



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

# 英语 (基础版)

学生用书 第三册 (修订)

**English for Secondary  
Vocational School  
*Students' Book***

主编 武尊民



北京师范大学出版社



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责任主审 刘鸿章

审 稿 徐云珠

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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

二〇〇一年五月



# 前言

《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》规定，英语课程为职业学校各类专业学生必修的主要文化基础课。按照这个规定，本套教材的目的是：在初中英语教学的基础上，使学生巩固、扩展基础知识，发展听、说、读、写的基本技能；注重培养学生运用英语进行交际的能力和继续学习的能力；激发和培养学生的学习兴趣，帮助学生树立自信心，养成良好的学习习惯，提高自主学习的能力，发展有效运用学习策略的能力，为学生步入社会和进一步学习打好基础。

教材编写的基本原则是“话题为主线”(topic based)和“任务为主线”(task based)，即在一个单元中设几项语言活动任务，围绕一个主题展开。教材所用语言是现代英语，力求反映口头用语与书面用语的区别，适当注意几个主要英语国家所用英语的差别。同时还注意教学对象的年龄特点。

教材的编写注意了教学内容如语言结构、词汇等的重复出现。这样有利于帮助学生形成长期记忆，切实掌握教学内容。有些内容是先作讲解，在后面的单元里反复出现；有些内容是先出现于前面的某个单元，到后面的单元时再作讲解，这样做的好处是学生先有了印象，再通过课堂讲解加深印象以求掌握。

全套教材共四册，可以分四个学期使用，也可以根据各学校的具体教学情况及学生的专业特点自行安排。教学总时数为220学时，每周安排3~4学时。

全书共10个单元，每五个单元安排一个复习单元，通过归纳前面单元的主要内容和测试帮助学生巩固所学内容。

## 教材布局介绍

### 1) Warm-up

准备工作：介绍本单元主题，其中包括语言功能以及部分词汇。

### 2) Listen and Speak: Task 1

听对话：了解本单元交际功能，简单口语练习。

### 3) Read and Write: Task 1

阅读短文/对话：学习本单元部分词汇和语法内容，简单书面表达练习。

### 4) Listen and Speak: Task 2

听对话/短文：进一步学习本单元交际功能，情景口语练习。

### 5) Read and Write: Task 2

阅读短文：进一步学习本单元语法和词汇内容，阅读理解练习和简单书面表达练习。

### 6) Language Focus

Grammar 本单元的语法内容讲解



## Word Study 词汇学习

**Exercises** 本单元语法、词语练习

**Pronunciation** 复习语音单音发音、单词与句子重音、连读、失去爆破等

7) **Word List** 本单元要求掌握的词汇

8) **Learning to Learn** 学习策略：探讨研究有效的学习方法

9) **More about ...** 与本单元主题相关的简短阅读材料

这里有必要对学习策略做一下特别说明。

掌握并使用有效的学习策略是外语学习者在最短的时间内达到最佳学习效果的必备条件。当代外语教学都很重视对学生进行学习策略的培养，很多教材把学习策略的训练渗透到课堂教学之中。鉴于中等职业学校的学生在校期间课堂外语学习时间相对比较少，同时也为了确保学生获得外语学习的成功，本教材在每个单元中特别安排了学习策略的讨论。讨论基本上是以回答问题的方式进行的。答案没有对错之分，但是可以引导学生对自己的学习经历和学习策略进行反思。不同的回答可以显示学生所选择的不同学习策略。教师应鼓励学生根据自身情况采用适合自己的学习策略。同时也鼓励学生相互交流学习经验，提高学习效率。

为了切实达到预期效果，有关学习策略的讨论全部是用中文进行，以避免用英语而造成的不必要的语言障碍。此外，考虑到教学课时比较紧，教材中的有关学习策略的谈论最好是利用自习时间进行。建议操作方式：学生自己回答问题，然后两人一组或多人一组进行讨论，最后教师总结。

在本教材的编写过程中，我们就课本样章征求了一些省市职业教研部门和经验丰富的一线教师的意见，还举办了教材使用研讨会，他们对于教材的编写思路与呈现方式予以充分肯定和热情支持，同时编者也得到了不少颇有见地的意见和建议。在此期间，英语教育家陈琳教授、英语教学法专家编者胡春洞教授以及其他同行同事也对本教材的编写予以精心指导和各方面的支持。我们十分感动，谨向他们的支持和帮助表示感谢。

我们邀请英语教学研究前辈、德高望重的丁往道教授为本教材把关，以使教材的编写符合外语教学的一般规律。我们还邀请美籍专家 Cheryl Moen 和英国剑桥大学的 Lynda Taylor 博士审阅了教材，以保证教材所用材料准确，表述恰当，语言地道流畅。他们提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议，编者获益匪浅。在此也向他们表示衷心的感谢。

尽管我们力求呈献给中等职业学校英语教育一本比较好的教材，但是由于编者水平的局限性，教材中肯定存在这样那样的问题与误差，恳请使用学校提出批评意见和改进建议。

本册教材的执笔者是：武尊民 赵小冬 程晓堂

编者

2006年6月



## Map of Book III

Units	Topics	Functions/ Notions	Grammar	Vocabulary
1	Niagara Falls	1) Talking about a holiday (谈论假期) 2) Expressing appreciation (表示欣赏)	something, anything, somebody, anybody 等代词	waterfall absolutely height simply base thunder facilities museum theatre exhibition famous average similar form level flow edge border make up horseshoe power station figure measure actual emergency jam pile rapidly attraction arrival adventure
2	Health	Seeing the doctor (看病)	祈使句: 1) 一般祈使句 2) Let 祈使句	sick illness advise fever cough headache stom- achache pill nose pain weak treatment cure soup oil pepper honey burn towel bite shape inch check-up gain blood pressure prevent dan- ger physical university lower least
3	What's Your Favourite Sport?	Talking about sports (谈论 体育)	倒装结构	swimming football basketball baseball boxing runner pool medal hurdle athlete track field championship victory whenever player win fellow strictly minister popular neither complete deter- mined
4	Olympic Games	Talking about sports (谈论体育)	多个形容词作定语时的词序	slogan wisdom determination link represent conti- nent government govern obey rule oath swear champion shoot target unite peace ancient festival competitor official compete kid consist promote ski
5	Airport Facilities	Describing/Explaining (描述/解释)	名词所有格 's	luggage centre transport customs procedure tax X-ray counter flight seat announce go on board hidden available hire vehicle e-mail select delay unfair affect condition impossible attention pay attention to expert top island quarter earth remove capacity handle goods position coach agency



Revision I		Part A Review		Part B Tell a Story		Part C Test Yourself	
6	Hotel	1) Making telephone calls (formal) (打电话[正式]) 2) Making a complaint (投诉)	by 与 with 的常见用法	role double executive lift ground floor advertisement single bath locate western parking lot range bathroom sort video capital downtown square rate conditioner properly rude soft perhaps advertise plenty freeway mountain coast			
7	At the Travel Agency	Making comments (评论)	watch sb. do sth. 与 watch sb. doing sth. 的区别	agent deposit forbidden tomb opera transfer temple acrobatic suppose queue guide count occasion distract vase board naturally tourist occasionally			
8	Popular Culture	Introducing a school, organization, etc. (介绍学校、机构等)	转述结构	politics wedding cartoon aim set up encourage carry out within engage project difference postal code organisation refer draw drawing term humorous text style series record stage release guitar actor blue award contest secretary boss prove appear hit join army attack million fan			
9	Famous People	Talking about the life of a person (谈论某人的生活)	条件从句中的虚拟语气	invent device transmit wire painting lifetime discovery blind physics extremely scorer medal thanks to belief dream			
10	Western Festivals	Talking about holidays and festivals (谈论节假日)	定语从句(复习)	basic date changeable entire honor/honour spread death officially argue Christmas birth king cheerful trick remain decorate decoration brighten insist faith god heaven candle immediately forever			
Revision II		Part A Review		Part B Tell a Story		Part C Test Yourself	



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词汇表

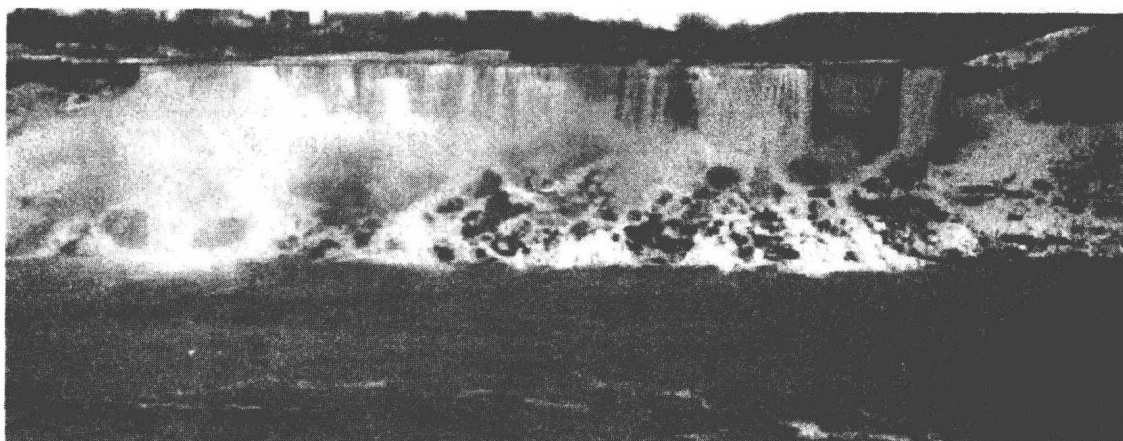


## Unit 1

## Niagara Falls

## Warm-up

*The picture below is part of the world-famous Niagara Falls. Can you guess the meaning of the word "waterfall"? Do you know how falls are formed? Does China have falls like the one below? Have you ever been to any falls?*



## Listen and Speak: Task 1

1. *Michael Smith had a very good vacation. His parents took him to Canada for a two-week holiday. The most exciting part of the holiday was visiting the Niagara Falls. Listen to a conversation between Michael and one of his friends and decide whether the following statements are true or false.*

	True/False
1. The family only visited Niagara Falls in Canada.	
2. Michael thinks that Niagara Falls is more beautiful at night.	
3. It was impossible for the family to get close to the falls.	
4. The family took a plane at Niagara Falls.	
5. There are a lot of tourist facilities around Niagara Falls.	
6. Michael enjoyed shopping more than visiting museums.	
7. Michael benefited from the holiday in more than one way.	



2. What famous falls are there in China? Find out if any of your classmates have been to any of the falls. Ask them to talk about their experiences.



### Read and Write: Task 1

1. The table below shows some information about famous waterfalls in the world. Look at the table and answer the questions as quickly as you can.

Important Waterfalls in the World

Code	Name	Country	Height (feet)	Remarks
a.	Angel Falls	Venezuela	3 212	Highest fall
b.	Bridalveil Falls	USA	620	
c.	Gavarnie Falls	France	1 385	
d.	Guaira Falls	Brazil/Paraguay	375	Greatest average volume
e.	Iguassu Falls	Argentina/Brazil	240	Shared by two countries
f.	Kukenaam Falls	Venezuela	2 050	
g.	Niagara Falls	USA/Canada	160/167	Shared by two countries
h.	Ribbon Falls	USA	1 612	
i.	Silver Strand Falls	USA	1 170	
j.	Sutherland Falls	New Zealand	1 904	
k.	Takakkaw Falls	Canada	1 600	
l.	Tugela Falls	South Africa	2 800	
m.	Victoria Falls	Zambia/Zimbabwe	200 – 350	Shared by two countries
n.	Wollomombi Falls	Australia	1 580	

Notes: Angel Falls 安赫尔瀑布(委内瑞拉); Bridalveil Falls 布赖德韦尔瀑布(美国); Gavarnie Falls 加瓦尔尼瀑布(法国); Guaira Falls 瓜伊拉瀑布(巴西/巴拉圭); Iguassu Falls 伊瓜苏瀑布(阿根廷/巴西); Kukenam Falls 库克南瀑布(委内瑞拉); Niagara Falls 尼亚加拉瀑布(美国/加拿大); Ribbon Falls 里本瀑布(美国); Silver Strand Falls 锡尔弗斯特兰瀑布(美国); Sutherland Falls 萨瑟兰瀑布(新西兰); Takakkaw Falls 塔卡考瀑布(加拿大); Tugela Falls 图盖拉瀑布(南非); Victoria Falls 维多利亚瀑布(赞比亚/津巴布韦); Wollomombi Falls 沃洛蒙比瀑布(澳大利亚)。



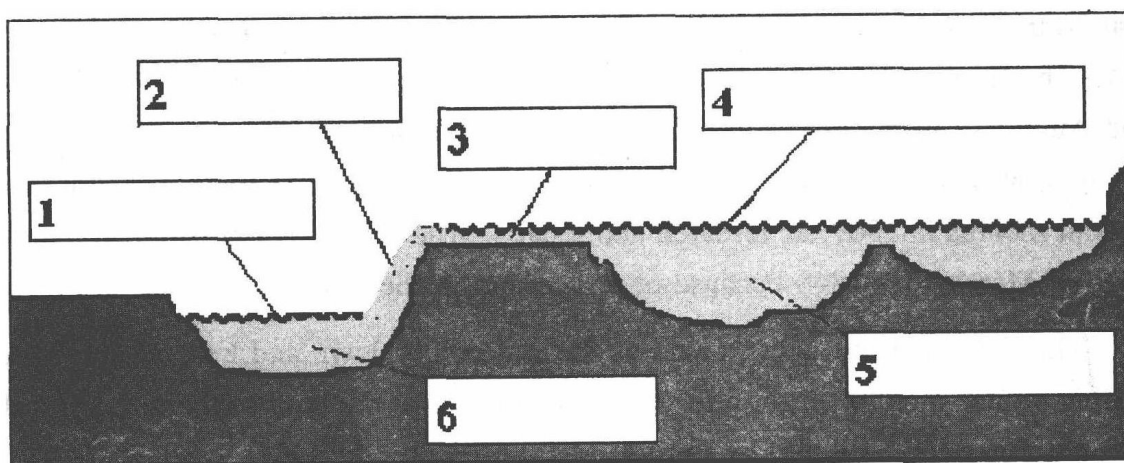
1. According to the table, which waterfall is the highest? \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Among the falls in the table, which is the lowest? \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Which country has the most falls? \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Which country does Gavarnie Fall belong to? \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Which fall has the greatest average volume? \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Which falls are shared by two countries? \_\_\_\_\_
  7. Which is the second highest fall? \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Which two falls have the closest heights? \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Is Sutherland Falls shared by two countries? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Based on the information in the table, write five similar questions of your own. Then ask your partner to answer.



## Listen and Speak: Task 2

1. It is not difficult to find out how waterfalls are formed, but each waterfall can be formed in a different way. Listen to a short talk about how Niagara Falls was formed. As you listen, put the following labels in the boxes in the picture.
 

a. Lake Erie	d. Lake Ontario
b. 572 feet above sea level	e. 246 feet above sea level
c. River Niagara	f. Niagara Falls



2. Now look at the picture and use your own words to describe how Niagara Falls is formed.





## Read and Write: Task 2

### Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls is in west New York State, USA, and south Ontario, Canada. It is in the five-lake area on the international border between the two countries. Niagara Falls is made up of two falls, the American Falls and the Canadian Falls. The American Falls is 49 metres high and 328 metres wide; the Canadian Falls, also known as the Horseshoe Falls, is 51 metres high and 640 metres wide. But these figures are not always the same depending on how the falls are measured.



Niagara Falls is famous for the huge amount of water that flows over it. The actual amount of water changes from time to time, and it can be controlled. Two power stations draw water into their reservoirs before it reaches the Falls. The power stations can change the volume of water flowing over the falls. The amount of water that is drawn away depends on two things, the time of the year and the time of the day. The flow is greatest during the daytime in the busy tourist season (June, July, and August). In the event of an emergency, the flow can also be somewhat reduced by the power stations. Actually, the flow over the American Falls was stopped for several months in 1969 for research and repairs. The flow was also stopped over both falls on March 30th 1848 because of an ice jam in the river.

The Falls makes a great sound as the water falls down and lands at the bottom. During winter months, huge piles of ice are formed at the base of the falls. But these will not make the Falls less attractive.

Niagara Falls has been a world-famous tourist attraction since the early 19th century. After the arrival of the railway in 1836, tourism at Niagara Falls developed rapidly. Every year millions of people go there for sight-seeing. In the evenings, when hundreds of lights are turned towards the Falls, they become even more beautiful.



- Notes:** 1. Niagara [nai'ægərə] Falls (北美洲)尼亚加拉瀑布  
 2. Ontario [ɒn'tɜəriəu] (加拿大)安大略省,也是一个著名大湖的名字  
 3. also known as 也叫……;也称为……  
 4. in the event of an emergency 一旦出现紧急情况

### Understanding the passage

1. *Read the passage quickly and find out what the following numbers refer to in the passage. Write a short sentence for each number. Try to use your own words.*

*The first one has been done for you.*

five → *Niagara Falls is in the five-lake area.*

49 \_\_\_\_\_

328 \_\_\_\_\_

51 \_\_\_\_\_

640 \_\_\_\_\_

1969 \_\_\_\_\_

1848 \_\_\_\_\_

1836 \_\_\_\_\_

2. *Read the passage again and decide which of the following are mentioned in the passage:*

	Yes/No
1. Location of the Falls	
2. Size of the Falls	
3. History of the Falls	
4. Control over the Falls	
5. Amount of water that flows over the Falls	
6. Disasters over the Falls	
7. The Falls as a tourist attraction	
8. Adventures over the Falls	



## Language Focus

**Grammar** something, anything, somebody, anybody 等复合词的用法

我们可以在 some, any, no 和 every 后面加上 -thing, -body, -one 和 -where 构成复合词。

	some	any	no	every
-thing	something	anything	nothing	everything
-body	somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
-one	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
-where	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

这些复合词的使用方法是：

1. 一般说来,以 some-和 every-开头的复合词主要用于肯定句,一般不用于否定句;以 any-和 no-开头的词则既可用于肯定句,也可用于否定句和疑问句。

I've got **something** to ask you.

(我有点事要问你。)

There's **somebody** at the door.

(门外有个人。)

I don't want to do **anything** this evening.

(今晚我什么事情都不想做。)

Can you see **anybody** outside?

(你看见门外有什么人吗?)

I've got **nowhere** to go this weekend.

(这个周末我没有地方可去。)

You can do **anything** you like.

(你可以做任何想做的事情。)

2. 当我们提出要求或表示提供帮助,预料或希望别人回答“yes”时,经常在疑问句中使用 something/ somebody 等。

Could I have **something** to eat?

(你能给我点儿吃的吗?)

Would you like **someone** to help you?

(需要什么人来帮助你吗?)



## Word study

### afraid 与 scared

#### 1. afraid 形容词(常作补语)害怕的;遗憾的

The girl is afraid of snakes.

(那女孩怕蛇。)

He was afraid to dive from the high board.

(他不敢从高台上跳水。)

I'm afraid you are wrong about that.

(恐怕在那个问题上你错了。)

#### 2. scared 形容词(常作补语)惊恐的,害怕的

He was terribly scared.

(他异常惊恐。)

I'm scared to fly in a plane.

(我很怕坐飞机。)

## Exercises

### I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs or phrases given in the box below.

be famous for	depend on	make up	reduce
benefit from	develop	turn on	share

- Our English textbook \_\_\_\_\_ of 12 units.
- Charlie Chaplin \_\_\_\_\_ the funny roles he played in many films.
- Computer industry \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly in China.
- During the Christmas season, most prices \_\_\_\_\_.
- If we \_\_\_\_\_ the rent, each of us will pay £40 a week.
- It's quite dark now. Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ the lights?
- Mr and Mrs Johnson are too old to work. They have to \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ the language lab since it was set up.

### II. Rewrite the following sentences using the key words given in the brackets.

You may have to change the structure of the sentences.

Example: You can't drive without a licence. (if)

You can't drive if you haven't got a licence.



1. Planes are faster than trains. (not so as)

Trains \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He prefers staying at home to going out. (rather)

He'd \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Is there an earlier flight than this one? (earliest)

Is this \_\_\_\_\_?

4. He has been playing football for 10 years. (ago)

He started \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The film was so boring that I fell asleep. (such)

It was \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

something	anything	nothing	somewhere
somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody

- There's \_\_\_\_\_ in this envelope. It's empty!
- Why don't we go out \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner this evening?
- There's \_\_\_\_\_ waiting outside to see you. She didn't tell me her name.
- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with your TV?
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV at the moment.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you.
- I have no more money, so I can buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lynne is the only one in the office at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_ else has gone home.
- "Shall I bring you \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?" "Oh, yes, please. I've had hardly \_\_\_\_\_ all day."
- It's a secret. \_\_\_\_\_ knows about it.

### IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 尼亚加拉瀑布在北美洲五大湖地区。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 人们在很远的地方都听得见瀑布的响声。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你想有一天能够去尼亚加拉瀑布旅游吗?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 这部书由五部分组成。

\_\_\_\_\_