

中等职业教育课程改革国家规划新教材

英语

第一册

教学参考书

中央教育科学研究所 组织编写
牛长清 主编



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主 编 牛长清

副 主 编 侯志荣

参编人员 武 蕊 张晓颖 周军艳

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Unit 1

Nice to meet you!

一、教学目标和要求

知识目标

学习有关问候、自我介绍及相互介绍的词汇和句型。

能力目标

学会运用常见词汇和句法进行问候、自我介绍及相互介绍。

文化素养目标

了解常见的外来词汇，把握所学语言适当的问候和介绍习惯与方式。

教学重点

1. 语言知识：①常见的问候方式；②常见的介绍方式。
2. 语言能力：①相互问候；②相互介绍。
3. 语法：人称代词。
4. 语音：26 个字母，常见的字母缩写。

教学难点

1. 适当的问候和相互介绍方式。
2. 人称代词的用法。

三、教学建议和相关知识

1. 教学建议

导入时，可通过询问，让学生根据现有的知识回顾已经掌握的问候方式和互相介绍方式。然后可以通过播放一些短片让学生了解一些新的有关问候和相互介绍的方式。

本单元与现实生活非常贴近，可模拟一些场景让学生多练习。

学习人称代词时，尽量让学生自己去体会、发现主格代词与宾格代词的用法。

2. 相关知识

(1) 文化知识

介绍别人认识时，应该遵循的一般原则是：先把主人介绍给客人，把年轻的介绍给年长的，把地位低的介绍给地位高的。介绍时常用“This is ...”。英语姓名的顺序是先名后姓，如：Flora Smith, Flora 是名，Smith 是姓。

双方认识后，可以说 Nice/Glad/Pleased/Good /Happy to meet you 等表示问候。初次见面常谈论有关天气、运动、电影、时事等话题，切忌问及对方的收入、婚姻、年龄等私事。

(2) 语言和语法知识

★常见的问候方式：

- ① —How are you?
—Fine, thank you. And you?
- ② —How is everything with you?
—Great! /Not too bad.
- ③ —Good morning/afternoon/evening!
—Good morning/afternoon/evening!
- ④ —Nice to meet you!
—Nice to meet you, too!
- ⑤ —I haven't seen you for ages!
—It's really a long time!
- ⑥ Long time no see.

★常见的介绍方式：

- ① My name is ...
I'm ...
Please allow me to /Let me introduce myself. My name is ...
May I introduce myself? I'm ...

★回应可用下列表达方式：

How nice to meet you!
Nice/Glad/Pleased/Good/Happy to meet you.

- ② Mary, this is ...
I'd like you to meet ...
I'd like to introduce ... to you.

★回应方式亦可参考：

How nice to meet you!
Nice/Glad/Pleased/Good/Happy to meet you!

Part A

1. A: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?
B: Good morning. I want to apply for a credit card.
2. A: Hi, boys and girls. I'm your new English teacher. My name is Wang Tao.
B: Good morning, Mr. Wang. My name is Liu Ping.
3. A: Good evening, Tom. Would you like to have a drink with me?
B: Sure!
4. A: Hi, Stella. Welcome to Beijing.
B: Hi, Julia. I'm so glad to see you again.
5. A: Good afternoon, Mr. Brown. A lovely day, isn't it?
B: Good afternoon, Mrs. Green. You are beautiful today.
A: Thank you.
6. A: Hi, Mary. Haven't seen you for a long time.
B: Hi, Ann. How are you?
A: I'm fine. Thank you. It's a new supermarket, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is.

Part B

Lin Tao: Good morning, Miss Gao!

Miss Gao: Hi, Lin Tao. How are you today?

Lin Tao: I'm fine. Thank you! Oh, Miss Gao, have you met Mary before?

Miss Gao: No, I don't think I have.

Lin Tao: Let me introduce her to you. This is Mary. She is my classmate. (To Mary) Mary, this is our English teacher, Miss Gao.

Mary: Nice to meet you, Miss Gao.

Miss Gao: Hi, Mary, welcome to our class. By the way, where are you from?

Mary: I'm from Germany. I came here with my parents. They work in Beijing.

Miss Gao: Oh, really? Your English is very good.

Mary: Thank you, Miss Gao.

四、课文注释与语言要点释义

Reading and Writing

Part A

1. My name is Chen Li. Chen is my last name and Li is my first name.
姓名分为姓和名，英语的排列顺序是名在前，姓在后。姓对应的英文是：family name, last name, surname；名对应的英文是：first name, given name, forename.
2. I'm in Class Five, Grade One. 我在一年级5班。
描述某人在几年级几班时，先说班级再说年级。
3. I'm interested in English too.
be interested in 对……感兴趣。其中，in 是介词，后接名词、代词、动名词作宾语。
e. g. —Are you interested in the story?
—Yes, I'm interested in it very much.
The boy is interested in playing basketball in the spare time.
4. I have many interests and hobbies, such as music, dancing and reading.
such as 表举例，意为“例如”。
e. g. There are 26 letters in the alphabet such as a, b, c, d and so on.
I like fruit such as orange, apple, pineapple.
5. My home address is: No. 36, Hope Road, Beijing. 我家住在北京希望路36号。
英语中地址的排列要按照从小到大的顺序。
6. I am looking for a pen friend.
look for 寻找，其中 for 是介词。
e. g. Your parents are looking for you.
7. If you want to make friends with me.
make friends with sb. 和……交朋友。
e. g. Never make friends with bad companions.
It's difficult to make friends with her.

Part B

1. I come from Australia.
come from 来自于，也可用 be from。
e. g. Judging by her accent, she must be from the South.
It is said that this letter comes from the mayor.
2. I'm in the third year of high school.
high school 中学，high school 包括 junior high school (初中) 和 senior high school (高中)。

3. I'm from the United States.

the United States 简称 U. S. , 全称为 the United States of America, 也可简称为 USA。
the United States 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

4. I'm in the first year at a vocational school.

I'm in the first/second ... year at ... school. 我是……学校……年级学生。该句型
常用于自我介绍, 让学生熟记。

5. I am fond of reading.

be fond of 爱好, 喜欢。

e. g. He is fond of milk.

He was fond of drawing when he was a child.

Reading More

1. He might think that is his own business, not yours.

business 在此处意为“事情”。

e. g. It's none of your business.

2. They usually talk about the weather.

talk about 谈论。

e. g. Please don't talk about others in front of the children.

3. On another day they might look up at the sky.

on another day 某天, 另择日子; look up at 仰视, 向上看。

e. g. It was not allowed to look up at the emperor (皇帝).

I looked up at her face and found that she was weeping.

4. You may wonder why everybody talks about the weather in England.

wonder 对……惊奇, 想知道。

e. g. I was wondering who he is.

I wonder if you can turn the radio down.

wonder 还有一个常见的用法 it's no wonder that... 意为“怪不得……”。

e. g. It's no wonder that you have made a great progress.

5. ... unless you know him very well.

unless 除非。

e. g. I sleep with the window open unless it's really cold.

I won't go to the party unless I'm invited.

6. It's not bad to ask a man his age.

It is + *adj.* + to do sth. 做……是怎么样的。

e. g. It is necessary to go to class on time.

It is impolite to talk about others.

7. You must be careful enough not to get close to the letter or look at it.

形容词或副词被 enough 修饰时, enough 要后置, enough 后常接动词不定式。

e. g. He ran fast enough to take part in the sports meeting.

Please be good enough to keep silent.

五、练习答案

Warming Up

C B A

Listening and Speaking

Part A

Task 1 3, 4, 6, 1, 5, 2

Task 2

1. Good evening, Tom. Would you like to have a drink with me?
2. Hi, Stella. Welcome to Beijing.
3. Hi, Mary. Haven't seen you for a long time.
4. Good morning, madam. Can I help you?
5. Good afternoon, Mr. Brown. A lovely day, isn't it?
6. Hi, boys and girls. I'm your new English teacher. My name is Wang Tao.

Task 3 ~ 4 (略)

Part B

Task 1

Good morning; I'm fine; Let me introduce her to you; This is; this is;
Nice to meet you; welcome to our class; Germany; Thank you.

Task 2 (略)

Task 3

(1) This is Jack. He comes from Canada. He likes playing football, and his favorite food is ice-cream.

(2) This is Li Ming. He is 17 years old. He has two pet parrots. He likes to collect stamps.

Task 4 (略)

Reading and Writing

Part A

Task 1 (参考) gender; hobby; career; nationality; place of birth; major

Task 2 (略)

Task 3

	Chen Li	You
First name	Li	
Last name	Chen	
Gender (性别)	female	
Age	16	
Nationality (国籍)	Chinese	
Major (专业)	Computer science	
Class/Grade/School	Class 5, Grade 1 at Chuangxin Vocational School	
Interests and hobbies	music, dancing, reading	
Tel. No.	8765 × × × ×	
Home address	No. 36, Hope Road, Beijing	
E-mail address	Chenli@hotmail. com	

Task 4

(1) Address: No. 36, Hope Road, Beijing

Tel: 8765 × × × ×

E-mail: Chenli@hotmail. com

(2) (学生根据自己的实际情况完成)

Part B

Task 1 a Chinese; France; a German; Britain

Task 2 ~ 3 (略)

Task 4

a. Betty/Mary b. Mark c. Mary d. Betty

e. Betty f. Mark g. Betty h. Mary

Task 5 (参考)

Dear Chen Li,

Hi, Chen Li! I'm Beth. I'm 16 years old and I'm from China. I'm a freshman at Beijing Information Technology College. My favorite sport is playing football. I like reading Lu Xun's books very much.

Yours,
Beth

Grammar Focus

Task 1 (略)

Task 2 1. her 2. you 3. them 4. it

Task 3

It; His; She; her; her; they; our; They; our; we; them

Pronunciation

Task 1 (略)

Task 2 Ann, Cindy, Flora, Francis, Green, Kent, Longman, Marie, Sarah, William

Task 3

第一行分别是 UFO; IT; CD/DVD

第二行分别是 ATM; DJ; OK

Task 4 ~7 (略)

Reading More

Task 1 (略)

Task 2

China: Where are you going? /Have you eaten yet?

England: Lovely weather, isn't it? /Looks like rain, doesn't it? /Terrible weather.

Task 3

1. Britain is a very small island country, and is a country like that the weather changes very often and quickly.

2. First, don't ask about money matters. Then, don't ask about the age of a woman.

Third, don't look at other's letters.

Task 4 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T

Task 5 (略)

Unit 2

This is my family

一、教学目标和要求

知识目标

掌握有关家庭成员、房间类型和家居的词汇及表达方法。

能力目标

运用本单元所学的词汇、句型描述家庭和家庭活动，能够以意群为单位记忆词汇，使用归纳的方法对本单元所学的语法总结记忆。

文化素养目标

了解国内外基本的餐桌礼仪。

教学重点

1. 语言知识：①有关描述方位的词汇，如：in, on, beside, in front of, under, in back of, between 等；②有关描述家庭成员、房间和家居的词汇；③有关描述家庭、家庭活动的词汇和表达。
2. 语言能力：描述家庭和家庭活动。
3. 语法：冠词、数词的用法。
4. 语音：辅音的准确发音。

教学难点

1. 描述方位。
2. 冠词的用法。

二、教学建议和相关知识

1. 教学建议

导入时，可询问学生对中国的餐桌礼仪知多少，或展示一小段有关中国正餐的图片或

短片, 根据图片或短片问学生一些问题, 以便学生在学完本课后, 能多了解一些中西方的餐桌礼仪。

学习描述方位和家庭活动时, 多用图片。根据学生实际情况, 可从课本简单的内容引申到如何描述家庭和家庭活动, 使学生能够学以致用, 体会到学习英语的乐趣。

学习语音时, 应充分发挥学生的积极性, 让学生乐于张嘴, 自己读, 自己辨别。教师纠正。

学习冠词、数词时, 用归纳法, 尽量让学生自己去模仿、去体会、去归纳冠词和数词的用法。

2. 相关知识

(1) 文化知识

中餐的座位次序: 餐桌上的具体位次也有主次尊卑的分别。排列位次的基本方法:

①主人大都应面对正门而坐, 并在主桌就坐。②举行多桌宴请时, 每桌都要有一位主桌主人的代表。位置一般和主桌主人同向, 有时也可以面向主桌主人。③各桌位次的尊卑, 应根据距离该桌主人的远近而定, 以近为上, 以远为下。④各桌距离该桌主人相同的位次, 讲究以右为尊, 即以该桌主人面向为准, 右为尊。

(2) 语言与语法知识

①有关描述家庭成员、房间和家居的词汇

家庭成员: grandparent, husband, wife, uncle, aunt, in-law, son, daughter, brother, sister, cousin, grandchild

房间: living room, bedroom, kitchen, toilet, study

家居: bench, armchair, rocking chair, sofa, coffee table, lamp, vase, bookshelf, curtain, wardrobe

其他: feed/raise/support a family 养家; found a family 组建家庭; family property 家产; family financial situation 家境; family history 家史; family tree 家谱; family origin 家庭出身; family duty 家庭责任; family function 家庭功能; family relationship 家庭关系; family structure 家庭结构; family planning 家庭计划; family education 家庭教育; family ethics 家庭伦理; nuclear family 核心家庭; extended family 大家庭

②有关描述家庭、家庭活动的句型

—How many ... are there?

—There are three members in my family.

—Who are they?

—They are my father, my mother and I.

—What does she/he do?

—She/He is a dancer.

What do you want to say about your family?

I keep in touch with my family members quite often.

I miss them very much.

I grew up in a happy family.

③冠词的用法

英语中的冠词是虚词，本身并没有特别的含义。冠词有两类（三个），分别是：不定冠词 a, an, 定冠词 the。用法有三种形式：用不定冠词 a, an；用定冠词 the；零冠词，即不用冠词。

“冠”是中文的“帽子”之意，只是这顶“帽子”只戴在名词头上，并且除特殊情况外，一般的名词前都要带上这顶“帽子”。

A. 不定冠词 a, an 的用法：常用在单数可数名词前，表泛指。

用 法	例 句
1. 表示“一个”，意为 one；指某人或某物	A man is waiting for you. We have four English classes a week.
2. 代表一类人或物	A knife is a tool. Mr. White is an engineer.
3. 固定词组或成语：a glass of/a bag of/a piece of/a number of/a little/a few/a lot of/in a hurry/in a minute/in a word/after a while/have a cold/have a try ...	I want a glass of juice. He tells us a good piece of news.

B. 定冠词的用法：定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源，有“那（这）个”的意思，表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。它具有指向性和排他性。形象地说，它就是一个箭头，如果没有它，就不知道说的是哪个事物。它所有具体的用法都离不开这个基本特点。

用 法	例 句
1. 表示双方都熟悉的事物	Please give me the book.
2. 上文提到的东西，下文再次提到	She bought a car yesterday. The car is pink.
3. 用在乐器名词前	She plays the piano every day.
4. 表示特指的人或事物	The book on the desk is mine.
5. 表示世界上独一无二的事物	The earth goes round the sun.
6. the + 姓氏复数，表示某姓氏一家人	The Alexanders went to America last week.
7. 用在形容词最高级和序数词前	The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

其实，上表中所列 5、6、7 项也是表示特指的人或物。英语中很多名词本身并无专指性，但在其前添加定冠词后或者大写后就特指了某些事物。例如，earth 和 sun 并非只有“地球”和“太阳”的意思，只有加了定冠词才专指独一无二的“地球”和“太阳”；the Atlantic Ocean, the Yellow River, the Long March 等。另外，the + 姓氏复数，表示某姓氏一家人，以及形容词最高级和序数词前用定冠词也是同样的道理，都是为了专指某个东西。

C. 零冠词的用法。

用 法	例 句
1. 非特指的物质名词和抽象名词前一般不加冠词	Water is liquid. (一般概念) The snow on the tree is melting. (特指)
2. 可数名词复数前不加不定冠词。如果表示特指时, 则要加定冠词	Pandas are very lovely. (一般概念) The pandas here are looked after very carefully. (特指)
3. 下列几种情况不加冠词: 一个星期 7 天, 不吃饭不打球; 一年四季 12 个月, 不上学不住医院不睡觉。星期几之前 (on Sunday, Monday ...), 三餐之前 (have breakfast), 球类之前 (Play basketball), 年份之前 (in 2007, 2008), 季节之前 (in spring, summer ...), 月份之前 (in January, February ...), 上学 (go to school), 住院 (in hospital), 睡觉 (go to bed) 等之前不加冠词	Spring has come. Have you had breakfast? We go to school at 8: 00 a. m. every day.
4. 某些固定词组不用冠词: by air, on foot, at night, after school, at home, go to class, in fact ...	I don't like traveling by air. Please wait for me after school.

三、听力文本

Part A

Richard: I have some pictures. Would you like to have a look?

Sophia: Yes. I'd like to.

Richard: Here they are. Here are my grandfather and grandmother. They live in Xiamen.

Sophia: They look well. Now let me guess, these might be your father and your mother.

Richard: Right, you are so great! This is my father. He's a doctor. And this is my mother.

Sophia: What does she do?

Richard: She is a homemaker. My father and mother got married on October 1, 1976. Oh, look! This is my elder sister Susan. She works for a clothing company. And this is my younger brother, Tom.

Sophia: Tom looks like your grandfather.

Richard: You are right. This is my wife, and she is also a sister-in-law to Susan and Tom.

Sophia: Oh, she's very pretty. You seem to have a big and happy family.

Richard: Thanks.

Part B

Jack: Hi, Mike!

Mike: Hi, Jack! I haven't seen you for ages!

Jack: Yeah! It really has been a long time since I left the company. How is everything going with you?

Mike: Very well. I moved out of my parents' house last month, and now I rent a one-bedroom apartment.

Jack: Really? That sounds great!

Mike: My house is on the fourth floor of the building over there. Would you like to have a look?

Jack: Yes, I'd like to.

Mike: Here we are. This is the living room. Here is a bench, an armchair, a coffee table and a sofa. This is an end table, and there is a lamp on it. My bookshelf is near the window. Look! That's my rocking chair, and I like watching TV in the rocking chair.

Jack: The house looks nice, and your life must be very wonderful.

Mike: Just fine. But I have to clean the house, make the bed, do the laundry, cook dinners and pay the bills by myself.

Jack: The housework is tiring, but we have grown up now. It's time for us to be on our own.

四、课文注释与语言要点释义

Reading and Writing

Part A

1. I was born on July 1st in 1960.

具体在哪一天, 应用介词 on, 并且应该按照从小到大的顺序排列时间。

e. g. The party will begin at 8: 00 a. m. on Sunday morning.

The child was born at 6: 45 a. m. on February 9th, in 2006.

2. He got married to Mary last year.

和某人结婚用 get married to sb., 而不用 get married with sb.。

3. ... he lived in California with my mother until she died last year.
until 直到……才……

e. g. He studied in Peking University until he graduated last year.

4. It's a little difficult for him to find peace and quiet in such a big family. 对于他来说, 在这样一个大家庭里想安静会儿是很困难的。

It is + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth. 这是一个常见句型, 意思是“对于某人来说做什么事情是怎么样”。

e. g. It is necessary for us to get on well with others.

It is easy for her to learn English well.

5. the Smiths 指史密斯一家人。the + 姓氏复数, 表示某姓氏一家人。