

中等职业教育公共课系列教材

英语

English

第四册

第五版

《英语》编写组



重庆大学出版社

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出版人:张鸽盛

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内

邮编:400030

电话:(023) 65102378 65105781

传真:(023) 65103686 65105565

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(市场营销部)

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传真:023-65103686

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

E-mail:fxk@cqup.com.cn

《英语》编写组

主 编 王家骥

副主编 陈从文

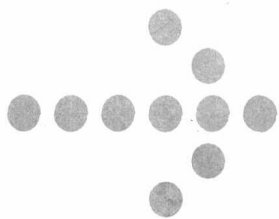
编 者 (以姓氏笔画为序)

王家骥 陈从文

张学泗 余 晴

夏 军





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。

为了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。

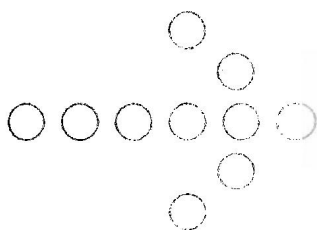
每册教材后附有语法 Appendix 1(第四册除外)和总词汇表 Appendix 2。Appendix 1 的语法内容较前面每单元的语法内容更为详尽,教师可根据学生情况有选择地讲解,学生也可自行复习、学习或查阅。总词汇表按字母顺序排列,其中标有 * 号的单词为达到“较高要求”应掌握的词汇。教材每单元的 Reading 中未列出的生词和词组,也一并收集在词汇表内,便于学生查阅。

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。本书为第四册。本册责任编辑由江北区教师进修学校夏军担任,参加编写的有夏军、重庆渝中高级职业学校张学泗、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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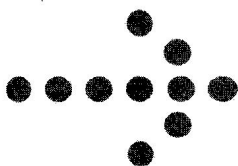
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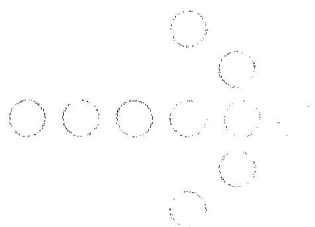
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Unit One



Warming up

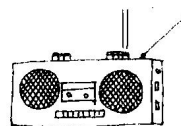
Listen and answer the questions.

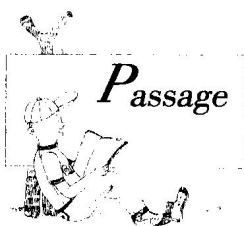
1. What kind of animals do the western people often walk with?
2. What did a man expect a dog to do once upon a time?
3. What kinds of jobs can a dog do?
4. Speak out the reasons why people keep dogs. The more, the better.

1

Notes

once upon a time 从前
fight against 与……斗争
hunt animals 打猎
frighten thieves 恐吓盗贼
feel lonely 感到孤独
grow up 成长





Celebration of Mother's Day

Mother's Day is celebrated in many different countries, and not all of them celebrate it on the same date nor in the same manner. Norway observes Mother's Day on the second Sunday in February, and in Argentina, it's the second Sunday in October. Lebanon celebrates Mother's Day on the first day of spring, and in South Africa, it's the first Sunday in May.

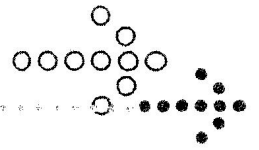
On the second Sunday in May, American children of all ages treat their mothers to something special. It is the day out of the year when children, young and old, try to show in a practical way how much they appreciate their mothers.

On Mother's Day morning some American children follow the tradition of serving their mothers breakfast in bed. Other children will give their mothers gifts which they have made themselves or bought in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations, the official Mother's Day flower. If their mothers are deceased they may bring white carnations to their grave sites. This is the busiest day of the



year for American restaurants. On her special day, family members do not want Mom to cook dinner!

In parts of Yugoslavia where the Serbian people live, Mother's Day is called "Materice", and it is observed two weeks before Christmas. On "Materice" boys and girls tiptoe into their mother's bedroom very early in the morning and tie her up. When she awakens, she is surprised to find herself all tied up, and she begs the children to untie her, promising to give them little gifts which she



has hidden under her pillow.

In India, the Hindu people celebrate a ten-day festival called Durga Puja early in October. It is to honour Durga, the Divine Mother. Durga is the most important of all Hindu goddesses in India. She is supposed to be very tall and to have ten arms. In each arm she carries a weapon to destroy evil.

In both Spain and Portugal, Mother's Day is closely linked to the church. The eighth of December is the day that people pay a tribute to the Virgin Mary, Mother of Jesus. It is also the day when children honour their mothers.

Mother's Day in France is celebrated much like a family birthday, and it occurs on the last Sunday in May. The entire extended family gathers around the family dining table for dinner, and at the end of the meal a beautiful cake is presented to the mother.

Sweden also has a family holiday on the last Sunday in May. Shortly before Mother's Day the Swedish Red Cross sells tiny plastic flowers. The money from these "Mother's Flowers" is used to give vacations to mothers with many children.

Churches hold special services to celebrate Mother's Day, and Flower Shows are celebrated around North America.

A mother does not have to be the woman who gave birth to you. There are many women who are still considered a mother to someone even though they did not give birth to them. We should honor anyone who has helped raise us. Sending flowers, cards, or gifts to those who have mothered us throughout our growing years is a very special way of saying thank you for loving me.

From the largest countries to the smallest, people almost everywhere celebrate Mother's Day. The days and the ways may be different, yet the idea is still the same—to honour mother in some special way.



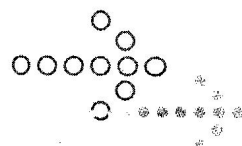
1. Please talk about one tradition of Mother's Day in the US.
2. The custom of honouring mothers began thousands of years ago. Please talk something about it according to the passage.
3. Why would we honour someone even if she did not give birth to us? How would we honour her?

4



Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. celebrate /'selibreit/ <i>v.</i> 庆祝 | 8. pillow /'piləu/ <i>n.</i> 枕头 |
| celebration /,seli'breifən/ <i>n.</i> 庆祝 | 9. divine /di'vein/ <i>a.</i> 神的;神圣的 |
| 2. observe /əb'zəiv/ <i>v.</i> 看,观察 | 10. evil /'iivl/ <i>n.</i> 邪恶 <i>a.</i> 邪恶的 |
| 3. treat /tri:t/ <i>v.</i> 请客,款待 | 11. Portugal /'pɔ:tjugəl/ <i>n.</i> 葡萄牙 |
| 4. carnation /kɑ:'neifən/ <i>n.</i> 康乃馨(荷兰石竹) | 12. pay a tribute to 称赞;歌颂 |
| 5. deceased /di'si:st/ <i>a.</i> 已故的 | 13. tribute /'tribju:t/ <i>n.</i> 贡物,贡金 |
| 6. grave site 墓地 | 14. occur /ə'kɔ:v/ 发生;想起;出现 |
| 7. tiptoe /'tiptəu/ <i>v.</i> 用脚尖走;踮着脚走 | 15. Virgin Mary 圣母玛丽亚(耶稣基督之母) |



I. Match the words with their proper definitions.

- manner () a. see and notice
tradition () b. no longer living
celebrate () c. custom
practical () d. a fully grown person or animal
observe () e. mark an event or special occasion
adult () f. by enjoying oneself
deceased () g. way or method
honour () h. show great respect and admiration to

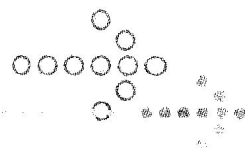
II. Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

pay a tribute to, treat sb to sth, give birth to, tie up, be deceased,
tiptoe into, gather around, be celebrated

1. The scientist's experiments _____ a new drug at last.
2. Don't fear! The dog _____.
3. By setting up this statue we _____ the memory of the founder of our university.
4. I _____ him _____ ice cream yesterday.
5. Please _____ the baby's room as it is asleep.
6. The children often _____ the old grandmother to listen to the stories.
7. His mother _____. So he often brings flowers to her grave site.
8. Children's Day _____ all over the world.

III. Choose the correct answers.

- () 1. Something was wrong with _____ car, but luckily they knew how to fix it.
A. Jim's and Tom's B. Jim and Tom's
C. Jim's and Tom D. Jim and Tom
- () 2. I went to my _____ the day before yesterday and had a wonderful time there.
A. aunts' B. aunts
C. aunt's D. aunt
- () 3. There are four _____ and three _____ in the group.
A. Japanese, German B. Japanese, German
C. Japanese, Germans D. Japanese, Germans
- () 4. Wouldn't it be _____ wonderful world if all nations lived in _____ peace with one another?
A. a, / B. the, /
C. a, the D. the, the
- () 5. Paper money was in _____ China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.
A. the, / B. the, the
C. /, the D. /, /
- () 6. He has broken his leg. _____ is why he was absent from work.
A. This B. It
C. That D. There
- () 7. Our food and service are much better than _____ used to be.
A. they B. it
C. we D. them
- () 8. —When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.
A. one B. any
C. another D. some
- () 9. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?
—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.
A. either B. neither
C. some D. any
- () 10. If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$15.
A. another B. other
C. more D. each



IV. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the proper forms.

1. Our daughter _____ (be) a shy girl.
She _____ (not make) friends easily.
2. _____ water _____ (freeze) at 0° Centigrade and _____ (boil) at 100° Centigrade?
3. I _____ (go) swimming with my friend if it _____ (not rain) tomorrow afternoon.
4. The secretary _____ (leave) the office two hours ago.
5. As soon as she _____ (arrive) home, the girl _____ (discover) that she _____ (take) her friend's English text book by mistake.
6. The price _____ (go) down, but I doubt whether it _____ (remain) so or not.
7. Shirley _____ (write) a book about China last year, but I don't know whether she _____ (finish) it.
8. Helen _____ (leave) her key to the house in the office so she _____ (have) to wait until her husband _____ (come) home.
9. Be Careful! You _____ always _____ (make) the same mistake.
10. Autumn _____ (come). The leaves on the tree _____ (turn) brown.

V. Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

Country	Date	Manner
	Second Sunday in February	/
Argentina		/
	The first day of spring	/
South Africa		/