



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 3

一般版

中等职业学校英语教材编写组



高等教育出版社

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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

2001年5月

前 言

《英语（一般版）》系列教材是在《英语（基本版）》系列教材的基础上根据2000年8月颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲（试行）》（以下简称“大纲”）是基本要求组织编写而成，包括《英语（一般版）》1~3册和《英语教师手册（一般版）》1~3册，学生用书配有录音带。

本系列教材体现素质教育和能力本位的精神，注重交际应用，突出职教特色，主要特点归纳如下：

1 温故知新，平稳过渡

本系列教材第一册从300词开始并复习初中全部语音和语法项目，并在此基础上过渡到中职英语教学内容，因此更加贴近中职英语教学的实际情况。第二、三册教材覆盖“大纲”的基本要求，学完本教材既巩固了初中的教学内容又能达到“大纲”的基本要求。

2 以话题为纲和以综合英语为基础

本系列教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行，由“综合英语”向“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射。同时体现语言项目是交际的手段、交际技能是教学的目的的教学思想，把语言知识作为交际的手段来教，把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养，既重视语言知识的传授，更重视交际技能的培养。

“听”、“说”活动围绕单元话题并结合交际功能，体现“大纲”突出实用性的要求。“综合英语”模块以相关话题为纲编写，词汇、语法的教学围绕相关话题进行。“快速阅读”进一步培养学生的阅读能力。

3 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本教材每个教学单元包括“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”、“快速阅读”、“写作”等模块，分别提供了大量的应用性训练，可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配，灵活使用。本系列教材还体现了以基础英语为主、以专业英语为辅的特点，既能为文、理、工、农、医、经贸等各类中职学校基础英语阶段的教学服务，同时又能为学生进入专门用途英语教学阶段铺平道路。

4 选材多样，知识性、趣味性并重

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面。课文体裁多样，有时文、文学作品选段、人物传记、对话、说明文、议论文等，题材新颖，时代感强。“听”、“说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“快速阅读”两个阅读模块各有侧重，前者侧重知识性，后者侧重趣味性。

5 难度适中，易学好用

本教材各课均可通过“热身活动”温习与话题相关的词汇并启发学生思考有关问题。“听、说”模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目，“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在8%左右，“快速阅读”模块不含新的语法项目和生词。“写作”模块点面结合，既有单项练习，又有作文训练（备有写作提示）。各部分的内容难度适中，易学好用。

《英语（一般版）》每学期一册，每册12个教学单元。每个教学单元以一个“话题”为中心，由“热身活动”（Warm-up）、“听”（Listening）、“说”（Speaking）、“综合英语”（Comprehensive English）、“快速阅读”（Fast Reading）和“写作”（Writing）6个模块组成。建议的学时安排是：每单元4学时，其中“热身”和“听、说”1学时，“综合英语”2学时，“快速阅读”和“写作”各

1学时。

《英语（一般版）》每教学单元的6个教学模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中，以“综合英语”为核心，与其他模块进行组合，可以有以下几种搭配形式：1. “热身活动”+“听、说”+“综合英语”；2. “热身活动”+“听、说”+“综合英语”+“写作”；3. “热身活动”+“听、说”+“综合英语”+“快速阅读”+“写作”。不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本套教材由中等职业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有：王振亚（北京语言文化大学）、王孝杰（北京航空航天大学）、韩满玲（中国人民大学）、王立善（吉林省邮电学校）、黄嘉芸（武汉电力学校）、徐明（郑州铁路机械学校）、姚嘉五（广东省水利电力学校）、周湘生（中国石化总公司济南石化经济学校）、吕颖（中国石化总公司兰州石化学校）、宁凤荣（陕西省化工学校）、陈家佶（成都水力发电学校）、王瑾（吉林省邮电学校）。

本书为《英语3（一般版）》，由周湘生任主编，姚嘉五任副主编。本册书的编写分工如下：

“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”和“写作”由王振亚编写；其中“课文注释”由王立善编写；“语法结构和部分词汇练习”由周湘生编写；“快速阅读”由姚嘉五编写。

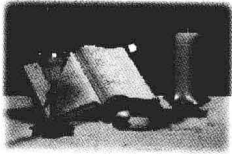
本书由北京外国语大学夏祖燧教授审阅。本书的课文及听力材料由外国专家审定并录音。

编 者

2001年3月

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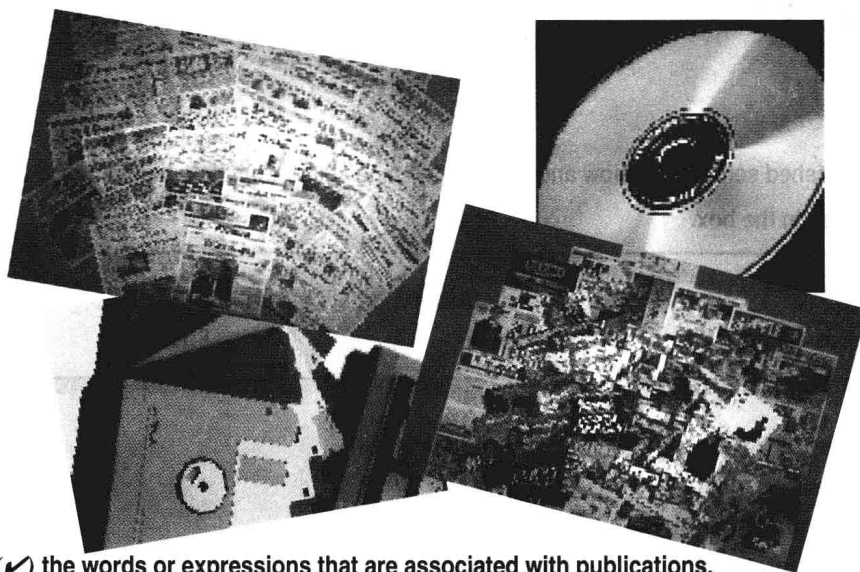
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1 Publications

Warm-up.....

Which do you enjoy most?



A Tick (✓) the words or expressions that are associated with publications.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> books | <input type="checkbox"/> readers | <input type="checkbox"/> the printing house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> magazines | <input type="checkbox"/> writers | <input type="checkbox"/> TV sets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> publishers | <input type="checkbox"/> computers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tapes and discs | <input type="checkbox"/> newspapermen | <input type="checkbox"/> radios |

B Answer the following questions.

- 1 Do you like reading books, magazines and newspapers?
- 2 Do you often visit bookstores?
- 3 Do you often buy magazines and newspapers?
- 4 Have you heard of a book that has no words in it?
- 5 What would you like to do with a book that has no words in it?

Listening

- A** Look at the pictures below and listen to the tape of a conversation between two people, Cathy and a salesman. Where does the conversation probably take place? Tick (✓) the right picture A, B or C.



A



B



C

- B** Read the unfinished sentences below and listen to the tape again. Complete the following sentences with the words given in the box.

five
English-Chinese

dictionary
blank

popular
Friday

- 1 Cathy wants to buy an _____ dictionary.
- 2 Cathy needs a pocket _____.
- 3 Cathy also wants to buy a _____ book.
- 4 Blank books are very _____ right now.
- 5 Cathy will come to the bookstore next _____.
- 6 Cathy spent _____ dollars at the bookstore.

Phonetics

a=/ei/: age, game, grade, hate, name, save, take _____
 ai=/ei/: chain, daily, fall, mail, pain, paint, rain _____
 ay=/ei/: day, gray, may, pay, play, say, stay _____
 ei/ey=/ei/: eight, freight, eighty, hey, obey, they, grey _____

Speaking.....

Work in pairs and take turns to be Speaker A and Speaker B. Ask and answer questions according to the information given, using the suggested words and expressions.

Speaker A

You are a salesperson at a supermarket. Help Speaker B to get the things he/she has put down on a shopping list.

Speaker B

Look at the cards below and imagine you are a housewife who wants to buy things at a supermarket with one of the shopping lists.

Can you help me?
Do you have ...?
I'm looking for ...
Where are the ...?
How much is this ...?
How much are they?
They're just right.
They're sold out.
I'll take them.

Shopping list 1

10 tins of Coke
some chocolates
a pair of shoes
a copy of Reader
a writing pad

Shopping list 2

10 tins of Sprite
some bread and milk
some chewing gum
a pair of jeans
a couple of CDs

Shopping list 3

10 bottles of mineral
water
some biscuits
a pair of sun glasses
a ball-pen
some tapes

unit 1



The Book with Nothing to Say

Have you ever opened a book and discovered that no words are printed on it? Blank books have become very popular in the last few years. It all started with the publication of a book which could not be sold to the public because of its subject matter. So the publisher provided the bookstore with some blank copies that would not hurt anyone. There was nothing but the titles printed on the covers. One day, a publisher's salesman happened to be in a store where a woman was ordering twelve copies. The bookseller brought twelve copies of the real book. "Not these ones," said the woman, "the blank ones." "But they are nothing but blank pages!" said the bookseller. "I know," said the woman, "Those are the ones I want to buy."

The publisher soon brought out his first "nothing" book. Since then, nearly 100 000 copies have been sold. Other blank books by other publishers have done equally well.

Some people enjoy buying blank books as presents for friends. But most people buy blank books for their own use. Some people need to tell their secrets to a sure friend. Some think that the blank book can free them from the sea of bad news. Others use it to write their first — and perhaps only — book.

There is nothing new about the blank books. Thirty five thousand years ago, men were already drawing on the blank walls of mountain caves in France and Spain. In our time, some people like the empty "pictures" by modern painters, and some like silent "music".

- 1 What is a blank book like?
- 2 Do people buy blank books?
- 3 Do you want to have a blank book? Why?

Notes to the Text

- 1 It all started with the publication of a book which could not be sold to the public because of its subject matter.** 它始于一本由于题材的缘故不能公开发行的书的出版。
start with ... 以...作为开始 subject matter 题材, 主旨
- 2 The publisher provided the bookstore with some blank copies that would not hurt anyone.**
出版商向书店供应了一批不会伤害任何人的空白书。
provide ... with 向...供给 (提供) ...
- 3 One day, a publisher's salesman happened to be in a store where a woman was ordering twelve copies.** 一天, 一位出版商的推销员来到一家书店, 正赶上一位妇女正在那里订购 12 本这种书。
happen 后接动词不定式, 表示“碰巧”、“偶然”之意。
- 4 The publisher soon brought out his first “nothing” book.** 出版商很快推出了他的第一部空白书。
bring out 出版; 生产; 摆出
- 5 Some think that the blank book can free them from the sea of bad news.** 有些人认为空白书可以使他们从坏消息的海洋中解脱出来。
free ... from 使...从...中摆脱 (解脱、脱离) 出来

Comprehension Exercises

Choose the one that best completes each of the following statements according to the text.

- Books that have no words in them have _____ in the last few years.
A disappeared B become popular C never been sold
- The publishers began to bring out _____ when they found that people were buying them.
A many blank books B a few blank books C one hundred blank books
- Most people buy blank books _____.
A as presents for friends B as presents for children C for their own use
- Some people buy blank books because real books _____.
A are too expensive B are not interesting C may hurt people's feelings
- Writing in blank books _____ drawing pictures on the walls of mountain caves.
A is similar to B is quite different from C has nothing to do with
- The empty pictures by modern painters are pictures that _____.
A have nothing in them B tell very interesting stories
C are just the same as other pictures

Word Bank

discover /dis'kʌvə/ v. 发现, 看出

blank /blæŋk/ adj. 空白的; 空着的

n. 空白; 空地

publication /ˌpʌbli'keɪʃən/ n. 发表, 出版;

出版物

publisher /'pʌbliʃə/ n. 出版商, 出版者

public /'pʌblik/ adj. 公有的, 公众的; 公

家的, 公立的

n. 公众

subject /'sʌbdʒikt/ n. 学科; 题目

provide /prə'vaɪd/ v. 提供, 供给; 装备

store /stɔ:/ n. (美)商店; (英)仓库

bookstore /'bukstɔ:/ n. 书店

copy /'kɒpi/ n. (书报等的)一本, 一册,

一份; 抄本, 副本; 复制品

hurt /hɜ:t/ (hurt /hɜ:t/) v. 伤…的感情, 使痛心;
使受伤痛; 损害

title /'taɪtl/ n. 标题; 称号, 头衔

salesman /'seɪlzmən/ n. 售货员, 推销员

bookseller /'buk,selə/ n. 书商

order /'ɔ:də/ v. 订购; 命令

n. 命令

page /peɪdʒ/ n. 页

sell /sel/ (sold /səuld/) v. 卖, 销售

equally /'i:kwəli/ adv. 同样地

present /'preznt/ n. 礼物, 赠送物

adj. 目前的; 到场的, 出席的

/pri'zent/ v. 赠送; 呈现; 描述

cave /keɪv/ n. 洞穴

silent /'saɪlənt/ adj. 沉默的, 不作声的

Proper Names

France /frɑ:ns/ n. 法国

Spain /speɪn/ n. 西班牙

Vocabulary Exercises

A Choose a word from the word list below to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences. Change the form of the word where necessary. Each word can be used only once and there are extra words in the word list.

discover

public

hurt

happen

order

blank

present

silent

- 1 She did not say good-bye to me before she left. This _____ my feelings.
- 2 I _____ to come across George in town.
- 3 I _____ some new clothes for her children.
- 4 He likes to write his comments (评论) on the _____ pages of his books.
- 5 I _____ that it was already too late for the film.
- 6 In the US, _____ schools are not so expensive as private schools.

B Fill in each blank with a word. The first letter of the word is given.

- 1 I am not used to speaking in p_____.
- 2 I'll go to the b_____ to buy a dictionary.
- 3 I am already p_____ with everything I need.
- 4 I enjoy buying books as p_____ for my friends.
- 5 The s_____ of the book is a very interesting one.
- 6 The s_____ showed his nearly all the hats in the shop.
- 7 How many c_____ of the book have you published?
- 8 You'd better be s_____ about what happened.

Grammatical Structures

1 动词的过去进行时由“was (were) + V-ing”构成。主要表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行或发生的动作。这一特定的时间，一般用时间状语来表示，也可通过上下文暗示出来。例如：

What were you doing this time yesterday?

昨天这个时候你正在干什么？

We were having an English lesson.

那时我们正在上英语课。

While we were having supper, all the lights went out.

我们吃晚饭的时候，灯灭了。

2 一般过去将来时由“should或would + 动词原形”构成，第一人称用should，第二、三人称用would。但在美国英语中，各人称都用would。在英国英语中，第一人称有时也用would。这一时态主要表示从过去某一时刻看来将要发生的事情。例如：

He was twenty years old. In ten years he would be thirty.

那时他20岁，再过10年他就30岁了。

过去将来时常用在主句谓语动词为过去时的宾语从句中。例如：

He told me that he would go to Tokyo to work the next year.

他告诉我过一年他将去东京工作。

I didn't know if she would come.

我当时不知道她是否来。