



中等职业教育课程改革创新教材
中等职业教育创新教材审定委员会审定

英语

YINGYU

基础模块
第1册

★ 中等职业教育创新教材编委会编

西北工业大学出版社

【内容简介】 为了适应中等职业学校教育的改革和发展,进一步贯彻落实“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的职业教育指导思想,本书依据教育部2009年最新颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的要求编写。

全书共10个单元,每个单元均包括“课引”、“语音练习”、“听说部分”、“语言银行”、“读写部分”、“语法”、“文化与娱乐”和“自我评价”8个模块。课文以日常生活和学习为主要内容,具有实用性、趣味性和可操作性等特点。

本书可作为中等职业学校各专业文化基础课程教材使用。

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前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革新形势的需要,全面贯彻“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”的办学指导方针,体现“以就业为导向,以能力为本位”的课程体系,我们依据教育部 2009 年最新颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的要求,遵循以促进学生发展为本、公共基础与多样化选择相结合、注重对学生能力培养、统一性与灵活性相结合的四项改革的基本原则,按照基础模块、职业模块和拓展模块的课程体系,结合中等职业学校学生实际,贴近社会、贴近职业,根据经济社会岗位对职业能力的发展需求,由文化基础课课程专家、教研经验丰富的职教教研员及教学一线的骨干教师共同编写了本套《中等职业学校文化基础课教材》。

《英语》(基础模块)分为两册,着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色。

《英语》(基础模块)第 1 册教材的主要特点:

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接,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。

2. 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,每个单元均包括“课引”、“语音练习”、“听说部分”、“语言银行”、“读写部分”、“语法”、“文化与娱乐”和“自我评价”8 个模块,其中“课引”力求在上课一开始就紧紧抓住学生的注意力,便于教师教学。本套教材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。

3. 选材多样,知识性与趣味性并重。

4. 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,不断提高自身的能力。

第1册教材每个单元体例安排如下:

· **课引 (Warming-up)**:这是本书的第一大亮点,取材贴近学生生活,便于学生快速进入本单元话题,以进一步展开教学。

· **语音练习 (Pronunciation Practice)**:这一部分着重帮助学生掌握重点发音知识,做到让学生正确地听说读单词、句子及段落。

· **听说部分 (Listening and Speaking)**:该部分包含了听和说两类活动,旨在培养学生的听力技能、策略及用英语进行口头表达的能力。

· **语言银行 (Language Bank)**:这部分归纳总结了日常生活中常用的句子,以提高学生的口语交际能力。

· **读写部分 (Reading and Writing)**:该部分包含读和写两类活动,先读后写。既培养学生的阅读技能,又提高学生的书面表达能力。

· **语法 (Grammar)**:这一部分主要以实用的语法项目为主,分布于每个单元并在其后配有精选练习。这一部分其实是对学生在初中学习中的句子和语言规律的总结和提升。

· **文化与娱乐 (Culture and Entertainment)**:每单元的这部分内容,旨在帮助学生更好地了解西方文化,开阔视野,同时提高阅读能力。

· **自我评价 (Self-test)**:在每单元的最后,我们给大家提供了一个自我总结、自我评价的机会。通过这一方式使学生能及时总结得失,以弥补学习中的纰漏。

由于时间仓促,书中难免存在缺点和不妥之处,望广大师生批评、指正,以便在下次修订时改正。

编者

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附录一 International English Phonetic Alphabet

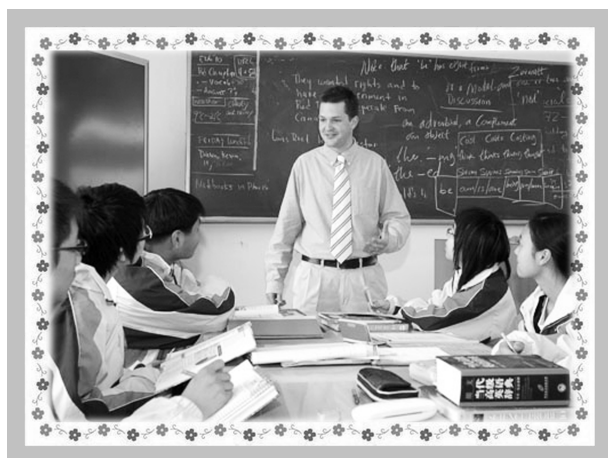
附录二 Vocabulary

附录三 Irregular Verbs

Unit

1

Ready for Your Campus Life ?



Warming-up

1 Complete the dialogues.

A: Hello!

B: _____.

A: I'm fine. _____.

B: I'm fine, too.



A: Good morning, Miss Lee.

B: _____ . How was your summer holiday?

A: _____ .

2 Match.







classroom, computer lab, library, dormitory, canteen, playground







3 Answer the questions.

- (1) What do you think of your new school?
- (2) Is there a supermarket in your school?
- (3) Do you have a plan for your new campus life? If you have, what's it?

Pronunciation Practice

元音[i:]与[i]

[i:] sleep /sli:p/ beach /bi:tʃ/ thief /θi:f/

eat meat 吃肉

Please keep this seat for me. 请帮我留着这个座位。

[i] ship /ʃip/ busy /'bizi/ money /'mʌni/

give him a kick 踢他一脚

We eat to live, but not live to eat. 我们吃饭是为了生存,但生存不是为了吃饭。

Listening and Speaking

A

1 Listen to the dialogue and repeat.

A: Hello! I'm Abby. I come from Florida.

J: Hi! I'm Jackson. You can call me Jack.

A: Jack, nice to meet you.

J: Nice to meet you, too.

A: What do you think of our new school?



J: I think it is a little small. But it's very beautiful. There is a small garden in front of the library. There are many flowers and some chairs there.

A: Really? I didn't know it.

J: Follow me. I'll take you there.

A: Thank you very much.

J: You're welcome.

2 Listen and fill in the blanks.

Look at this white _____. It's our school _____. There is a self-studying room and a _____ in the first floor. You can study and do some searching there after class. The books are in the _____ floor. Some books are in Chinese and some in _____. There is also a reading room in the second floor. You can find all kinds of magazines and newspapers in the reading room. It's very _____ to our study.



B

1 Listen to the dialogue and repeat.

Rose: Good afternoon, Miss Lee.

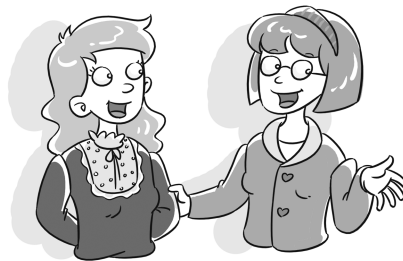
Miss Lee: Good afternoon. Are you used to the campus life here?

Rose: Yes. I like the life here. But I'm not very clear with my study. It's so different from my high school learning.

Miss Lee: I think it's very important to make a good plan. Write down the main things to do every day. Secondly, you need to practice more. The books are not enough.

Rose: I think I know what to do now. Thank you, Miss Lee.

Miss Lee: My pleasure.



2 Answer the questions.

- (1) Is Rose used to her campus life now?
- (2) What does Miss Lee tell Rose to do?

3 Complete the following sentences.

- (1) It's very important to _____.
- (2) It's interesting to _____.
- (3) Her coat is different from _____.
- (4) There is (are) _____ in my classroom.
- (5) There _____ in front of the dormitory.

4 Work with your partner and ask some questions to complete the form.

For example:

A: What's your name?

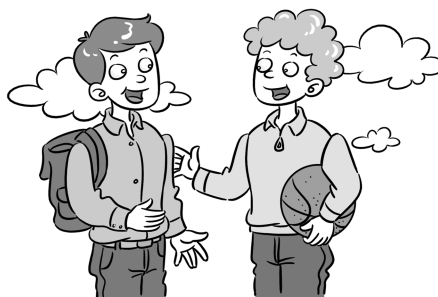
B: My name is Tom.

A: Where are you from?

B: I'm from New York, America.

A: Do you have a plan for your study?

B: Yes. I like Chinese. I want to improve my oral Chinese this term.



Name	From	Learning Objectives
Tom	New York	Improve his oral Chinese this term

5 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

- (1) What is the student's full name?
 - A. William Baker.
 - B. William.
 - C. Baker William.
- (2) Where does this student come from?
 - A. Paris.
 - B. Ireland.
 - C. Chicago.
- (3) What is this student's telephone number?
 - A. 13811017756.
 - B. 13811017765.
 - C. 15811017756.

Language Bank

- ◆ *Nice to meet you.* 见到你很高兴。
- ◆ *(I'm) Delighted to see you.* 看到你十分愉快。
- ◆ *It's an honor for me to see you.* 能认识你我感到很荣幸。
- ◆ *How's your work?* 你工作情况怎么样?
- ◆ *Nothing special.* 老样子。

Reading and Writing

1 Pre-reading.

- (1) What does the writer learn in the vocational school?
- (2) What does the writer feel at first in the vocational school?
- (3) What does the writer do every day in this new school?

2 Read this text with the questions in your mind.

September 5th, 2009

Saturday

Fine

Now, I have been in the vocational school for one week. And I am here to learn carrepairing. I'm trying to adapt myself to my new surroundings.

This is the first time that I live in the school dormitory. At first, I felt lonely and missed my parents very much. Luckily, the teachers and students here were very kind and friendly. I have made many new friends. We study and play together. Our teachers show great concern about my life and study. Everything is getting well now.

We have three classes in the morning. In the afternoon, we go to the car factory or the carrepairing station for practice classes.

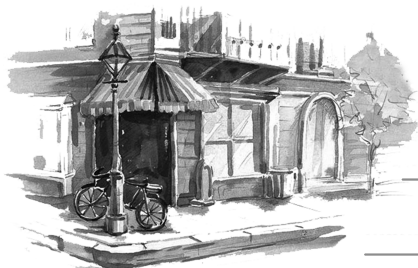
After class, we have many interesting activities, like playing basketball, singing, dancing, etc. I have a good time here this week.

3 Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box.

vocational adapt repair luckily concern

- (1) I got up late this morning. _____, I caught the last bus to school.
 (2) Lucy is learning computer programming in a _____ school.
 (3) My bike is broken, so can you help me to _____ it?
 (4) The report expressed _____ over the violence in the school.
 (5) It takes him a long time to _____ the new surroundings.

4 Write down your own school life plan.





Grammar

主—系—表结构(S + V + P)

(1) 系动词 be 的人称、数和时态的不同形式。

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人 称	I am a student.	We are students.
第二人 称	You are a doctor.	You are doctors.
第三人 称	He/She/The man is a worker. It is a pencil.	They/The men are workers. They are pencils.

(2) 否定形式是在系动词 be 后加 not。例如:

I am not a doctor. 我不是医生。

They are not students. 他们不是学生。

(3) 疑问式是把 be 动词移到主语前。例如:

Are you a student? 肯定: Yes, I am.

否定: No, I am not. 或 No, I'm not.

Is she a teacher? 肯定: Yes, she is.

否定: No, she isn't.

Are they workers? 肯定: Yes, they are.

否定: No, they aren't.

There be ... 某处有……

(1) There be 句型的“肯定含义”结构: There is (are) + 主语 + 状语.

There is a picture on the wall. 墙上有一幅画。

(2) There be 句型的“否定含义”结构: There is (are) + no (not any) + 主语 + 状语.

There are not any (no) students in the classroom. 教室里没有学生。

(3) There be 句型的“疑问含义”结构: be + there + (a/any) + 主语 + 状语?

—Is there a map on the wall? 墙上有地图吗?

—Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. 是的, 有。/ 不, 没有。

※如果句中主语是两个以上的名词, 则 be 的单数或复数形式由靠近 be 的名词决定。例如:

There is a teacher and five students in the classroom.

教室里有一位老师和五名学生。

There are two boys and a teacher in the classroom.

教室里有两位男孩和一名教师。

Practice

Fill in the blanks with the right form of the verb "be".

(1) _____ you my sister's friend?

Yes, I _____.

(2) They _____ my classmates.

(3) Tom _____ not a student.

(4) There _____ no TV sets (电视机) in our classroom.

(5) He _____ a boy. His name _____ Mike.

(6) _____ there any dogs over there?

(7) This _____ my brother, Dick.

(8) There _____ a reading-room and many classrooms in our school.

● Culture and Entertainment

Higher Education in America

Higher education in America began with the founding of Harvard College(哈佛大学) in 1636.



MIT



Harvard

There are all together 3,595 institutions(机构) of higher education in the U. S. The system of higher education in the United States has three principle functions: teaching, researching and public service. Most of the colleges and universities in the U. S. are located along the Atlantic(大西洋) and Pacific(太平洋) coasts. Famous universities such as Harvard, Yale(耶鲁大学), Princeton(普林斯顿大学), Columbia(哥伦比亚大学) and MIT(麻省理工学院) in the east, as well as Stanford(斯坦福大学) and Berkeley(伯克利) on the west coast, are usually among the best research universities.



Stanford



Yale

American colleges depend on three sources of income: student tuition(学费), endowments(捐赠), government funding.

Self-test

Write down the new words you have learnt in this unit:

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~

Write down the new phrases you have learnt in this unit:

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~

Write down the important expressions you have learnt in this unit:

~~~~~

~~~~~

~~~~~