

中等职业教育公共课系列教材

英 English 语

第三册

第五版

《英语》编写组



重庆大学出版社

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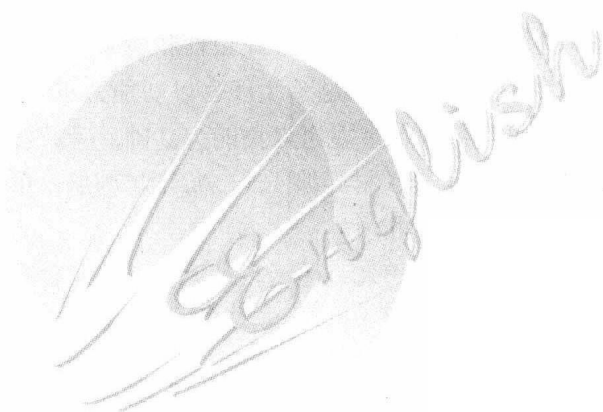
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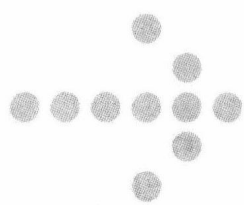
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PREFACE

教育部《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下简称“大纲”)规定,中等职业学校英语教学分为基础英语和专门用途英语两个教学阶段,其中基础英语教学又分为基本要求和较高要求两个层次。中等职业学校公共课教材《英语》是作为基础英语教学用书编写的,教学内容以“大纲”规定的基本要求为主,兼顾较高要求,以满足不同层次学生的需要。

考虑到中等职业学校学生的实际情况,本套教材注意了与普通初中英语知识的衔接。在教学内容的安排上,体现了由浅入深、由易到难的循序渐进原则。教材难度有一定层次性,教学要求有一定弹性,力求适应学生就业、升学及继续学习等方面的需要。在选材上,体裁多样、时代感强,注意了课文的科学性、知识性和趣味性。

本套教材以“大纲”所列出的话题为主线,以功能、结构、任务为框架,以学习语言知识、掌握语言技能为基础,具有较强的可操作性和实用性。本套教材共编四册,每学年两册,供中等职业学校一、二年级使用。

教材每册包括6个教学单元。第一、二册每个单元含有 Warming up(热身听说活动), Dialogue(对话), Passage(短文), Grammar(语法), Exercises(练习), Reading(阅读)共六个部分。第三、四册增加 Writing(写作)。第四册取消 Warming up 和 Dialogue, 但保留 Listening 部分。

每个单元中, Warming up, Dialogue, Passage 都围绕同一话题进行。Passage 后设计了问题,起到导读的作用,也可用作口语练习。Grammar 紧扣“大纲”

要求，自成体系，同时又和每单元 Passage 中的语法现象有关。Reading 较 Passage 难度略大，放在 Exercises 之后，教师可根据学生情况将其处理为精读教材或阅读材料。Reading 后的 Activity 提供了一个综合的语言实践活动，教师可引导学生积极参与。

为让学生有更多操练的机会，除每单元中的 Exercises 外，每册教材还编写了与各单元配套的综合练习 (Workbook)，教师可根据学生实际灵活选用。

每册教材后附有语法 (Appendix1) 和总词汇表 (Appendix2)。Appendix1 的语法内容较前面每单元的语法内容更为详尽，教师可根据学生情况有选择地讲解，学生也可自行复习、学习或查阅。总词汇表按字母顺序排列，其中标有 * 号的单词为达到“较高要求”应掌握的词汇。教材每单元的 Reading 中未列出的生词和词组，也一并收集在词汇表内，便于学生查阅。

本套教材还配有同步的“教学参考”1~4 册，其中含有教学重点、教学参考和练习参考答案 (含听力材料)。教材中的对话、短文和听力材料均配有录音磁带。

本套教材由重庆市教育科学研究院王家骥任主编，重庆市教育科学研究院陈从文任副主编。本书为第三册，本册责任编辑由重庆市江北区教师进修学校夏军担任，参加编写的有夏军、渝中高级职业学校张学泗、余晴，全书由王家骥、陈从文统稿，由重庆大学外国语学院晏晓蓉教授担任主审。

编 者

2004 年 4 月

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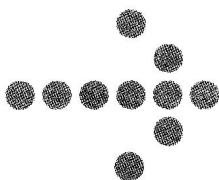
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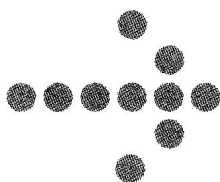
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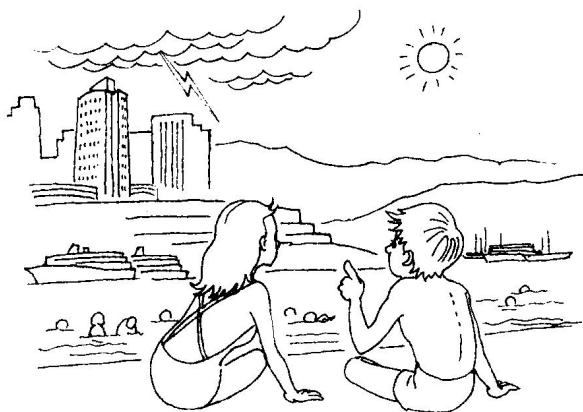
Speaking

1.A: What's the weather like tomorrow?

B: The forecast says it will be cloudy in the morning and clear up in the afternoon.

A: I like this kind of weather. What's the temperature?

B: It will climb up to 30 degrees centigrade.



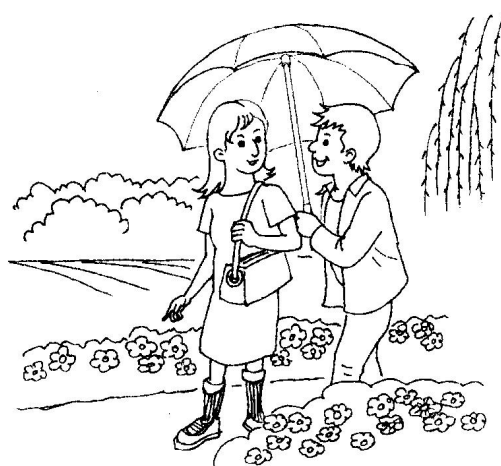
3.A: Which season do you think is the best in Chongqing?

B: Spring. It's warm and sunny in March, April and May, but it rains sometimes.

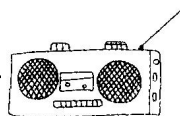


2.A: What about summer in Chongqing?

B: That's terrible. It's terribly hot in July and August. There's a heavy thunderstorm sometimes.



Listen and choose the right statement.



1. A. It's raining. B. It's sunny.
C. It's fine. D. It's snowy.
2. A. It's cold, the temperature is often below fifteen degrees.
B. It's cold, the temperature is fifteen degrees below zero sometimes.
C. It's cold, sometimes the temperature is below zero.
D. It's cold, the temperature is often fifty degrees below zero.
3. A. Autumn is pleasant, but too short.
B. Spring is hot, but too long.
C. Winter is warm, but too long.
D. Spring is pleasant, but too short.
4. A. It's around 15 degrees centigrade in the daytime and below 10 degrees at night.
B. It's above 15 degrees centigrade in the daytime and about 10 degrees at night.
C. It's below 15 degrees centigrade in the daytime and about 10 degrees at night.
D. It's about 15 degrees centigrade in the daytime and above 10 degrees at night.
5. A. It's sunny and warm today. B. It was blowing hard yesterday.
C. It's blowing hard today. D. It was fine and windy yesterday.

drop/drop/ vi. (价格、温度等) 下降 wind/wind/ n. 风



A Cold Day

Jane: Cold today, isn't it?

Mike: It certainly is. And it is raining cats and dogs.



Jane: Is it? I don't believe it.

Mike: You'll get soaking wet if you go out now.

Jane: What's the temperature today?

Mike: Today's low is below 10°C. The wind blows terribly cold.

Jane: Mike, which season do you like best?

Mike: I like winter best.

Jane: I am so curious about the frozen north you just left. It's terribly freezing.

Mike: Yes, but in winter, you can see snow and what's the most important, you can skate on real ice.

Jane: Mike, how cold does it get in your hometown in winter?

Mike: Most of the time it stays around 20 degrees below.

Jane: 20 degrees below! It is unbelievable. I can hardly live under such cold weather.

Mike: You can, but it's too cold to stay outside long.

Jane: How can you stand it?

Mike: I dress like a polar bear in fur coat and boots.

Jane: Oh, that's so funny.



New

Words and Expressions

1. rain cats and dogs (习语)大雨瓢泼

2. get soaking wet 全身湿透

3. below/bi'ləu/ *prep.* 在……下面

4. blow/bləu/ (blew, blown) *v.* 吹, 吹气, 刮风

5. season/'si:zn/ *n.* 季节

6. curious/'kjʊəriəs/ *a.* 好奇的

7. freeze/fri:z/ (froze, frozen) *v.* 结冰

8. skate/skeɪt/ *v.* 溜冰

9. real/ri:əl/ *a.* 真的

10. degree/di'gri:/ *n.* 程度, 度数

11. unbelievable/'ʌnbɪ'li:vəbl/ *a.* 难以相信的

12. outside/'aʊt'saɪd/ *ad.* 在外面

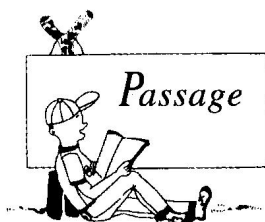
prep. 在……外面

13. stand/stænd/(stood, stood) *v.* 忍受

14. polar/'pəʊlə/ *a.* 北极的

15. fur/fə:/ *n.* 毛皮, 皮子

16. boot/bu:t/ *n.* 长统靴



Weather and Sports

Not all people like to work but everyone likes to play. All over the world men, women, boys and girls enjoy sports.

Sports help people to live happily. They help to keep people healthy and feeling good. When they are playing games, people move a lot. This is good for their health.

Having fun with their friends makes them happy.

What games have you played? What are your favorite sports now? You probably play the games that people in your town or city play. Is the climate hot where you live? Then swimming is probably one of your sports. Boys and girls in Australia love to swim. There are wonderful beaches there and the weather is good for swimming.

Or do you live in a cold climate? Then you would like to ski. Many people ski in Austria where there are big mountains and cold winters. Does it rain often where you live? Then kite-flying would not be one of your sports. It is one of the favorite sports in Thailand, where it is often windy and dry.

Surfing is an important sport in Hawaii. The Pacific Ocean sends huge waves up on the beaches, waves that are just right for surfing. But you need to live near an ocean to ride the waves



and enjoy surfing.

People in Switzerland love to climb the wonderful mountains of their country. Mountain-climbing is a favorite sport there. But there can be no mountain climbing where there are no mountains.

Sports change with the season. People often do not play the same games in winter as in summer. Sailing is fun in warm weather, but when it gets cold it's time to change to other sports. People talk about sports seasons. Baseball is only played for a few months of the year. This is called "the baseball season."

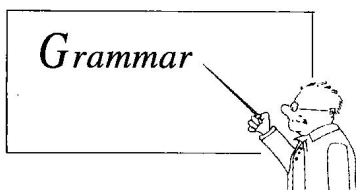


1. How important is it for people to do sports?
2. What's the relationship between weather and sports?
3. Does the season affect sports? How does it affect sports?

New

Words and Expressions

1. health/'helθ/	<i>n.</i>	健康
2. probably/'prɒbəb(ə)li/	<i>ad.</i>	可能的
3. climate/'klaɪmɪt/	<i>n.</i>	气候
4. beach/bi:tʃ/	<i>n.</i>	沙滩
5. ski/ski:/	<i>v.</i>	滑雪
6. surfing/'sɜ:fɪŋ/	<i>v.</i>	冲浪
7. huge/'hju:dʒ/	<i>a.</i>	巨大的
8. sail/seil/	<i>v.</i>	航行
9. baseball/'beɪsbɔ:l/	<i>n.</i>	棒球



1. 状语从句

在复合句中充当状语成分的从句，称为状语从句。状语从句可分为时间、地点、条件、方式、让步、目的、结果和比较状语从句。学习状语从句，必须掌握引导各种状语从句的连词的用法，了解引导同一种状语从句的多种连词之间的差别。另外有个别连词(如as)可引导多个不同种类的状语从句。例如：

I saw her as she was getting off the bus. (as 引导的时间状语从句)

As she wasn't ready in time, we went without her. (as 引导的原因状语从句)

Do it as you were told. (as 引导的方式状语从句)

2. 过去分词

过去分词是由动词原形+ed 构成，但有许多动词的过去分词是不规则的，要逐个记忆。

作为谓语，be+ 过去分词构成被动语态；have (has) 或 had+ 过去分词构成完成时。

作为非谓语形式，过去分词可用作形容词和副词，但仍保留动词的一般特征，可有自己的宾语或状语。

过去分词在句中可作定语、表语、宾语补足语或状语。例如：

There are many fallen leaves on the ground. (过去分词fallen 作定语)

Tonny looked very worried. (过去分词worried 作表语)

I often hear the song sung in English. (过去分词短语 sung in English 作宾补)

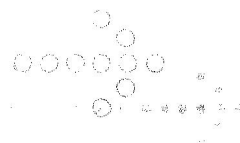
The professor came in, followed by a group of young people. (过去分词短语 followed by a group of young people 作状语)



I . Complete the following dialogue with the correct sentences from the box.

A : _____ in Chicago?

B : It isn't too hot in summer, but it's rather cold in winter, sometimes the temperature drops to thirty below zero F.



A: _____?

B: Well, it doesn't really get here until April. But when it comes it's very pleasant.

A: _____?

B: Not too much, but it's windy.

A: _____?

B: Oh, fall is very nice too. The temperature is just right, neither too hot nor too cold.

A. What about fall

D. How is spring

B. How is winter

E. Is it warm in spring

C. What's the weather like

F. Does it rain much in spring

II . Choose the best answer to each question with the information from the passage.

1. Which sentence is NOT true?

- A. All people enjoy sports.
- B. Sports can make people healthy.
- C. People play different sports in different weather.
- D. People often play the same sports all through the year.

2. If there are many wonderful mountains in the country, which sport may be most popular?

- A. Swimming.
- B. Kite-flying.
- C. Mountain-climbing.
- D. Base-ball.

3. In Hawaii, which of the following may be the most important sport?

- A. Surfing.
- B. Skiing.
- C. Ice-skating.
- D. Football.

4. Which of the following matches(搭配)is right?

- A. Tailand, skiing
- B. Australia, kite-flying
- C. Switzerland, mountain-climbing
- D. Austria, swimming

5. What's going to be talked about next?

- A. Sports seasons.
- B. Baseball.
- C. Sailing.
- D. Baseball season.

III . Complete the sentences according to the dialogue and the passage, each blank with only one word.

1. When you discribe a heavy rain, you may say it is raining_____.