



# 英语2

# English

江西省教育厅职业教育与成人教育处 组编



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# 前 言

本系列教材是江西省教育厅职业教育与成人教育处根据教学一线的需要,按照《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的。系列教材包括预备级、第1~3册。

本教材着力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,其主要特点如下。

## 1. 与初中英语教学相衔接、紧扣大纲

本系列教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的600英语词,预备级起点为300词,更加贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。本系列教材覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。学完本系列教材第1~3册将能达到“大纲”规定的基本要求。

## 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。同时还体现了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”模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了“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、语法的教学均围绕相关话题进行。“兴趣阅读”除进一步培养学生的阅读能力外,还适当补充了与“综合英语”模块话题相关的词汇。

## 3. 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本系列教材预备级以温故而知新的方式由日常生活对话、音标和初中语法项目逐步过渡到情景化的“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”技能训练;第1~3册每个教学单元均包括“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”、“兴趣阅读”、“写作”6个模块,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,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“兴趣阅读”模块的选材主题领域相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

## 5. 难度适中,易学好用

本教材各课均可通过“热身活动”温习与单元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,“兴趣阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。“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》每学期一册,每册10~12个教学单元。第1~3册各有2个复习单元和2个补充学习单元。除预备级前4单元以对话和语音训练为主外,各教学单元均以一特定话题为中心,由“热身活动”(Warm-up)、“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“兴趣阅读”(Reading for Interest)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“热身活动”和“听”、“说”1学时，“综合英语”2学时，“兴趣阅读”和“写作”1学时。

《英语》每教学单元的6个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”+“兴趣阅读”+“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。

本书是《英语2》。

由于时间有限，本书不足之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正，以便使本教材日臻完善。

编 者

2004年10月

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# 1

# Travelling

## WARM-UP



How do you travel most of the time?



**A** Tick those words that are closely associated with travelling.

- |                                |                                  |                                     |                                   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> plane | <input type="checkbox"/> bicycle | <input type="checkbox"/> restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> mountain |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bus   | <input type="checkbox"/> coach   | <input type="checkbox"/> running    | <input type="checkbox"/> beach    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ship  | <input type="checkbox"/> factory | <input type="checkbox"/> swimming   | <input type="checkbox"/> prison   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> train | <input type="checkbox"/> hotel   | <input type="checkbox"/> walking    | <input type="checkbox"/> money    |

**B** Answer the following questions.

- 1 Do you like travelling?
- 2 How often do you travel?
- 3 How do you usually travel, by plane, train, coach or ship?
- 4 Do you like to visit large cities when you travel?
- 5 Where do you stay for the night while you are travelling?

# LISTENING ►

- A** Look at the pictures below and listen to the tape of a conversation between two people. Where does the conversation take place? Tick the right picture(s).



A



B



C

- B** Listen to the tape again and choose A, B or C to answer each of the following questions.

- 1 Who is the traveller?  
A George.                      B John.                      C Paul.
- 2 What is the room reserved for him like?  
A It's a single room.  
B It's a single room with a bath.  
C It's a room with a bath and a TV.
- 3 How much will the traveller pay for one night?  
A 153 dollars.              B 65 dollars.              C 85 dollars.
- 4 Which room will the traveller stay in?  
A 1252.                      B 1522.                      C 1225.
- 5 When will the traveller get up the next morning?  
A At 6 o'clock.              B At 7 o'clock.              C At 8 o'clock.

## Phonetics

Read the sentences below, paying attention to the sense groups.

Could I have your name, please?

I was born in Hangzhou.

I was born on July 15, 1983.

So you are 15 years old, aren't you?

# SPEAKING ►

Work in pairs and take turns to be Speaker A and Speaker B. Use the expressions and information given below.

## Speaker A

You're a traveller and are now having a conversation with the receptionist in a hotel.

## Speaker B

You're a receptionist in a hotel and are now having a conversation with a traveller.

Hello. My name is ... I think you have (reserved) a room for me.

Yes, sir / madam. Is that ... / Let me see. Is that spelled ...?

We have / have reserved a ... room / room with a bath for you.

OK. What are the rates on ... / How much is ... for one night?

The rate for a ... room is ... dollars.

That's fine. / OK. I'll take it.

### Card 1

Traveller: Larry  
Room: a double room  
Rate: 115 dollars  
Action: take it

### Card 2

Traveller: Li Jun  
Room: a single room  
Rate: 60 dollars  
Action: take it



1

## The Travels of Marco Polo

For many centuries, people in the East and in the West knew very little about each other. They had little contact with each other.

During the time of the Roman Empire, Chinese traders brought silk to Central Asia. Arab traders there bought the silk from Chinese traders. Then they went to Acre in the Middle East. There European traders bought the silk from Arab traders and took it to Europe. The trade route of the Chinese and Arab traders was called the Silk Road. It was the only way of contact between Eastern countries and Western countries. The situation did not change until about 1200.

Marco Polo was a son of an Italian businessman called Niccolo. Niccolo and his brother were among the first Europeans to visit China. In 1271 they travelled along the Silk Road to visit China again. This time they took with them Marco, who was then seventeen years old. Their journey to Shangdu took them three and a half years. Then they stayed in China for nearly 20 years. Niccolo and his brother continued with their trading. Marco travelled all over China. He enjoyed learning about China. He wrote down many notes and kept a diary. Later on, his notes and diary proved to be very useful to him. Niccolo, his brother and Marco sailed back to Europe in 1292 and reached Italy in 1295.

In 1298 Marco became a prisoner of war at Genoa in Italy. He was in prison for a few months. He described his travels to another prisoner who had written many stories already. He listened to Marco and wrote down what Marco said. Marco sent someone home to get his notes. Then he told the prisoner everything about his adventures in China and in other countries. His friend wrote them all down in a book. In the 13th and 14th centuries, European people were very interested in Marco's book. The book was called *Description of the World*. Now we call it *The Travels of Marco Polo*.

- 1 What do you know about the Silk Road?
- 2 What do you know about Marco Polo?
- 3 Do you like travelling and writing notes about your travels?

## Notes to the Text

- 1 They had little contact with each other.** 他们相互间接触很少。  
have contact with... 和...有接触, 和...有联系
- 2 During the time of the Roman Empire, Chinese traders brought silk to Central Asia.** 罗马帝国时期, 中国商人把丝绸运到中亚。  
the Roman Empire (罗马帝国)通常指公元前 30 年到公元 476 年的罗马奴隶制国家。
- 3 the Silk Road** 丝绸之路, 指古代横贯亚洲的交通道路, 亦称“丝路”。约自公元前 2 世纪以后千余年间, 大量的中国丝和丝织品皆经此路运往西方, 故称“丝绸之路”。
- 4 It did not change until about 1200.** 这种情况直到 1200 年前后才有所改变。  
not...until/till 表示“在...之前不...”或“到...时才...”。
- 5 Their journey to Shangdu took them three and a half years.** 到上都的旅程花了他们三年半的时间。  
句中的 take 作“花费(钱)或占用(时间)”解。上都在今内蒙古多伦县西北。
- 6 Niccolo and his brother continued with their trading.** 尼可罗和他的兄弟继续做他们的生意。  
句中 continue with sth. 作“继续干某事”解, 意思与 go on with sth. 基本相同。

## Comprehension Exercises

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

- The Silk Road was opened \_\_\_\_\_.  
A before the Roman Empire    B during the Roman Empire    C before 1200
- Marco Polo came to China in 1271 with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A Niccolo    B his brother    C his father and uncle
- Niccolo, his brother and Marco were away from Italy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A for about 24 years    B for three and a half years    C for about 20 years
- When they stayed in China, Marco \_\_\_\_\_.  
A learned Chinese    B travelled a lot  
C did business with Chinese traders
- When he was in prison in Italy, Marco \_\_\_\_\_ about his travels in China.  
A told a story writer    B wrote a book    C told other prisoners
- Marco Polo's travels in China in the 13th and 14th centuries \_\_\_\_\_.  
A were little known in European countries  
B interested European people  
C were known to the people who loved China

## Word Bank

coach /kəʊtʃ/ *n.* 客车  
 bike /baɪk/ *n.* 自行车  
 contact /'kɒntækt/ *n.* 接触, 联系  
     /kən'tækt/ *v.* 使接触, 与...联系  
 empire /'empaɪə/ *n.* 帝国  
 trader /'treɪdər/ *n.* 商人  
 silk /sɪlk/ *n.* 丝, 绸; 丝织品  
 central /'sentrəl/ *adj.* 中央的, 中心的  
 European /'juərə'pi (:)'ən/ *adj.* 欧洲的  
 Europe /'juərəp/ *n.* 欧洲  
 eastern /'i:stən/ *adj.* 东方的, 东部的  
 western /'westən/ *adj.* 西方的, 西部的  
 businessman /'biznismən/ *n.* 商人

route /ru:t/ *n.* 路, 路线, 路程  
 journey /'dʒə:ni/ *n.* 旅行, 旅程  
 trade /treɪd/ *n.* 贸易, 交易  
     *v.* 做生意, 交易  
 note /nəʊt/ *n.* 笔记; 注释  
 diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记, 日记本  
 sail /seɪl/ *n.* 帆; 航程; 船  
     *v.* 航行  
 prisoner /'prɪznər/ *n.* 囚犯, 俘虏  
 prison /'prɪzn/ *n.* 监狱  
 already /ɔ:l'reɪdi/ *adv.* 已经  
 adventure /əd'ventʃər/ *n.* 冒险, 奇遇  
 description /dɪ'skripʃən/ *n.* 描写, 叙述

## Phrases and Expressions

a prisoner of war 战俘

later on 后来

## Proper Names

Marco Polo /'mɑ:kəʊ 'pəʊləʊ/ 马可·波罗(1254—1324): 意大利旅行家。 Central Asia 中亚。  
 Acre /'eɪkə/ 亚克: 以色列西部一海港。 Genoa /'dʒenəʊə/ 热那亚: 意大利一城市。

## Vocabulary Exercises

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 items in the word list.

central  
western

contact  
useful

trade  
sail

eastern  
already

- He tried to make \_\_\_\_\_ with John who worked in New York.
- The ship \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai next month.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ very late at night, but they went on with their work.
- Many European businessmen \_\_\_\_\_ in silk and tea with China in those days.
- \_\_\_\_\_ countries are different in many ways from Western countries.
- England is in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe.

## Grammatical Structures

代词 what 可以引导从句，用作动词的宾语。例如：

He wrote down what Marco said.

She loves what her children love.

此时的 what 在意义上相当于 the thing which (that)，因此我们可以把它看作关系代词，把它引导的从句看作一个名词性从句。请比较下面两组句子：

Tell me what you did yesterday.

Tell me the things that you did yesterday.

I gave her just what she needed.

I gave her just the thing that she needed.

## Grammar Exercises

1

*Complete each of the following sentences by inserting "what" in the proper place.*

1 I can't believe she said.

---

2 Show me you made last week.

---

3 Tell me you want me to do for you.

---

4 He will tell us he saw in the United States.

---

5 He has many books. I can borrow from him I like to read.

---

6 Doing exercises can help us understand better we have been taught in class.

---