

湖南省职业教育与成人教育规划教材

第4册

英语

学生用书

ENGLISH

(中等职业教育和五年制高等教育通用)



湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会编审



湖南科学技术出版社

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江苏工业学院图书馆
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湖南科学技术出版社

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湖南省职业教育与成人教育规划教材
中等职业教育和五年制高等职业教育通用

英语(学生用书)(第4册)

编 审:湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会

责任编辑:贾平静 马慧光

出版发行:湖南科学技术出版社

社 址:长沙市湘雅路280号

<http://www.hnstp.com>

邮购联系:本社直销科 0731-4375808

印 刷:湖南省教育印刷厂

(印装质量问题请直接与本厂联系)

厂 址:长沙市青园路6号

邮 编:410004

出版日期:2003年12月第3版 2003年12月第13次印刷

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:16.75

书 号:ISBN 7-5357-1983-X/H·70

定 价:17.70元

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前言

这套职业院校《英语》规划教材,是根据2000年8月教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》及五年制高等职业教育英语课程教学要求,并以新修订的初中英语教学大纲终点要求为起点,组织编写的系列教材。

语言教材编写,是语言教学的重要环节,具备语言教学的多层次性和多角度性等属性;因此,本教材编写者的思虑、关注与用力是多层次和多角度的。正是这多层次与多角度的思虑、关注与用力,构成了本教材的主要特色。

1. 以教学法体系为指导,组织教学活动

本套教材采用功能法的题材领域扩展组织法(thematic-area expansive organization)编写,以题材领域为主线,分步扩展式组织与推进教学内容。

功能法理论认为,语言的交际有八种要素:情景,功能,意念,社会(性别、心理),语体,重音和语调,语法与词汇,语言辅助手段。

本套教材以八大交际要素的前三大要素为主线;围绕主线,分四个阶段安排教学。第一阶段是功能带情境意念,第二阶段是情境带功能意念,第三阶段是意念带功能情境,第四阶段是意念话题(大意念)带功能情境。其它交际要素,在单元引言、新词与短语和注释等部分进行必要的叙述与提示。本套教材,根据所选功能、情景、意念与话题的变化,选用不同语体的表达法,并在基本表达法部分标注(标示I, N, 或F)或在注释部分简要说明。

2. 以部颁中等职业学校《英语教学大纲》和五年制高等职业教育教学要求为依据,安排教学内容

本教材分编为四册。第一册的主线是功能表达法,从众多的功能意念项目中筛选出14个在中高等职业院校学生可能的交际中出现频率高的项目,编成14个单元。第二册的主线是情景表达法,选择14个中高等职业院校学生最可能遇到的常见的具体场合,编成

14个单元。第三册的主线是意念表达法,从众多的意念范畴之中,筛选出中高等职业院校学生交际中经常出现的大意念,编成14个单元。第四册的主线是特殊意念话题,选择中高等职业院校学生交际中常见的和感兴趣的14个话题,组成14个单元。四册共56个单元,覆盖了中高等职业院校英语课程教学大纲“日常交际用语简表”和“话题”的主体内容。

每个单元包括六个部分内容。一、功能意念项目简介。介绍单元的交际知识与文化背景要点。二、基本表达法。罗列本单元最常用的交际用语,它们基本上是《英语教学大纲》“日常交际用语简表”中相应项目所列内容,有些单元内容有增加,都标明语体。三、对话。每单元3小节会话,由简到繁,由非正式到正式;第一组对话偏于非正式,第二组基本上属于中性,第三组偏于正式;非正式的对话往往用语简单,而正式的对话用语结构复杂些。四、课文。每单元2篇短文,题材或主题与单元题材领域相关;每篇短文按100词上下,150词上下,200词上下,250词上下,四册递进;课文包含若干基本表达法,有一定模仿价值。五、注释。包括与单元相关的语言规则与语用规范,文化背景与交际习俗。六、课堂活动。每单元包括听、说、演、读等贴近单元内容的活动,听、说、演活动都包含控制性的、自由性的和创造性的三个层次。

每册教材,附有语法项目简表和词汇表。语法项目简表罗列每单元主要语法项目的例句,但不进行解释;词汇表罗列本册词汇。

3. 以交际能力培养为原则,优化教学过程

本教材编写者构想的教学总原则是交际,在语言教与学的过程中交际,在交际过程中进行语言的教与学,引导与促使学生同步培养语言能力与语言交际能力。

本套教材是在湖南省教育厅领导下,由湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会组织有关普通高等院校和中、高等职业院校的专家及教师编写的。全书四册,每册配有学生用书、学生练习册、录音磁带和教师用书。本套教材由中南大学外国语学院张少雄教授担任总主编,复旦大学翟象俊教授担任主审;本册由长沙理工大学

潘卫民同志担任主编,湖南对外经济贸易职业学院秦亚农同志担任副主编。湖南省教科院职业教育与成人教育研究所刘显泽同志担任总责任编审,陈拥贤、贺琼同志任责任编审。编写人员是:湖南生物机电职业技术学院王荣英同志(第一单元),湖南信息工程学校朱文欣同志(第二、十一单元),株洲铁路机械学校黄静同志(第三单元),长沙通讯职业技术学院梅勇同志(第四单元),长沙理工大学段胜峰同志(第五单元),潘卫民同志(第六单元),株洲铁路机械学校李清同志(第七单元),中南大学外国语学院侯先绒同志(第八、十四单元),衡阳市卫生学校李桂香同志(第九单元),株洲铁路机械学校彭术初同志(第十单元),湖南公安高等专科学校刘文纪同志(第十二单元),秦亚农同志(第十三单元),中南大学外国语学院研究生金立元同志(词汇表)。

编写供中等职业教育和五年制高等职业教育学生使用的英语教材,是英语教学改革的重要课题,值得我们深入研究,艰苦求索。我们的经验毕竟有限,错漏在所难免,热忱欢迎有关专家和广大师生在教材使用中提出修改意见,使之日臻完善。

湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会

2003年12月

Contents

Unit ①	Television is a great attraction of modern times	1
Unit ②	Newspapers make a unique tool	16
Unit ③	See, there they all are!	32
Unit ④	The birth of web service	47
Unit ⑤	The needs of future generations	61
Unit ⑥	Is modern life the best yet?	75
Unit ⑦	Population trends, the gap continues to widen	91
Unit ⑧	Who are the high achievers?	105
Unit ⑨	Were the ancient Olympics just for men?	119
Unit ⑩	What is valuable education?	133
Unit ⑪	We are all bearers of culture	147
Unit ⑫	Competition is as fierce as it ever was	162
Unit ⑬	China's WTO entry benefits all	178
Unit ⑭	To celebrate being alive	196
Grammar	209
Words and expressions	222
Vocabulary	240



Unit 1

Television is a great attraction of modern times



Television

电视是现代生活的重要组成部分。通过电视，人们可以获得历史、音乐、艺术、体育、文学、舞蹈、戏剧、科学、技术等领域的信息与新知，也可以获得娱乐与休闲。人们把大量时间花在电视上，电视台把大量的时间花在观众争夺上。大型电视广播公司，如ABC（美国广播公司）、CBS（哥伦比亚广播公司）、BBC（英国广播公司）和CCTV（中国中央电视台）等，均具有全球影响。电视广播，不仅影响人们的思维，而且改变着人们的行为与生活方式。

Text 1 Transmitting pictures

One day in 1925, John Baird pulled an office boy into his work-room and sat him in front of his equipment.¹ The boy's face could clearly be seen on the simple screen a few feet away. That office boy was the first person ever to appear on television!



Baird was the son of a clergyman. He went to a technical college and then to Glasgow University. It was there that he first had the idea of transmitting pictures.

He was not a healthy man. That's why he was refused for many services at the time of the First World War and had to work in a power station. After the war, he tried to set up in business several times without real success. Returning to London, he started again on his idea of television.

He was so poor that he accepted an offer to show his experiments in a big London store. Money from his parents allowed him to continue his work. When he had more success and transmitted a clear picture over long distances, he was offered help. Businessmen who before had refused to help now anxiously offered to share in the development of his invention. Big companies in America spent a lot of money in



Baird

Television is great attraction of modern times

improving his equipment. When the BBC made the first television broadcast in 1936, American equipment was used. When the BBC started its television service again after the Second World War, it used equipment from Baird's own company.

John Baird died in 1945 and did not live to see television enter many houses in Britain.

Text 2 Television is a great attraction of modern times

Television is a great attraction of modern times and a natural feature of modern living.

As we know, television has several advantages.² In the first place it is a great instructor.³



Films, especially documentary ones, which show us great events and conditions in other parts of the world, greatly increase our general knowledge. Great events like man's exploration of the moon can be telecast. So too, can live performances of great stars be screened.

In pre-internet times, television had a great importance



up to date 最新的
out of date 过时的

as a medium of instruction. Children and students found it easier to learn the lessons that were viewed over TV because they could actually see the thing working and hear it at the same time. It was always increasing their store of knowledge through special programs. Television was used to instruct the student masses in many schools or universities, and is still used in such places as the Chinese RTVU, and the British OU.⁴

Television is also of great importance in marketing. This means the screening of advertisements before and after programs. These advertisements serve to provide information of goods and services. Commercial television helps cut down the cost of television charges.⁵

Television serves for delight, and TV entertainment makes a cultural industry of toady. People, after a day's hard work, can sit back in comfort and enjoy themselves with their favorite programs.

Television, however, has a few disadvantages. Watching television too much is harmful. It adds much to the labor of the eye, and little to the activity of the body. People prefer to watch a football game, for instance, rather than play it.⁶ Some even give up their previous hobbies, like gardening, stamp-collecting and fishing to the idiot box. School children who spend too much time watching television forget their studies and waste much time.

There should be proper discipline in watching television. Television is a valuable asset to man only when wisely used.⁷



Notes

1. One day in 1925, John Baird pulled an office boy into his workroom and sat him in front of his equipment. 1925年的一天，约翰·伯德拉着一位办公室的工友进入他的工作室并让他坐在他的设备前。

sit: cause to sit; place in a sitting position 使就坐；安置于坐着的姿势。例如：

She sat her guests at the table. 她请客人们入席。

He lifted the child and sat her at a little table. 他抱起小孩，安置她坐在小桌前。

2. As we know, television has several advantages. 众所周知，电视有许多好处。

advantage *n.* 利益，好处；优点

disadvantage *n.* 缺点

常用下列前缀构成否定：dis-, in-, im-（在字母m, b, p的前面），il-（在字母l的前面），ir-（在字母r的前面），un-, non-。例如：

agree — disagree honest — dishonest

ability — inability（无能）direct — indirect（间接的）

balance — imbalance（不平衡）possible — impossible

legal — illegal（不合法的）

logical — illogical（不合逻辑的）

regular — irregular（不规则的）

responsible — irresponsible（不负责任的）

fortunately — unfortunately important — unimportant

smoke — nonsmoker metal — nonmetal（非金属）

习惯搭配：gain / have an advantage over 优于，胜于



take advantage of 利用

We took advantage of the fine weather today to play tennis.

我们利用今天的好天气去打网球。

He had the advantage over other boys. 他比其他男孩子条件优越。

3. In the first place it is a great instructor. 首先,它是一个伟大的教育者。

in the first place 首先 (用于列举)

类似的用法还有: first; first of all; firstly; above all; at the beginning; from the start. 例如:

It seems to me in the first place that our plan is not feasible.

首先我觉得我们的计划似乎不可行。

First of all, let me thank you for your present. 首先,让我感谢你送给我的礼物。

First, let me ask you this question. 首先,我问你这个问题。

4. Television was used to instruct the student masses in many schools or universities, and is still used in such places as the Chinese RTVU, and the British OU. 在许多中学或大学,曾使用电视教育了大量学生,而像中国的电大、英国的开放大学这些地方仍在这样做。

the Chinese RTVU: the Chinese Radio and Television University 中国电视大学

the British OU: the British Open University 英国开放大学

5. Commercial television helps cut down the cost of television charges. 广告片有助于降低电视费用。

cut down 砍倒;降低,削减。又如:

He cut down three trees with his steel axes. 他用钢斧砍倒了三棵树。



We must cut down our expenses. 我们必须减少开支。

与 cut 构成的短语还有：

cut in 插嘴，打断 cut across 走捷径，抄近路

cut off 切断，使隔绝；阻断 cut out 删除；停止

6. People prefer to watch a football game, for instance, rather than play it. 例如，人们宁愿看足球比赛，也不愿去踢足球。

prefer + to do + rather than + do

prefer + v-ing + to + v-ing

prefer + n. + to + n. 都表示“宁愿……而不愿……；喜欢……而不喜欢……”。

但要注意其搭配，不要混淆使用。又如：

I prefer to work rather than sit idle. 我宁可工作也不愿意闲坐。

He prefers staying at home to playing outside. 他喜欢呆在家里而不喜欢在外面玩。

The revolutionaries preferred death to dishonour. 革命者宁死不屈。

7. Television is a valuable asset to man only when wisely used. 只有在被明智地利用时，电视才是对人类有价值的东西。

在用 as if, if, no matter what, once, though/although, unless, until, when, where, whether, while 等引导的从句中，若谓语动词为 be，而主语又与主句的主语相同时，从句的主语和谓语动词 be 通常省略。例如：

He looked about as if (he were) in search of something. 他四处环顾似乎在寻找什么东西。

Bob will not come unless (he is) invited. 如果未受到邀



请，鲍勃不会来。

Though (he is) wealthy, he never wants to buy a car. 他尽管很富有，但从没想买车。

When (water is) pure, water is a colorless liquid. 纯净的水是无色的液体。

1

Translating skills

Words in context

一切词语，在脱离语境的情况下，都是没有确定意义的，所以常说：语境即意义 (Context is the meaning.)。在翻译过程中，根据语境选择和确定原文中关键词的词义十分重要。通常可以从两个方面着手：根据句子结构与词类标志确定词义；根据上下文及搭配关系确定词义。

1. He likes mathematics more than physics. 他喜欢数学甚于喜欢物理学。(动词)

A man of words and not of deeds is like a garden full of weeds. 光说空话不干实事，好像花园长满野草。(介词)

Like father, like son. 有其父，必有其子。(形容词)

Like knows like. 英雄识英雄。(名词)

I hope I can drive the car like you do. 我希望开车开得像你一样好。(连词)

2. Who will care for these orphans? 谁来照顾这些孤儿?

Do you care for modern music? 你喜欢现代音乐吗?

3. She made him a good wife. 她是他的好妻子。

She made him a good husband. 她使他成了好丈夫。

4. He took the chair to the room. 他把椅子搬到房间。

He took the chair at the meeting. 他主持了这次会议。



5. Jack married Rose. 杰克娶了罗斯。

Jack married his daughter to Tom. 杰克把他的女儿嫁给了汤姆。

6. Our company's base is in Boston, but we have branches all around the world. 我们公司的总部在波士顿,但在世界各地都有分公司。

The submarines abandoned the chase and returned to the base. 潜艇放弃追击并返回了基地。

The innovation was regarded as a base for teaching and research. 这一革新被看作是教学与研究的基础。

Classroom activities

I. Listening

A) Choose the best answers according to the conversations you hear.

Conversation 1

1. Why did the man get a new TV?

- A. TVs are on sale. B. He loves big TVs.
C. His old TV doesn't work.

2. How much does the man pay for the new TV?

- A. \$1 200. B. \$1 250. C. \$2 400.

Conversation 2

3. Why does the woman want to go to the movies?

- A. Because she is tired of staying at home all day.
B. Because there is a good film on in the neighborhood theater.
C. Because she enjoys going to the movies.
D. Because she is tired of watching TV.



4. Why does the woman say she doesn't want to see the movie **GONE WITH THE WIND**?
- A. Because the cinema is too far away.
B. Because the movie is too old.
C. Because she doesn't want to see it a second time.
D. Because it's a horror film.

5. What do the couple finally decide to do?
- A. Go and see a nice film. B. Stay at home and watch TV.
C. Go to the movies. D. Go downtown on Friday.

B) Choose the best answers according to the passage you hear.

Passage 1

1. Why are Susan Rippon and Anna Ford very well-known in Britain?
- A. They are the most attractive women in Britain.
B. They are the most popular film stars.
C. They are the first women news announcers on British television.
D. They appear almost every night in TV plays.
2. Where does Susan read the news?
- A. On BBC Television. B. On Independent Television.
C. On ABC Television. D. On CBS Television.
3. When does Anna read the news on TV?
- A. At 10 in the evening. B. At 9 in the evening.
C. At 9 in the morning. D. At 10 in the morning.
4. What did Independent Television also decide to do last year?
- A. To get a man news announcer.