



中等职业教育课程改革实验教材

应用英语

第二册

蒋利仙 ● 主编



苏州大学出版社



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前言

本套教材根据《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,紧密结合中等职业学校英语教学实际和培养目标编写。教材的起点和义务教育初中英语教学的基本要求相衔接,可作为中等职业学校基础英语教学阶段用书,旨在在保证公共英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

本套教材的编写指导思想是:针对中专学生的实际学习需要,突破传统教材的编写模式,强调使用日常生活中的场景英语,注重培养学生的交际能力。侧重教学互动,体现快乐教学法。课文选材生动有趣,篇幅短小明快,图文并茂,既注重激发学生学习英语的兴趣,又充分考虑教师的课堂可操作性。

本套教材共2册,第一册为必修部分,第二册为选修部分,建议第一学年修第一册,第二学年根据情况选修第二册(第二册偏向职场应用英语)。每册书含12个教学单元。每教学单元包括“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“读”(Reading)、“写”(Writing)以及“补充阅读”(Supplementary reading)5个模块,侧重对英语四大技能的各个突破,切实提高学生的英语应用能力。

“听”、“说”和“写”模块均以大纲中的“语言功能项目”和“话题”为纲编写,设计了真实常见的语言情景,便于教学操作,力求使学生感到需要交流、愿意交流和能够交流,以形成有效的学习策略。在练习内容设计时,安排了具有中职教育特色的、职业通用的交际内容,为培养高素质的劳动者服务。

阅读部分以大纲中的“话题”为指导纲领选材编写。词汇和语法教学围绕话题和语言材料进行。“阅读”模块与“补充阅读”话题相关联,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性。注重培养学生准确理解和快速阅读的阅读能力,同时针对基础较好的学生,配合“补充阅读”模块进行词汇教学和阅读理解能力的训练,体现了教学上的弹性要求。

各单元每个教学模块均附有操作性很强的练习。这些练习的设计围绕本单元话题展开,既注意了内容的关联性,又突出了相关的技能训练,便于学生自我训练、巩固和提高,并使英语课堂教学成为在教师指导下的以学生为主体的教学活动。

本书为《应用英语》第二册,由于时间仓促,在编写过程中难免出现疏漏和不足,敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见,帮助我们逐步完善这套教材。

编者

2008年10月

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Unit 1

Sea Animals

Aims

- * You'll get to know the names of some sea animals.
- * You can learn some features and habits of some sea animals.
- * You can get to understand the relationship between sharks and other sea animals.



PART I LISTENING



Task 1 Listen and choose the missing words.

1. Welcome to the _____ world!
A. see B. sea C. seas
2. Blue _____ is the largest living animal on the earth.
A. wear B. while C. whale
3. Sea _____ are pretty good at swimming.
A. horses B. houses C. mouse
4. Starfish can have more than _____ arms.
A. 14 B. 44 C. 40
5. Look! That big, _____ seal is climbing onto the bank.
A. lazy B. lady C. laze
6. You're really _____ by the sharks, aren't you?
A. attitude B. attracted C. attacked
7. You can enjoy underwater _____ in another way.
A. life B. live C. alive
8. Not everyone can swim with _____ in the ocean.
A. fresh B. fish C. foolish
9. Children and adults can see many sea creatures being _____.



A. fate

B. fat

C. fed

10. Visitors can get the chance to swim with the sharks after wearing special _____.

A. cloth

B. clothes

C. clothe



Task 2 Listen and choose the best responses.

1. A. They see a dolphin.

B. They see a seal.

C. They see a sea-lion.

2. A. Because it has no tail.

B. Because it has no throat.

C. Because it has no stomach.

3. A. He is an animal trainer.

B. He is an engineer.

C. He is a policeman.

4. A. 2 times.

B. 3 times.

C. 4 times.

5. A. Sharks.

B. Dolphins.

C. Sea stars.



Task 3 Listen and fill in the blanks with what you've heard from the tape.

The dolphin is my favourite _____. Dolphins live in the sea. They live on fish, shrimps and _____. Dolphins are very _____ and peaceful. They never attack people. Instead, they have saved many people in _____. How _____ the dolphins are!

Dolphins are very _____. People often train them _____ they can give a dolphin show which brings people a lot of _____ and joy. Unluckily, the number of dolphins is _____. Many people make money by hunting dolphins. If we don't protect them, maybe we'll lose our good friends one day. I hope more and more people should _____ dolphins.



PART II SPEAKING



Model dialogue

Susan: The sea is very big. And there are many animals.

Anne: Yes, some of them are intelligent, some are energetic and some are beautiful.

Susan: Do you know the dolphin—the friend of the human?

Anne: Yes, of course. Dolphins are very intelligent. They can do many things in the sea. In my opinion, they can be the champion in the sea.

Susan: Yes. They have a beautiful body. They also can help people when they have problems in the sea. In the zoo, we can also see their funny shows.

Anne: But we not only have friendly sea animals, we also have some scary animals. For example, the white shark! Have you ever seen the film *The White Shark*?

Susan: Oh, I know them. They can eat many animals, including human. They are the most dangerous creature in the sea.

Anne: Although they are different, we must protect them. Because we live under the same sky!

Susan: I couldn't agree more.

Useful words & expressions

energetic	intelligent
scary	champion
including	creature
in my opinion	couldn't agree more



Exercises

Fill in each blank with a suitable word or expression.

1. She didn't dare to sleep alone after hearing such a _____ ghost story.
2. My daughter is a(n) _____ child.
3. The more he worked, the more _____ he became.
4. The English football team were world _____ in 1966.
5. What a poor _____! He had to do all the housework.
6. The band played many songs, _____ some of my favourites.
7. _____, you did a good job.
8. Let's go to visit the Sea World this Sunday.



Sentence patterns

1. Have you ever been to the Sea World?
2. When was the last time you visited ...? Was it fun?
3. I think that you will be attracted by ...
4. Be pretty good at ...
5. I hear it's very much like ...



Pair work

Have you ever been to the Sea World? Or have you ever seen programs about the sea animals on TV? Are you interested in them? You can exchange your views on these animals with your partner.

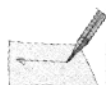


PART III READING



Warm-up

1. What is linked with the reduced numbers of sharks in the world's oceans?
2. How does fishing for sharks affect other sea animals?
3. What do you know about sharks?



A Sharp Decrease in Sharks

Several recent studies have linked human activities with reduced numbers of sharks in the world's oceans. A sharp decrease in the number of large sharks in the Atlantic Ocean has helped some kinds of fish. Such fish are now threatening other sea animals.

One effect of shark fishing has been an estimated ninety-nine percent decrease in some shark populations. The loss of larger sharks has caused a population explosion among fish like skates and rays. Such fish and smaller sharks have increased in number.

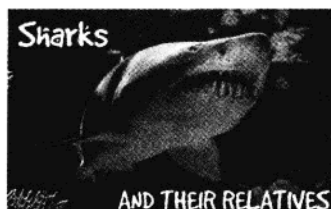
Sharks usually eat skates and rays. These fish feed on shellfish, which are disappearing from the ocean. Other sea animals are also being threatened by the area's changing environment.

Demand for shark fins has been rising in Asia. Shark fins are used for medical purposes and also for food. The popularity of shark-fin soup in China has made the demand for these animals greater.

Scientists from Canada examined information from private fishing companies and other research projects. They noted a sharp decrease in eleven kinds of great sharks since the 1980s.

The World Conservation Union earlier this year listed great hammerhead as being in danger of disappearing. The group also reported the dusky and sandbar sharks as being threatened.

The shark population decrease may be linked with the increase of smaller fish. But the decrease in sharks is not the only cause. It is still unknown how much the decrease has



a seaworld education department
resource



(Shark fins are sold in the Chinatown area of Los Angeles. Demand has grown for shark fin soup, which can cost more than \$100 a bowl.)

affected other fish species. Other theories for these changes include pollution and loss of native waters for some animals.



Words & Expressions

- shark [ʃɑ:k] *n.* 鲨鱼
- reduce [rɪ'dju:s] *v.* 缩减; 减小; 降低
- sharp [ʃɑ:p] *a.* 突然的; 急剧的
- decrease [dɪ'kri:s] *v.* (使)变小(或变少); (使)减少
- threaten ['θretn] *v.* 恐吓; 威胁
- effect [ɪ'fekt] *n.* 效应; 结果; 后果
- study ['stʌdi] *v.* 学习; 研究
- estimate ['estimeɪt] *v.* 估计; 估算
- loss [lɒs] *n.* 丧失; 遗失; 损失
- explosion [ɪk'spləʊʒən] *n.* 激增
- skate [skeɪt] *n.* 鳐; 灰鳐(一种体大、扁长、尾长的海鱼,可食用)
- ray [reɪ] *n.* 魷; 魷(一种扁体长尾海鱼,可食用)
- shellfish ['ʃelfɪʃ] *n.* 水生有壳动物(虾、蟹及贝类等)
- disappear [dɪsə'piə(r)] *v.* 消失; 失踪
- environment [ɪn'vaɪrənmənt] *n.* 环境
- purpose ['pɜ:pəs] *n.* 目的; 意图
- popularity [pɒpjʊ'lærəti] *n.* 普及; 流行
- private ['praɪvɪt] *a.* 私人的; 私有的
- list [lɪst] *v.* 列于表上; 列单子; 造表
- cause [kɔ:z] *n.* 原因
- affect [ə'fekt] *v.* 影响
- theory ['θiəri] *n.* 学说; 理论
- include [ɪn'klu:d] *v.* 包括; 包含

* * * * *

- the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋
- sea animal 海洋动物
- shark fins 鱼翅
- the World Conservation Union 世界保护联合会
- hammerhead shark 锤头双髻鲨
- dusky shark 黑鲨
- sandbar shark 沙洲鲨



Word power

over-fishing [ˌəʊvə'fɪʃɪŋ] *n.* 过度捕捞

turtle ['tɜ:tl] *n.* 海龟

seafood ['si:fu:d] *n.* 海产品

fishery ['fɪʃəri] *n.* 捕捞业

plankton ['plæŋktən] *n.* 浮游生物

marine [mə'ri:n] *n.* 海洋

submarine [ˌsʌbmə'ri:n] *n.* 潜水艇

shell [ʃel] *n.* 动物的壳

swoop [swu:p] *v.* 猛扑(海洋动物用)

marine product ['prɒdʌkt] 海产品

fresh marine product 海鲜

blue whale [hweɪl] 蓝鲸

fish stocks [stɒks] 渔业资源

reef [ri:f] fish 珊瑚礁鱼类

dear enemy 天敌

Notes

- Several recent studies have linked human activities to reduced numbers of sharks in the world's oceans.

近期的一些研究表明,人类活动与世界海洋中鲨鱼数量的减少有关。

- A sharp decrease in the number of large sharks in the Atlantic Ocean has helped some kinds of fish.

大西洋中大鲨鱼数量的急剧下降促使了某些鱼类数量的增加。

the number of: ……的数量

- The loss of larger sharks has caused a population explosion among fish like skates and rays.

大鲨鱼数量的减少已经导致了像鳐鱼、魟这些鱼类数量的激增。

like: (*prep.*) 像

- Such fish and smaller sharks have increased in number.

这些鱼和小鲨鱼的数量已经增加了。

in number: 在数量上

- These fish feed on shellfish, which are disappearing from the ocean.

这些鱼以有壳的水生动物为食,而这些有壳动物们快要从海洋里消失了。

feed on: 以……为食;吃,食

which are disappearing from the ocean: which 所引导的是定语从句,修饰名词 shellfish。被修饰的名词称为先行词,关系词在意义上指代先行词,如果关系词

在定语从句中作主语,可用 *that/which*。但此句为非限制性定语从句,只能用 *which*,且 *which* 前面应加逗号。如:

The river *which* flows through Suzhou is the Grand Canal.

Who is the old man *that* is reading the newspaper over there?

6. Shark fins are used for medical purposes and also for food.

鱼翅可用于医疗,也可用做食物。

are used for: 用于

7. The popularity of shark-fin soup in China has made the demand for these animals greater.

在中国,鱼翅羹的流行使得对这些动物的需求量更大了。

greater: 形容词比较级,作名词 demand 的宾语补足语。

8. The World Conservation Union earlier this year listed great hammerhead as being in danger of disappearing.

世界保护联合会年初将锤头双髻鲨列在了濒临消失的动物之列。

in danger of: 处于……的危险

Exercises

Task 1 Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. () Human activities have been linked to reduced numbers of sharks in the world's oceans.
2. () The number of skates and rays has decreased.
3. () Shellfish are disappearing from the ocean.
4. () Shark-fin soup is not so popular in China.
5. () Demand for shark-fins has been rising in Asia.
6. () Hammerhead and scalloped hammerhead sharks are not threatened.

Task 2 Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese in parentheses into English.

1. _____ (……的数量) small sharks has increased in the last three years.
2. What does your dog _____ (以……为食)?
3. A hammer _____ (用于) driving in nails.
4. Now, many creatures _____ (处于……的危险) disappearing.
5. His name has _____ (连接) hers by newspapers.
6. The change in climate may _____ (影响) your health.

Task 3 Fill in each blank with *that, which, who, whom, when, where, whose, why*.

1. She received the letter _____ she had been expecting.



2. The soldier _____ once was a worker saved the boy.
3. Who is the man _____ you just talked to?
4. Morning is the best time _____ we practise reading aloud.
5. This is the hotel _____ some German friends stayed yesterday.
6. Can you tell me the reason _____ they two were absent this morning?
7. I have a friend _____ father is an artist.
8. She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart to her mouth.



PART IV WRITING

After learning the text, you may become interested in the sea animals. Yes, they are very interesting. Now, try your best to find more kinds of and more details about these animals living in the sea and then write them down. You can choose just one animal or many of them to describe.

Sea Animals

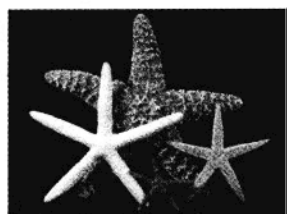


PART V SUPPLEMENTARY READING



Starfish Are Strange

Starfish are often called "sea stars" and they aren't part of the fish family. They have no front or back, they move very slowly but they can move in any direction without turning! They don't always have 5 arms. Some have 4, 6 or even more! They can grow a new arm if one of their arms is damaged (损坏). Some starfish eat meat, too! They eat corals (珊瑚) and other starfish. Also, starfish have no brain, but they can change color.





About Dolphins

Scientists have studied dolphins for a long time, and they think dolphins are as clever as dogs. Dolphins have a strange way of sleeping. When they sleep, they turn down half their brain and close the opposite(另一边的) eye. After two or three hours they change sides, so the other side of the brain can rest. Dolphins can go on swimming slowly when they sleep.



About Sharks

Like other fish, a shark lives in water and breathes through gills(腮). The first sharks appeared in the oceans 400 million years ago, but they were quite different from today's sharks! A shark eats about 2 percent of its body weight each day—a little less than a human eats. Sharks have a very good sense of smell. They can smell a drop of blood in 100 litres(升) of sea water. A shark loses thousands of teeth in its lifetime. Sharks have several rows(排) of teeth and they keep growing. When a tooth is lost, the tooth behind it moves forward within 24 hours. They don't usually see people as something to eat. Even so, we'd better not swim near them.



Exercises

Read the text then answer the following questions.

1. How many arms do sea stars have?
2. How do dolphins sleep?
3. Is a shark a fish? Why?
4. Do sharks have a good sense of smell?
5. How many teeth do sharks have?
6. Sharks like to attack(攻击) humans, don't they?



Unit 2

Sports and Games

Aims

- * Know something about sports and games.
- * Make dialogues about sports and games.



PART I LISTENING



Task 1 Listen and choose the missing words.

1. What's your favorite _____?
A. port B. spot C. sport
2. I like volleyball a lot, but I guess I like _____ better.
A. less B. tennis C. tens
3. What _____ will you take part in?
A. even B. prevent C. event
4. Our National Women's Team is pretty _____.
A. tough B. touch C. laugh
5. One good thing about table tennis is that it doesn't need much _____.
A. place B. space C. race
6. I only like to do some jogging in the _____ morning air.
A. flash B. plash C. fresh
7. You look like you've lost _____.
A. way B. weight C. height
8. _____ is getting more and more popular in China.
A. Gulf B. Goose C. Golf
9. The visiting team was no _____ for the home team.
A. much B. match C. mash
10. I hear horse-racing is one of your _____ games.

- A. national B. natural C. naughty

Task 2 Listen and choose the best responses.

1. A. Yes, I can't. B. No, I can. C. Yes, I can.
2. A. Congratulations! B. What a pity! C. I'm sorry to hear that.
3. A. Table tennis, I suppose.
 B. I've got a fever.
 C. I don't know.
4. A. Three weeks. B. Once a week. C. At 8:00.
5. A. 100-metre race.
 B. A birthday party.
 C. An important meeting.

Task 3 Listen to the dialogue and choose the right answer to each question after the dialogue.

1. A. Volleyball. B. Table tennis. C. Football.
2. A. Yes. B. No. C. It's hard to say.
3. A. Have sports. B. Play games. C. Go on diets.
4. A. No, they don't.
 B. Some of them like it.
 C. Not mentioned in the dialogue.
5. A. The man. B. The woman. C. Both of them.



PART II SPEAKING

Model dialogue

- A: Do you often have sports at school?
 B: Of course. I love sports.
 A: Which do you prefer, horse riding or shooting?
 B: Shooting. Do you like shooting?
 A: I prefer horse riding to shooting.
 B: What about wrestling and sailing?
 A: Both of them are exciting. I like watching them. Are you good at sailing?
 B: Yes. In fact, I'm on our city team.
 A: Great! Would you please let me know when you have a race?
 B: Sure.

