



新航标

全国高职高专英语规划教材

Vocational English

新航标职业英语

顾问 总主审：刘黛琳
外籍主审：Laura Blacks (英)
Paul Ginnivan (澳)
总主编：蒋秉章
本册主编：周红 纵瑞昆



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综合英语 教师用书



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新航标职业英语综合英语2教师用书 / 蒋秉章主编; 周红, 纵瑞昆分册主编.
— 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2011. 12
ISBN 978-7-5619-3210-0

I. ①新… II. ①蒋… ②周… ③纵… III. ①英语—高等职业教育—教学参考资料 IV. ①H31
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第262335号

书 名: 新航标职业英语·综合英语2·教师用书
责任印制: 陈 辉

出版发行: **北京语言大学出版社**

社 址: 北京市海淀区学院路15号 邮政编码: 100083

网 址: www.blcup.com

电 话: 发行部 82303648 / 3591 / 3651

编辑部 82301019

读者服务部 82303653 / 3908

网上订购电话 82303668

客户服务信箱 service@blcup.net

印 刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司

经 销: 全国新华书店

版 次: 2011年12月第1版 2011年12月第1次印刷

开 本: 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16 印张: 13.5

字 数: 380千字

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5619-3210-0/H·11256

定 价: 48.00元

凡有印装质量问题, 本社负责调换。电话: 82303590

为了适应我国经济发展方式转变和产业结构调整对于高技能人才的需求,近十年来,我国高等职业教育的迅猛发展令人瞩目。作为高等职业教育各专业的必修课程,高职英语课程的教学改革也在积极的探索中,取得了可喜的成果。教育部高等学校高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会作为推动这一改革的引领力量,明确指出,高职英语课程以培养学生实际应用英语的能力为目标,侧重职场环境下语言交际能力的培养,要为学生职业能力及可持续发展能力服务,为高技能人才培养的总目标服务。

《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》是由北京语言大学出版社最新推出的一套高职英语系列教材,我之所以参与到这项教材建设中来,最主要的动因是这个锐意改革、善于学习、不断进取、质量至上、团结协作的编写团队吸引了我,这其中包括了来自二十几所高职院校的从事英语教学的一线教师,出版社的主管领导与编辑,还有极具版权意识的来自英国和美国的语言教学专家。高职教师丰富的教学经验及对学习对象的了解,出版社编辑深入的调研与耐心严谨的职业精神,外国专家的语言教学优势及认真严肃的态度,再加上行业专家的指导,这个编写团队优势互补,群策群力,保证了系列教材的针对性、可操作性及其上乘的品质。

这套系列教材具有以下主要特点:

1. 充分体现了高职英语教学改革的理念

作为课程教学的主要载体,该系列教材在帮助学生打好语言基础,培养学生综合应用语言能力的同时,注重训练学生用英语处理与职场相关的业务能力。这不仅体现在教学内容选择上,还与Skill Focus并列设置了Vocational Focus模块,既有利于职场环境下语言能力的提高,也有利于职业素质的养成。

2. 融“教、学、做”为一体,注重能力培养

该系列教材每个单元的Vocational Focus模块均设计了一个与该单元主题相关的职业场景,学生以小组的形式通过6个步骤模仿完成一项职场活动。首先要求学生利用工具书或网络等资源查找相关词汇与资料,做好语言准备;然后在活动实施过程中调动学生的想象力、创造性与团队精神,使其在职场环境下使用英语的同时身临其境地感受职场文化,同时增加成就感。这一板块的设计遵循任务驱动型的教学方法,在语言训练的同时体现职业性与实践性。该模块的设计还具有开放性,给教师和学生充分发挥的空间,为促进学生的自主学习能力和团队合作精神搭建了平台。

3. 选材突出职业性,时代感强,语言真实地道

该系列教材选取的16个职场主题,既涉及到了一些主要行业,也尽量兼顾了当今经济社会发展对一些热门职业的需求,最后的“职业规划”单元主题对学生就业加以指导,体现了教材的实用性及职业性。

教材内容不仅涉及了学生关注的话题,如旅游、时尚、媒体、公共关系等,激发学习兴趣,还讨论了诸如食品安全、低碳生活、社区服务、上海世博等社会性内容,注重人文素养的养成。教材同时注意提高学生使用现代信息技术的能力,培养自主学习、协作学习的习惯。

英美英语教学专家的参与,保证了教材语言的鲜活、地道、真实。

4. 教师用书内容丰富、全面,方便组织教学

该系列教材配备了教师用书,对教材中的每项活动都给出了较为具体的教学建议,并提供了相关的背景知识及语言点的补充知识,内容丰富、全面,针对性强,能够切实帮助教师合理地进行课程设计,组织教学。教师用书的设计,不仅有助于更好地落实教材的教学理念,而且还为教师的个性化教学提供了支持。

5. 教材的版面设计清晰、美观,激发学习兴趣

该系列教材的版面设计合理,清晰、美观,尤其是学生用书,图文并茂,视觉效果好,不仅便于使用,而且有利于激发学生的学习兴趣。

《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》系列教材诞生于《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010~2020年)》的开局之年,为高职高专深化英语教学改革增加了一个新的教学资源的选择。我相信,该系列教材在内容和形式上的精心设计与高品质的呈现,必将得到广大高职高专师生的喜爱。

刘黛琳

教育部高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会主任委员

前言

众所周知，高等职业教育的办学方针是“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”，采用“工学结合”的模式培养高级技能型人才。高职英语教材也需要反映不同职业对人才英语应用能力的需求，以帮助学生提高就业竞争力。《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》系列教材是在我国大力发展职业教育的方针指导下，在高等职业教育英语课程改革的背景下，在学校、在社会上做了广泛调研的基础上，为贯彻培养高素质技能型人才的精神而开发的一套崭新的系列教材。本系列教材以全新的教学理念、合理的教学方法，体现职业性和实用性，为我国高职高专公共英语教学及改革开辟了一条新路。

一、教材的编写理念

本系列教材秉承的编写理念为：“以职场交际为目标，以应用为目的，培养学生实际应用英语的能力，特别是听说能力，使他们能在日常活动和与未来职业相关的业务活动中进行一般的口头和书面交流；同时掌握有效的学习方法，增强自主学习能力，提高综合文化素养；为他们提升就业竞争力及今后的职业发展打下良好的基础。”

二、系列教材基本组成及教学课时安排

《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》系列教材的基本组成如下表所示。其中的行业英语和专业英语部分产品会陆续出版并增添更多的品种。

| 《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》系列 | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|---|
| 综合英语 | | 行业英语 | 专业英语 |
| 综合英语 1·学生用书 | 综合英语 2·学生用书 | 电子信息英语 电机英语 商经贸英语 土木建筑英语 …… | 英美概况 英语语音技能教程 英语写作实训教程（旅游专业） 酒店、饭店英语视听说教程（旅游专业） 空乘及旅游英语听说教程（旅游专业） …… |
| 综合英语 1·教师用书 | 综合英语 2·教师用书 | | |
| 综合英语 1·形成性评价手册 | 综合英语 2·形成性评价手册 | | |
| 职业英语实用语法 …… | | | |
| 教学建议：整个高职高专阶段英语教学学时数为180~220学时 | | | |

三、教材特色

1. 选材内涵丰富，结合职业需要与语言能力的提高。编者本着“工学结合、能力为本”的原则，在选材上不仅关注高职学生的语言水平，更突出对其职业技能的培养。学生在学习过程中不仅提高听、说、读、写、译等各项技能，也同时提升职业素养，将语言应用于职业场景中，从而提高综合就业能力。

2. 语言鲜活生动，充分体现高职英语教学需求。本系列教材的开发突破了一般高职教材的编写模式，充分考虑高职教育的特点，关注高职学生知识结构与思维特性，尊重语言学习的规律。按照“实用为主，够用为度”的原则，在选材上充分考虑学生毕业后在工作岗位上会接触和使用的职场语言，诸如产品简介、广告策划、公关活动等，同时也涵盖生活、学习、工作等日常话题；选用的课文语言地道时尚、鲜活生动，折射社会发展需要，体现英语语言的时代特色与魅力。

3. 结构编排融合听、说、读、写、译各项技能，致力于培养学生的实际应用英语的能力。本系列教材经过我国高职英语教学专家、本科及高职高专一线中外英语教师的反复调研和多次磋商讨论，充分汲取国内外优秀语言类教材的编写精华，确定了与教材编写理念相适合的板块设计方案。每个单元贯穿不同主题，每个单元内各个板块环环相扣，听、说、读、写几部分内容有机融合，配以大量词汇、结构、翻译和语法练习。这样既加大了对学生英语听说交际能力的训练力度，同时也加强了对学生英语应用文体阅读及写作能力的培养，满足未来职场涉外交际的需要。

4. 寓教于乐，激发兴趣，致力于帮助学生养成可终生受益的英语语言学习习惯。本系列教材选材实用时尚、语言轻松活泼，能够激发教师授课和学生学习的双向兴趣；版式设计充分吸取国内外最新出版的英语教材设计风格的优点，色彩明快和谐，插图丰富有趣，使教师授课和学生学习的过程赏心悦目、轻松愉快。教材不但追求内容与形式的美感和谐，同时也注重对学生学习能力的培养；内容的选取和搭建，习题的设计和引导，都在潜移默化中教授学习方法，训练学习思维，授之以渔，培养学生可受益终生的良好的语言学习习惯。

5. 形成配套产品，满足个性化教学需求，搭建立体化教学资源平台。本系列教材每个级别除了有学生用书、学生形成性评价手册、教师指导用书之外，还配有服务于课堂教学与课后自测的语法学习用书，同时还在组织编写制作内容丰富的教学课件、习题库及满足学生个性化学习要求的多媒体光盘。为教师个性化教学和学生自主学习提供最好的资源平台，是本系列教材整体策划中的重要内容。

四、综合英语单元结构

本系列教材综合英语包括1、2两册，每册分为八个单元，每单元涉及一个与职场有关的主题，并围绕这个主题来设计学习任务和相关练习。每单元包括两篇课文（Text A和Text B），三个重点练习（Language Focus、Vocational Focus和Skill Focus），还包括课前的Getting Ready活动和课后的Practical Learning活动，总共七个部分。每单元的的教学时间建议安排8个

学时。课文的选材经过英籍和美籍专家严格审核，语言规范，难度适中。学生用书的生词量覆盖了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》中提出的词汇量。以下是每单元各个部分内容的基本功能表：

| 每单元组成部分 | 内容简介及功能 | | 建议授课时间 (8个学时) |
|--------------------|---|---|------------------|
| Getting Ready | 分为两到三部分；包括由图片引入单元主题和与主题相关的基本知识点和问题的讨论。 | | 10分钟 |
| Text A | 主题文章，注重语言学习；第1册课文长度为350~400个词；第2册课文长度为400~450个词。 | | 80分钟 |
| Language Focus | Vocabulary | Text A中出现的核心词汇及短语练习；三种题型。 | 45分钟 |
| | Structure | Text A中出现的核心句子结构练习；两种题型。 | |
| | Translation | Text A中出现的核心表达的翻译；英译汉和汉译英。 | |
| | Grammar | Text A中出现的核心语法点详解与练习；两种题型。 | |
| Text B | 主题文章，注重介绍职场，与职场活动密切相关；第1册课文长度为250个词左右；第2册课文长度为300个词左右。 | | 45分钟 |
| Vocational Focus | 模仿职业场景，通过6个步骤让学生完成一个职场主题活动；调动学生的想象力、创造性，激发兴趣；遵循任务驱动型的教学方法，培养和锻炼学生与职场相关的英语技能，从而体现教材的职业性和应用性。 | | 90分钟 |
| Skill Focus | Listening | 分为“听句子”和“听对话”两种题型；每单元涉及不同功能的听力练习，与单元主题有机结合。 | 85分钟 |
| | Speaking | 分为“朗读”、“问答”和“演示”三部分，提升学生实用口语技能。 | |
| | Simulated Writing | 根据单元主题，设计职场中较为实用的写作任务；给出实例，让学生进行模仿写作。 | |
| Practical Learning | 单元主题学习的有益补充；学生通过该项目的学习，从传统的英语课本中走出来，进入一个真实的世界。 | | 5分钟 |

五、编写团队

一套优秀的教材是一个优秀编写团队所有编者智慧与汗水的结晶。《新航标职业英语——Vocational English》系列教材的编写团队具有以下特点：

1. 一流的高职教育及教材编写专家把舵。本系列教材由教育部高职高专英语类专业教学指导委员会主任委员刘黛琳教授任顾问、总主审，上海市高职高专英语课程教学指导委员会顾问蒋秉章教授任总主编。

2. 由全国多所院校高职一线英语教师参加编写。全国来自于上海、浙江、南京、天津、北京等近二十所高职和本科院校的一线教师参加了教材的编写，还有一些企业的专业人员被聘为本系列教材的顾问。系列教材中综合英语的学生用书和教师用书的第一册主编为许振雅、刘军和凌伟卿，编者有刘军、王前、封萍、徐辉、韩智渊；第二册主编为周红、纵瑞昆、钟玲、王前（学生用书副主编为张登芝），编者为周红、刘颖、俞利华、周晓亚、汪洋、谭定钟、胡月婵、楼靖、祁杰、姚春雨、贾素清和全斌等。裘禾敏、罗瑜、杜婴和谢梅君老师参加了前期的编写工作，在此表示感谢。

3. 聘请外籍语言教学专家主审并在编写过程中把关。本系列教材的外籍主审专家为Laura Blacks女士和Paul Ginnivan先生，他们在教材编写和审定过程中提供了很多帮助和支持。

目前市场上有许多面向高职高专英语教育的教材。这些教材诞生于我国高等职业教育改革的重要时期，是当前高职高专英语教学改革必然产物，也将为我国高职高专英语教学注入新的活力，引发新的探索，建立新的教学标准。本系列教材是应运而生的一套最新高职高专英语教材，在历时三年的编写实践中，整个编写团队群策群力，十易文稿，反复修改，精雕细琢，力争为师生们呈现最新的教学理念和教学科研成果。一套优秀的教材来源于教学实践过程中的反复打磨。希望使用本系列教材的师生能够不断提供反馈意见和建议，帮助我们逐步完善教材，使教材的整体质量更上一层楼，为我国的高职高专英语教育做出更大贡献。

学生用书目录

| Unit | Theme | Getting Ready | Text A | Language Focus |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 P1 | Automobiles | Different Vehicles | Effects of the Automobile on the World | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—English Basic Sentence Patterns |
| 2 P19 | Community Service | Community Service Work | Making a Difference Through Story Time | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Predicative Clause & Appositive Clause |
| 3 P37 | Financial Management | Managing Your Money | Controlling Our Finances | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Subjective Clause & Objective Clause |
| 4 P55 | Food Processing | Food Making | The Secrets of Food Processing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Passive Voice |
| 5 P73 | Advertising | Different Forms of Advertising | Online Advertising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Attributive Clause |
| 6 P93 | Public Relations | PR Activities | Public Relations and Image | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Subjunctive Mood |
| 7 P111 | Study Abroad | Choosing a Foreign University | Higher Education in the United Kingdom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—Inversion |
| 8 P131 | Career Planning | After Graduation Jobs | Career Planning Saved My Life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vocabulary Exercises •Structure Exercises •Translation Exercises •Grammar—The Emphatic Pattern |
| 附录 | Glossary P153 不规则动词表 P158 英语常用短语及短语动词 P161 | | | |

| Text B | Vocational Focus | Skill Focus | Practical Learning |
|---|--|--|--|
| How to Assemble a Car in Two Minutes | Purchasing a Car | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Product Introduction and Company Profile •Speaking—Automobiles •Simulated Writing—Writing a Letter of Apology | World Famous Brands of Luxury Autos and Their Logos |
| Community Service Projects | How to Find a Community Service Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Jobs •Speaking—Community Service •Simulated Writing—Writing an Announcement | Some Foreign Public/Community Service Organizations |
| Online Banking: Safety Tips to Follow | Opening an Online Bank Account | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Price and Ordering Goods •Speaking—Financial Management •Simulated Writing—Writing Instructions | Famous Banks Home and Abroad |
| Things to Know about Safe Food Processing | How to Identify and Buy Safe Yogurt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Ways of Payment •Speaking—Food Processing •Simulated Writing—Writing a Letter of Thanks | Logos of World Renowned Food and Drink Brands |
| How to Make Advertising Posters | Designing an Advertisement for a Soft Drink | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Tag Questions •Speaking—Advertising •Simulated Writing—Writing a Rental Advertisement | Famous Brands and Their Advertising Slogans |
| Ways to Advance in a PR Career | Settling a Complaint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Complaints and Apologies •Speaking—Public Relations •Simulated Writing—Writing a Letter of Complaint | Famous PR Firms in China |
| Admission Procedures of an Oversea University | Applying for Admission to a Foreign University | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Likes and Dislikes •Speaking—Study Abroad •Simulated Writing—Writing a Letter of Application | Ivy League Universities in the USA and Their Crests |
| Tips for a Job Interview | Hunting for a Job | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Listening—Jobs & Job Descriptions •Speaking—Jobs •Simulated Writing—Writing a Résumé | Workers and Colors of their Collars (blue, white, pink, gold, green, grey) |

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Automobiles

Background

1. World Famous Car Manufacturers:

The first car manufacturers in the world were the German Mercedes-Benz (1881), and the French Peugeot (1891) and Panhard & Levassor (1889). Now there are many manufacturers worldwide, and among them, some of the greatest and most successful are:

- (1) Audi (奥迪): Audi is a German car manufacturer that has been in the market since 1899 and is headquartered in Ingolstadt, Bavaria, Germany.
- (2) BMW (宝马): BMW (Bavarian Motor Works) is a German automobile manufacturing company that has been in the market since 1916.
- (3) Buick (别克): David Dunbar Buick founded the Buick automobile company in 1903. It is situated in Detroit, Michigan, USA and has markets in the United States, Canada, China, Qatar, Kuwait, Israel, and other countries and regions.
- (4) Cadillac (凯迪拉克): Cadillac was founded by Henry M. Leland in 1902 in Detroit, Michigan, USA. General Motors (GM) is the parent company and owner of Cadillac.
- (5) Ferrari (法拉利): In 1947, Enzo Ferrari founded his auto company which has been manufacturing sports cars. Its biggest success story has been Formula One (一级方程式赛车).
- (6) Ford Motor Company (福特汽车公司): Ford Motor Company was founded by Henry Ford on June 16, 1903. It produces mainstream/performance vehicles and automotive parts. It is situated in Dearborn, Michigan, USA.
- (7) General Motors Corp. (通用汽车公司): General Motors Corp. was founded by William C. Durant in 1908. It is the world's second largest automaker. It is situated in Detroit, Michigan, USA. GM is serving worldwide.
- (8) Honda Motor Co., Ltd. (本田汽车公司): Honda Motor Co., Ltd. was founded by Soichiro Honda (本田宗一郎) on September 24, 1948 and it is situated in Minato, Tokyo, Japan. It produces cars, trucks, motorcycles, scooters, ATVs, electrical generators, robots, marine equipment, jets and jet engines, and lawn and garden equipment. Honda and Accura are its car brands.
- (9) Mercedes-Benz (梅赛德斯—奔驰): Mercedes-Benz was founded by Karl Benz in 1881. It is situated in Stuttgart, Germany. It produces cars, trucks, buses and engines.
- (10) Toyota (丰田): Toyota was founded by Kiichiro Toyota (丰田喜一郎) in 1937. It is situated in Aichi, Nagoya, Tokyo, Japan, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA. It also manufactures robots.

2. Non-renewable fuels (非可再生燃料):

There are four fundamental non-renewable fuels. They are: oil and petroleum products [known more simply as gasoline (汽油), propane (丙烷), and diesel fuel (柴油燃料)], natural gas, uranium (nuclear energy, 铀) and coal.

The only liquid non-renewable commercial fuel is petroleum (also called crude oil, 原油). Natural gas and propane gas are in gaseous forms and the only solid non-renewable fuel is coal. All fossil fuels are known to be non-renewable, but not all non-renewable fuels are fossil fuels. Non-renewable fuel is something not only uncommon, but also scarce, which makes it valuable. Natural gas is perhaps the most precious—it can be burnt—and the end result would be what we all long for—clean air.

Suggested Teaching Plan

| Items | Objectives | Suggested Time |
|---|--|----------------|
| Getting Ready | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ To learn the names of some different types of vehicles★ To know the advantages and disadvantages of driving a car | 10 min. |
| Text A | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ To know the major effects automobiles have on the world★ To master the important expressions and structures in the text and be able to apply them in practice | 80 min. |
| Language Focus | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ To acquire a good command of the core vocabulary and structures in Text A★ To learn to use the basic sentence patterns | 45 min. |
| Text B | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ To get an idea of the assembly process of a car★ To master some important words and expressions about car parts | 45 min. |
| Vocational Focus | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ To have a general knowledge of how a car is produced and how different parts are assembled in a car★ To get familiar with some car models★ To get familiar with some car brands★ To know some important points about buying a car | 90 min. |
| Skill Focus— Listening/ Speaking | <ul style="list-style-type: none">★ Listening: product introduction and company profile.★ Speaking: reading aloud, asking and answering questions based on a bar chart, and making a presentation about a chart of automobile sales | 45 min. |

| | | |
|---|--|---------|
| Skill Focus— Simulated Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ To have a general idea of a letter of apology and its four main parts ★ To learn to write a letter of apology | 40 min. |
| Practical Learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ To be able to recognize some world famous brands of luxury automobiles and their logos | 5 min. |

Getting Ready

Have the students think about the question—what kinds of vehicles do you most often see on the road? Give some hints if necessary. (1 min.)

A (3 min.)

- a. Focus the students' attention on the pictures and have them get familiar with the names of the vehicles.
- b. Have the students work in pairs and match the names of the vehicles with the pictures.
- c. Give the students the names of the Chinese equivalents of these vehicles.

Key to Exercise A

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a. police car 警车 | e. trolley-bus 无轨电车 |
| b. ambulance 救护车 | f. double-decker bus 双层巴士 |
| c. excavator 挖掘机 | g. coach 长途大巴 |
| d. fire engine 消防车 | h. taxi 出租车 |
1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. e 6. f 7. g 8. h




B (6 min.)

- a. Have the students work in pairs and discuss the questions. Then have them share their ideas with another pair.
- b. Have some of the students answer these questions. Encourage them to share their ideas with the whole class.

Sample Answer to Exercise B

1. Traveling with my family, going shopping, going to work, etc.
2. **Advantages:** It can save a lot of time in commuting; you can go anywhere you wish; it is comfortable and you needn't wait for a bus for a long time.
Disadvantages: It causes air pollution because of the exhaust gases; parking is becoming more and more expensive; it causes traffic jam in rush hours.
3. (Answers may vary.)

Text A

-  1. Have the students listen to the recording and practice reading the new words and expressions. (10 min.)
-  2. Have the students listen to the recording with their textbooks closed, and have them focus on improving their listening skills. (5 min.)
-  3. Have the students listen to the recording again, skim the text and elicit the main ideas, especially from the subtitles, that the text tells us of the effects the automobile has on the world. (5 min.)
4. Have the students read the text carefully and search for specific information. (20 min.)
 - a. Have the students answer the questions in Exercise A.
 - b. Upon finishing reading the entire passage, have the students complete the statements about the main ideas in Exercise B.
5. Help the students have a deep understanding of the text by explaining the language points. If time permits, have the students practice using them by composing new sentences. (25 min.)
6. After an in-depth reading, have the students list some other effects aside from the effects already mentioned in Text A that the automobile has on the world by answering the question in Exercise C. (5 min.)
7. The students should have a basic knowledge of the effects the automobile has on the world. Write a summary of the text and have the students memorize the two paragraphs in Exercise D. (10 min.)

Key to Text A Exercises

A

1. Access and convenience, economic changes, environmental impact, cultural changes and changes to urban society are the major effects.
2. This is due to traffic jams and the increased distances between home and work brought about by urban expansion.
3. The development of the automobile has contributed to changes in employment, goods distribution, shopping patterns, social interaction, manufacturing priorities and city planning.
4. 20 to 25 percent.
5. With the increase of cars on the road, they have to watch out for automobiles moving at high speeds which may cause death or serious injury.

B

(1) The article tells us the sweeping changes brought about by the development of the automobile in employment patterns, social interaction, infrastructure and goods distribution. In addition, the article tells us that heavy automobile use contributes to the depletion of non-renewable fuels, a dramatic increase in the rate of automobile deaths and injuries, social isolation, rise in obesity and increased air and noise pollution.

C

energy crisis; car culture; safety problems; high living costs; ease of travel; new hi-tech industries; new energy research and development...

Language Points

Paragraph 1

1. The development of the automobile introduced **sweeping** changes in employment patterns, social interaction, infrastructure and goods distribution.

(1) **sweeping** *a.* wide in range or effect 影响大的；彻底的；广泛的

sweeping changes that mean job cuts in every department

意味着每个部门都要裁员的全面变更

sweeping proposals

内容广泛的建议

(2) **interaction** *n.* reciprocal action or influence 交流，交往；互动

the degree of **interaction** between teacher and student

师生之间交流的程度

superficial **interactions** with other people

和其他人泛泛的交往

(3) **infrastructure** *n.* the basic systems and structures that a country or organization needs in order to work properly, for example, transport, communications and banking systems 基础设施（如运输、通信和银行体系等）；基础结构

the country's economic **infrastructure**

国家的经济基础设施

improvements in the country's **infrastructure**

国家基础设施的改善

Paragraph 2

2. However, the effects of the automobile on everyday life have become a subject of controversy.

(1) **effect on...** 对……的影响

Inflation is having a disastrous **effect on** the economy.

通货膨胀正给经济带来灾难性的影响。

Seeing my father in such pain really had an **effect on** my mom.

看到父亲如此痛苦，母亲的确受到了影响。

(2) **controversy** *n.* a serious argument or disagreement, especially about something such as a plan or decision, that continues for a long time 争论；辩论；争议

Dahl's letter to *The Times* provoked **controversy**.

达尔写给《泰晤士报》的信引起了争议。

He resigned Tuesday after months of **controversy**.

他在经历了数月的争论之后于星期二辞职了。

3. The introduction of the mass-produced automobile certainly began a revolution in mobility and convenience, but the large number of cars in use is contributing to the depletion of non-renewable fuels, thousands of road accident deaths and injuries, social isolation, a rise in obesity, and increased air and noise pollution.

(1) **contribute to...** to help cause something 对……起促进作用

Various factors **contributed to** his failure.

各种因素导致了他的失败。

Yellow fever **contributed to** his early death at the age of 19.

黄热病导致他19岁便早早去世。

(2) **non-renewable** *a.* of types of energy such as coal or gas that cannot be replaced once they have been used (能源) 不可再生的

the diminishing **non-renewable** resource of coal

不断减少、不可再生的煤资源

The fibers are made from oil—a **non-renewable** resource.

这几种纤维是用石油这种不可再生的资源制造的。

Paragraph 3

4. Worldwide, the automobile has allowed us easier access to far places.

access (to...) *n.* success in entering a place or in seeing someone or something 到达(某地)；见到(某人或某物)

The police managed to gain **access** through an upstairs window.

警察设法通过楼上的一扇窗户进入了屋子。

He was not allowed **access to** a lawyer.

他未被允许接触律师。

5. However, the average journey time has increased in large cities as a result of widespread automobile use.

as a result of... because of something that has happened 作为……的结果，由于……

As a result of the pilots' strike, all the flights have had to be cancelled.

由于飞行员罢工，所有航班都被迫取消了。

Elizabeth is suffering memory loss **as a result of** an unknown disease.

伊丽莎白由于患上了一种不知名的疾病而丧失了记忆。

6. This is due to traffic jams and the increased distances between home and work brought about by urban expansion.

due to... because of, caused by 因为……，由于……

The company's problems are **due to** a mixture of bad luck and poor management.

该公司的问题综合起来出在运气不佳以及管理不善。

The 15:30 train to Sheffield has been cancelled **due to** circumstances beyond our control.

由于一些我们不能控制的情况，15点30分开往谢菲尔德的火车已经被取消。

Paragraph 4

7. ...the development of the automobile has contributed to changes in employment, goods distribution, shopping patterns, social interactions, manufacturing priorities and city planning.

priority *n.* the thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else **优先考虑的事**

First let's decide what our **priorities** are.

首先让我们决定要优先考虑的事项。

The **priority** is protecting the public from their attacks.

第一要务是保护民众免受其伤害。

Paragraph 5

8. Aside from industries, one of the most visible effects the automobile has had on the world is the huge increase in the number of roads.

aside from...

(1) **in addition to...** 除……以外还……

Aside from physical problems, these patients also show a lot of hostility.

这些病人除了身体方面的问题外，还表现出很多的敌意。

Aside from helpful tips, the books also contain a guide to the city's restaurants.

除了提供一些有用的建议外，这本书中还包括该市的餐厅指南。

(2) **except for...** ……除外（表示例外）

Aside from that one little problem, the day was perfect.

除了那个小问题外，那天过得好极了。

Aside from her last novel, the rest of her works are all famous.

除了最后一部小说，她的其他作品都很有名。

9. For example, between 1921 and 1941, the United States spent US\$40 billion on roads, increasing the length of roads from 387,000 miles (619,000 kilometers) to over 1,000,000 miles (1.6 million kilometers) and that doesn't even take road widening into account.

take account of sth. / take sth. into account to consider or include particular facts or details when making a decision or judgment about something **把某事考虑在内**

These figures do not **take account of** changes in the rate of inflation.

这些数字没有考虑到通货膨胀率的变化。

The manager asked for 21 marketing cases to **be taken into account**.

经理要求将21个市场营销的案例考虑在内。

Paragraph 6

10. The use of automobiles makes up 20 to 25 percent of the carbon dioxide emissions that are believed to be causing global climate change.

(1) **make up sth.** to combine together to form a particular system, group, result, etc.; to constitute 形成, 组成, 构成

Women **make up** only 30% of the workforce.

妇女仅占劳动力的30%。

Women officers **make up** 13 percent of the police force.

女警官构成了警力的13%。

be made up of... 由……组成

The committee **is made up of** representatives from every state.

该委员会由来自每个州的代表组成。

Protons and neutrons **are made up of** smaller components called quarks.

质子和中子由叫做夸克的更小的粒子构成。

(2) **believe...to be...** 认为……是……

They **believed** Prof. Brown **to be** the most popular teacher in the university.

他们认为布朗教授是这所大学里最受欢迎的老师。

At 115, Mrs. Jackson **is believed to be** one of the oldest people in the world.

115岁高龄的杰克逊夫人被认为是世界上最年长的人之一。

Paragraph 7

11. With increased road-building came bad effects on wildlife habitats.

habitat *n.* the natural home of a plant or animal (植物的) 生长地, 产地; (动物的) 栖息地

The polar bear's **habitat** is the icy waters of the Arctic.

北极熊的栖息地是冰冷的北极水域。

Mountain areas are the natural **habitat** of the golden eagle.

山区是金雕的自然栖息地。

12. Road construction through sensitive habitat areas can damage ecosystems and increase the risk of flooding.

sensitive *a.* easily hurt, upset or damaged by slight changes 易受伤害的; 敏感的

Don't be so **sensitive**—I wasn't criticizing you!

别那么敏感——我不是在批评你!

Joel is such a **sensitive** boy.

乔尔这个男孩儿真够敏感的。