

英语 基础模块

第三册 第三版

浙江科学技术出版社职业教育

教材开发中心 编著

温州市中等职业学校地方创新

教材编辑委员会 编著



浙江科学技术出版社



温州市中等职业学校地方创新教材

# 英语

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 浙江科学技术出版社

丛 书 名 温州市中等职业学校地方创新教材

书 名 英语 基础模块 第三册

编 著 浙江科学技术出版社职业教育教材开发中心  
温州市中等职业学校地方创新教材编辑委员会

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出版发行 浙江科学技术出版社

杭州市体育场路 347 号 邮政编码: 310006

办公室电话: 0571 - 85176593

销售部电话: 0571 - 85176040

网 址: www.zkpress.com

E-mail: zkpress@zkpress.com

排 版 杭州大漠照排印刷有限公司

印 刷 杭州锦绣彩印有限公司

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开 本 889×1194 1/16 印 张 9.5

字 数 195 000

版 次 2015 年 8 月第 1 版 2017 年 7 月第 3 版

2017 年 7 月第 3 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5341 - 7796 - 5 定 价 22.00 元

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(图书出现倒装、缺页等印装质量问题,本社销售部负责调换)

责任编辑 罗 瑾

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# 前言

为进一步贯彻落实“以立德树人为根本,以服务发展为宗旨,以促进就业为导向”的职业教育办学指导思想,引导中等职业学校学生更好地就业、升学和创业,使中等职业学校文化基础课程教育为培养合格的应用型人才打下坚实的基础,我们根据《浙江省中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010—2020年)》和《浙江省中等职业教育“十二五”发展规划》的要求,邀请温州市中等职业学校教学专家和一线骨干教师编写了“温州市中等职业学校地方创新教材”。

本套教材包括语文、数学、英语三个科目,每个科目分2个模块:基础模块(第一册、第二册、第三册);职业模块(先进制造业类、财经商贸类、文化艺术类、其他服务业类)。基础模块为公共基础必修内容;职业模块为专业限定选修内容。每册教材均配备了相应的教学参考书和练习册,供教师教学和学生使用。

本套教材具有以下特点:

1. 内容上与初中教学相衔接,紧扣新大纲,突出职业教育特色。
2. 设计独特,重视分层教学,重视学生个体发展。
3. 选材多样,注重知识性和趣味性的有机结合,渗透了温州地方元素,有浓郁的温州地方气息。
4. 坚持实用性、科学性和可选择性并重,注重教法和学法的渗透。
5. 给教师提供较大的教学空间和弹性,有适度的拓展空间。

英语教材的每个单元包含 Section A、B、C 三部分,从简单到较难,构成三个梯度。同时每一个单元提供打“\*”的部分,是供选择的教材素材,可供不同学校、不同专业班级、不同教师有选择地使用。

**Section A:** 为学习的第一梯度,侧重一个主题展开热身运动——看图“说”英语;以“听力”为主线;同时渗透快乐教学法,以轻松活泼的 Chant 和 Joke(选读材料)为语言学习的载体,始终交织着简单的“听、说、读”的活动。

**Section B:** 为学习的第二梯度,侧重培养基础语言能力。本部分包括学习会话和短文阅读,较侧重初级的“听、说、读”能力的培养。Section A 和 B 是语言的基础学习部分,侧重“听、说、读”,对“写”的要求低。

**Section C:** 为学习的第三梯度,侧重培养语言综合应用能力。本部分以一篇 200~300 词的文本为学习载体,内容难度适中,要求学生掌握阅读技巧和文本中的语言知识点,以“读、写”为重点,进行基础语法的再次训练,其中 Happy Garden 为探究学习阶段,侧重培养语言应用能力。在每单元最后安排一个“语言秀”的内容,能让学生在学习了与本单元话题相关的语言和素材后,以“秀”的形式进行语言的输出。最后附加一篇“兴趣阅读”,以供有潜力的学生学习。此部分可由教师根据需要选用。

**英语教材的教学建议:**

1. 教师在进行“听”的训练时采用“自上而下”和“自下而上”的两种方法,并尽可能地利用 Section A 中的 Chant 与语音训练相结合。“说”的训练重点放在流利性(fluency)上;“读”主要是对阅读技巧进行训练;“写”的训练重点放在写作的过程(writing process)上。

2. 语音是 Section A、B 中的重点,语音部分没有单独编列,而是将语音融入语言实践中,把重点放在语调、重音、节奏、弱读和连读等方面,并将词汇与语篇学习及会话学习相结合,最大化地实现分层教学和语言综合能力的提高。

3. 在教学过程中应根据中等职业学校教育的特点,以各种活动(activities)的方式完成语言的教与学,让不同的“语言任务”贯穿教学的始末。

4. 在教学中鼓励学生自主学习与合作学习相结合,努力创设真实或虚拟的语言情境,使学生的语言学习更灵活有效。

5. 学时安排建议:每单元 5 至 6 课时,也可由教师根据本校本专业学生的英语基础来灵活安排课时或有取舍地使用教材。

本书为《英语 基础模块 第三册》,适合中等职业学校的高年级学生秋季使用。

我们组织了浙江省内知名的专家、教授及部分高校骨干教师参与教材的编写、审稿等工作,对他们付出的辛勤劳动,表示衷心的感谢!

作为中等职业学校地方创新教材,需要研究和探讨之处很多,再加上我们水平有限,教材中难免存在不足,恳请读者多提宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们修订完善。

编著者  
2015 年 2 月

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# Unit 1

## Weather



### IN THIS UNIT YOU WILL LEARN TO

- ★ recognize different kinds of weather
- ★ talk about the climate in different places
- ★ know the weather in Beijing
- ★ use the Attributive Clause (I)

# Section A

## Warming up

1. Look and say. 看图,选择方框中的词描述天气。



(1) \_\_\_\_\_



(2) \_\_\_\_\_



(3) \_\_\_\_\_



(4) \_\_\_\_\_



(5) \_\_\_\_\_



(6) \_\_\_\_\_

rainy sunny cloudy windy smoggy snowy

## 2. Look and fill. 看图,选择方框中的词填空。

William is planning his winter vacation. He is checking the weather of several places on his mobile phone.



chilly hot warm cool freezing

- (1) The temperature in Wenzhou is 14 °C.  
It's cool.
  - (2) The temperature in Kuala Lumpur is 32 °C.  
It's warm.
  - (3) The temperature in Honolulu is 24 °C.  
It's chilly.
  - (4) The temperature in Harbin is -7 °C.  
It's freezing.
  - (5) The temperature in London is 2 °C.  
It's chilly.
- °C = degree Celsius

### Word Bank

smoggy / 'smɒgi / adj. 烟雾弥漫的

freezing / 'fri:zɪŋ / adj. 严寒的

Celsius(C) / 'selsiəs / n. 摄氏温度

chilly / 'tʃɪli / adj. 寒冷的

degree / dɪ'ɡri: / n. 度, 度数

## Listening

## 1. Listen and choose. 听录音,选择正确答案。



- (1) Which is the right number for the weather report?

- A. 21121.                      B. 69121.                      C. 12121.
- (2) What are the two speakers talking about?  
A. The radio.                      B. The weather.                      C. The season.
- (3) Why doesn't the woman take the man's umbrella?  
A. Because the rain has stopped.  
B. Because she is staying at home.  
C. Because she has a raincoat in her car.
- (4) What is the weather like?  
A. It's rainy.                      B. It's cold.                      C. It's fine.
- (5) Why did the man's wife go home earlier?  
A. Because the weather was very bad.  
B. Because she was worried about the weather.  
C. Because she was feeling under the weather.

2. Listen and fill. 听录音, 填入所缺单词。



We often hear about people in England leaving home on a \_\_\_\_\_ morning taking an \_\_\_\_\_. This explains something about the \_\_\_\_\_ in England. A day may begin as a sunny \_\_\_\_\_ morning. An hour or two later, black \_\_\_\_\_ may appear in the sky and it may start to rain cats and dogs. At midday, it may be like \_\_\_\_\_ with the temperature falling \_\_\_\_\_ about 8 degrees Celsius (°C) or more. Then in the late afternoon the sun will start to \_\_\_\_\_ again.



**Word Bank**

midday / ,mɪd'deɪ / n. 中午, 正午

under the weather 身体不舒服; 心情不好

rain cats and dogs 倾盆大雨

## \*Having Fun

Let's chant. 一起说唱。

Good day sunshine.  
 Good day sunshine.  
 Good day sunshine.  
 I need to laugh, and when the sun is out.  
 I've got something I can laugh about.  
 I feel good in a special way.  
 I'm in love and it's a sunny day.  
 Good day sunshine.  
 Good day sunshine.  
 Good day sunshine.  
 We take a walk, the sun is shining down.  
 Burns my feet as they touch the ground.



## Word Bank

special / 'speʃəl / adj. 特殊的, 特别的

 Joke 开心一刻

Harry had a fantastic (极好的) country house with two wings (翅膀). Sadly it flew off the last time a big storm came.

Did you hear about the man who couldn't tell what the weather was like because it was too foggy?

# Section B

## Speaking

1. Look and say. 看图, 操练对话。



N=Nancy

E=Eric

A

N: What's the weather like in Wenzhou in autumn?

E: Well, it's neither hot nor cold.

B

N: What's the average temperature there in autumn?

E: It's about 20 degrees Celsius, I think.

2. Listen and repeat. 听录音, 跟读对话。



Eric has been in Wenzhou for one year. He is now talking about the weather with Nancy on the phone.

E: Hi, Nancy. This is Eric. I'm calling from Wenzhou.

N: Hi, Eric. How nice to hear your voice! It is autumn now in Wenzhou, isn't it?

E: Yes, it is.

N: What's the weather like in Wenzhou in autumn?

E: Well, it's neither hot nor cold.

N: What's the average temperature there?

E: It is about 20 degrees Celsius, I think.

N: Sounds pleasant. What about the other seasons?

E: Well. It's warm in spring. It can be hot and wet in summer with several typhoons. It seldom snows in winter, so it's not very cold.

N: Have you got used to it?

E: Of course. Actually, the name Wenzhou means a mild and pleasant land in Chinese.

N: Wow, what a nice place!

E: Yes. I enjoy staying in Wenzhou a lot.

N: I'm glad to hear that.

### Word Bank

average / 'ævərɪdʒ / adj. 平均的

typhoon / ,taɪ'fu:n / n. 台风

mild / maɪld / adj. 温和的, 暖和的

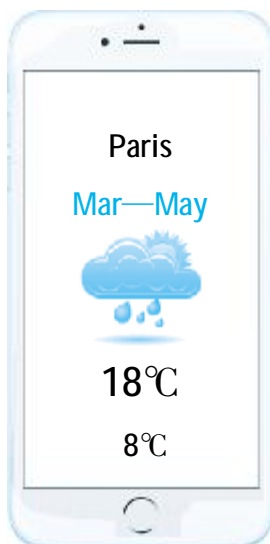
pleasant / 'plezənt / adj. 惬意的, 舒适的

actually / 'æktʃuəli / adv. 实际上, 其实

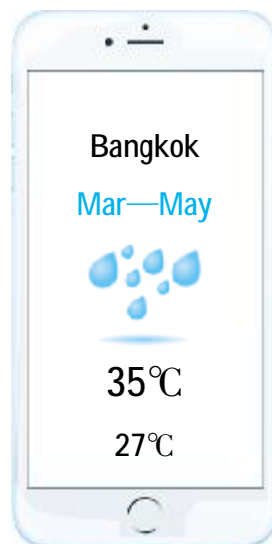
get used to 适应

## Cooperating

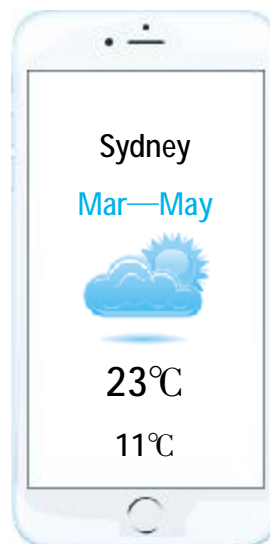
1. Ask and answer. 根据图片信息进行问答。



spring  
mild/pleasant



summer  
hot/wet



autumn  
cool/pleasant



winter  
cold/dry

2. Make up a dialogue. 根据信息, 创编对话。

Your friend is on vacation in one of the places above. He/She is calling you to talk about the weather there. Make up a new dialogue with your partner.



Hi, \_\_\_\_\_. This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
I'm calling from \_\_\_\_\_.

Hello, \_\_\_\_\_. How nice to hear your voice!  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ now in \_\_\_\_\_, isn't it?

### \*Reading for Fun

1. Read and answer. 阅读文章, 回答问题。

Why did Harrison sell his house so quickly?

#### Everything Except the Weather

My old friend, Harrison, had lived in the Mediterranean for many years before he returned to England. He had often dreamed of retiring in England and had planned to settle down in the country.



He had no sooner returned than he bought a house and went to live there.

