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英 语

中国就业培训技术指导中心组织 编写

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说 明

本书是供高级技工学校学生使用的英语教材。分 20 课，由课文、生词、注释、练习、阅读练习、语法、语法练习等部分组成。

课文选材注重知识性、趣味性，力求题材、体裁多样，内容丰富。文章有科普、历史、文化习俗、故事以及名人轶事等，集知识性与趣味性于一体，有利于调动学生学习的积极性，扩大学生的知识面。

练习部分经过精心设计，分课文练习和阅读练习。通过练习，可促进学生对语言知识点的掌握，进而深化对文章的理解。

语法部分讲解系统详尽，并配有语法练习，使学生全面、系统、深入地学习和掌握常见的基本语法现象。

本书的第 10 课和第 20 课后有配套的综合测试题，以期对所学内容有一个检验。

本书由劳动和社会保障部培训司委托天津职业技术师范学院外语系编写。沈海萍担任主编。参编人员按编写单元的先后顺序排列：沈海萍 (Unit 1, Unit 2, Unit 3)、霍启飞 (Unit 4, Unit 6, Unit 7)、张金凤 (Unit 5, Unit 8, Unit 9)、皇甫风英 (Unit 10, Unit 11, Unit 12)、陈丽红 (Unit 13, Unit 14, Unit 15)、白立明 (Unit 16, Unit 17, Unit 18)、蒋义 (Unit 19, Unit 20, Test One, Test Two)。

本书由赵启教授、美籍专家 Catherine Miller 审阅，提出了不少宝贵意见。并得到劳动和社会保障部培训就业司和学院领导以及有关部门支持，在此表示衷心感谢。

本教材编写仓促，错误和疏漏及不妥之处在所难免。望广大读者和同行专家批评指正。

前言

为认真贯彻《中共中央、国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》的要求，提高技工学校教学质量，逐步构建高级职业培训与高等职业教育相沟通的课程体系，劳动和社会保障部培训就业司委托中国就业培训技术指导中心组织专家，在广泛调研的基础上，编写了高级技工学校公共课教材。

高级技工学校公共课全套教材共9本，包括政治、语文、数学、英语、体育、计算机应用基础、创业指导7门课程，内容充分体现了科学性、先进性和规范性的原则，并注意了与中等职业学校课程相衔接。这套教材由天津职业技术师范学院和北京无线电职业技术学院、北京机电高级技工学校、北京轻工高级技工学校、北京服务管理高级技工学校的专家、教授审定。参加这套教材编写、审定的教授、专家及有关工作人员，为教材的出版付出了艰辛的劳动，在此，谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

编 者

2002年3月

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Unit One

Text

Learn the English Language

Over the past half century, the English language has become the nearest thing to an international language for the world. Now it is estimated that about 400 million people speak English as their first language, and about the same number of people speak it as their second language. It's the language of aviation because pilots are trained in English so they can understand flight controllers at international airports across the world. It's the language of sport because many international rules and commentaries are written and given in English. It is the language of science and technology, because most scientific and technical books and periodicals are written in English. 75% of the world's mail is written in English. 60% of the world's radio stations broadcast in English. It's the official language of 48 countries. In fact, nowadays, if you are thinking of expanding your business outside your own country, you had better conduct that business in English.

Since English is so important, every year many millions of people start to learn English. And then is English easy to learn? The answer is that no language is easy to learn except one's mother tongue. Just think how much practice that gets! If you want to master English, you should study hard and practice more. Practice needs great effort and takes much time. Good teachers, books and machines will help, but they cannot do the student's work for you.

New Words

century [ˈsentʃuri] n. 世纪, 百年
international [ˌɪntəˈnæʃnl] adj. 国际的; 世界的
estimate [ˈestimeɪt] v. 估计; 估价
aviation [ˌeɪviˈeɪʃn] n. 航空; 航空学
pilot [ˈpaɪlət] n. 飞行员
flight [flaɪt] n. 飞行
controller [kənˈtrɒlə] n. 管理员; 检察员; 遥控器; 操纵杆
rule [ru:l] 支配, 控制, 统治; 规则, 法规
commentary [ˈkɒmentəri] n. 注解; 评论; 解说词
scientific [ˌsaɪnˈtɪfɪk] adj. 科学的

mail [meɪl] n. 邮件
broadcast [ˈbrɔːdkɑːst] v. 广播
official [ˈɒfɪʃl] adj. 官方的; 正式的
nowadays [ˈnaʊdeɪz] adv. 现今; 当今
expand [ɪksˈpænd] v. (使) 扩大
conduct [ˈkɒndʌkt] n. 行为;
[kənˈdʌkt] vt. 引导; 传导; 经营, 处理, 进行
practice [ˈpræktɪs] n. 实践; 练习
tongue [tʌŋ] n. 舌; 语言
master [ˈmɑːstə] vt. 精通; 掌握

periodical [pi ri 'dik l] n . 期刊; 杂志
percent (per sent) [p 'sent] n . 百分之.....

effort ['ef t] n . 努力, 尽力

Phrases and Expressions

in fact 实际上

think of 考虑, 认为;

had better (+ v .) 最好还是.....

想起, 想到

Notes

1 . Now *it is estimated* that about 400 million people speak English as their *first language* . 据估计现在大约有 4 亿人把英语作为他们的第一语言。

it is estimated that... *it* 是代词, 在句中是形式主语, 代替后面 *that* 引导的主语从句。
... is estimated 是被动语态。本文第 3、4、5、6 句中都出现了被动语态。请参考第六单元语法。

first language 第一语言。这里指 *native language or mother tongue* 本国语或母语。

2 . It 's the language of aviation because pilots are trained in English so they can understand flight controllers at international airports across the world . 英语也是航空语言, 因为飞行员训练时用英语, 所以他们能够听懂世界各地国际机场飞行控制人员 (所使用的语言)。

It 是主语, 指代 *English*, *because* 引出的是原因状语从句, *so* 引出的是结果状语从句。

3 ... and about the same number of people speak *it* as their second language... 大约同样数目的人把它作为第二语言。

这里的 *it* 是代词, 指代 *English*。本文中七处用 *it* 代替 *English*。

Exercises to the Text

. Answer the following questions according to the text:

- 1 . Do you think English has become the international language of the world in the last 50 years ?
- 2 . How many people speak English as their first language ?
- 3 . How many people speak English as their second language according to the text ?
- 4 . What language is used at international airports ?
- 5 . Are all international rules and commentaries of sport written and given in English ?
- 6 . Do you think there are many countries in the world where English is the official language ? If there are , how many ?
- 7 . Can you say where the English language is used ?
- 8 . Do you think English is important ?
- 9 . Is English easy to learn ?
- 10 . How can we learn English well ?

. 2 .

. Translate the following phrases:

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 . 事实上 | 6 . an international language |
| 2 . 你自己的国家 | 7 . radio stations |
| 3 . 科技书刊 | 8 . take much time |
| 4 . 用英语广播 | 9 . expand one 's business |
| 5 . 数百万 | 10 . science and technology |

. Replace the italicized parts in the following sentences with words or phrases from the text:

- 1 . Lei Feng 's spirit has spread *all over the country* .
- 2 . We invited *around* fifteen people to the party .
- 3 . The *man who flies a plane* was back home from Paris last Saturday .
- 4 . Every year there are millions of people in the world that *begin* to learn English .
- 5 . English is the *formal* language in the world .
- 6 . It is *difficult* to learn a foreign language .
- 7 . In the last 100 *years*, the whole world has changed a lot .
- 8 . Good teachers, books and machines can help you with your English but they can 't *replace your work* .

. Fill in the following blanks with the words or phrases in the table below:

think of	estimate	in English	in fact	broadcast
nowadays	century	had better	how much	master

- 1 . Obviously, the 21st century will be the _____ of information, development and challenges .
- 2 . If you _____ a difficult situation, you succeed in controlling it .
- 3 . _____, I don 't know him .
- 4 . You _____ do it by yourself .
- 5 . I 'm _____ going to town this afternoon .
- 6 . I _____ that the cost will amount to a little over ten thousand dollars .
- 7 . Now I can write term paper (学期论文) _____ .
- 8 . _____, science and technology develops very fast .
- 9 . Do you know the name of the interesting TV show _____ last evening ?
- 10 . _____ practice do you have on the piano ?

. Complete the following sentences:

- 1 . Through man-made satellite, we can _____ (接收无线电和电视节目) .
- 2 . I can 't _____ (想起他的名字) at the moment .
- 3 . It is estimated that _____ (大概有 4 亿人把英语作为母语) .
- 4 . Water covers _____ (70% 的地表) .

5 . _____ (她的英语特别好) that she soon began to work for a translation company .

. Put the following into English:

- 1 . 老师训练学生用英语写作。
- 2 . 你最好到国外扩大你的业务。
- 3 . 我们学校的图书馆有许多英文期刊杂志。
- 4 . 你先回答我的问题，然后我告诉你正确答案。
- 5 . 除了他我们考试都及格了。

Reading Comprehension

We are learning English, not about English . A student can know all about English . And he may not be able to speak English .

The people who only learn about English take English as a subject . This is a mistake . Geography is not a skill while English is .

You learn to swim by getting into water and swimming . You learn football by kicking a ball . We learn to speak English by speaking English . Let us do more speaking if we want to learn English well .

So you see there is a difference between “ learning English and learning about English . ” Now we want to learn English and we believe the best way to learn to speak English is speaking

Which is the best choice according to the passage ?

- 1 . We can know all about English but we may not be able to speak English because _____ .
 - A . speaking English is different from learning about English
 - B . English is difficult for us to speak
 - C . English is different from Chinese
 - D . English is a foreign language
 - 2 . It is a mistake to _____ .
 - A . learn about English
 - B . have English as a subject
 - C . speak English all the time
 - D . think politics is not a skill
 - 3 . Like learning to swim by getting into water and swimming, learning English means _____ .
 - A . learning all the words through the ear
 - B . hearing people speak it
 - C . studying the dictionary
 - D . speaking English
 - 4 . If we want to improve our English, _____ is the best way .
 - A . to study English grammar
 - B . to force ourselves to speak English all the time
 - C . to memorize many, many words and their meanings
- . 4 .

D . to write English every day

5 . Which is not right ?

A . English is more than a subject .

B . A good memory is a great help when we are learning English .

C . It 's unnecessary to learn words and their meanings by heart .

D . It 's important to memorize rules from a grammar book .

Phonetics

国际音标小结

1 . 国际音标分类列表如下:

1) 元音音标

单元音	长元音	[i:] [ɜ:] [u:] [ɔ:] [a:]
	短元音	[ɪ] [ʊ] [e] [ə] [ʌ]
双元音		[ei] [ai] [ɔi] [au] [iə] [ε] [u]

发音特点: (1) 声带振动, 气流不受发音器官的阻碍。

(2) 发单元音时口形保持不变; 发双元音时口形发生变化, 即从第一个音向第二个音自然滑动。

2) 辅音音标

清辅音	[p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ] [ts] [tr] [h]
浊辅音	[b] [d] [g] [v] [z] [ð] [ʒ] [dʒ] [dr] [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [r] [w] [j]

发音特点: (1) 气流受到发音器官的阻碍和调节。

(2) 发清辅音时声带不振动; 发浊辅音时声带振动。

2 . 元音字母读音规则小结

字母	重读音节		非重读音节	
	音标	例词	音标	例词
a	[ei]	make face wave	[ʌ]	above China
	[ʌ]	fat at and	[ɪ]	language comrade
e	[i:]	we me be	[ə]	student open
	[e]	yet pen yes	[i]	before boxes

字母	重读音节		非重读音节	
	音标	例词	音标	例词
i [y]	[ai]	life my time	[i]	study family
	[i]	in it this		
o	[u]	go no those	[]	second common
	[]	stop not from		second common
u	[ju:]	use tube produce	[]	product difficult
	[]	must but study		

注：开音节：

- 1) 以发音的元音字母结尾，其后无辅音字母的重读音节。如：we, no, radio
- 2) 元音字母之后是辅音字母（r 除外）+ 不发音的元音字母 e 结尾的重读音节。

如：type, use, make

闭音节：以“一个元音字母 + 一个或几个辅音字母（r 除外）”结尾的重读音节。

如：and, set, six, run

3. “元音字母 + r” 读音规则小结

字母组合	重读音节			非重读音节
	音标	例词	音标	例词
ar	[a:]	part star hardly	[]	grammar
er	[:]	person her term		power over
ir		first girl third		circuitry
ur		turn nurse hurt		murmur
or	[:]	for short according		doctor motor

Grammar

. 词类 (Parts of Speech):

英语中的词类可分为十大类，即：

词类	英语名称	缩写式	例词
1. 名词	noun	n .	pilot, aviation, language
2. 代词	pronoun	pron .	it, they, you
3. 形容词	adjective	a . or adj .	international, official, half
4. 副词	adverb	ad . or adv .	hard, just
5. 动词	verb	v .	estimate, study, want
6. 数词	numeral	num .	one, two, three
7. 冠词	article	art .	the , an
8. 介词	preposition	prep .	of, in, over
9. 连词	conjunction	conj .	and, but, or
10. 感叹词	interjection	int .	oh, alas

. 名词 (Noun):

名词可分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。普通名词是一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词。如: students, water, peace 等。专有名词是人、地方、机构所特有的名称。例如: China, George, the United Nations .

1. 名词的数:

英语名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。凡表示个体或集体的人或事物的名词为可数名词, 例如: book—books, student—students, country—countries 等。可数名词有单数和复数的变化。可分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。而不可数名词主要表示物质和抽象概念的词, 如: technology, air, water 等, 无单数和复数的变化。

2. 名词的格:

英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所有关系, 这种形式称为名词的所有格。如果原词已有复数词尾-s, 则只加一个 ' (apostrophe 撇号); 如果是复数, 但不带词尾-s, 则仍然加 's。例如:

the president 's office 校长的办公室 professor Wang 's friends 王教授的朋友

Do you know where is the teachers 'reading-room ?

I have been to the Working People 's Palace of Culture three times . 我去过三次劳动人民文化宫。

名词所有格主要用于表示有生命的东西的名词。一般表示无生命东西的名词的所有关系用 of 短语, 但此种用法也常用于有生命的东西, 特别是当这个名词有较长的定语时。如:

This clearly shows the advantage of automation . 这清楚地说明了自动化的好处。

They have the support of the people of the whole world . 他们得到了全世界人民的支持。

Who knows the title of the song ?

3. 名词的句法功用:

名词在句中作主语、表语、宾语、补语、定语、状语和同位语。

. 冠词 (Article):

冠词可分为定冠词和不定冠词两种。

不定冠词为 a 和 an , a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前, an 用在以元音音素开头的词前。

例如: a book an animal
 a machine an opportunity
 a plane an airplane
 a school an example

定冠词为 the, 在辅音音素前读 [ð]; 在元音音素前读 [ði]。

the book the animal the plane the airplane

冠词的用法 (Use of Articles)

1. 不定冠词:

(1) 用来表示 “一” 这个数量, 表示 “one” 或 “every”。

Rome was not built in *a day* . [谚] 罗马不是一天建成的。

She picked up *a magazine* and began to read . 她拿起一本杂志开始看起来。

We have four English lessons *a week* . 我们每周有 4 节英语课。

The automobile factory turns out 50 cars *an hour* . 这家工厂每小时生产 50 辆小轿车。

(2) 用来表示类别: 人物和事物的某一类。表示 “any”。

Even *a child* can answer this question . 就是小孩子也能回答这个问题。

A plane is a machine that can fly . 飞机是能够飞行的机器。

(3) 泛指某人或某物。

A boy is waiting for you . 有个男孩在等你。

There is *a book* on the table . 那张桌上有本书。

(4) 用于某些固定词组。

a lot of, a couple of, a few, a little, a handful of, in a word 等等。

2. 定冠词:

(1) 表示特定的人或物, 或前面已经提过, 后面重复出现的人或事物。

The book on the table is an English grammar .

Yesterday I bought a book . *The book* is very interesting .

(2) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。

the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the universe

(3) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前以及江、河、海、湖、山川、群岛的名词前。

the People 's Republic of China 中华人民共和国 the Ministry of Education 教育部

the United States 美国 the United Nations 联合国 the Alps 阿尔卑斯

the Changjiang River 长江 the Taiwan Straits 台湾海峡

(4) 表示种类: 在单数可数名词前, 表示某一类人或事物。

The computer can work very quickly and accurately . 计算机工作得既快又精确。