

湖南省职业教育与成人教育规划教材

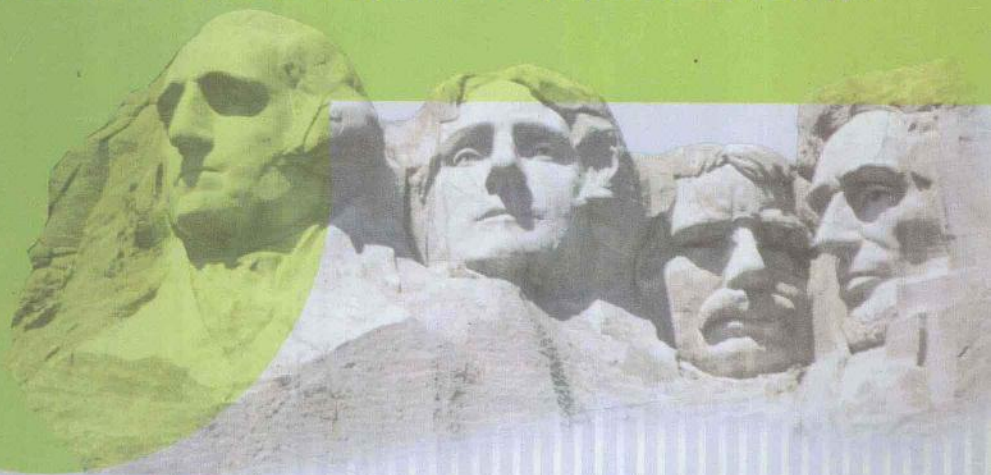
第2册

英语

学生用书

ENGLISH

(中等职业教育和五年制高等教育通用)



湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会编审

湖南科学技术出版社

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总主编:张少雄

主 审:翟象俊

主 编:侯先绒

副主编:彭术初

编写者:黄 静 王荣英 肖腊梅 金明钦 伍春霞
郭建新 秦亚农 李 清 彭术初 郭名高
侯先绒

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前言

这套职业院校《英语》规划教材，是根据2000年8月教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》及五年制高等职业教育英语课程教学要求，并以新修订的初中英语教学大纲终点要求为起点，组织编写的系列教材。

语言教材编写，是语言教学的重要环节，具备语言教学的多层次性和多角度性等属性；因此，本教材编写者的思虑、关注与用力是多层次和多角度的。正是这多层次与多角度的思虑、关注与用力，构成了本教材的主要特色。

1. 以教学法体系为指导，组织教学活动

本套教材采用功能法的题材领域扩展组织法（thematic-area expansive organization）编写，以题材领域为主线，分步扩展式组织与推进教学内容。

功能法理论认为，语言的交际有八种要素：情景，功能，意念，社会（性别、心理），语体，重音和语调，语法与词汇，语言辅助手段。

本套教材以八大交际要素的前三大要素为主线；围绕主线，分四个阶段安排教学。第一阶段是功能带情境意念，第二阶段是情境带功能意念，第三阶段是意念带功能情境，第四阶段是意念话题（大意念）带功能情境。其它交际要素，在单元引言、新词与短语和注释等部分进行必要的叙述与提示。本套教材，根据所选功能、情景、意念与话题的变化，选用不同语体的表达法，并在基本表达法部分标注（标示I，N，或F）或在注释部分简要说明。

2. 以部颁中等职业学校《英语教学大纲》和五年制高等职业教育教学要求为依据，安排教学内容

本教材分编为四册。第一册的主线是功能表达法，从众多的功能意念项目中筛选出14个在中高等职业院校学生可能的交际中出现频率高的项目，编成14个单元。第二册的主线是情景表达法，选

择 14 个中等职业学校学生最可能遇到的常见的具体场合, 编成 14 个单元。第三册的主线是意念表达法, 从众多的意念范畴之中, 筛选出中高等职业院校学生交际中经常出现的大意念, 编成 14 个单元。第四册的主线是特殊意念话题, 选择中高等职业院校学生交际中常见的和感兴趣的 14 个话题, 组成 14 个单元。四册共 56 个单元, 覆盖了中高等职业院校英语课程教学大纲“日常交际用语简表”和“话题”的主体内容。

每个单元包括六个部分内容。一、功能意念项目简介。介绍单元的交际知识与文化背景要点。二、基本表达法。罗列本单元最常用的交际用语, 它们基本上是《英语教学大纲》“日常交际用语简表”中相应项目所列内容, 有些单元内容有增加, 都标明语体。三、对话。每单元 3 小节会话, 由简到繁, 由非正式到正式; 第一组对话偏于非正式, 第二组基本上属于中性, 第三组偏于正式; 非正式的对话往往用语简单, 而正式的对话用语结构复杂些。四、课文。每单元 2 篇短文, 题材或主题与单元题材领域相关; 每篇短文按 100 词上下, 150 词上下, 200 词上下, 250 词上下, 四册递进; 课文包含若干基本表达法, 有一定模仿价值。五、注释。包括与单元相关的语言规则与语用规范, 文化背景与交际习俗。六、课堂活动。每单元包括听、说、演、读等贴近单元内容的活动, 听、说、演活动都包含控制性的、自由性的和创造性的三个层次。

每册教材, 附有语法项目简表和词汇表。语法项目简表罗列每单元主要语法项目的例句, 但不进行解释; 词汇表罗列本册词汇。

3. 以交际能力培养为原则, 优化教学过程

本教材编写者构想的教学总原则是交际, 在语言教与学的过程中交际, 在交际过程中进行语言的教与学, 引导与促使学生同步培养语言能力与语言交际能力。

本套教材是在湖南省教育厅领导下, 由湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会组织有关普通高等院校和中、高等职业院校的专家及教师编写的。全书四册, 每册配有学生用书、学生练习册、

录音磁带和教师用书。本套教材由中南大学外国语学院张少雄教授担任总主编,复旦大学翟象俊教授担任主审;本册由中南大学外国语学院侯先绒同志担任主编,株洲铁路机械学校彭术初同志担任副主编。湖南省教科院职业教育与成人教育研究所刘显泽同志担任总责任编审,陈拥贤同志任责任编审。编写人员是:株洲铁路机械学校黄静同志(第一、第十一单元),湖南生物与机电职业技术学院王荣英同志(第二单元),郴州职业技术学院肖腊梅同志(第三单元),湖南省机电学校金明钦同志(第四单元),湖南中医学院伍春霞同志(第五单元),长沙财经职业中专学校郭建新同志(第六单元),湖南省外贸学校秦亚农同志(第七单元),株洲铁路机械学校李清同志(第八、第九单元),彭术初同志(第十、第十二单元),株洲市艺术职业中专学校郭名高同志(第十三单元),侯先绒同志(第十四单元),中南大学外国语学院研究生金立元同志(词汇表)。

编写供中等职业教育和五年制高等职业教育学生使用的英语教材,是英语教学改革的重要课题,值得我们深入研究,艰苦求索。我们的经验毕竟有限,错漏在所难免,热忱欢迎有关专家和广大师生在教材使用中提出修改意见,使之日臻完善。

湖南省职业教育与成人教育教材编审委员会

2002年12月

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Unit 1

How far is it from here?



Asking the way

到较陌生的地方探亲访友、办事或旅游，问路或打听处所是少不了的。

问路应有礼貌，语言应简练清楚。如果你要问的路很复杂，最好不要只问一个人。应把问题分开，走一段问一段，多问几个人。

给别人指路，也应有礼貌。如果你和问路人基本同路，不妨把他直接带去。如果你自己也不知道，应向问路人表示歉意。

Essential expressions



a. Excuse me. Is there *a bank* nearby? (N)

Excuse me. Where's *the zoo*? (N)



Where does *bus No.5* stop? (N)

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to *the post office*? (N)

Excuse me. Which is the way to *the subway*? (N)

Excuse me. How can I get to *the bookstore*? (N)

I'm a stranger here. Can you tell me how to get to *Oak Street*? (N)

I'm new here. Could you please tell me where *the nearest restaurant* is? (F)

Excuse me. Could you tell me which way *the Better Life Supermarket* is? (F)

b. Go down this street, and you'll find it. (N)

Go straight ahead till you see *the stoplight*. (N)

It's about *two hundred meters* from here. (N)

Turn right at *the first stop light*. (N)

That's right. You can't miss it. (N)

It's quite far from *here*. (N)

I'm afraid you'll have to *take a bus*. (F)

Conversation 1

Rose (R), a stranger here, doesn't know where to find a bank. He asks a policeman (P).



R: Excuse me, sir. Is there a bank nearby?

P: Yes, the nearest one is in Oak Street.



R: I'm a stranger here.¹ Can you tell me how to get to Oak Street?

P: You walk down Birch Street, and turn right at the first traffic light. The bank is at the end of Oak Street on the right.² In fact, it's on the corner of Oak Street and Poplar Street.

R: I see, walk down Birch Street, turn right at the first traffic light into Oak Street and it's at the end of Oak Street on the right.

P: That's right. You can't miss it.³ It's the Midland Bank.

R: Fine. Thank you very much.

P: You are welcome.



Conversation 2

Nancy (N) doesn't know the way to the post office, so she asks a madam (M) for directions.

N: Excuse me, madam. Could you please tell me the way to the post office from here?⁴

M: Of course. It's on the Tenth Street, just fifteen minutes' walk from here.

N: I'm new here in this town. Would you please say

something specific?

M: (Looking at the girl all over) You are new everywhere. Let me see...Go straight ahead down this street till you see the stoplight.⁵Take a right there, that's Elm Street, and go up about two or three blocks until you get to the Tenth. Then turn left. The post office is on your right hand about three blocks down.

N: Let me get this straight... Go up to Elm, take a right, go three blocks...

M: That's right, two or three.

N: ...turn left on the Tenth, and the post office is on the right-hand side, three blocks down.

M: That's right.

N: Well, thank you very much, madam. You've been a great help!

Conversation 3

Rose (R) doesn't know the way to the library, so she asks John Davidson (J), Professor of English, for directions.



R: Excuse me. Could you please tell me where the library is, Professor Davidson?





J: Sure! Just go straight till you reach the first crossing, and turn right and then walk down so that you can see the second turning. Turn left then, and walk about two hundred meters, and you'll see the Administration Building. The library is just next to it.

R: I'm afraid I'll have to try to follow. Let me see if I've got it. First, I go straight till I reach the crossroads.

J: Mhmh,... yes,...

R: Then I turn right and walk down until I see the second turning.

J: That's right. You will find it.

R: And then... Hmm, but I forget the last part. What do I do after that?

J: Turn left and walk about two hundred meters, and you'll see the Administration Building. The library is just next to it.



Text 1 Is it far from the house?



When Mary was just seven, her family moved to a new city. She went to school by school bus every day.

One morning, it was too late for Mary to catch the school bus. She had to ask her mother to drive her to school on her way to the office.

“But can you tell me the way to your school, Mary?” mother asked, “I’ve only been to your school once.”

“Yes,” Mary answered, “I know the way, I’ll tell you how to get to my school when we are in the car.”

They started out and Mary had her mother drive round most of the town before they got to her school. When they arrived, her mother saw that it was not really very far from their house.

“Why ever did you make me go such a long way?” her mother asked her.

“Well, mum,” answered Mary, “the school bus is always going this way, to pick children up to school.”

Text 2 Peterson Building



Last week Bill had to go to New York. It was his first time there, and he didn't know his way around the city. He had a meeting at 10 o'clock, and he wanted to be there on time. The meeting was in the Peterson Building on 34th Street, but Bill didn't know where it was. So he asked the two men on a street corner for directions.

"Pardon me," he said, "but can you tell me how to get to the Peterson Building on 34th Street?"

"Sure," answered one of them. "You can get there in five minutes. Go to the next corner and turn left. Walk three blocks and there you are."

But the other man said, "There's a better way. Get on the bus here at this corner. It stops right near the Peters Building."

"Not Peters," Bill told him, "Peterson."

Then the first man said, "Oh, that's on East 34th Street, not West 34th. It's quite far from here. You'll have to take

the subway.”

But the second man told Bill, “No, don’t go by subway. Take the crosstown bus. It goes to the Peterkin Building.”

“Peterson. Not Peterkin,” Bill told them.

The two men began to argue, pointing in different directions. Bill looked at his watch. It was almost ten o’clock. “Thanks a lot,” he said.

Bill went to the nearest stop and got into a taxi. “Peterson Building on 34th Street, please,” he said to the driver. “Peterson Building? It is only two minutes’ walk. Look ahead. There are two men quarreling about something beside Peterson Building.”

Notes

1. I’m a stranger here. 我是外地人。
类似表达: I’m new here (in this town).
2. The bank is at the end of Oak Street on the right. 银行在奥克街尽头的右边。
at/to the end of ……, 在 / 到 …… 尽头。又如:
The subway entrance is at the end of the flyover on the left.
地铁入口处就在立交桥桥头的左边。
We walked to the end of the road. 我们走到了那条路的尽头。
3. You can’t miss it. 错不了 / 你不会走错的。
类似表达: “You are sure to get there.” “You’ll find it.”
miss 此处表示 “错过 (目标)”。又如:
Hurry up, or you’ll miss the games. 赶快, 否则你就赶不上



运动会了。

I arrived too late and missed the opening. 我到得太迟了,没赶上开场。

4. Could you please tell me the way to the post office from here? 你能告诉我去邮局怎么走吗?

could, 用于比较委婉地提出请求、疑问、建议或看法。在较为直接与非正式的场合, 可用 can。例如:

Say, can I use your bike? 嗨, 借你的单车用一下?

Excuse me, could I borrow your bike? 能借你的自行车用一下吗?

5. Go straight ahead down this street till you see the stoplight. 沿着这条街, 一直往前走, 看到交通信号灯 (再拐弯)。

go straight to ... 一直向……走。同义表达法: go directly to...。例如:

Go straight to school without stopping. 直接到学校去, 中途不要停留。

6. You'll have to take the subway. 恐怕得乘地铁去。

注意与交通工具相关的一组表达法:

A. take 表示“搭……”、“乘……”或“坐……”。例如: You'd better take a taxi. 你最好乘出租车去。

Take the cross-town bus there. 乘穿过市区的公共汽车去那里。

B. catch 表示“搭(得)上……”、“乘(得)上……”或“坐(得)上……”。

One morning, it was too late for Mary to catch the school bus. 一天早上, 玛丽来不及乘校车去上学了。

C. miss “搭不上……”、“乘不上……”或“没赶上……”。

One morning, Mary got up so late that she missed the school bus. 一天早上, 玛丽起晚了, 没能赶上校车。

