-clause)。what 一词虽在从句中常做宾语,但一般不能省略,它所引出的从句(what-clause)在主句中做宾语时,叫宾语从句。

Please just say what you want to say.

想说什么请尽管说。

Remember what your teacher said.

别忘了老师的话。

比较: Remember the way (which/that) your teacher told.

别忘了老师告诉你的办法。

The prisoner of war wrote down what Marco Polo said.

The second with Labour 19 to see self-

那个战俘把马可·波罗的话记录了下来。

• 本课Grammatical Structures 中所给例句的参考译文如下。

他把马可所说的话写了下来。

她爱孩子们所爱。

告诉我你昨天干什么了?

把你昨天所做的事告诉我。

我所给的正是她所需要的。

我给她的东西正是她所需要的。

她爱孩子们所爱。

她不知道孩子们喜爱什么。

他把他所需要的告诉了我。

他没告诉我他需要什么。

词汇与短语:

contact n.&v. 接触,联系,交往

to have contact with 与……联系, 和……接触

to keep (in) contact with 与……保持联系

They have little contact with each other.

他们彼此很少来往/接触/联系。

She's a good teacher who has wide contact with her students.

她是一位广泛联系学生的好教师。

Remember to keep in contact with me by phone.

记住要与我保持电话联系。

It was the only way of contact between Eastern countries and Western countries.

它是(当时)东西方国家接触的唯一通道。

trade n. 贸易,交易;商业

v. 经商,交易; 用······交换

trader n. 商人,生意人

His father is in the food trade.

他的父亲在做食品生意。

Recently we trade a lot with European countries.

近来我们与欧洲人有许多的商务。

They traded trees for different kinds of paper.

他们用树木换得各种纸张。

Marco's father and uncle were traders.

马可的父亲和叔叔是商人。

eastern adj. 朝东的,东方的,东部的

western adj. 朝西的, 西方的, 西部的

central adj. 中央的,中心的,中部的,主要的

China is an Eastern country while France is a Western one.

中国是一个东方国家而法国是一个西方国家。

In recent years, many people in Western countries come to visit China.

近年以来,有许多西方国家的人们来访中国。

Universities in Central China are growing quickly.

华中地区的大专院校正在迅速发展。

The central control room of the factory was carefully designed.

人们仔细设计了那家工厂的中央控制室。

already adv. 已经

He has already gone abroad.

他已出国。

She is already a teacher now.

她现在已是教师了。

He has written many stories already.

他写讨许多故事。

(注意:该词在句中的正确位置应该是在主语、系词、第一助词之后或在句尾。否定句和疑问句中一般用 yet 而不用 already。

learn about 了解,知道

How much do you learn about computers?

关于计算机你知晓多少?

Marco enjoyed learning about China.

马可喜欢了解中国。

later on 以后,后来

He was the best student in the class and later on he went to Europe.

他是班上的尖子生(优等生),后来他去了欧洲。

Later on, these notes and diaries were very useful to him.

后来,这些笔记和日记对他非常有用。

课文理解:

1 ...knew very little about each other.

……彼此互不了解。

little [U], few[C] 均表示"很少"、"一点点"、"几个", 前面没有 a 时, 表示否定含义。 试比较:

There are a few people who want to go to camp.

有几个人想去夏令营。

There are few people running in the evening.

几乎没有人晚上跑步。

There is a little water in the bottle.

瓶中有一点水。

They have little contact with us.

他们跟我们几乎没有联系。

2 the Silk Road

丝绸之路

"丝绸之路"是古代横贯亚洲的交通要道,亦称"丝路"。其最早路段由汉朝张骞出征西域时所开辟(公元前139年至126年)。东起古长安(今西安),向西北穿甘肃的河西走廊,到达戈壁沙漠中的绿州——敦煌,再穿过玉门关。此后分南北两道西行,北道经由吐鲁番、库车、吐木休克到喀什,南道经由米兰、尼雅、和阗到喀什,南北两道会合于喀什之后西越帕米尔高原到中亚,再经浩罕、撒马尔罕、布哈拉、墨夫,抵达波斯湾、伊拉克和地中海沿岸,走水

路转达罗马各地。约自公元前第二世纪以后千余年间,大量的中国丝及丝织品皆经由此路西运,故得名"丝绸之路"。其他商品及东西方各种经济文化交流,在整个古代和中世纪亦通过此路。"丝绸之路"在历史上促进了欧亚非各国与中国的友好往来。

3 It did not change until about 1200.

这种情况直到1200年前后才有所改变。

It 在句中是非人称用法、指前文所说那件事。

until(到······为止)可做介词或连词,在 not until 句式中, until 含 before 之意,一般可译为"在······之前不······"、"到······时才······",例如:

She didn't go to bed until her daughter came back.

她一直等到女儿回来才睡觉。

It was not until yesterday that I knew it.

直到昨天我才知道这件事。

Don't get off the bus until it stops.

车停稳之前不要下车。

4 Marco Polo was a son of an Italian businessman called Niccolo.

马可·波罗是一位名叫尼可罗的意大利商人的儿子。

句中, called Niccolo 是过去分词短语, 做后置定语, 与所饰词之间有逻辑主谓关系, 并含被动意义, 又如:

Like his father, Donald drove a car called "Bluebird" to set up a world record.

和父亲一样,唐纳德驾驶着"兰鸟"牌小车创下了世界纪录。

That machine designed last year has now been widely used.

去年设计的那种机器现在已被广泛使用。

Marco Polo 马可·波罗(1254—1324) 是意大利旅行家。出生于意大利威尼斯一商人家庭,1271 年随父亲和叔叔经"丝绸之路"来东方。1275 年 5 月至上都,深得元世祖忽必烈之信任与厚待,多次游中国,1292 年初离开中国,1295 年底返抵威尼斯。1298 年在威尼斯与热那亚之战中被俘,于狱中口述东方见闻,由同狱鲁详细梯谦(Rusticiano)笔录成书《马可·波罗行记》,此书盛道东方之富庶和文明,深受大众喜爱和传诵。马可·波罗于 1299 年获释后回到威尼斯。

5 Their journey to Beijing took them three and a half years.

前往北京的旅程花了他们3年半的时间。

It will take you only an hour and a half to fly to Beijing.

你乘飞机去北京只需一个半小时。

It takes about 20 minutes to get to the post office.

到邮局大约要走 20 分钟。

three and a half years (3年半)还可表示为 three years and a half。

6 Marco sent someone home to get his notes.

马可派人回家取来(自己的)笔记。

这是"主-谓-宾-宾补"句型, 副词 home 做宾补, 句尾是不定式短语做目的状语。又如:

They sent him abroad to study physics. 他们派他出国研究物理。

课文参考译文

马可·波罗游记

许多世纪以来,东、西方国家的人彼此知之甚少。他们之间几乎没有往来。

在古罗马帝国时期,中国商人把丝绸贩运到中亚地区。阿拉伯商人在那里从中国人手中购得丝绸,然后去中东的亚克。欧洲商人又在那里从阿拉伯人手里买来丝绸,送往欧洲。中国和阿拉伯商人的这条贸易路线被称为"丝绸之路"。那是当时东西方国家相接触的唯一通道。它在大约1200年以前一直没有变化。

马可·波罗是意大利商人尼可罗的儿子。尼可罗及其兄弟是最早访问中国的欧洲人。1271 年他们通过丝绸之路再次来到中国。这次他们带来了年仅 17 岁的马可。他们旅行到北京花了 3 年半的时间,然后在中国又呆了近 20 年。尼可罗和他的兄弟继续从事他们的贸易活动。马可则游览了整个中国。他喜欢了解中国,记下了大量的笔记和日记。后来,这些笔记和日记对他非常有用。尼可罗兄弟俩带着马可航行到欧洲,并于 1295 年回到意大利。

1298年,马可·波罗在意大利热那亚成了战俘,在监狱里呆了几个月。他向另一名曾经写过许多故事的犯人描述了自己的旅行见闻。这人听后把马可的叙述记了下来。马可派人回家取来笔记,把自己在中国和在其他国家所经历的冒险活动全部告诉了这个犯人。十三、十四世纪这段时间,欧洲人对马可的书很感兴趣。这本书当时被称为《世界的描述》,现在,我们称它为《马可·波罗游记》。

练习答案

- Questions: 1 The Silk Road was a trade route in ancient times. It was the only way of contact between the eastern people and the western people then. It didn't change until about 1200 and it is still famous in the world now.
 - 2 Marco Polo was a son of an Italian businessman called Niccolo. His father was the first Europeans to visit China. In 1271, Marco was 17 years old and travelled through the Silk Road to China with his father. Their journey to Beijing took them three and a half years and then they stayed in China for nearly 20 years.
 - Marco Polo travelled all over China while his father and uncle traded with Chinese. He enjoyed learning about China and wrote down many notes and diaries. In 1295, Marco

