

中等职业教育公共课系列教材

英语

The word "English" is written in a light blue, cursive script across the center of the cover. Behind it is a blue globe showing the Americas. The large Chinese characters "英语" (English) are in a bold, orange, blocky font with white outlines, positioned on either side of the globe.

第一册

第五版

《英语》编写组



重庆大学出版社
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教育部《英语》

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PRELIMINARY

教育部

《中等职业学校

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。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(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。本书为第一册。本册责任编辑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 4 月

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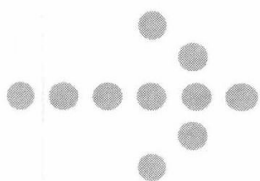
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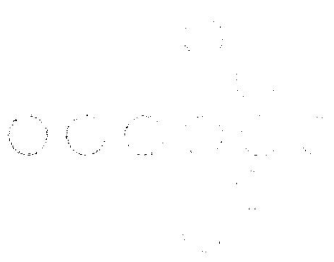
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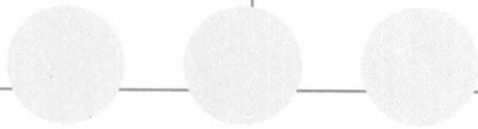
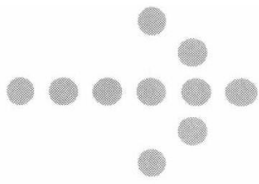
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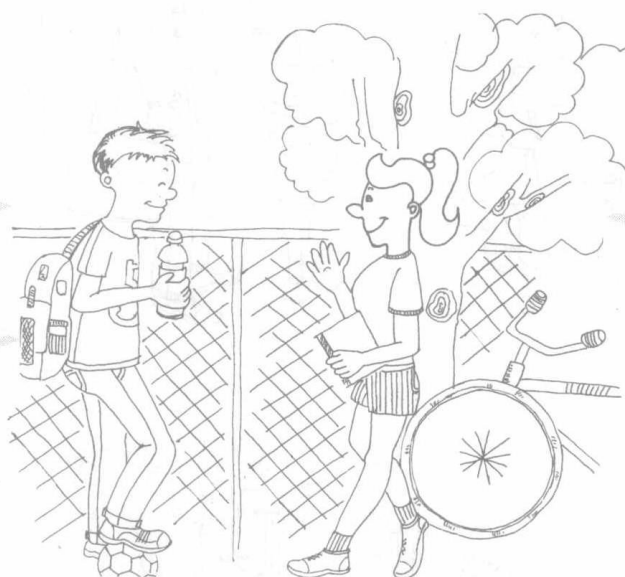


Warming up

Speaking

How are you,
Betty?

Not very well.
I have a cold.



Fine, thank you.
And you, Li Ming?

1

See you later.



I am afraid I must
be leaving now.
See you later.

Allow me to introduce
Mr Jeff Brown. He is
from UK.



How do you do!

How do you do!

2

May I have your
name, please?



My name is
Charles Ford.

Listening

Listen and give a correct answer.





A Greeting

Mr Ford: Good morning, Li Ming.

Li Ming: Good morning, Mr Ford.

Mr Ford: Mr Li, I'd like you to meet Betty. This is Betty Goldman. She is from the United States.

Li Ming: How do you do, Miss Goldman. I am Li Ming, the office manager of the company.

Betty: How do you do, Mr Li. Please call me Betty. I am the new secretary for Mr Ford.

Li Ming: It's my pleasure to meet you, Betty.

Betty: It's very nice meeting you, too.

B Come to My Birthday Party

Li Ming: Hi, Betty. I'm glad to meet you again.

Betty: Me too!

Li Ming: How is everything with you?

Betty: Not bad, thank you.

Li Ming: Betty, would you like to come to my birthday party next Saturday evening?

Betty: Yes, I'd love to. Thank you for inviting me.

Li Ming: I live at 75 Peace Road. If you can't find it, just call me. Here is my telephone number.

Betty: 63218899. It's easy to remember. Li Ming, would you mind telling me your E-mail address?

Li Ming: Certainly not. It's Liming@163. com.

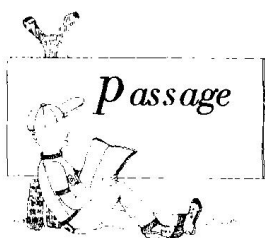
Betty: OK, I've got it. Oh, I'm sorry, I have to go now. Good-bye.

Li Ming: See you next weekend.

Betty: See you then.

New Words and Expressions

1. the United States
/ðə ju:'naitid steits/ *n.* 美国
2. manager /'mænɪdʒə/ *n.* 经理, 管理人
3. office /'ɒfɪs/ *n.* 办公室
4. company /'kʌmpəni/ *n.* 公司, 商号
5. secretary /'sekɹətəri/ *n.* 秘书, 书记
6. meet /mi:t/ (met, met) *v.* 碰见, 遇见
7. pleasure /'pleʒə/ *n.* 愉快, 高兴
8. birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ *n.* 生日
9. invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ *v.* 邀请
10. telephone = phone /'telɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话
v. 打电话
11. remember /rɪ'membə/ *v.* 记得, 想起
12. E-mail /'i:meɪl/ *n.* 电子邮件
13. address /ə'dres/ *n.* 住址, 通讯处
14. weekend /'wi:kend/ *n.* 周末

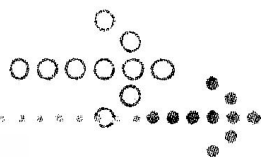


Working at Home

Thomas Brown is my next-door neighbor. He is single at the moment, although he is in his thirties. He is an inventor. His job is to invent new things, and he works whenever he has an idea. His work-room is in his house, so he can work whenever he wants to. Sometimes he works seven days a week; sometimes he doesn't work for days. He does all of his work at home.

Mr Brown usually gets up at about five o'clock. First, he makes some tea. He drinks tea all day. He can't work without it, but he doesn't eat anything until evening.

Before he starts work at six, Mr Brown cleans the work-room and turns on the phone-answering machine because he can't talk to people when he's got an idea. Then he starts to work. He usually has a rest after two or three hours, but he doesn't leave the work-room. He does something different to help him relax. Sometimes he does some exercise and, at other times, he listens to light music. He usually stops work at about nine o'clock in the evening. He thinks about his work most of the time, even when he's out. He's interested in everything around him and he likes looking for new ideas and new problems to solve.



1. Can you tell us something about Thomas Brown?
2. Does Mr Brown always work at home?
3. What does Mr Brown do before he begins to work?
4. What does Mr Brown usually do after he works for hours?

New

Words and Expressions

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. passage /'pæsɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 一段(文章);通道 | 14. all day 一整天,全天 |
| 2. Thomas Brown 托马斯·布朗(人名) | 15. until /ʌn'tɪl/ <i>conj. & prep.</i> 直到 |
| 3. next-door <i>a.</i> 紧邻的 | 16. turn on 打开 |
| 4. single /'sɪŋɡl/ <i>a.</i> 单一的 | 17. machine /mə'ʃiːn/ <i>n.</i> 机器 |
| 5. at the moment 此刻,现在 | 18. phone-answering machine 录音电话 |
| 6. although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ <i>conj.</i> 虽然 | 19. different /'dɪfrənt/ <i>a.</i> 不同的,差异的 |
| 7. in one's thirties 三十多岁 | 20. relax /rɪ'læks/ <i>v.</i> 放松 |
| 8. inventor /ɪn'ventə/ <i>n.</i> 发明者 | 21. at other times 另外一些时候 |
| 9. job /dʒɒb/ <i>n.</i> 工作,职业 | 22. most of the time 大多数时候 |
| 10. invent /ɪn'vent/ <i>v.</i> 发明 | 23. even /'iːvən/ <i>ad.</i> 甚至 |
| 11. whenever /wen'evə/ <i>conj.</i> 每当 | 24. problem /'prɒbləm/ <i>n.</i> 问题,难题 |
| 12. idea /aɪ'diə/ <i>n.</i> 想法,主意,意见 | 25. solve /sɒlv/ <i>v.</i> 解决 |
| 13. start /stɑ:t/ <i>v.</i> 开始 | |

5

Grammar



1. 名词

用来表示人或事物名称的词叫名词。名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,如:

cap—caps, cat—cats, bed—beds, bus—buses, baby—babies, leaf—leaves

2. 一般现在时

表示包括“现在”在内的一段时间内经常发生的动作或存在的状态。如果表示发生的动作,一般用动词的原形表示(主语是第三人称单数,则动词需加 *s* 或 *es*);如果表示存在的状态,用 *be* 动词的 *am*, *is*, *are* 形式表示。如:

His job is to invent new things.

Does she like sports?



I. Complete the following dialogues.

(1)

Andy: Isn't your name Wu Ling?

Wu Ling: Yes, it is. _____ name?

Andy: I am Andrew. Everybody _____ me Andy.

Wu Ling: _____, Andy.

Andy: _____, too.

(2)

Teacher: Hello, everyone, Alice is a new student. I will _____ her to you. Alice,

_____ Hans. He is _____ Germany.

Alice: _____!

Hans: _____!

II. Complete the sentence according to its Chinese meaning, each blank with only one word.

1. “请你把窗子关上好吗?” “当然可以。”

“Would you mind _____ the window? ”

“ _____ . ”

2. 虽然天很冷,他未穿大衣就出去了。

_____ it was so cold, he went out _____ an overcoat.

3. 马克思五十多岁时开始学英语。

When he _____ Marx began to learn English.

4. 欢迎你随时到我家来玩。

Welcome to my home _____ you _____.

5. 我整天都感到太疲倦不能工作。

I felt _____ tired _____ work _____.

6. 今天报纸上有什么有趣的事吗?