中等职业教育公共课系列教材



第二師 第五版 《英语》编写组

重庆大学出版社

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### 英 语

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# 《英语》编写组

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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教学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,体现了由浅人深、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,注重了课文的科学性、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 中的 Speaking 和 Dialogue. 为了增加教材的趣味性,我们在第一、二册每单元后面还设计了"Pleasure time"

(快乐时刻),内容有小幽默、英文歌曲等。

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采用。

每册教材后附有语法 Appendix 1(第四册除外)和总词汇表 Appendix 2。Appendix 1 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。本书为第二册。本册责任主编由重庆渝中高级职业学校张学泗担任,参加编写的有张学泗、江北区教师进修学校夏军、渝中高级职业学校余晴,全书由王家骥、陈从文统稿,重庆大学外国语学院晏晓蓉教授担任主审。

编 者 2004年12月

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# Unit One

## Warming up

## Speaking

#### Free Talk

- 1. What do you often do in your spare time?
- 2. Do you have any hobbies? What are they?
- 3. What's your favourite sport?
- 4. What do you often do on the computer?

(play basketball, play football, sing, dance, draw, swim, collect stamps, take photos, travel, do some reading, watch TV, play computer games, listen to the music, read a lot, use E-mail to receive and send messages, chat...)

### Listening

Listen and guess what they are talking about.



1.

A. A lot of fun.

B. A new hobby.

C. Skating.

D. Skiing.

2.

A. Last Sunday.

B. A basketball match.

C. A football match.

D. A baseball match.

3.

A. Weekdays.

B. The countryside.

C. A house.

D. How to spend the weekend?

比为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertonghook.com

4.

A. A TV set.

B. A radio.

C. A computer.

D. A tape recorder.

5.

A. A Chinese boy.

B. Tom and his Chinese friends.

C. Tom's Chinese.

D. Tom's students.

### key words

install /in'sto:l/ vt. 安装

software /'softwεə/ n. (计算机的)软件; 程序设备

press /pres/ vt. 压; 按

get along with... 进展



## A Playing Computer Games

LUCY: You look tired, Peter. What's the matter with you?

Peter: I didn't sleep well last night.

Lucy: Why?

Peter: I was sitting at the computer until 3 o'clock this morning.

LUCY: Were you playing games?

Peter: Yes, how do you know?

LUCY: Everyone knows you are a computer games fan. I think playing games is



just a waste of time.

Peter: Yes, it is. But it's very interesting.

LUCY: But is it more important than your studies?

Peter: Absolutely not. Maybe I should spend less time on it then.

#### $\boldsymbol{R}$ What's Your Hobby

Peter: Do you have hobbies, Lucy?

LUCY: Of course, I have. I think everyone needs at least one hobby. It can help us

relax.

Peter: I agree. Then what do you do in your spare time?

LUCY: I watch TV, listen to classical music, and do some cooking.

Peter: That's interesting. Your hobby is cooking, mine is eating.

LUCY: Traveling is also

LUCY: Traveling is also one of my hobbies.

Peter: I like traveling, too. I often travel around and take pictures during my vacation.

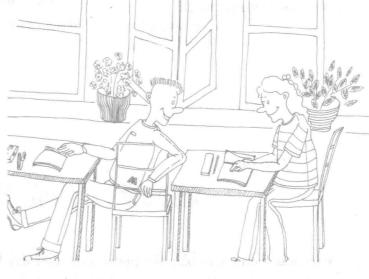
LUCY: How about going to Chengdu and climbing up Mount Emei with me in

the coming vacation?

Peter: That's a good idea, but some people say that it is too cold to climb up Mount Emei at this time of year.

LUCY: Yes, it is, but I am sure it will be a lot of fun anyway.

Peter: I doubt it.





- 1. tired /taiəd/ a. 疲劳的
- 2. sleep /sliːp/(slept, slept) v. 睡觉
- 3. game /qeim/ n. 游戏,运动,比赛
- 4. waste /weist/ n. 浪费 a. 无用的,废弃的
- 5. important /im'pɔɪtənt/ a. 重要的
- 6. absolutely /ˈæbsəluːtli/ ad. 绝对地,完全地
- 7. less /les/(little 的比较级)
  - a. 更小的, 更少的

- 8. hobby /'hobi/ n. 业余爱好
- 9. least /li:st/ n. & a. 最小的,最少的
- 10. at least 至少,起码
- 11. spare /spεə/ a. 空闲的,多余的
- 12. classical /'klæsikəl/ a. 古典的,经典的
- 13. vacation /vəˈkei∫ən/ n. 假期,休假
- 14. mount /maunt/ n. Ш
- 15. fun /fAn/ n. 有趣的事;玩笑,娱乐
- 16. anyway / eniwei/ ad. 无论如何
- 17. doubt /daut/ n. & v. 怀疑,疑惑

 $p_{assage}$ 

## Learning to Play the Piano

Mary was learning to play the piano. Day after day her father stood behind her as she practised. How patient and kind her father was, and how cleverly he showed Mary how to play some particularly difficult pieces! She was making rapid progress. And there, in the big chair, sat Tom, her four-year-old brother, and he never had to be told to keep quiet while Mary was practising.

One day at sundown, the father patted Mary's shoulder saying she had done quite well. Just then Tom climbed on his father's knee and begged to be allowed to play the pretty piece Mary had now learned. What a surprise that was! Picking up his baby son, the father smiled and said, "Look at your



small hands. You cannot cover all the notes yet. You must wait, little man."

There was no end of laughing during the tea when Mary told her mother about

Tom demanding to play that famous piece of classical music. After dinner Mary helped her mother wash up dishes.

"Listen!" the father said in surprise. "Listen! Mary is playing that piece much more beautifully than ever." Her father moved slowly upstairs. He pushed the door open and there little Tom was playing in the darkness: "I love it so much!" the child said in a soft voice.





- 1. What was Tom doing while his sister was practising the piano?
- 2. Why didn't Tom's father allow his son to play the piano?
- 3. Can you use a sentence to express the main idea of the passage?

- 1. piano /pi'ænəu/ n. 钢琴
- 2. behind /bi'haind/ prep. 在……后面
- 3. practise /'præktis/ v. 练习
- 4. patient /'pei∫ənt/a. 有耐心的

n. 患者

- 5. show / [əu/ v. 显示
- 6. particularly /pə'tikjuləli/ ad. 尤其,特别
- 7. piece /pils/ n. 块(片,张,件……)
- 8. rapid / ræpid/a. 迅速的,快的
- 9. progress /'prəugres/ n. 进步
- 10. sundown /'sʌndaun/ n. 黄昏
- 11. pat /pæt/ v. 轻拍
- 12. shoulder /'ʃəuldə/ n. 肩膀
- 13. climb /klaim/ v. 爬,攀登
- 14. knee /ni:/ n. 膝盖
- 15. beg /beq/ v. 乞求,乞讨
- 16. allow /ə'lau/ v. 允许
- 17. pretty /'priti/a. 漂亮的

ad. 相当,十分

- 18. pick /pik/ v. 拾,捡
- 19. cover /'kʌvə/ v. 覆盖
- 20. note /naut/

n. 笔记,便条;纸币;音符,琴键

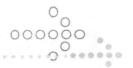
- 21. yet /jet/ ad. 还,仍然
- 22. demand /di'ma:nd/ v. 要求
- 23. famous /'feiməs/a. 著名的
- 24. music /'mju!zik/ n. 音乐
- 25. dish /diʃ/ n. 盘子
- 26. ever /'evə/ ad. 曾经
- 27. move /mu:v/ v. 移动,感动,搬迁
- 28. slowly /'slouli/ ad. 慢
- 29. upstairs /'Ap'stɛəz/ ad. 在楼上
- 30. push /pu∫/ v. 推
- 31. darkness /'da:knis/ n. 黑暗
- 32. soft /soft/ a. 轻柔的,温柔的
- 33. voice /vois/ n. 声音,嗓音
- 34. sentence /'sentəns/ n. 句子
- 35. express /iks'pres/ v. 表达

 $G_{rammar}$ 

#### 1. 形容词

表示人或事物的特征,常用来修饰名词,一般放在它们所修饰的名词之前。如: a happy ending

6



I'm the new secretary for Mr Ford.

He is single at the moment.

2. 副词

表示行为或性质的特征,常用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句,说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。如:

Her father moved slowly upstairs.

Sometimes he works seven days a week.

3. 过去完成时

表示在过去某一时间或动作以前已经完成了的动作。其基本结构:had+动词的过去分词。如: Before he turned to Internet for help, Jeffri had spent one year looking for his parents.



I .Complete the following dialogue.

Steve: I think everyone	e needs at least one h	obby. It can hel	lp us
Dora: That's right	Mark Wall Company	then?	
Steve: My hobby is	mountains.		
Dora: It's very hard.	And sometimes	very dange	rous.
Steve: That's true. But	it is fun.		
I .Complete the s		ng to its Cl	ninese meaning, each
1. 我每天在英语上至少	要花一个半小时。		
I	one and a	half hours	English every day.
2. 汤姆不及他兄弟聪明	月。		
Tom is	than his broth	ier.	