



中等职业教育公共基础课改革创新教材

英语

(基础模块)

第一册

主编 郭彬 王佳

English

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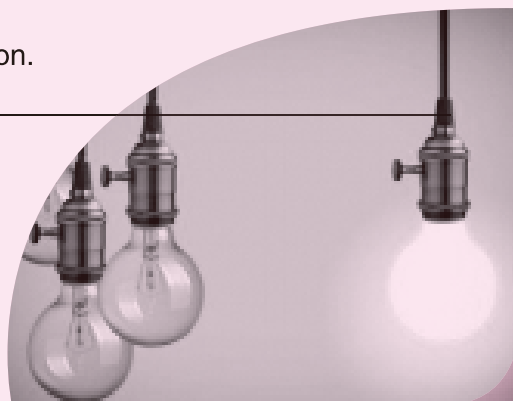
Unit 1

Introduction



Learning Objectives

1. Learn how to express your feelings and introduce yourself or someone else.
 2. Learn and remember the new words and expressions.
 3. Learn how to use nouns.
 4. Learn to write a self-introduction.
-



Section 1 Lead-in

Preparing to Listen and Speak



Warm-up Questions

1. Can you introduce yourself?
2. Do you like the new school?
3. What do you think of the learning environment?

Useful Sentences and Structures

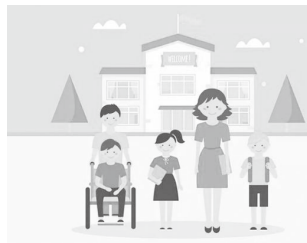
1. My name is ...
2. I'm from ...
3. May I introduce myself?
4. I'd like to introduce ...
5. I've been wanting to meet you for some time.

Read and Tick

When you enter the school, what should you do first?



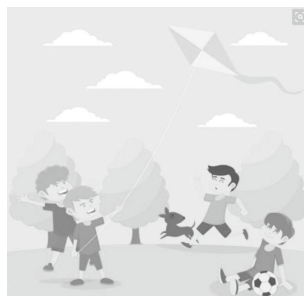
greet each other



welcome the new students



() introduce yourself first



() play on the grass

Section II In-class Activities



Listening and Speaking



A Listen and Talk

Situation:

(Sara meets Li Xiaoyu for the first time.
They introduce themselves and greet each other.)

Sara: Good morning! I'm Sara Smith.



Li Xiaoyu: Good morning! Miss Sara!

Sara: Well, Sara is my first name. My last name is Smith. Here is my name card.

Li Xiaoyu: Thank you, Miss Smith.

Sara: What's your name?

Li Xiaoyu: Li Xiaoyu.

Sara: Is your last name Xiaoyu?

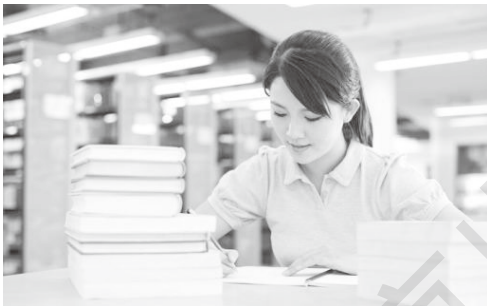
Li Xiaoyu: No. My last name is Li.

Sara: I see. Where are you from?

Li Xiaoyu: I'm from Beijing. Where are you from?

Sara: I'm from New York.

B Listen and Complete



Taylor ()



Sophia ()



Li Wei ()



Wang Yang ()

C Listen and Repeat

Ann: Who are they?

Bob: They are my parents.

Ann: What does your father do?

Bob: He is a soldier.

Ann: And your mother?

Bob: She is a teacher.

Ann: How old is your sister?

Bob: She is five years old.



D Situational Dialogue

Jake: Hi! My name is Jake.

Debbie: My name is Debbie.

Jake: Nice to meet you, Debbie!

Debbie: Nice to meet you, too, Jake.

Jake: Are you a new student?

Debbie: Yes, I am. What about you?

Jake: Yeah, me too!

Debbie: Would you like me to help you with the luggage?

Jake: Oh, thank you.

Debbie: Please follow me to the gate.

Jake: OK.



Section III Intensive Reading

Text A



My name is Wang Yang. There are four people in my family. My father is a **chemistry**^① teacher who teaches chemistry in a senior high school. My mother is an English teacher and she teaches English in a university. I have a younger brother, who is a junior high school student.

I like to read English storybooks in my spare time. Sometimes I **surf**^② the Internet and **download**^③ **e-books**^④ to read. I think reading e-books is fun.

I hope to study both English and **technology**^⑤ because I am interested in both of the subjects. Maybe one day I could **apply**^⑥ them to my research in the future.



Key Words

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① chemistry ['kemɪstri] <i>n.</i> 化学; 化学过程 | ④ e-book ['i: bɒk] <i>n.</i> 电子书 |
| ② surf [sɜ:ʃ] <i>n.</i> 激浪 <i>v.</i> (互联网上) 冲浪; 浏览 | ⑤ technology [tek'nɒlədʒi] <i>n.</i> 科技; 工程技术 |
| ③ download [daʊn'ləʊd] <i>v.</i> [计] 下载 <i>n.</i> 已下载的数据资料 | ⑥ apply [ə'plai] <i>v.</i> 申请; 应用 |

Useful Expressions and Phrases

a senior high school 高中

a junior high school student 初中生

in one's spare time 在某人的空闲时间 (业余时间)

Language in Use

1. There are four people in my family.

我家有 4 口人。

There be 句型表示“某地存在(有)某人(某物)”。基本用法如下表:

主语	句型
单数 / 不可数名词	There is + 单数 / 不可数名词 + 表示场所的介词短语
复数名词	There are + 复数名词 + 表示场所的介词短语

一般疑问句是将 be 放在句首; 反义疑问句中的简短问句是由“be (或其否定式) + there”构成。例如:

There is a desk and two chairs in the room. (紧挨着 be 动词的主语是 a desk, 是单数, 故 be 的形式要用 is)

There aren't two chairs and a desk in the room. (否定句)

Is there anything wrong with your ears? (Yes, there is./No, there isn't.)

There wasn't a meeting yesterday, was there? (反义疑问句)

2. I like to read English storybooks in my spare time.

我喜欢在业余时间读英语故事书。

like to do sth. 表示“喜欢做某事”。例如:

I like to do my homework alone. 我喜欢独自做作业。

What do you like to do in your spare time? 空余时间你(们)喜欢做什么?

Practice

Task 1 Choose the best answer.

1. How many people are there in Wang Yang's family?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

2. What is Wang Yang's mother's job?

A. She is a chemistry teacher.

B. She is an English teacher.

C. She is a maths teacher.

3. What does Wang Yang like to do in his spare time?

A. He likes to read English storybooks.

B. He likes to play games.

C. He likes to go fishing.

Task 2 Write “T” for true, “F” for false or “N” for not mentioned.

1. Wang Yang's brother is a junior high school student. ()
2. Sometimes Wang Yang surfs the Internet and downloads e-books to read. ()
3. Wang Yang hopes to study both English and chemistry in the future. ()

Text B



Good morning! Welcome to Xinhua Vocational^① School. My name is Li Lei. I am a new student of this school, and I'm very glad to meet you here today.

Look, this is the classroom building of our school. There are sixty classrooms, eighteen labs^② and many teachers' rooms in this building. Our classroom is on the third floor. It is large and bright^③. There are fifty students in our class. That building is the school library. It is a new building. There are a lot of books in it. There are four reading rooms in the library. We can read and study in the reading rooms after class. Do you see the red building next to the playground^④? That is the students' dormitory^⑤. There is a large dining-hall and many bedrooms in it. How large it is! This way, please.



Key Words

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>① vocational [vəʊ'keɪʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 职业的; 职业技术的</p> <p>② lab [læb] <i>n.</i> 实验室; 实验大楼</p> <p>③ bright [braɪt] <i>adj.</i> 光线充足的; 明亮的</p> | <p>④ playground ['pleɪgraʊnd] <i>n.</i> 游戏场; 操场</p> <p>⑤ dormitory ['dɔ:mətɔ:ri] <i>n.</i> 集体宿舍; 学生宿舍</p> |
|--|---|

Useful Expressions and Phrases

- Xinhua Vocational School 新华职业学校
 the classroom building 教学楼
 on the third floor 在三楼
 the students' dormitory 学生宿舍
 a dining-hall 一间餐厅

Language in Use

1. I'm very glad to meet you here today.

我很高兴今天在这里见到你们。

(1) glad to do sth. 意为“做某事感到很高兴”。例如：

I'm glad to hear you're feeling better. 听说你感觉好些了，我很高兴。

(2) glad news / tidings 意为“令人愉快的消息 / 喜讯”。例如：

How did you get the glad news?

你是如何得到这个令人高兴的消息的？

2. Do you see the red building next to the playground?

你看到操场旁边的那幢红色建筑物了吗？

next to 意为“紧邻，在……旁边”。例如：

We sat next to each other. 我们紧挨着坐在了一起。

Practice

Task 1 Choose the best answer.

1. How many classrooms are there in Xinhua Vocational School?

A. Sixty.

B. Sixteen.

C. Six.

2. What floor is Li Lei's classroom on?

A. His classroom is on the first floor.

B. His classroom is on the second floor.

C. His classroom is on the third floor.

3. How many reading rooms are there in the library?

A. There are two reading rooms in the library.

B. There are three reading rooms in the library.

C. There are four reading rooms in the library.

Task 2 Write "T" for true, "F" for false or "N" for not mentioned.

1. There are sixty classrooms, eighteen labs in this building. ()

2. The red building is the library. ()

3. There is a large dining-hall in the chemistry building. ()

Section IV Building Up More Skills

A Grammar Focus

Noun (名词)

Grammar Tips

名词按其所表示的事物的性质分为可数名词和不可数名词。

一、可数名词

可数名词是表示可以计数的人或事物的名词。可数名词一般有单数和复数两种形式，部分词的单、复数形式相同。名词的单数变复数有规则和不规则两种变化。

1. 规则变化

一般情况下，在可数名词词尾加 -s，清辅音后读 [s]，浊辅音和元音后读 [z]。例如：

book—books bike—bikes table—tables idea—ideas

以 s, ss (读 [s])，sh (读 [ʃ])，ch (读 [tʃ] [dʒ])，x 结尾的名词，在词尾加 -es，读 [ɪz]。例如：

box—boxes class—classes brush—brushes bench—benches

以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 结尾的词，加 -s，读 [ɪz]。例如：

page—pages face—faces case—cases bridge—bridges

以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i，再加 -es，ies 读 [ɪz]，例如：

baby—babies family—families

以元音字母加 y 结尾的词，直接加 -s，读 [z]。例如：

boy—boys day—days

以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，一般把 f 或 fe 变成 v，再加 -es，读 [vz]。例如：

thief—thieves leaf—leaves life—lives

以 f 或 fe 结尾的部分名词变为复数时，还可直接加 -s。例如：

roof—roofs (屋顶) safe—safes (保险箱)

chief—chiefs (首领) belief—beliefs (信念)

以 o 结尾的名词，一般加 -s，读 [z]。例如：

radio—radios piano—pianos photo—photos zoo—zoos

以辅音字母加 o 结尾的部分名词，加 -es，读 [z]。例如：

hero—heroes (英雄) Negro—Negroes (黑人)

tomato—tomatoes (番茄) potato—potatoes (土豆)

2. 不规则变化

变元音字母或加词尾。例如：

woman—women foot—feet child—children ox—oxen

单复数同形。例如：

fish—fish sheep—sheep deer—deer

means—means Chinese—Chinese Japanese—Japanese

只有复数形式的名词。例如：clothes, trousers, glasses, goods, thanks, scissors, compasses。

当 man 或 woman 作定语，被修饰的名词是复数时，man 或 woman 也要变为复数。

例如：

a man driver—two men drivers a woman engineer—five women engineers

有些名词形式上是单数，意义上却是复数。例如：

people (人民), cattle (“牛”的总称), police (警察)

有些名词 (包括一些学科名词) 形式上是复数，意义上却是单数。例如：

politics, physics, maths, the United States

二、不可数名词

不可数名词是表示不可以计数的事物的名词。不可数名词没有单复数，也不能与 a 或 an 直接连用。若要表示数量，需要加适当的单位名词、单位名词词组或表示数量概念的 much, plenty of, a little 等。

1. 常见的不可数名词。例如：

cloth, fun, news, advice, progress, money, weather, work, homework, importance, information, rubbish, traffic, pollution, trouble, education, happiness, health, wealth, necessity(必要性), furniture(家具), electricity, atmosphere(大气层), inconvenience(不便, 困难), knowledge(知识), luck, bread, fruit, medicine, paper, grass

2. 一些物质名词有时以复数形式出现，表示分类。例如：

foods(各类食物) teas(各种茶) silks(各种丝绸) fruits(各种水果)

3. 抽象名词、物质名词具体化及具体名词抽象化。

抽象名词被赋予具体或特指含义时，前面用不定冠词。例如：

have/take a walk(散步) a great help(很大的帮助) a pleasure(一件乐事)

物质名词具体化。例如：

coffee(咖啡)—coffees(几杯咖啡) glass(玻璃)—glasses(玻璃杯)

具体名词抽象化。例如：

a hospital(一所医院)—be in hospital(在住院) a school(一所学校)—go to school(去上学) a bed(一张床)—go to bed(上床睡觉)

4. 不可数名词数的表示可以在前面加上单位名词词组。例如：

a piece of bread(一片面包) a piece of paper(一张纸)

a sheet of paper(一张纸) a sheet of cloth(一块布)

三、专有名词

专有名词是表示人名、地名、团体、机构、组织等专有的名词。专有名词一般表示独一无二的事物，其中实词的第一个字母要大写。专有名词分为无冠词的专有名词和带冠词的专有名词。

1. 无冠词专有名词。如：人名、地名、星期、月份、节日等。例如：

Mary, Beijing, America, Saturday, May, National Day

2. 带冠词的专有名词。如：江、河、湖泊、海洋、山脉、团体机构、报纸、杂志等。

例如：

the Yellow River（黄河） the Atlantic Ocean（大西洋）

the Himalayas（喜马拉雅山） *the Times*（《泰晤士报》）

四、名词所有格

1. 有生命名词的所有格形式

名词所有格用于表示所有关系，有生命的名词，如人或动物等，通常在词尾加“'s”构成名词所有格，以-s结尾的名词都只在后面加所有格符号。例如：

Tom's room 汤姆的房间

Linda's beautiful toys 琳达的漂亮玩具

the teachers' office 教师办公室

passengers' luggage 旅客的行李

用 and 连接的两个或两个以上的名词，表示共有的东西时，只需把最后一个名词变成所有格形式；表示各自拥有同类但不同的个体时，需要分别变为所有格形式。例如：

Tom and Mary's father 汤姆和玛丽的父亲（Tom 和 Mary 是兄妹俩）

Tom's and Mary's fathers 汤姆的父亲和玛丽的父亲（Tom 和 Mary 不是兄妹，表示各自的父亲）

2. 无生命名词的所有格形式

无生命名词一般与 of 构成短语表示所有关系。例如：

the library of our school 我们学校的图书馆

the cover of the book 书的封皮

3. 双重所有格

双重属格由“of+ 名词所有格”或“of+ 名词性物主代词”构成，通常用于加强语气。例如：

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友

a book of mine 我的一本书

Practice

Task 1 Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- How many _____ and _____ are there in your class?
A. boy student; girl ones B. girls students; boys ones
C. boys student; girl one D. girl students; boy ones
- Lily is _____ in her class.
A. her a good friend B. a her good friend
C. hers good friend D. a good friend of hers
- Excuse me, sir! Do you sell _____ made in China?
—Yes. What size do you want?
A. coffee cups B. coffee's cups
C. cups of coffee D. coffee cup
- Jenny, what's your favorite _____?
—I like bananas best.
A. fruit B. vegetable C. drink D. meat
- Dave really enjoys driving. I think being a _____ is just right for him.
A. doctor B. teacher C. farmer D. driver

Task 2 Fill in each blank with an appropriate word, changing the form if necessary.

- Different people may have different _____ (idea).
- Mr. Brown is wearing a pair of _____ (glass).
- Please give them their _____ (photo).
- Would you like some _____ (tomato)?
- September 10th is _____ (teacher) Day.

B Practical Writing**Name Card (名片)****Writing Tips**

名片，又称卡片，是标示姓名及其所属组织、公司单位和联系方法的纸片。名片是新朋友互相认识、自我介绍的最快且最有效的方法。人们的交往方式通常有两种，一种是朋友间交往，一种是工作间交往。工作间交往一种是商业性的，一种是非商业性的，由此成为名片分类的依据。

1. 商业名片

为公司或企业进行业务活动中使用的名片，名片使用大多以营利为目的。商业名片的主要特点为：名片常使用标志、注册商标、印有企业业务范围；大公司有统一的名片印刷格式，使用较高档纸张，名片没有私人家庭信息，主要用于商业活动。

2. 公用名片

为政府或社会团体在对外交往中所使用的名片，名片的使用不是以营利为目的。公用名片的主要特点为：名片常使用标志、部分印有对外服务范围；没有统一的名片印刷格式，名片印刷力求简单适用，注重个人头衔和职称，名片内没有私人家庭信息，主要用于对外交往与服务。

3. 个人名片

为朋友间交流感情，结识新朋友所使用的名片。个人名片的主要特点为：名片不使用标志，名片设计个性化，可自由发挥；常印有个人照片、爱好、头衔和职业，使用名片纸张据个人喜好，名片中含有私人家庭信息，主要用于朋友交往、宣传。



Sample

JUREN ENGLISH SCHOOL

Chen Xiao

No. 10, Baiyun Street, Shenyang
Liaoning Province, 110013, P. R. China
Tel: 024-6085543 6085546
Fax: 024-6081514
E-mail: xiao@sohu.com
Web site: shuren.com

Writing Practice

Write a self-introduction for yourself or design a name card for you.



A large, empty rectangular box with rounded corners, intended for writing a self-introduction or designing a name card.

Section V Lighten Your Brain



Life and Culture

shake hands



Americans shake hands.

cheek



French people kiss each other on both cheeks.

bow



Japanese people bow.



A Funny Story

Lucky Mother

A young mother believed that it was very wrong to waste any food when there were so many hungry people in the world. One evening, she was giving her little daughter her tea before putting her to bed. First, she gave her a slice of fresh brown bread and butter, but the child said that she did not want it like that. She asked for some jam on her bread as well. Her mother



looked at her for a few seconds and then said, “When I was a little girl like you, Lucy, I was always given either bread and butter, or bread and jam, but never bread with butter and jam.” Lucy looked at her mother for a few moments with pity in her eyes and then said to her kindly, “Aren’t you pleased that you’ve come to live with us now?”



Sing a Song



Yellow

Coldplay

Look at the stars
Look how they shine for you
And everything you do
Yeah, they were all yellow
I came along
I wrote a song for you
And all the things you do
And it was called yellow
So then I took my turn
Oh what a thing to have done
And it was all yellow
Your skin
Oh yeah, your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful
Do you know
You know I love you so
You know I love you so
I swam across
I jumped across for you
Oh what a thing to do
Cause you were all yellow
I drew a line
I drew a line for you
Oh what a thing to do
And it was all yellow



Your skin
Oh yeah your skin and bones
Turn into something beautiful
Do you know
For you I bleed myself dry
For you I bleed myself dry
It's true
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine for you
Look how they shine
Look at the stars
Look how they shine for you
And all the things that you do

