



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

中等职业教育创新教材编委会编

拓展模块

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【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。

本书共10个单元,每个单元均包括“课程引入”“语音练习”“听说”“语言银行”“读写”“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》(以下简称《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、教研实践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书。

《英语》(拓展模块)共 1 册,着力体现了素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职业教育特色。

《英语》(拓展模块)教材的主要特点:

(1) 与初中英语教学相衔接,是《英语》(基础模块)、《英语》(职业模块)的拓展,紧扣《大纲》。

书中覆盖了《大纲》全部语法项目,所有的交际功能项目和全部的词汇项目。本书是在《英语》(基础模块)、《英语》(职业模块)基础上的拓展,贴近当前中职英语教学的实际。

(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“课题引入”“语音练习”“听说”“语言银行”“读写”“语法”“文化与娱乐”和“自我评价”8 个模块,其中的“课程引入”部分是本书的一大亮点,力求在课程开始前就让学生充满期待,紧紧地抓住学生的注意力。本书还体现了英语的实际运用性,所涉及的话题为日常最为普通的和常用的内容,与实际生活联系密切。

(3) 选材多样,知识性与趣味性并重。

本书在选取材料时,注重知识性和趣味性的结合,让学生在快乐的阅读和学习中获得知识。

(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。

《英语》(拓展模块)每个单元的体例安排如下:

· **课程引入 (Warming-up)**:该部分本书的第一大亮点,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)**:该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句子、单词及段落。

· **听说 (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及用英语进行口头表达的能力。

· **语言银行 (Language Bank)**:该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 (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)**:该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。该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)**:该部分旨在帮助学生更好地了解西方文化,开阔视野,同时也能提高阅读能力。

· **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。通过这一部分学生可以及时总结得失,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 Vocabulary

Unit

1

Improve English



Warming-up

1 Complete the dialogues.

A: _____?

B: I go to movies, go to lectures, listen to the radio. I do lots of things to _____.

A: It's a good idea to have a radio, isn't it?

B: Sure. It's good for improving _____ comprehension.

A: _____, doesn't it?

B: It certainly does. It will take a lot of time to learn English well.



2 Tick and discuss.



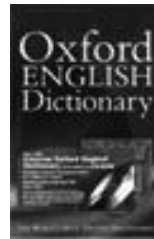
grammar book



newspaper



tape recorder



dictionary



Internet



English songs



foreigner



English Corner



TV



English Speech Contest

3 Answer the questions.

(1) Do you like English? Why?

(2) When did you begin to study English? How did you study English in your middle school?

(3) Have you ever joined in any activities of an English Corner (英语角)? What do you do at an English Corner?

● Pronunciation Practice

元音 [i], [i:], [ə], [ə:], [ɔ], [ɔ:]

- [i] 发音的要领是:发音时舌尖抵下齿,舌前部抬高,舌两侧抵上齿两侧,口形偏平。ship [ʃɪp]:船。
- [i:] 发音的要领是:发音时舌尖抵下齿,前舌尽量抬高,舌位高于 [i],口形扁平。meat [mi:t]:肉。
- [ə] 发音的要领是:发音时舌身平放,舌中部略隆起,双唇扁平。doctor [ˈdɒktə]:医生。
- [ə:] 发音的要领是:发音时舌中部比发 [ə] 音时略高。双唇扁平。bird [bɜ:d]:鸟。
- [ɔ] 发音的要领是:发音时口张大,舌身尽量降低并后缩,双唇稍稍收圆。shop [ʃɒp]:商店。
- [ɔ:] 发音的要领是:发音时舌后部抬得比 [ɔ] 高,双唇收得更圆更小,并向前突出。all [ɔ:l]:全部的。

● Listening and Speaking

A

1 Listen to the dialogue and repeat.

- A: Hello! Tom, what are you doing?
 B: Quick test, and review here.
 A: Then, you progress now?
 B: Little progress, an English test is approaching. Really do not know how to do! How is your English and tell me how you learn English?



A: In fact, you can get on the Internet, online listening to English songs, seeing the film in English. This can increase your interest in learning English. It will be helpful for your English learning.

B: Really? Is it really helpful? I didn't know that before.

A: It is, of course. In online classroom you can learn English, cognize Western cultures and expand knowledge.

B: That is really wonderful. The English language learning could be with so much fun.

A: Right. In fact, learning English is not so difficult as I think.

B: Next time, please teach me how to learn English on the Internet.

A: Yes, I am now going to school, and I wish you success in examinations. Bye-bye!

B: Well, See you next time! Bye-bye!

2 Listen and fill in the blanks.

When most people learn English as a _____ language, they learn _____ English. Unfortunately, learning it like this _____ to make you feel distant and bored. The _____ is, most people in English-speaking countries don't speak to each other in such a _____ way. They speak in a casual way to their friends and families. When _____ casually, people tend to use a lot of _____ or colloquial words, and also _____ and connect their _____. They say things like "Hey, what's up?" These expressions are both _____ and natural, and make you seem like a native speaker. Using them may make people more interested in talking to you.



B

1 Listen to the dialogue and repeat.

(A, an English teacher, is visited by B, a student.)

A: How long have you studied English?

B: I've studied English for several years. But I didn't pay attention to speaking English until a year ago.

I've been practising my oral English for a year only. I want to know how to speak

English well. Is there any shortcut to take?

A: In fact, there isn't. You see, a language art is mainly a skill just like the violin playing or automobile driving. The more you practise, the better you will speak.

B: You mean that practice makes perfect.

A: That's it.

B: How about grammar?

A: Grammar is useful. It tells us the rules of the change of words and the right way to put words together in speaking and writing. But you cannot speak English well only by remembering grammar rules. Learning to speak a language is a matter of habit forming. Therefore you must practise oral English as much as possible. The point I mentioned just now. Besides, try to learn useful sentence patterns and idiomatic expressions by heart and use them in speaking.

B: What about listening?

A: Like speaking, listening is important. You can listen to English tapes or English news on the radio. You may also watch English programmes on TV to train your ears. When speaking English with others, listen attentively and learn useful expressions from them. But when you do not understand, don't hesitate to ask.

B: Thank you very much for your great help.

A: It's my pleasure.



2 Answer the questions.

- (1) Is there any shortcut to pick up a language?
- (2) Is grammar important? Why?
- (3) How to improve English listening?

3 Listen and complete the following sentences.

- (1) One of the most important skills _____ is the knowledge of word.
- (2) I know a useful way to _____.
- (3) That's what _____: a language partner.
- (4) If you have some questions in learning English, you can _____.
- (5) It _____ a nice way of learning language.

4 Complete the form below.

| Seeking Advice | Making Suggestions | Responses |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Will you please give me some advice? | I suggest that ... | Thank you. |
| I want to ... ,but how can I ... ? | | |
| | You should have to ... | Thank you for your advice. |
| How can I ... ? | | Will it help? |
| What's your idea? | My idea is ... In my opinion, ... | |

5 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

- (1) Which song are the man and the woman talking about?
A. "Yesterday Once More". B. "Yesterday". C. "Once More".
- (2) Who is the song's author?
A. The Carpenters. B. A beautiful girl. C. No mention.
- (3) Who died?
A. The man. B. The woman. C. Both of them.
- (4) What did she die of?
A. A Murder. B. A traffic accident. C. Hunger.

Language Bank

- ◆ *He knows English better than I.* 他比我懂英语。
- ◆ *Do you have any suggestions for me?* 你对我有什么建议吗?
- ◆ *The teacher tested us in English.* 老师用英语考我们。
- ◆ *He used to learn everything by rote.* 他过去总是死记硬背。
- ◆ *I learnt that I had passed the test.* 我获悉我测验及格了。

Reading and Writing

1 Pre-reading.

- (1) What does the writer suggest improving speaking English?
- (2) What does the writer suggest improving reading and listening English?
- (3) What's the writer's view on grammar?

2 Read this text with the questions in your mind.

How to Improve Your English

Learning English (or any language for that matter) is a process. You are continually improving your English and the following “How to” describes a strategy to make sure that you continue to improve effectively.

Here's How:

(1) Remember that learning a language is a gradual process — it does not happen overnight.

(2) Define your learning objectives early: What do you want to learn and why?

(3) Make learning a habit. Try to learn something every day. It is much better to study (or read, or listen to English news, etc.) 10 minutes each day than to study for 2 hours once a week.

(4) Remember to make learning a habit! If you study each day for 10 minutes English will be constantly in your head. If you study once a week, English will not be as present in your mind.



(5) Choose your materials well. You will need reading, grammar, writing, speaking and listening materials.

(6) Vary your learning routine. It is best to do different things each day to help keep the various relationships between each area active. In other words, don't just study grammar.

(7) Find friends to study and speak with. Learning English together can be very encouraging.

(8) Choose listening and reading materials that relate to what you are interested in. Being interested in the subject will make learning more enjoyable—thus more effective.

(9) Relate grammar to practical usage. Grammar itself does not help you use the language. You should practise what you are learning by using it actively.

(10) Move your mouth! Understanding something doesn't mean the muscles of your mouth can produce the sounds. Practise speaking what you are learning aloud. It may seem strange, but it is very effective.

(11) Be patient with yourself. Remember learning is a process — speaking a language should take time. It is not a computer that is either on or off!

(12) Communicate! There is nothing like communicating in English and being successful. Grammar exercises are good — having your friend on the other side of the world understand your e-mail is fantastic!

(13) Use the Internet. The Internet is the most exciting, unlimited English resource that anyone could imagine and it is right at your finger tips.

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

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| gradual | progress | approaching | increase | understand |
| | expand | knowledge | language | |

- (1) The ranks of the teachers are constantly _____.
- (2) Do you _____ what to do next?
- (3) _____ in population made birth control necessary.
- (4) The doctor noticed a _____ improvement in his patient.
- (5) The poems have been translated into more than ten _____.
- (6) Christmas was _____.
- (7) Our _____ was embarrassed by lots of baggage.
- (8) He is limited in an up-to-date _____.

4 Write down your own opinions on how to improve English.



Grammar

并列连词 **and** 和 **but**1. **and** 的九大用法要点

(1) 连接两个相同的比较级,表示“越来越”。例如:

Your work is getting better and better. 你的工作干得越来越好了。

(2) 连接两个相同的动词,表示动作的反复或连续。例如:

He tried and tried but without success. 他试了又试,但没有成功。

(3) 连接两个相同的名词,表示“许多”或“有各种各样的”(既有好的也有坏的)。例如:

There are books and books. 有各种各样的书(即书有好坏之分)。

(4) 在口语中用在 come, go, run, stay, stop, try 等之后表示目的(**and** 在此相当于不定式符号 to)。例如:

Come and have a look. 来看一看。

We will try and get one tomorrow. 我们明天设法弄一个来。

We ought to stop and think. 我们应该停下来想一想。

Will you go and fetch me some paper, please? 请你去给我拿点纸来好吗?

(5) 用在祈使句后,表示结果,意为“那么”(暗示一种条件)。例如:

Work hard and you'll pass the examinations.

= If you work hard, you'll pass the examinations.

努力吧,你考试会及格的。

有时也可以不用于祈使句后表示结果。例如:

One more step and I will fire. 你再动一步,我就要开枪了。

(6) 用在 good, nice, fine 等之后,表示“很”“挺”。例如:

It's nice and cool under the tree. 这树下很凉快。

(7) 在主从复合句中,不要在主句前误加 and。例如:

要是下雨,我们就呆在家里。

正:If it rains, we'll stay at home.

误:If it rains, and we'll stay at home.

(8) 某些用 and 连接的两个词,与汉语顺序相反,不要按汉语词序颠倒过来。例如:

rich and poor 贫富 land and water 水陆

right and left 左右 north and south 南北

food and drink 饮食 food and clothing 衣食

(9) 比较以下各组句子有无连词 and 的差别:

天气晴朗,我们出去散了步。

正:The weather being fine, we went out for a walk.

正:The weather was fine, and we went out for a walk.

教室里包括老师有五个人。

正:In the classroom there are five people, the teacher included.

正:In the classroom there are five people, and the teacher was included.

他有两个小孩,都很顽皮。

正:He has two children, both of whom are naughty.

正:He has two children, and both of them are naughty.

2. but 的用法举例

(1) 连接词或短语。例如:

It was a sunny but not very warm day. 那一天天气晴朗却不太暖和。

(2) 连接句子。例如:

This isn't a good one but it will answer. 这不太好,但可以将就用。

(3) 用于句首。例如:

But that question doesn't arise. 但没发生那个问题。

(4) 用于道歉的表达之后。例如:

Excuse me, but I don't think that's quite true. 很抱歉,我认为这与事实略有出入。

(5) 用于 not... but..., 表示“不是……而是……”。例如:

Not you but I am to blame. 不是你的错而是我的错。

(6) 用在某些否定语后,表示“仅仅,只”。例如:

He eats nothing but hamburgers. 他只吃汉堡包。

(7) 用于 next (last) but one 中,表示“隔壁再过去”“倒数第……”例如:

He lives in the next house but one. 他住在隔壁再过去一家。

He was the last but one to arrive. 他是倒数第二个到的。

(8) can't help but 不由得…… 例如:

You can't help but respect them. 你不由得尊敬他们。

注意:不要按汉语意思将“虽然……但是……”直译 although ... but ... :

误:Though we are poor, but we are happy. (去掉 though 或 but 中任一个)

Practice

- It _____ fine, we went out for a walk.
It _____ fine, and we went out for a walk.
A. was B. is D. being D. were
- There I saw five people, the teacher _____.
There I saw five people, and the teacher _____.
A. included B. was included C. including D. was including
- He bought a lot of books, most of _____ are about agriculture.
He bought a lot of books, and most of _____ are about agriculture.
A. them B. books C. his D. which
- He wrote a lot of books, none of _____ was popular.
He wrote a lot of books, but none of _____ were popular.
A. them B. books C. his D. which
- Both Li Ping _____ Mary are going to the Great Wall tomorrow.
A. or B. and C. nor D. but

Culture and Entertainment

Four Steps to Improve Oral English

Everyone has the opportunity and capacity to achieve an ideal IELTS Oral English band score. But the problem is most people do not know how. It could be due to the lack of discipline in studying or the training gained was not efficient. One can come up with dozens of reasons why it is so hard to have an excellent band score. But one lesson students have to learn is either you make a way or you make excuses.

I believe that students can gain their dream. This is my vision. Furthermore, my hope is to see many students accomplish their ambition and become successful in their field after taking IELTS exam by changing their mindsets and perspectives about learning and answering different topics.

Here are four steps on how students can improve their oral English:

Lay more emphasis on practical communicating ability.

Students study spoken English so as to make oral communications, so the sequence of oral English study is very important. It should be followed as: Fluency, Accuracy, and Appropriateness. That is to say, students have to pay more attention to practical communicating ability instead of only laying emphasis on the grammatical correctness.



Consider English as your best friends — by speaking English to ourselves.

If English partners are not easy to get, then students have to create an English environment ourselves by speaking English to ourselves.

This method is very effective and easy to insist on — interpreting Chinese-English novels or books. First students read the Chinese parts and then try to interpret them into English and then compare our interpretation with the original versions in the novels or books so that students can find out the mistakes, shortcomings and progresses in their interpretation.

Enhance our oral English by improving our English writing, listening and reading.

Oral English has its own features, but it is closely combined with other aspects of English, for example, writing may make oral English precise and accurate.

Generally speaking, if students want to improve their oral English, they need to practise more frequently from all aspects not only their oral English.

Self-test

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

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

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

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