

ENGLISH

中等专业学校 通用教材
职业高级中学

英语 ②

湖南省中等职业技术教育教材编审委员会



湖南科学技术出版社

中等专业学校
职业高级中学 通用教材

英语 2

湖南省中等职业技术教育教材编审委员会

主 编：高介耿

副主编：伍刚中 刘贤钧

编 者：高介耿 伍刚中 刘贤钧

王赤军 肖腊梅 朱卡德

李晓霞

主 审：廖世翘

湖南科学技术出版社

中等专业学校 通用教材
职业高级中学

英 语 (2)

编 审：湖南省中等职业技术教育教材编审委员会

责任编辑：汪 华

出版发行：湖南科学技术出版社

社 址：长沙市展览馆路 66 号

印 刷：湖南省新华印刷二厂

厂 址：邵阳市双坡岭

邮 编：422001

(印装质量问题请直接与本厂联系)

出版日期：1994 年 11 月第 1 版 1998 年 5 月第 8 次

开 本：850mm×1168mm 1/32

印 张：6.75

字 数：171000

印 数：397431—420490

书 号：ISBN 7—5357—1659—8/H·47 (课)

定 价：5.00 元

(版权所有·翻印必究)

CONTENTS

LESSON ONE (1)

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Dialogue: | At the Hotel |
| Text: | How to Improve Your Study Habits |
| Phonetics Drills: | The Falling Rising Tone |
| Grammar: | Agreement Between Subject and Predicate |

LESSON TWO (15)

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dialogue: | At the Barber's |
| Text: | Punctuality |
| Phonetics Drills: | The Falling Falling Tone |
| Grammar: | The Object Clause |

LESSON THREE (28)

| | |
|--|---|
| Dialogue: | Sightseeing |
| Text: | The Great Wall of China |
| Phonetics Drills: | |
| I . The Tone of Vocatives | |
| II . The Tone of Parenthetic Expressions | |
| III . The Tone of Appositives | |
| Grammar: | The Direct Speech and the Indirect Speech |

LESSON FOUR (43)

Dialogue: Talking About Water

Text: Water

Phonetics Drills:

I. Sentence Stress

II. Stress Patterns (I)

1. O O
2. O o O
3. O o o O

Grammar:

I. The Subject Clause

II. The Predicative Clause

LESSON FIVE (56)

Dialogue: Talking About Weather

Text: Weather Forecasting

Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (I)

- I. o O
- II. o O o
- III. o O o O

Grammar: The Adverbial Clause

LESSON SIX (68)

Dialogue: Talking About Sports

Text: The Olympic Games

Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (III)

- I. o O o o

| | |
|------|------------------|
| I . | <u>o O o o O</u> |
| II . | <u>o O o o o</u> |

Grammar:

I . The Attributive Clause

II . The Appositive Clause

LESSON SEVEN (82)

Dialogue: Watching TV

Text: Television

Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (IV)

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| I . | <u>o O o o O o o</u> |
| II . | <u>o O o o O o o O o o</u> |

Grammar: Introductory "it"

LESSON EIGHT (96)

Dialogue: Seeing a Friend Off

Text: A Pair of Socks

Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (V)

| | |
|-------|------------------------|
| I . | <u>o O o o o O</u> |
| II . | <u>O o o o O</u> |
| III . | <u>o O o o O o o O</u> |

Grammar: The Subjunctive Mood

LESSON NINE (111)

Dialogue: Looking for a Job

Text: How to Get Work in U. S.

Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (VI)

I. o O o O o
 I. o O o O o O

Grammar:

- I. Tenses and Voices of Infinitives
- I. Tenses and Voices of Participles
- II. Tenses and Voices of Gerunds

LESSON TEN (127)

Dialogue: At the Dance
Text: Mozart's First Recital
Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (VII)

I. o O o O o O o
 I. o O o O o O o o

Grammar:

- I. Compound Constructions of Infinitives
- I. Compound Constructions of Participles
- II. Compound Constructions of Gerunds

LESSON ELEVEN (141)

Dialogue: On the Airplane
Text: Silk
Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (VIII)

I. o O o o o O o o o
 I. o O o o o O o o o O

Grammar: Inversion

LESSON TWELVE (155)

Dialogue: A Taxi Ride
Text: Cornelia's Jewels
Phonetics Drills: Stress Patterns (K)

I. o O o O o o O o o O

I. o O o o o o O o o o

Grammar: Ellipsis

APPENDIX I: Common Abbreviations (169)

APPENDIX II: Classroom English (172)

VOCABULARY (180)

编 后 (204)

LESSON ONE

DIALOGUE

At the Hotel

A

(C—Clerk S—Mr. Smith)

C: Good evening, sir. Can I help you?

S: Good evening. I am Mr. Smith. I believe you have a single room booked for me.

C: Yes, Mr. Smith. It's a room with a bath. I hope it will suit you.

S: Yes, that sounds fine. Thank you.

C: How long will you be staying?

S: A week.

C: Very well, sir. Will you register, please?

S: Name, nationality, permanent address, passport number, signature... Here you are. Is that all?

C: Yes, sir. The waiter will show you to your room. It's Room 210 on the second floor. There is a radio, a colour TV and a telephone in it. I hope you will be very comfortable.

S: Thank you. I'm sure I will.

B

(C—Clerk B—Mr. Black)

[Mr. Black arrived at a little town late at night and felt tired, so he went to a hotel.]

B: Can you give me a room for the night?

C: I'm sorry. You should have booked a room in advance. Now every room in our hotel was booked up weeks ago.

B: What a nuisance! I have been travelling since breakfast and I am very tired.

C: Well, before giving up completely, let's look at the register. Someone might change his reservation. Yes, here's a telegram. "I am arriving on the 7th instead of the 6th." How lucky you are! You can have this gentleman's room-for tonight. Its number is 302.

B: How much is the room, please?

C: It is thirty dollars per night.

B: I'll take it. Should I pay for it in advance?

C: No. The account will be settled later. Will you go to your room now?

B: Yes, please.

C: Here is the room key. Would you please give it to the reception desk when you leave?

B: Yes, I will.

C: Is there anything else for us to do for you, Mr. Black?

B: I think that's all right. Thank you very much.

C: You are welcome.

Words and Expressions

believe [bi'li:v] *vt.* 相信, 认为

book [buk] *vt.* 预定, 定 (车位, 房间等)

single ['sɪŋɡl] *a.* 单个的, 单一的

bath [bɑ:θ] *n.* 浴室; (洗) 澡

suit [sju:t] *vt.* 适合; 中...的意

sound [saund] *vi.* 听起来 *n.* 声音 *a.* 健全 (康) 的

register ['redʒɪstə] *vt.* & *vi.* 登记; 注册 *n.* 登记簿 (表); 花名册

nationality [ˌnæʃəˈnæliti] *n.* 国籍; 民族

permanent ['pə:mənənt] *a.* 永久的, 持久的

address ['ædres] *n.* 地址

signature ['sɪɡnɪtʃə] *n.* 签名, 署名

comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a.* 舒适的; 安慰的

nuisance ['nju:sns] *n.* 讨厌 (或有害) 的东西; 讨厌的人

might [maɪt] (may 的过去式) *v. aux.* 可能, 也许

telegram ['teligræm] *n.* 电报

gentleman ['dʒentlmən] *n.* 先生, 阁下; 绅士

per [pə:; pə] *prep.* 每...

Notes

1. I believe you have a single room booked for me. 我想你们这里有我预订的单人间。
booked 是过去分词作宾语的补语。
2. It's a room with a bath. 是一间带浴室的房间。
with a bath 作定语，修饰前面的名词 room。在这种用法中，with 是“具有”、“带有”的意思。又如：a country with a long history 一个历史悠久的国家
3. That sounds fine. 那太好了。
sound 是系动词，后面一般接形容词作表语。如：His words sound all right. 他的话听起来有道理。

4. You should have booked a room in advance. 你应该提早预定房间。

“should+动词的完成形式”表示与过去情况相反的主观设想。

如：

You should have told me earlier. 你应该早点告诉我。(事实上并没告诉)

5. What a nuisance! 真讨厌!
6. The account will be settled later. 以后结帐。

TEXT

How to Improve Your Study Habits

Perhaps you are an average student with average intelligence. You do well enough in school, but you probably think you will never be a top student. This is not always the case, however. You can receive better grades if you want to. Yes, even students of average intelligence can be top students without additional work. Here's how:

1. Plan your time carefully and make a schedule. Decide on good, regular time for studying. Of course, it's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. In this way, you can have enough time for both work and play.

2. Find a good place to study. It may be a desk or a chair at home or in the school library, but it should be quiet and comfortable. When you begin to work, you should be able to concentrate on the subject.

3. Make good use of your time in class. Listen to the teacher carefully. Take notes to help you remember what the teacher

says.

4. Study regularly. Go over your notes as soon as you can after class. If you know what the teacher will discuss the next day, skim and read that material, too. If you review your notes and textbook regularly, you will remember the material longer.

5. Develop a good attitude about tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. Yes, tests provide grades, but they also let you know what you need to spend more time studying and help make your new knowledge permanent.

There are many other ways to help you with your studying. Only a few have been mentioned here. You will probably discover many others after you have tried these. Talk with your classmates about their ways of studying. Share with them some of the methods you have found to be helpful. Improving your study habits will improve your grades.

Words and Expressions

improve [im'pru:v] *vt.* 改进, 增进, 提高

habit ['hæbit] *n.* 习惯, 习性

average ['ævərɪdʒ] *a.* 平常的, 普通的; 平均的

intelligence [in'telɪdʒəns] *n.* 智力; 理解力; 聪明

additional [ə'dɪʃənl] *a.* 附加的, 另外的

schedule ['ʃedju:l; skedʒul] *n.* 计划表, 时间表; 细目单

regular ['regjulə] *a.* 固定的; 有规律的

relaxation [ˌri:læk'seɪʃən] *n.* 休息, 放松, 松弛

hobby ['hɒbi] *n.* 业余爱好

entertainment [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 娱乐; 欢乐; 款待

concentrate ['kɒnsəntreɪt] *vi.* 全神贯注, 集中

discuss [dis'kʌs] *vt.* 讨论, 商议
 skim [skim] *vt.* 略读; 掠过
 review [ri'vju:] *vt.* 复习; 考察; 检阅
 textbook ['tekstbuk] *n.* 课本, 教科书
 develop [di'veləp] *vt.* 养成, 培养; 发展
 attitude ['ætɪtju:d] *n.* 态度; 姿势; 看法
 provide [prə'vaɪd] *vt.* 评定; 提供; 赡养
 knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识, 学识, 学问
 mention ['menʃən] *vt.* 提到, 说起
 classmate ['klɑ:smeɪt] *n.* 同班同学
 share [ʃeə] *vt.* 分享, 分担
 share...with 与...分享, 与...共用
 helpful ['helpfʊl] *a.* 有帮助的; 有用的; 有益的

Notes

1. an average student with average intelligence 中等智力的普通学生.
2. top student 优等生
3. This is not always the case, however. 然而, 实际情况并非总是如此。
 be (not) the case = be (not) true, 例如:
 He thought that he was right, but that was not the case.
4. Of course, it's important to set aside time for relaxation, hobbies, and entertainment as well. 当然, 给休息、业余爱好和娱乐活动留出一定的时间也是重要的。
 句中的“it”是形式主语, 实际主语是后面的不定式短语。
5. Make good use of your time in class. 好好利用课堂上时间。
 make full use of 充分利用; make little use of 很少利用
6. ...but they also let you know what you need to spend more

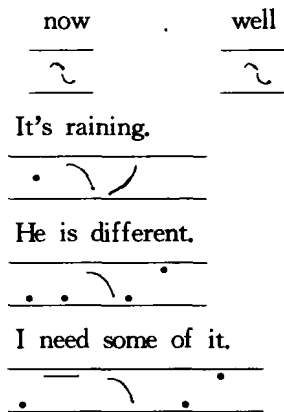
time studying and help make your new knowledge permanent. 但考试也使你知道自己在哪些方面还需要进一步下功夫钻研, 并有助于进一步巩固所学到的新知识。

7. Share with them some of the methods you have found to be helpful. 和他们分享你所发现的某些行之有效的学习方法。
with them 是状语, 由于宾语太长而提到了宾语之前。

Phonetics Drills

The Falling Rising Tone (降升调)

- I. 降升调是一种很重要的语调, 它可出现在单音节词、双音节词和多音节词或重音节词后带两个或两个以上非重读音节的词之中。例如:



- II. 降升调出现在许多意外的场合中, 可用在说明、对比、含蓄的陈述句以及表示命令、请求、反驳、道歉、怀疑意义的句子中。

1. 说明、对比, 例如:

He can read it very well.

• ~ — • — • ~

On weekdays I work, but on Sundays I don't.

• ~ • • • • ~ • • • •

2. 含蓄， 例如：

Can you play chess?

Once I could. (But I haven't played for ages.)

~ •

3. 命令或请求， 例如：

Don't come here, please.

— — — ~

I beg your pardon.

• • ~

4. 不同意、反驳、道歉、怀疑， 例如：

I don't think so.

• — ~ •

You didn't attend the meeting yesterday.

——I did.

• ~

Is Jane in? I'm sorry, but she's out.

• ~ • • ~

He is very kind, but I don't quite trust him.

• • — • ~ • • — ~ •

5. 语句未完部分，例如：

If I were you, I'd wait and see what happens.

· — · ~ · — · — · ~ ·

She took the car and drove to London.

· — · ~ · — · ~ ·

Read the following, paying attention to the Falling Rising Tone:

1. ∨ Really?
2. I hope it won't ∨ rain.
3. I know his ∨ face, but I can't recall his ∨ name.
4. I could take you there ∨ tomorrow. (But not today.)
5. Isn't he going to ∨ take it?
6. Is that young man your elder brother?
No. He is my ∨ younger brother.
7. Don't eat ∨ too much.
8. On the ∨ top of the hill stood an old temple.
9. If you ∨ like, we can have a walk after supper.
10. You have finished your homework, ∨ haven't you?

【注意】前面标有“∨”的部分用降升调朗读。

Grammar

Agreement Between Subject and Predicate (主语和谓语的一致)

- I. 在英语句子中，谓语动词必须在“人称”和“数”的方面与主语保持一致。例如：

He does well enough in school.

The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject.