


五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案

英语学案 (第一册)

张跃东 林雅乾◎主编



东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS



五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案

英语学案 (第一册)

 东南大学出版社
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

· 南京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语学案. 第1册 / 张跃东, 林雅乾主编. —南京:
东南大学出版社, 2012. 10
(五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案)
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 3782 - 3

I. ①英… II. ①张…②林… III. ①英语-高等职业
教育-教学参考资料 IV. ①H13

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 236115 号

五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案

——英语学案(第一册)

出版发行 东南大学出版社
出 版 人 江建中
社 址 南京市四牌楼 2 号(邮编:210096)
网 址 <http://www.seupress.com>
电子邮件 med@seupress.com
责任编辑 025 - 83793681
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 南京玉河印刷厂
开 本 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16
印 张 7.75
字 数 200 千字
版 印 次 2012 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5641 - 3782 - 3
定 价 15.80 元

* 本社图书若有印装质量问题,请直接与营销部联系,电话:(025)83791830。

《五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案》

丛书编委会

主任:杨晓华

副主任:钦惠平 陈昕耀 杨瑞华 张益飞

主编:张跃东 林雅乾

编委:(按姓氏笔画排序)

王国平 方明明 刘俊 刘琳

许水林 许曙青 吴玄 陈建超

陈章余 连仁建 竺兴妹 孟宪辉

赵志建 南亲江 顾兰琴 徐裕平

部绍海 黄震

英语学案(第一册)

编写人员

主 编:李 峥 林雅乾

编写人员:(按姓氏笔画排序)

朱 莹 杨龙梅 张 丽 赵春香

姚 娟 唐秀梅 曹广升 蒋 玥

蒋利仙 蔡贇贇

前 言

语文、数学、英语课程是职业学校各专业学生必修的三门公共基础课程,是学习一切自然科学和社会科学的基础,是现代社会中学习和掌握其他学科知识的必备工具。掌握必要的语文、数学、英语知识,有助于提高综合人文素养、发展智力、提升职业素养和通用能力,为专业学习和终生学习奠定基础。

本套学案根据中华人民共和国教育部2009年颁布的《中等职业学校语文等七门公共基础课程教学大纲》及江苏省教育厅2009年印发的《江苏省五年制高等职业教育语文、数学、英语课程标准(试行)》,结合五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程教学实际,根据多年来在语文、数学、英语学科教研工作中所取得的经验和成果,在江苏省南京工程高等职业学校校级立项课题《五年制高职公共基础课程试题库的开发与应用研究》研究成果的基础上编写而成,供五年制高等职业学校学生使用。

为了帮助师生更好地完成新课程的教学要求,本学案以五年制高职教育学生的培养目标为引领,遵循公共基础课程教学的基本规律,将一年级学生必修的语、数、外基础知识及相应的教学要求分解落实到每一单元中,力求让学生明确每一单元的教学目标、重点难点、教学内容等,提高课堂教学的针对性和有效性。同时配备同步训练和课外拓展,帮助学生检验对知识的理解、掌握和运用情况,拓展相关的课外知识。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2012年9月

目 录

Unit 1 Hello, Everyone!	1
Unit 2 A Different School	8
Unit 3 What Do We Eat Today?	15
Unit 4 How Do You Spend Your Spare Time?	22
Unit 5 Sports Are Fun!	30
期中测试(Units 1 ~ 5)	38
Unit 6 Go Out and Enjoy Life!	44
Unit 7 I Feel Sick...	52
Unit 8 Life Online	59
Unit 9 Time to Celebrate!	66
Unit 10 Make Your Choice!	74
期末测试(Units 1 ~ 10)	81
综合测试 1	87
综合测试 2	93
参考答案	100

Unit 1 Hello, Everyone!

学习目标

- 语言知识目标: 1. 学习元音 /i:/、/ɪ/、/ɜ:/ 和 /ə/ 的发音, 掌握相应的字母和字母组合的读音规则。
 2. 掌握互相问候的常见表达方式。
 3. 掌握一般疑问句和特殊疑问句的用法, 并能准确回答。
- 语言能力目标: 1. 能够用合适的问候语打招呼, 并能作出相应的回答。
 2. 能够听懂别人的介绍, 抓住细节信息, 并能够作简单的自我介绍。
- 情感态度目标: 1. 对英语产生兴趣, 乐于用英语与他人进行交流和沟通。
 2. 了解不同国家的打招呼方式, 在交流中能够学会尊重他人, 以避免误会。

学习重点难点

学习重点: 能够掌握以下单词、词组和句型。

1. 单词: call, hope, southern, province, graduate, enjoy, cook, favorite, percent, snack, comic, especially, entertainment, pretty, forget, transportation
2. 词组: would like to, spend...on..., go to the movies, text message, save up, mobile phone
3. 句型: How are you feeling today?
 Hi, my name is.../What's your name?
 Pleased/Nice to meet you.
 Have you met...?
 Could you...?
 You must be...
 I'd like to tell you...
 It's great to see...

- 学习难点: 1. 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句的用法。
 2. 用英文准确地进行自我介绍。

同步训练

I Translate the following phrases into English or Chinese.

1. family name _____
2. text message _____

3. comic books _____
4. mobile phone _____
5. postal code _____
6. 美食爱好者 _____
7. 花费……在…… _____
8. 看电影 _____
9. 想要;喜欢 _____
10. 握手 _____

II Multiple choice.

- () 1. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Jessica.
—_____.
- A. What a pleasure
B. It's my pleasure
C. Pleased to meet you
D. I'm very pleased
- () 2. —What about having a drink?
—_____.
- A. Good idea
B. Help yourself
C. Go ahead, please
D. Me, too
- () 3. They spend too much time _____ the article.
- A. writing
B. to write
C. on writing
D. write
- () 4. It will _____ me too much time to get to the railway station.
- A. take
B. cost
C. spend
D. pay
- () 5. They spent 4,000 dollars _____ the car.
- A. in
B. on
C. with
D. out
- () 6. Little Tom would like _____ to the theatre this evening.
- A. to be taken
B. to take
C. being taken
D. taking
- () 7. She forgot _____ him before.
- A. having met
B. have met
C. to meet
D. to having met
- () 8. I don't think Mrs. Smith has known my address, _____?
- A. do I
B. don't I
C. has she
D. hasn't she
- () 9. —Hasn't he passed the final examination?
—_____.
- A. Yes, he has
B. No, he didn't
C. Yes, he did
D. No, he have
- () 10. —Do you like the silk?
—Yes, it _____ very soft.
- A. is feeling
B. felt
C. is felt
D. feels
- () 11. —Would you mind if I open the window?
—_____.
- A. Yes, I would
B. No, I wouldn't
C. If you like
D. Not at all

- () 12. Mike doesn't enjoy _____ to school.
A. go B. going C. gone D. to go
- () 13. There _____ a pen, two pencils and three books on the desk.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
- () 14. My family _____ small.
A. is B. were C. are D. makes
- () 15. What _____ fine weather we are having these days!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 16. _____ do you prefer, horse-riding or shooting?
A. Who B. When C. Why D. Which
- () 17. — _____ do you visit your parents?
— Twice a month.
A. How far B. How long C. How soon D. How often
- () 18. — Do you remember _____ he came?
— Yes, I do. He came by car.
A. how B. when C. that D. if
- () 19. Is _____ necessary to take off our shoes when we enter his house?
A. everyone B. this C. her D. it
- () 20. What a nice handbag! Where _____ you _____ it?
A. do; buy B. have; bought C. did; buy D. will; buy

III Fill in the blanks, changing the form where necessary.

- Your uncle _____ (call) you when you were out.
- I hope _____ (fly) to the moon.
- Only in the _____ (south) part can we see this special scene.
- What are you going to do after _____ (graduate)?
- My sister often _____ (spend) a lot of money on the books.
- She forgot _____ (meet) me in the bookstore last month, where we had a short talk.
- I lent him my bike in order that he could _____ (save) time.
- Television provides us _____ (entertain).
- Nancy _____ (take) a bus to school every day.
- I don't think you _____ (see) him before.
- My father _____ (enjoy) playing basketball.
- David _____ (birth) in England but grew up in France.
- He _____ (send) several text messages to Mike, but Mike didn't answer him.
- Whose book is this? — It's _____ (Jane).
- What's your _____ (favorite) sport?

IV Reading comprehension.

A

Different people have different skin. Some have black skin. Some have yellow skin, and some have white skin. There was a woman in Alaska. Her skin was orange. It was almost the

color of orange juice.

How did her skin become orange? She ate lots of tomatoes, carrots, and squashes(南瓜). She ate too many orange things. That's why her skin turned orange.

The woman didn't want her skin to be orange, so she went to see the doctor. The doctor said, "Stop eating orange things. Eat some green things." The woman did so, and her skin wasn't orange any more.

Decide whether the statements are true(T) or false(F) according to the passage.

- () 1. The woman in this story had blue hair.
 () 2. The woman's skin was black because she was hurt by the sun.
 () 3. This story is mainly about people's skin.
 () 4. The woman saw a doctor because she didn't like the color of her skin.
 () 5. The doctor ordered the woman not to eat any vegetables.

B

People in the United States like to entertain people at home. They invite friends for a meal, a party or even a cup of tea. Sometimes, however, people use expressions that sound like an invitation, but actually are not. For example, "Please come over for a drink sometime." In fact, it is only just a polite way of ending a conversation. It is not a real invitation, because it does not contain a specific time or date. It just shows that the person speaking is friendly. So when you hear what sounds like an invitation, listen carefully.

When you accept or refuse an invitation, it is polite to show pleasure at receiving the invitation. When you cannot accept the invitation, it is better to offer an excuse, such as an appointment with a certain friend, some other work to do or an engagement.

Give a short answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

6. What do Americans do when they invite friends to their homes?

7. What does it really mean when people say "Please come over for a drink sometime"?

8. How can we know that the person is really asking for an invitation?

9. What will you do when you accept an invitation?

10. What will you do if you refuse an invitation?

C

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly way that people in the United States greet each other. But "How are you?" is also a very unusual question. It's a question that often doesn't have an answer. The person who asks "How are you?" expects to hear the answer "Fine", even if the person isn't fine. The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really a question and "Fine" isn't really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying "Hello" or "Hi".

Sometimes people also don't say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks

“Do you agree?”, the other person might be thinking, “No, I disagree. I think you’re wrong.” But it isn’t very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say “I’m not so sure.” It’s a nice way to say that you don’t agree with someone.

People also don’t say exactly what they are thinking when they finish conversations with other people. For example, many conversations over the phone end when one person says “I’ve got to go now.” Often, the other person who wants to hang up gives an excuse “Someone’s at the door.” Or “Something is burning on the stove.” The excuse might be real, or it might not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn’t want to talk any more, but it isn’t polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn’t hurt the other person’s feelings.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an opinion, or ending a conversation, people often don’t say exactly what they are thinking. It’s important that people try to be nice to each other, and it’s all part of the game of language!

Choose the best answer according to the passage:

- () 11. When a person in the USA asks “How are you?”, the proper response should be “_____”.
- A. How are you? B. Hello C. Fine D. Hi
- () 12. When you want to end a conversation, it’s a polite way to say “_____”.
- A. I’ve got to go now. B. I’m too busy these days.
C. I want to hang up. D. I don’t want to talk any more.
- () 13. When a person says, “I’ve got to go now. Someone’s at the door.”, the person may be _____.
- A. giving an excuse B. hurting someone’s feelings
C. talking to a person at the door D. going to another place
- () 14. When someone asks “Do you agree?”, but you think he is wrong, which of the following is the best answer?
- A. No, I don’t.
B. I don’t want to answer this question.
C. I think you’re wrong.
D. Sorry, I’m not so sure.
- () 15. One of the rules of the game of language is probably “_____”.
- A. Always be talkative B. Always agree with others
C. Never tell the truth D. Be polite

V Translation.

A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The food should be kept at low temperature.

2. She has a large family on her hands.

3. I am a hundred percent in agreement with you.

4. You really shouldn't spend so much effort on it.

5. I save up 50 *dollars* a month and I started in January.

B. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

It is the custom to shake hands when you are introduced to a person. Chinese people seem to shake hands more often when they meet. Remember that the older person or the woman should be the first to offer the hand, otherwise a nod, a smile is enough. In Western countries, a firm (强有力的) handshake is considered (认为) polite; a weak handshake may indicate (表明) disinterest.

VI Writing.

A. Rearrange the following words and make sentences.

1. favorite, what, your, is, fruit(?)

2. weather, is, what, like, be, the, weekend, at, the, going, to(?)

3. you, could, hobby, your, what, tell, is, me(?)

4. parent, more, in, important, first, the, of, life, year, which, is(?)

5. you, speech, going, listen, this, to, which, afternoon, are, to(?)

B. Write a short passage to introduce yourself, and you can introduce from the following aspects:

1) your family; 2) your hobbies; 3) your dream...

I'm _____

课外拓展

美国人的姓名

美国人名字是以名·名·姓为序排列组成的。最前面的名字又称教名,是受法律承认的正式名字。中间名通常用缩写表示,由钟爱孩子的父母或其亲戚所取,他们甚至把自己的名字直接取给孩子。中间名代表本人同亲属之间的关系,外人一般不称呼中间名,也不得究其详,甚至法院也不承认中间名是法定姓名的一部分。姓氏是由家族世代相传的。美国法律规定,妇女婚后要使用丈夫的姓,即使离婚,也应予以保留,非经法律判决,不可恢复未婚时的姓。

采用历史上名人的名字在美国人中始终是一种时髦。像奥古斯丁、马丁、查尔斯、威廉、伊丽莎白和乔治这样的名字俯首皆是。同时,美国本国的总统和民族英雄也受到人们的推崇,不少人给孩子取名叫华盛顿、林肯,或富兰克林、罗斯福。

在美国,人们并不会认为儿子沿用父亲的名字是犯忌。相反,某些人还十分乐意让儿孙沿用本人的名字,并引以为荣。美国前总统富兰克林·罗斯福和石油大王洛克菲勒就为儿子取了与自己相同的名字。为有所区别,美国人称呼与父亲同名的人时,常冠以“小”字,例如“小罗斯福”、“小洛克菲勒”等。

熟人在互相称呼时,习惯于称名不称姓,即称呼对方的最前面的名字。名字叫习惯或表示亲昵时,常常在发音上有所变化。例如,把约翰叫做约翰尼,把詹姆斯叫做吉米,把简叫做珍妮特,把伊丽莎白叫做莉比、莉萨或莉齐。

美国妇女婚后要使用丈夫的姓,但仍保留自己的名。一般来说,人们在称呼已婚妇女时都是用地丈夫的姓加上“夫人”二字。例如克拉拉·福特嫁给约翰·史密斯后,人们便称她为约翰·史密斯夫人。但她自己平时写信或登记签名时,常在夫姓前用她自己的名字而不是丈夫的名字,写作克拉拉·史密斯。而一旦丈夫去世,她就完全用丈夫的姓名,不再用自己的名字。

不过,也有已婚妇女不用夫姓的例外。女演员常常使用艺名。剧院经理为了不影晌女演员的身价,常对她们婚事严格保密,自然更不允许她们使用夫姓。此外,女作家也因惯用笔名而很少使用夫姓。

Unit 2 A Different School

学习目标

- 语言知识目标: 1. 学习元音 /u:/、/ʊ/、/ɔ:/ 和 /ɒ/ 的发音, 掌握相应字母和字母组合的读音规则。
 2. 掌握校园建筑和所学课程的名称。
 3. 能够正确运用“there be”句型以及句型中“some”和“any”的用法。
- 语言能力目标: 1. 能够正确表达所学课程及日程安排等, 并能制作课程表。
 2. 能够运用英语谈论学校的学习和生活环境以及课外活动。
- 情感态度目标: 1. 激发学生对本单元话题“school life”的学习兴趣。
 2. 尽快适应职业学校的生活和学习环境, 热爱自己的学校和所学的专业。

学习重难点

学习重点: 能够掌握以下单词、词组和句型。

1. 单词: customer, hairdressing, training, course, member, programming, chance, friendly, hotel, tourism, station, service
2. 词组: at heart, at the foot of, computer science, be born to be, from...on, deal with, more and more, what's more, such as, have a good view, at the back of, classroom building, training center, dining hall, computer lab
3. 句型: What course are you taking?
 How is the course going?
 I am feeling great with my new school.
 There are many interesting subjects here.
 It's not big but has a good view.
 Some customers are friendly and some are really difficult to deal with.

学习难点: 1. 掌握“there be”句型以及句型中“some”和“any”的用法。
 2. 用英文准确地介绍新学校和所学的课程。

同步训练

I Translate the following phrases into English or Chinese.

1. get familiar with _____
2. at the foot of _____
3. be born to be _____
4. training center _____
5. computer lab _____

6. 风景优美 _____
 7. 更为重要的是 _____
 8. 得到一个机会 _____
 9. 对付,处理 _____
 10. 教学楼 _____

II Multiple choice.

- () 1. —What course are you taking?
 — _____.
 A. Not very well B. Really well C. Cooking D. Yes, I do
- () 2. —Where are you going to have lunch?
 — _____.
 A. Dining hall B. Training center C. Library D. Playground
- () 3. If you want to get VIP service, you must become one of our _____.
 A. man B. men C. member D. members
- () 4. He was _____ an excellent speaker.
 A. born B. born to be C. born of D. born with
- () 5. Tom had been _____ to me, so I like him.
 A. friend B. unfriend C. friendly D. unfriendly
- () 6. Our school _____ broadcasts recent news in every morning.
 A. radio station B. computer lab
 C. classroom D. training center
- () 7. He is an honest boy. _____ more, he is ready to help others.
 A. What's B. What are C. What D. That
- () 8. From my second year on, I feel my professional courses are _____ difficult.
 A. many and more B. more and more
 C. much and much D. many and many
- () 9. Don't be afraid and take the _____, you will win.
 A. chance B. time C. way D. money
- () 10. English is hard to me but I like this course _____.
 A. at heart B. from heart C. to heart D. in heart
- () 11. I feel a little _____ after three months' training.
 A. tire B. tired C. tiring D. tires
- () 12. I have taken a course on hairdressing in a _____ school.
 A. middle B. junior C. senior D. vocational
- () 13. Do you know how to deal _____ this problem?
 A. to B. in C. at D. with
- () 14. The salesman is always eager to please his _____.
 A. patients B. doctors C. teachers D. customers
- () 15. Billy's school is at the _____ of a hill.
 A. feet B. hand C. foot D. head

- () 16. —What's the time?
— It's seven forty-five, that is _____.
- A. a quarter past seven B. a quarter to seven
C. a quarter to eight D. a quarter past eight
- () 17. Which sentence below has the same meaning as "Tom has some books in the drawer. "?
A. There is some books in the drawer.
B. There are some books in the drawer.
C. There have some books in the drawer.
D. There has some books in the drawer.
- () 18. There are _____ trees around the playground.
A. some B. any C. little D. much
- () 19. Are there _____ fish in the lake?
A. some B. any C. lot's of D. few
- () 20. —Are there _____ boxes in the room?
—No, there _____ a bed and several books in it.
A. some; are B. some; is C. any; are D. any; is

III Fill in the blanks, changing the form where necessary.

- I will go _____ (shop) after school.
- He was born to be a _____ (cooking).
- She always _____ (view) teachers as her friends when she was young.
- The workers must be _____ (taining) before taking up their posts.
- I majored in computer _____ (program) when I was in college.
- After Olympic Games, we give our champion _____ (heart) welcome.
- Jiangsu Province government is taking effort to develop _____ (tour).
- After this matter, they are _____ (friend) to each other than before.
- He advised that Mary's car should _____ (service).
- I will be engaged in _____ (hairdress) after graduation.
- I think our lessons are getting more and more _____ (interest).
- Mary told me that she is going to the _____ (dance) club.
- This book _____ (real) moved me deeply.
- Whenever I am in _____ (difficult), she always be ready to help me.
- Don't always depend on your parents. You should stand on your _____ (foot).

IV Reading comprehension.

A

American children start school at the age of five. The first year at school is called kindergarten. The second year at school is considered the first year of primary school and is referred to as the first grade. In America, the word "grade" has two meanings: (1) the score(得分) in an