


中等职业学校教材

英语

(试用)

第四册

湖南省中等职业教育教材编审委员会编审



湖南科学技术出版社

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前 言

为了适应时代要求,突出职教特色,着眼能力的培养,精简教学内容,我们在《英语》1993年版教学的基础上,吸收了英语教学新成果,征求了英语教师的意见,修订了《湖南省中等职业学校英语教学大纲》,组织部分高等学校、教育科研单位、中等职业学校的有关专家、教授和骨干教师编写了这套英语试用教材。

全套教材是根据《湖南省中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(修订稿)编写的。其主要特点是:注重基础、循序渐进、梯度适当、强化能力、突出实用。全套共四册,每册十个单元。前三册每个单元包括情景对话、课文、阅读材料、语法四个部分。第四册的语法部分改为应用文写作。每部分后均附有练习。练习的种类覆盖听、说、读、写、译各个方面,练习内容包括意念、功能、词汇、短语、句型、语法项目等,练习形式有选择、填空、造句、写作、翻译等。

本册教材是第三册的延续与深化,除了课文与阅读材料有所加长以外,变化主要体现在语法部分,前三册已将语法项目学完,本册相应增加了应用文写作。写作的特点是重基础、强实用,要让学生掌握简单应用文的基本格式和技巧。

本套教材是在湖南省教育厅领导下,由湖南省中等职业教育教材编审委员会具体组织编写的。湖南省职业教育研究所成力争同志为组编,陈拥贤同志为责任编审。本册教材由湖南师范大学外国语学院彭长江教授任主编,湖南财经学院潘建副教授任副主编,湖南师范大学外国语学院蒋坚松教授任主审。参编人员是湖南省经济贸易学校黄超英同志(第一、二单元),株洲职业技术学院彭术根同志(第三、四单元),株洲铁路机械学校李清同志(第五、六单元),湖南水利水电学校戴仕卫同志(第七、八单元),衡阳机电工

程学校廖雁春同志(第九、十单元)。

本套教材编写系一种新的尝试,不当之处敬请专家、学者及使用本书的教师提出宝贵意见,以便逐步修改完善。

湖南省中等职业教育教材编审委员会

2000年8月

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Unit 1

Dialogue

Watching TV

Smith: What are you going to do this evening?

Black: I'm going to watch TV.

Smith: Watching TV? What's on tonight?

Black: A pop show on Channel One at six. And at seven forty there's a TV series about the Second World War.

Smith: What's the name of the series?

Black: "The Victory."

Smith: Well, it might be worth watching.

Black: Do you often watch the seven o'clock news of CCTV?

Smith: Yes, almost every day. And I also watch various talk shows.

Black: I like talk shows, too, but sometimes the host lacks a sense of humor.

Smith: Yes, I agree. What's your favorite program?

Black: Football matches. There's always a football match on Sunday night on Channel Five.

Smith: Well, I'm not interested in ball games. I think the TV series from Hong Kong are more interesting.

Black: How about the language?

Smith: I can read the subtitles. My set is a huge-screen one.

Black: That's more convenient. It was almost impossible a couple of years ago to have a private set like yours. Just think of it.

Smith: That's true. Well, it's nearly seven.

Black: Turn on the TV, please. Shall we watch the news first and then the TV series?

Smith: Yes, let's.

Words and Expressions

- * channel ['tʃænl] *n.* 频道; 海峡, 水道
- * series ['siəri:z] *n.* (单复同形) 系列; 丛书, 系列剧
- victory ['viktəri] *n.* 胜利
- lack [læk] *vi. vt. & n.* 缺乏, 没有; 不足
- * sense [sens] *n.* 感觉, 意识; 感官
- * humo(u)r ['hju:mə] *n.* 幽默; 幽默感; 幽默的东西
- language ['læŋɡwɪdʒ] *n.* 语言
- * subtitle ['sub,taitl] *n.* 小标题; 对白字幕
- convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 方便的, 近便的
- * screen [skri:n] *n.* 屏风; 屏幕, 银幕
- * private ['praɪvɪt] *adj.* 私人的; 私下的; 私立的

Proper Noun

CCTV 中国中央电视台

Notes

1. A pop show on Channel One at six. 一频道六点钟有一台通俗歌曲演唱会。
2. And I also watch various talk shows. 我还经常看谈话节目。
3. ...but sometimes the host lacks a sense of humor. 但有时候主持人缺乏幽默感。
4. My set is a huge-screen one. 我的电视是大频幕的。

Oral Practice

I. Ask your partner to reply to the following:

1. What is Smith going to do this evening?
2. What program will be on at seven forty on Channel One?
3. What's "The Victory" about?
4. At what time is the CCTV news spoken of in the dialogue?
5. Who sometimes lacks a sense of humor?
6. What is Black's favorite TV program?
7. In what way can Smith understand the language of the TV series from Hong Kong?
8. What kind of TV set does Smith have?

II. Complete the dialogue with the following:

1. I watched a TV series from Hong Kong on Channel Nine
2. O.K. I'll watch that
3. I watched a talk show
4. I like sports
5. but I read the subtitles

A: There's a very interesting TV series on Channel Three.

B: I'm not interested in those programs. _____.

A: Well, turn to Channel Five. There's an NBA basketball match.

B: _____. Did you watch TV yesterday evening?

A: Yes. _____.

B: Did you understand the language?

A: No, _____.

B: I didn't watch that. _____.

A: Was it interesting?

B: No, not at all. The host lacked a sense of humor.

III. Make sentences after the given patterns:

first...and then

e.g. Shall we watch the news first and then the TV series?

1.

2.

might + v.

e.g. It might be worth watching.

1.

2.

Listening Comprehension

Section A

每段对话听两遍。根据针对对话所提出的问题,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。

() 1. A. A talk show.

C. A football match.

B. A TV series.

D. CCTV news.

() 2. A. At eight twenty.

C. At seven o'clock.

B. At twelve eight.

D. At eight twelve.

() 3. A. "The Victory."

C. A football match.

B. A TV series.

D. A basketball match.

- () 4. A. The man's mother. B. The woman's mother.
C. The man. D. Mrs. Brown.

Section B

每段对话听两遍。根据针对对话所提出的问题,从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。

- () 5. A. The man. B. The woman.
C. The woman's sister. D. The man's sister.
- () 6. A. Family series. B. Love series.
C. Sports. D. War series.
- () 7. A. She is going to find a job.
B. She is going to take some classes in office work.
C. She is going to enter college.
D. She is going to take some special subjects.

Section C

短文一篇及三个问题听两遍。然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。

- () 8. A. Universities. B. High schools.
C. Private schools. D. Public schools.
- () 9. A. Because many private schools are free.
B. Because many private schools have small classes and very good teachers.
C. Because some private schools charge their students a lot of money.
D. Because they think their children will do better in larger classes.
- () 10. A. He pays nothing.
B. He pays several hundred dollars a month.
C. He pays several hundred dollars a year.

D. He pays several dollars a week.

Text

Education in the United States

Most Americans start to school at the age of five when they enter kindergarten. Children do not really study at this time. They only attend for half of the day and learn what school is like.

Children attend elementary school for the next six years. They learn to read and write and work with numbers. They also study the world and its people.

After they leave elementary school, children go to junior high school for three years and senior high school for another three years. This is called secondary education. In some places children go to elementary school for eight years and high school for four. At any rate, elementary and secondary education together take twelve years to complete.

In their secondary schooling children get more advanced knowledge and begin to concentrate on their special interests. They usually study further in history, government and English language and literature. They may choose to study foreign languages or science. Students who plan to go on to college or professional training must take some of these courses. Other

students who do not plan to go on with school may take classes in accounting or typing or other subjects that will help them in the business world. Some senior high schools are vocational. Boys may learn to run machines or do other work. Girls may learn cooking, sewing or office work.

In most places in the United States children must attend school until they are sixteen, or until they finish high school, usually at the age of seventeen or eighteen. Some children who are not good students drop out of school at the age of sixteen. This is a growing problem, for it is harder and harder for people to find work when they have not finished their high school education.

Public schools are free to all boys and girls, but some parents prefer to send their children to private schools. Many private schools have small classes and very good teachers so that parents think their children will get a better education there than in the larger classes of the public schools. These private schools do not receive any money from the government, so most of them must charge the students several hundred dollars a year to pay for the cost of the school. Boys and girls attend the public schools together, but many private schools are for girls only or for boys only.

Higher education is given in colleges and universities. The general course is four years. Students choose a "major" subject and take many courses in this subject. After four

years, they get a bachelor's degree. Then the students may go on to graduate school and with a year or two of further study get a master's degree. After another year or two of study and research, they may get a still higher degree, the doctor's degree. Higher education trains people to become teachers, engineers or do other professional work. Doctors must go to school longer than four years.

Words and Expressions

education [ˌedʒuˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 教育

* kindergarten [ˈkɪndəɡɑːtn] *n.* 幼儿园

* elementary [ˌeliˈmentəri] *adj.* 基本的; 初级的

* junior [ˈdʒuːniə] *adj.* 年幼的; 等级较低的; 低年级的

* secondary [ˈsekəndəri] *adj.* 第二的; 中级的

at any rate 无论如何; 至少

complete [kəmˈpliːt] *vt.* 完成; 使完满 *adj.* 完整的; 完成的

* schooling [ˈskuːliŋ] *n.* (正规) 教育

knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 知识; 认识

concentrate [ˈkɒnsəntreɪt] *vi. & vt.* 集中; 全神贯注 (on, upon)

further [ˈfɜːðə] *adj. & adv.* 进一步的(地); 更远的(地)

foreign [ˈfɔːrɪn] *adj.* 外国的; 外地的

college [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] *n.* 学院; [美] 大学

* professional [prəˈfeʃənəl] *adj.* 职业的; *n.* 专业人员

* accounting [əˈkauntiŋ] *n.* 会计学; 会计工作

* typing [ˈtaɪpiŋ] *n.* 打字; 打字稿

business [ˈbiznis] *n.* 生意; 商行; 事

* sewing [ˈseʊɪŋ] *n.* 缝纫; 缝制物

- general ['dʒenərəl] *adj.* 普通的; 总的; 大致的
- major ['meidʒə] *adj.* 重大的; 主修的 *n.* 主课, 专业
- * bachelor ['bætʃələ] *n.* 学士; 单身汉
- * degree [di'ɡri:] *n.* 度; 程度; 学位
- graduate ['ɡrædjuit] *adj.* 毕业了的, 研究生的 *n.* 毕业生
['ɡrædjueit] *vi.* 毕业
- * master ['mɑ:stə] *n.* 主人; 师傅; 大师; 硕士
- * research [ri'sə:tʃ] *n. & vi.* 研究; 调查
- * engineer [ˌendʒi'niə] *n.* 工程师, 技师; 火车司机

Notes

1. Most Americans start to school at the age of five when they enter kindergarten. 大多数美国人从五岁进幼儿园时开始上学。句中 school 是动词, 意为“上学”。
2. They usually study further in history, government and English language and literature. 他们通常进一步学习历史学、政治学以及英语和文学。句中“government”意为“政治学、行政管理”。
3. ...other subjects that will help them in the business world. 对他们未来在商界有用的一些课程。此处 world 意为“界”, 如 the medical world 医学界。
4. Some children who are not good students drop out of school at the age of sixteen. 有些学习不好的孩子十六岁时就辍学了。“drop out of school”意为“辍学”。
5. This is a growing problem... 这是一个日趋严重的问题……句中“growing”意思是“不断增长的”, 此处可理解为“越来越严重的”。
6. These private schools do not receive any money from the government, so most of them must charge the students several