

中等职业教育课程改革规划教材
中等职业教育教材编审委员会审定

英 语

(基础模块)

(下册)

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前言 Preface

《英语》(基础模块)是依照教育部 2009 年颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(以下简称“大纲”)的要求,并结合中职英语的教学特点和各个学校教学的实际情况编写而成。本书分为上下册,共 20 个单元。内容以话题为主线,体裁多样,贴近学生生活。

一、与初中英语教学想衔接,紧扣“大纲”。

书中覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目,所有的交际功能项目和约 90% 的词汇项目。本册内容注重基础,与初中英语教学相衔接,贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。

二、模块式结构便于实施职业教育,注重英语的实际运用。

全书共 10 个单元,每个单元正课部分均包括“听”、“说”、“阅读”、“语法”和“练习”模块,便于教师教学。本书还体现了英语的实际运用性,话题为日常最为普通的和常用的内容,与实际联系密切。

三、选材多样,知识性与趣味性并重。

四、教材适用性强,教师可针对不同程度的学生进行选择教学,课文单词表由学生自己来列,既可测出学生的认识水平,又体现了学生自主学习的原则。

五、课文编排由简到难,循序渐进,易学好用。

书中以话题为单元,体例编排由简单到复杂,循序渐进,利于学生逐步掌握知识要点,不断提高自身能力。

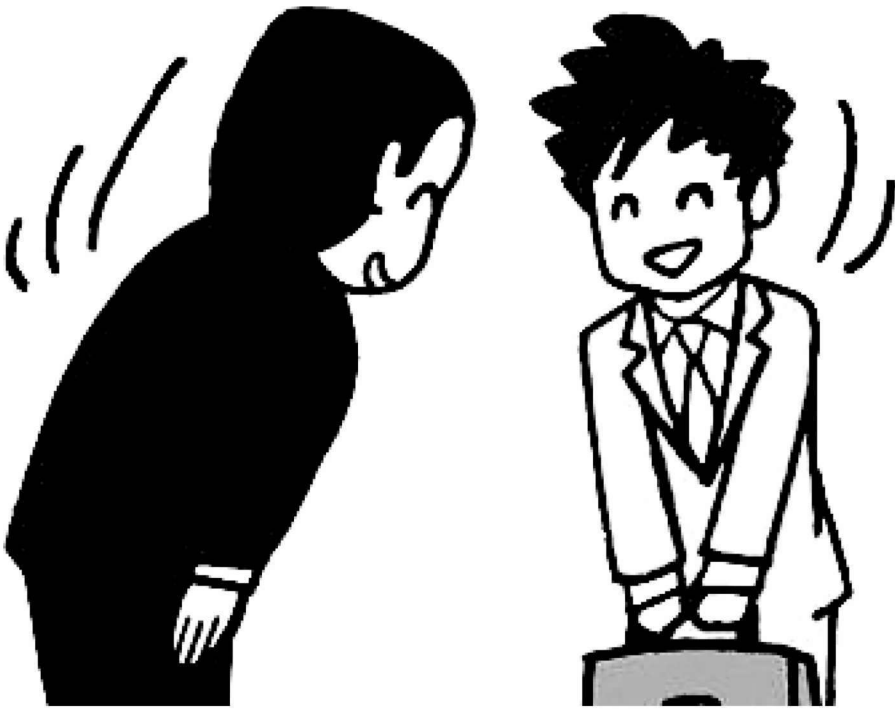
书中难免存在疏漏或错误之处,希望广大读者批评指正。

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Unit One


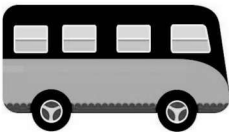


How are you







A Pronunciation

Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

/ɒ/ and /ʌ/

	
A. boss	B. bus
	
A. caller	B. color

/b/ and /v/

	
A. bat	B. vat
	
A. boat	B. vote

/ð/ and /z/



A. clothe



请随手关门

B. close



A. breathe



B. breeze

B

Speaking



Warm Up

Work in pairs and respond to the questions in the box, you can use the following expressions.



1. Fine, thank you, and you? Or: I'm very well, thank you.
2. Hello!
3. How do you do?
4. Nice to meet you, too. Or: Me, too (informal) .
5. Good, let's go.
6. Not so good.
7. So far so good, thank you. Or: Not too

bad, thank you.

8. Good, thank you.

Speaker A	Speaker B
Hello!	
How are you?	
Nice to meet you.	
How do you do?	
How are you doing/feeling?	
I'd like to introduce my teacher Miss Smith to you. Shall we go and see her now?	
How are you getting on with your study?	
How was your day?	



Dialogue

Try to practise the following dialogues in pairs.

John: Hi, Bob! How nice to see you again. You look well.

Bob: How are you, John?

John: Very well, really well. Come in, come in. This is my friend, Sally. She comes from America. Sally, this is Bob, Bob Black.

Bob: Hello, Sally, how do you do!

Sally: How do you do!

John: Sit down, please!

Bob: Is this your first time to Beijing, Sally?

Sally: Yes, Beijing is really a beautiful city. And what do you do in Beijing, Bob?

Bob: Oh, I am studying Chinese history in Beijing University. It's very interesting.

Sally: How long have you been in Beijing?

Bob: For 5 years. I love this city. And why do you come to Beijing?

Sally: I just want to travel around in Beijing. Could you recommend to me some interesting places, John and Bob?

John: Of course we can. During these three years, Bob and I have visited many historical buildings and famous attractions, such as the Great Wall, the Forbidden City... Oh, please help yourself to some apples, Sally.



Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. What's _____ name ? | My _____ Mike. |
| 2. Where _____ you from? | I _____ from Chicago. |
| 3. Where _____ he from? | He _____ from France. |
| 4. What _____ name? | Her _____ Yumin. |
| 5. What _____ their names? | _____ names are Pat and Tom. |

II. Answer these questions.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Where do you work? | I work in _____ . |
| What do you do? | I'm a _____ . |
| What are you studying? | I'm studying _____ . |
| Why are you taking this course? | Because _____ . |

C

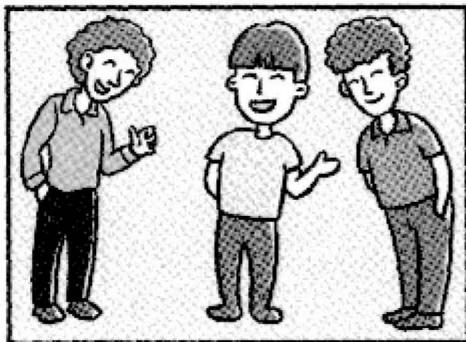
Reading

American Body Language

Gestures are the “silent language” of every culture. We point a finger or move another part of the body to show what we want to say.

In the United States, people greet each other with a handshake. The handshake must be firm. Friends may

place a hand on the other’s arm or shoulder. Some people, usually women, greet a friend with a hug.



Space is important to Americans. When two people talk to each other, they usually stand about two and a half feet away and at an angle. If Americans touch another person by accident, they say, “Pardon me.” or “Excuse me.”

Americans like to look at the other person in the eyes when they are talking. If you don’t do so, it means you are bored, hiding something, or are not interested. But when you stare at someone, it is not polite.

Learning a culture’s body language is sometimes confusing. If you don’t know what to do, the safest thing is to smile.



Words and Phrases

gesture /'dʒestʃə/ (n.) 姿势, 手势

accident /'æksɪdənt/ (n.) 事故

culture /'kʌltʃə/ (n.) 文化, 文明

by accident 偶然; 意外地

finger /'fɪŋgə/ (n.) 手指

hide(hid, hidden/hid) /haɪd/ (v.) 隐藏

greet /gri:t/ (v.) 问候

stare /steə(r)/ (v.) 盯着看; 凝视

handshake /'hændʃeɪk/ (n.) 握手

stare at 凝视

shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ (n.) 肩膀

polite /pə(r)laɪt/ (adj.) 礼貌的

touch /tʌtʃ/ (n.) 触, 触觉

confuse /kən(r)fju:z/ (v.) 使混乱



Exercises

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

- From the first paragraph we can learn that _____.
 - gestures don't mean anything while talking
 - gestures can help us to express ourselves
 - we can learn a language well without body language
 - only American people can use gestures
- If you are introduced to a stranger from the USA, you should _____.
 - greet him with a hug
 - place a hand on his shoulder
 - shake his hand firmly
 - shake his hand weakly
- In the United States, people often _____.
 - show their friendship by touching each other
 - show their friendship by glancing at each other
 - say "pardon me" to each other when they are talking

- D. get uncomfortable when you sit close to them
4. If you talk with an American friend, it's polite to _____ .
- A. look up and down at your friend
- B. look at the other person in the eyes
- C. hide your opinion
- D. look at your watch now and then

A Great Change in the Way We Work

A new period is coming. Call it what you will, the service industry, the information age, the knowledge society. It translates to a great change in the way we work. Already we're partly there, the percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen sharply in the western world. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more are in many of these countries) are in these service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are, in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breath of the great change can't be measured by numbers alone, because it is also giving rise to a new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held opinions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between workers and employers—all these are being doubted.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have seen the ways in which a single invention, the chip(芯片), would change our world thanks to its uses in personal computers, and factory equipment. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of great changes. But one thing is certain; information and knowledge will become even more important, and the people who own it, whether they work in

factories or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as a basic requirement instead of performing regular tasks valued above all else. If you look ahead 10 years, information service will be leading the way, it will be the way you do your job.

Notes

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have seen the ways in which a single invention, the chip(芯片), would change our world thanks to its uses in personal computers, and factory equipment. 我们只需回头看看所发生的一切就可以知道未来有什么在等待我们。20年前,可能没有人能够想到芯片的发明及它在计算机和工厂设备上的应用会改变整个世界。



Exercises

- Information age means _____.
 - the service industry is depending more and more on women workers
 - heavy industries are rapidly increasing
 - people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
 - most of the job chances can now be found in the service industry
- Knowledge society brings about a great change that _____.
 - the difference between the workers and employers has become smaller
 - people's old ideas about work no longer exist
 - most people have to take part-time jobs
 - people have to change their jobs from time to time
- What does the author mean by referring to computers and other inventions?
 - People should be able to act quickly by the advancement of technology.
 - Future achievements in technology will bring about big changes.
 - The importance of high technology has been paid no attention to.

- D. Computer science will play a leading role in the future information services.
4. The future will probably belong to those who _____.
- A. own and know how to make use of information
 - B. can read and write well
 - C. devote themselves to service industries
 - D. look ahead instead of looking back

D Grammar

The Object Clause(宾语从句)



Sentence Patterns

- ☆ The boy was finally able to tell his father **that he failed the exam.**
- ☆ I'll go to that shop and see **if they have a TV Set.**
- ☆ You can write about **whatever you think of.**
- ☆ We often don't clearly understand **how we make friends.**
- ☆ Do you consider **it necessary that he will do it again?**



Exercises

Rewrite the following sentences using the model in parentheses.

Model: When and where were you born? (May I ask ...)

→ May I ask when and where you were born?

1. The food is rather expensive. (I thought ...)

2. We are going to spend a whole week in the village. (I hoped...)
3. We will not be able to finish the homework in an hour. (I was sure...)
4. How much will it cost to go to Beijing by air? (Please tell me...)
5. Whom did our teacher meet yesterday? (Do you know...)
6. He has been to Paris before. (I knew...)
7. Nobody will go with me. (I believe...)
8. Is there anybody in the room? (He wants to know...)

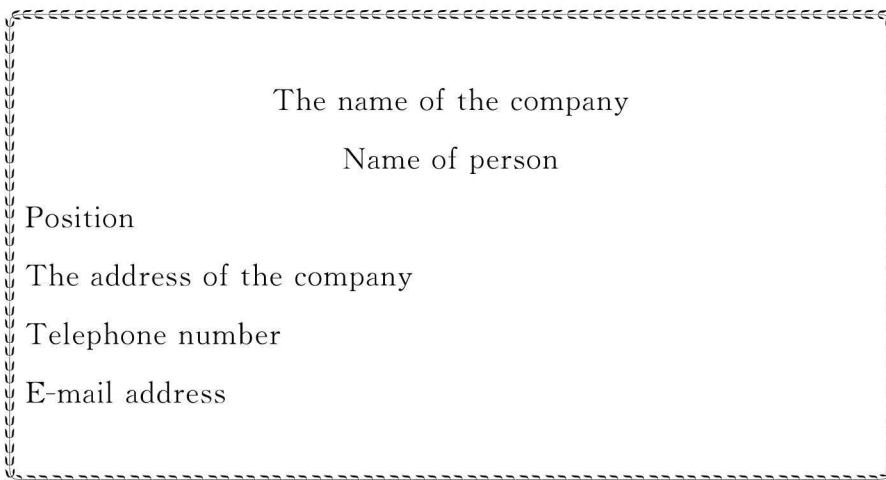


E Writing

I . Choose the correct verb forms of the following sentences.

1. Sue comes/is coming from Japan.
2. She usually visits/is visiting London.
3. We often wear/are wearing jeans and red sweaters to work.
4. We never ask/asks personal questions.
5. In autumn, students usually go/are going to the farm to pick up apples.

II . Make a business card.



The name of the company

Name of person

Position

The address of the company

Telephone number

E-mail address

III. Try your best to answer these questions.

1. Do you think your name has had an effect on your life?
2. What's the meaning of your name?
3. Who gave you the name?
4. Have you got a nickname(绰号) , or did you ever have one?
5. Which name is very popular in your country?

IV. Choose at least ten verbs or phrases from the box below, and write sentences about the daily life.

work, get up, start, eat, leave, drive, take, get, watch, listen, read, go, change, teach, give, begin, end, last, study, finish, study, practise

e. g, I get up at 6:00.



Just For Fun

One evening a young man who was known to be a poet read one of his poems to a small group of friends in his room. The poem was greatly admired, but as they came away, one of the friends said, "I was very interested in the poem, but it was stolen from a book."

A few days later, the words were repeated to the poet. The poet became so angry that he wanted the friend to apologize.

"Well," said the friend, "I don't often take back what I have said, but this time I admit I was mistaken. When I got into my room, I looked in the book from which I thought the poem was stolen, and I saw it was still there."

Unit Two



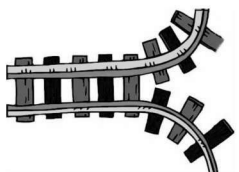

Who is It?




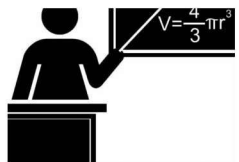


A Pronunciation

Listen to the recording and tick the word you've just heard in each sentence.

/æ/ and /ʌ/

	
A. cap	B. cup
	
A. track	B. truck

/θ/ and /t/

	
A. thought	B. taught
	
A. both	B. boat