



ENGLISH

英语

基础模块 上册

英语

基础模块
上册

ENGLISH

英语

主编 彭枚芳 王 婷 吴云丽

主编 彭枚芳 王 婷 吴云丽



西南财经大学出版社
Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Press

ISBN 978-7-5504-4940-4



定价: 35.00元

X-C



西南财经大学出版社
Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Press

中国·成都

策划编辑: 李 艳
责任编辑: 李 才
责任校对: 周晓琬
封面设计: 张瑞阳

基础
模块
上册

ENGLISH

英语

主 编 彭枚芳 王 婷 吴云丽
副主编 靳广成 刘金芳

基础
模块
上册



西南财经大学出版社
Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Press

中国·成都

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语:基础模块.上册/彭枚芳,王婷,吴云丽主编.—成都:西南财经大学出版社,2021.7(2023.12重印)

ISBN 978-7-5504-4940-4

I. ①英… II. ①彭…②王…③吴… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—教材 IV. ①G634.411

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2021)第130174号

英语(基础模块)上册

YINGYU (JICHU MOKUAI) SHANGCE

主编 彭枚芳 王 婷 吴云丽

策划编辑:李 艳

责任编辑:李 才

责任校对:周晓琬

封面设计:张瑞阳

责任印制:朱曼丽

出版发行	西南财经大学出版社(四川省成都市光华村街55号)
网 址	http://cbs.swufe.edu.cn
电子邮件	bookcj@swufe.edu.cn
邮政编码	610074
电 话	028-87353785
印 刷	三河市骏杰印刷有限公司
成品尺寸	202mm×278mm
印 张	11
字 数	371千字
版 次	2021年7月第1版
印 次	2023年12月第4次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5504-4940-4
定 价	35.00元

版权所有,翻印必究。

Preface

前言

教材是学生学习 and 教师教学的重要资源和工具，是达到教学目标和发挥教育成效的基础。新制定的中等职业学校英语课程标准把“培养学生英语学科核心素养、发展学生的健康审美情趣、增强文化自信、帮助学生成为高素质劳动者和技能人才”作为课程任务。

党中央、国务院高度重视发展现代职业教育。党的二十大报告指出，“统筹职业教育、高等教育、继续教育协同创新，推进职普融通、产教融合、科教融汇，优化职业教育类型定位”。为此，要以构建中国特色现代教育体系为牵引，实现职业教育和普通教育的资源共享、贯通互认，着力提高学生的学习能力、实践能力和创新能力，为学生高质量就业和升学搭建桥梁。

本套《英语（基础模块）》教材包括上、中、下三册，根据教育部 2020 年颁布的《中等职业学校英语课程标准》编写而成，知识点从易到难，由浅入深，且贴近学生学习和生活。

教材特色

1. 提供交际策略，提高语用能力

本套教材在每个单元相关话题后都提供了相应的参考语句和提示词，以激发学生进行口语交际的兴趣，充分发挥其主体作用，训练口语输出能力，为以后日常生活和工作中的交际打下良好的基础。

2. 多样任务设计，提升学习动力

本套教材根据学生的发展水平设计不同的任务活动，如调查表、统计表、计划制订等，让学生互助合作完成任务，从而最大限度地调动和发挥学生的内在潜力，培养学生学习英语的兴趣，提高学生进行语言实践的能力。

3. 学习策略贯穿始终，培养学习能力

本套教材根据实际内容穿插学习方法及策略，包括拼读技巧、构词法、阅读策

略、口语策略等，让学生充分思考，培养学生的英语自主学习能力。

4. 培养文化意识，增强文化自信

本套教材在阅读语料中充分展现了中外文化的多样性，旨在培养学生跨文化理解与交流能力，增强文化自信；同时有助于学生形成正确的世界观、人生观和价值观。

5. 创设职业情境，提升职场能力

本套教材在对话和读写环节创设了一些生活及工作情境，以期提高学生职业英语运用能力，以期增强学生的职业认同感，并提升职业实践能力。

教材结构

Warming-up (话题导入)

此为单元主题的导入部分，通过图片、讨论、词汇练习等生动有趣的活动引入单元主题，帮助学生了解单元的核心词汇。

Pronunciation (语音学习)

将自然拼读法与音标相结合进行语音知识总结，符合大纲中要求的“能根据拼读规则和国际音标拼读生词”，有利于学生构建语音意识、增强语音能力。

Listening and Speaking (听说训练)

通过对话的听、说、模拟等活动，让学生掌握日常英语表达方式，同时，提示学生就本单元话题进行知识与经验的交流，表达自己的观点。

Reading (阅读)

阅读素材体现人文性，积极引导学生热爱生活、自强不息、奋发有为，充分体现了“立德树人”的理念和社会主义核心价值观，具有良好的教育意义。

Grammar (语法)

针对本阶段学生需掌握的语法重难点进行讲解和练习，帮助学生领悟语法规则，正确运用英语。

Writing (写作)

写作部分安排多种文体，多样化练习，包括表格填写、记叙文写作、应用文写

作和议论文写作等，循序渐进，由浅入深，全面锻炼学生的写作能力。

Cultural Awareness（文化拓展）

让学生了解各国和各地区的人文地理、文化艺术、民俗风情等，扩大阅读量，增进对中西方文化的理解，坚定文化自信，促进文化传播。

本书由广东工贸职业技术学院彭枚芳（Review 1, 2）、台州职业技术学院王婷（1-3 单元）、吉林电子信息职业技术学院吴云丽（4-6 单元）任主编，河北省深州市职业技术教育中心靳广成（7-8 单元）、河北省泊头市职业技术教育中心刘金芳（9-10 单元）任副主编。

由于时间仓促，加之我们编写人员的水平有限，书内难免有疏漏之处，欢迎各位读者批评指正。

编 者

Contents 目录

Unit	Function	Pronunciation
1 Greeting / 1	Knowing how to greet people	Letter Names
2 Me, My Family and My Community / 17	Introducing oneself, one's family and one's community	元音字母 a, e 在单词中的主要发音
3 Diet and Daily Life / 35	Introducing one's diet and daily life	元音字母 i, o, u 在单词中的主要发音
4 Clothes / 49	Expressing opinions and attitudes about dressing	辅音字母 b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k 在单词中的主要发音
5 Transportation / 65	Giving directions and expressing different means of transport	辅音字母 l, m, n, p, q, r 在单词中的主要发音
Review 1 Review of Units 1-5 / 77	Review of Units 1-5	辅音字母 s, t, v, w, x, y, z 在单词中的主要发音
6 Health / 85	Seeing a doctor and describing health condition	字母组合 ch, tch, th, sh, ck, ph, gh 的发音
7 Sports / 99	Discussing sports and expressing personal interests	字母组合 wh, wr, tr, dr, ts, ds, qu 的发音
8 Party / 113	Understanding party invitations and things to pay attention to	字母组合 kn, ng, ge, au, al, ai, air, aw 的发音
9 Volunteer / 129	Understanding the meaning of volunteering and volunteer activities	字母组合 ay, ar, are, ee, ea, ei, ey, ew 的发音
10 Safe Online / 145	Discussing the importance of network life and network security	字母组合 ear, eer, ere, or, oo, oa, oe, oi, oy 的发音
Review 2 Review of Units 6-10 / 159	Review of Units 6-10	字母组合 ou, our, ow, oar, oor, er, ir, ur 的发音

Contents 目录

Listening and Speaking	Reading	Grammar	Writing	Cultural Awareness
It's Nice to Meet You! Do You Like Here?	English Greetings	冠词	Business Card	Formal to Informal Greetings and Introductions
Small Family and Big Family What Is a Community?	A Letter	名词	Introduce Yourself and Your Family	Types of Family
Eat at the Cafeteria Can I Take Your Order?	What Do You Usually Eat?	代词	Introduce Your Diet	The Story Behind Dumplings
Shopping for Jeans Prepare Clothes	Custom-Made Clothes	数词	Ways of Presenting One's Ideas	Silk Garments
Giving Directions How Do You Go to School Every Day?	My Trip to Beijing	介词	Express the Way of Travel	The History of Bicycles
Listening and Speaking Practice	Health Benefits of Pumpkins	语法练习		
At the Doctor COVID-19	Health	连词	Sick Leave Letter	What Does Too Much Screen Time Do to You?
My Favorite Sport Is Basketball Facts About Curling	Sports and Sportsmanship	动词	My Favorite Sport	Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games
Planning a Party What Do I Need to Prepare?	Birthday Surprise	形容词和副词	Invitation Letter	Birthday Traditions Around the World
Volunteer Work Volunteer in Wuhan	Benefits of Volunteering	句子种类	Volunteer Wanted	Chinese Volunteers
Don't Talk to Strangers Online Online Shopping	How to Be Safe Online?	句子成分与基本句型	How to Surf the Internet Safely	Internet Celebrities
Listening and Speaking Practice	EcoCenter: Volunteers Wanted	语法练习		

A greeting is something friendly that you say or do when you meet someone. It's the first word you learn in any new language.

Unit 1



After learning this unit, you'll be able to:

- greet somebody
- ask for personal information
- give short answers to other people's questions



★ Warming-up

I. Read and role play.



Ways to say "How are you?"

How are you doing?

How are things?

What's up?

How's it going?

What's happening?

What's new?

All right?

How have you been?

Response

Pretty good.

Not bad.

Fantastic!

Couldn't be better!

I've been busy.

The same as always.

Not so great.

Terrible!

Hi, Tom. It's the same as always.



II. What do you say at this moment of the day?

Goodbye.

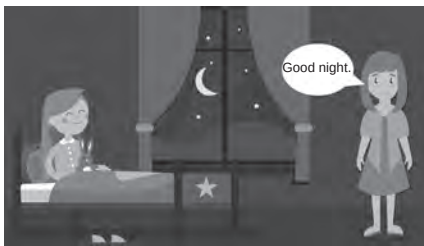
Good afternoon.

Nice to meet you.

Good morning.

Good night.

Good evening.



III. Complete the dialogues with the sentences in the box.

See you!

Hello!

How is everything?

Fine, thanks.

My name is Carl.

1.



—Hello!

—

2.



—See you!

—



3.



—Hi, Lily! _____

—Not too bad.

4.



—How are you?

— _____

5.



—What's your name?

— _____

★ Pronunciation



Letter Names

A a B b C c D d E e F f G g

/eɪ/ /bi:/ /si:/ /di:/ /i:/ /ef/ /dʒi:/

H h I i J j K k L l M m N n

/eɪtʃ/ /aɪ/ /dʒeɪ/ /keɪ/ /el/ /em/ /en/

O o P p Q q R r S s T t

/əʊ/ /pi:/ /kju:/ /ɑ:(r)/ /es/ /ti:/

U u V v W w X x Y y Z z

/ju:/ /vi:/ /dʌblju:/ /eks/ /waɪ/ /zed/



字母学习技巧

(1) 元音字母 (vowel letters) :

A a E e I i O o U u

(2) 在书写字母时，一般都要向右斜 10° 左右，斜度要保持一致。

单词与单词之间要有一定距离，一般以小写字母 a 的宽度为宜。

Exercises

I. Listen and repeat.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv
Ww Xx Yy Zz

II. Read aloud.

PRC VIP UFO CEO GDP
CPC DIY CBA EMS ATM
SOS KFC GPS DNA CCTV

★ Listening and Speaking



It's Nice to Meet You!

Loren: Hello, are you **new** here? I haven't seen you before.

Edwin: Hi, yes. I'm a new student. I just **arrived** yesterday.

Loren: I'm Loren. It's nice to meet you!

Edwin: My name is Edwin Wang. Nice to meet you, too.

Loren: So Wang is your family name? Where do you come from?

Edwin: Yes. I come from a small city in the **northeast** of China.

Loren: Do you want to come and have some coffee with me? I am going to meet my friends. They would love to meet you.

Edwin: That would be great. Thank you.

Loren: **Don't mention it.** I hope you enjoy your time here. Let's go and meet my friends.

Words and Expressions

new
arrive
northeast

/nju:/
/ə'raɪv/
/'nɔ:θ'i:st/

adj.
v.
n.
adj.
adv.

新来的，初来乍到的；新的
到达；到来
东北
东北的
向东北
不用客气。

Don't mention it.



Listen to the dialogue and discuss.

1. What's your name?
2. Where are you from?

You May Use:

Name

My name is ...

I'm ...

My family name is *Green* and my given name is *Alice*.

...

Come from

I come from ...

I'm from ...

I grew up in a small village in ...

I grew up in a big city.

Do You Like Here?

Loren: Hey, **guys**. This is Edwin and he's a new student here.

Bruce: Hi! Nice to meet you. My name is Bruce.

Amy: Hi, I'm Amy Smith. **Have a seat** and tell us something about you.

Edwin: Hi. It's great to meet you. I'm from a city that is not large in the northeast of China.

Amy: Do you speak English in your **hometown**?

Edwin: No, we speak **Chinese**.

Loren: It must be difficult coming so **far away from** your family.

Edwin: Yes, but I have always wanted to travel and meet new people.

Amy: Do you like here?

Edwin: Yes. I am very **excited** to be here. Where do you come from?

Amy: I come from **England**. And Bruce is from **Italy**.

Bruce: It was nice to meet you, Edwin. I have to go to my class now. I will see you later. Bye.

Edwin: Goodbye.



Words and Expressions

guy	/gaɪ/	<i>n.</i>	伙计们
have a seat			坐下
hometown	/'həʊmtaʊn/	<i>n.</i>	家乡
Chinese	/'tʃaɪ'ni:z/	<i>n.</i>	中国人; 汉语
		<i>adj.</i>	中国的; 中国人的; 汉语的
far away from			远离
excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	感到兴奋的; 激动的
England	/'ɪŋɡlənd/	<i>n.</i>	英格兰; 英国
Italy	/'ɪtəli/	<i>n.</i>	意大利

Listen to the dialogue and discuss.

1. What language do you speak? Do you speak English?
2. Do you like your school?

You May Use:

Language

I speak English. I can speak a little Chinese.

I can speak English.

Can you speak Chinese?

Yes, I can.

Do you know any French?

...

Like it or not

How do you like here?

Do you like here? Why?

What do you like best here?

Do you like it here?

Do you like living here?

I am very excited to be here.

I'm not very happy to be here.



Exercises

I. Fill in the table and introduce yourself.

Name	My family name/last name is _____. My given name/first name is _____.
Language	I can speak _____ and a little _____.
	I can't speak _____.
	My English is not very good.
Do you enjoy your time at school?	Yes, I enjoy my time here. No, I'm very homesick. I can't bear to be so far _____ from home.



*Hello, everyone. I'm a _____ boy. My family name is _____.
My given name is _____. I come from a _____ city. I can
speak Chinese and a little English. I am a technical secondary school
student. My major is electronic technology and applying. I like my
school life. I make many friends here. I am very excited to be here.*

II. Ask five classmates and fill in the table.

First name (Given name)	Last name (Family name)	Come from



★ Reading

English Greetings



Most likely, you learned the basic English greetings before you started to learn English language skills. If you want to make a good first **impression**, there are a lot of ways to say “hello”.

How do you do?

“How do you do?” is **appropriate** for a business dinner or a formal event. This expression is not often used, but you can still hear it from older people.

Nice to meet you / Pleased to meet you

This is one of the **respectful** greeting examples you can use to greet someone you meet for the first time.

Hey or Hi

You can use “hey” and “hi” to greet someone **instead of** “hello”. Both are **particularly** popular **among** younger people. “Hi” is appropriate to use in any **casual situation**. “Hey” is for people who have already met. “Hey” doesn’t always mean “hello”. It can also be used to call for someone’s **attention**.

Words and Expressions

impression	/ɪmˈpreʃn/	<i>n.</i>	印象
appropriate	/əˈprəʊpriət/	<i>adj.</i>	适当的
respectful	/rɪˈspektfəl/	<i>adj.</i>	表示尊敬的；有礼貌的
instead of			代替；而不是……
particularly	/pəˈtɪkjələli/	<i>adv.</i>	特别；尤其
among	/əˈmʌŋ/	<i>prep.</i>	在……之中
casual	/ˈkæʒuəl/	<i>adj.</i>	非正式的
situation	/sɪˈtʃuːʃən/	<i>n.</i>	情况，形势，局面
attention	/əˈtenʃn/	<i>n.</i>	注意；注意力

Notes

Both are particularly popular among younger people.

两者都特别受年轻人的欢迎。

among 在这里表示范围，意为“在……之内”，其宾语通常是一个表示笼统数量或具有复数意义的名词或代词。注意其与 between 的区别，between 主要指两者之间，among 一般指三者或三者以上。例如：

She felt very lonely among all these strange people. 她在这些陌生的人中间感到很孤独。

There is a generation gap between my parents and me. 我父母和我之间有代沟。



Exercises

Words

Choose the words or phrase to fill in the blanks.

instead of
particularly

among
casual

situation

attention

1. They are in a difficult _____.
2. Why not use your bike to get to work _____ your car?
3. Sara turned her _____ back to her magazine.
4. He was _____ friends.
5. I _____ like the purple dress.
6. It was just a _____ meeting.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following sentences and decide True (T) or False (F).

- () 1. "Hi" is used in some casual situations.
- () 2. "Hey" can be used for people who first meet.
- () 3. "How do you do?" is often used in an informal event.
- () 4. "Hey" doesn't always mean "hello".
- () 5. If you meet someone for the first time, you can use "Nice to meet you".

★ Grammar

冠 词

冠词常用于名词之前, 帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。冠词分为不定冠词 (a, an)、定冠词 (the) 和零冠词 (不用冠词的情况) 三种。

不定冠词用于泛指, 一般修饰单数可数名词。以元音音素开头的单词前面应用 an, 以辅音音素开头的单词前面应用 a。

定冠词用于特指, 表示“这”“那”“这些”“那些”的意思, 在可数的单复数名词或不可数名词前面都可以用。定冠词有两种读音, 位于辅音音素之前的 the 读 /ðə/, 位于元音音素之前的 the 读 /ði/。

1. 不定冠词的用法

- (1) 表示数量“一”。例如:

a duck 一只鸭子, an apple 一个苹果

- (2) 泛指某一类人或事物。例如:

A cat is a lovely animal. 猫是一种可爱的动物。



- (3) 用于抽象名词前，使抽象名词具体化，表示“一次，一种，一场”等。例如：

It's a pleasure to see you again. 很高兴再次见到你。

- (4) 用于某些固定搭配中。例如：

a lot of 许多，大量；after a while 过一会儿

2. 定冠词的用法

- (1) 特指某（些）人或某（些）事物。例如：

Did you hear the talk given by Mr. Li? 你听李老师的报告了吗？

- (2) 指谈话双方都知道的人或事物。例如：

Please turn the light on. 请打开灯。

- (3) 指上文已经提到的人或事物。例如：

I have a box. The box is brown. 我有一个盒子。这个盒子是棕色的。

- (4) 指世界上独一无二的事物。例如：

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

- (5) 用在序数词或形容词最高级前面。例如：

The first thing I want to say is to listen carefully in class. 我想说的第一件事就是上课认真听讲。

He is the tallest one in our class. 他是我们班里最高的。

- (6) 定冠词用在形容词前，表示一类人或事物。例如：

the rich 富人；the poor 穷人

- (7) 用在乐器前。例如：

play the piano 弹钢琴；play the violin 拉小提琴

- (8) 用在世纪、年代名词前。例如：

in the 1980s 在 20 世纪 80 年代；in the 21st century 在 21 世纪

注意：在应该使用定冠词的名词前如果有修饰语，也可能用不定冠词 a, an。例如：

It's a beautiful moon. 这是一轮美丽的月亮。

He is playing a borrowed violin. 他正在拉一把借来的小提琴。

3. 零冠词的用法

- (1) 复数名词、专有名词、已有代词或名词所有格修饰的名词、表称呼或头衔的名词前不用冠词。例如：

They are doctors. 他们是医生。

He lives at 10 Downing Street. 他住在唐宁街十号。

Good night, Mom. 晚安，妈妈。

- (2) 表示季节、语言、学科、三餐饭（泛指）的名词及一些表示抽象或一般意义的时间、地点名词前常不用冠词。例如：

I like English. 我喜欢英语。

have breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner 吃早饭 / 午饭 / 晚饭

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

- (3) 在月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词前，不加冠词。例如：

We have classes from Monday to Friday. 我们从周一到周五都上课。



We reached Beijing in February. 我们二月份到达北京。

Today is Women's Day. 今天是妇女节。

(4) 两个名词指代同一个人时, 后一个名词前不用冠词。例如:

It is said that the singer and actor will come here tomorrow. 据说那位歌唱家兼演员明天要来这里。

(5) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用, 表示一种出行方式时, 名词前不用冠词。例如:

by taxi; by bike; by plane 乘出租车; 坐自行车; 乘飞机

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. There is _____ elephant in the zoo.
A. a B. the
C. an D. /
2. As we all know, he is _____ famous professor.
A. the B. /
C. an D. a
3. Mr. Green, _____ father of Tom, lost his new bike.
A. the B. a
C. an D. /
4. After watching TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.
A. / B. the
C. a D. an
5. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in public places.
A. / B. the
C. a D. an
6. Paper money was in use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____
thirteenth century.
A. / B. the
C. a D. an
7. —Have you seen _____ pen here?
—No.
A. / B. the
C. a D. an
8. She is one of _____ most beautiful girls in our class.
A. / B. the
C. a D. an



9. We often have sports after class, and I like playing _____ basketball.

A. / B. the

C. a D. an

10. The earth goes around _____ sun.

A. / B. the

C. a D. an

II. Fill in each blank with the appropriate article. Please write “/” if not necessary.

1. There is _____ ID card in my pocket.

2. He is _____ professor I told you before.

3. I was born in _____ small town not far from Beijing.

4. We should not laugh at _____ disabled.

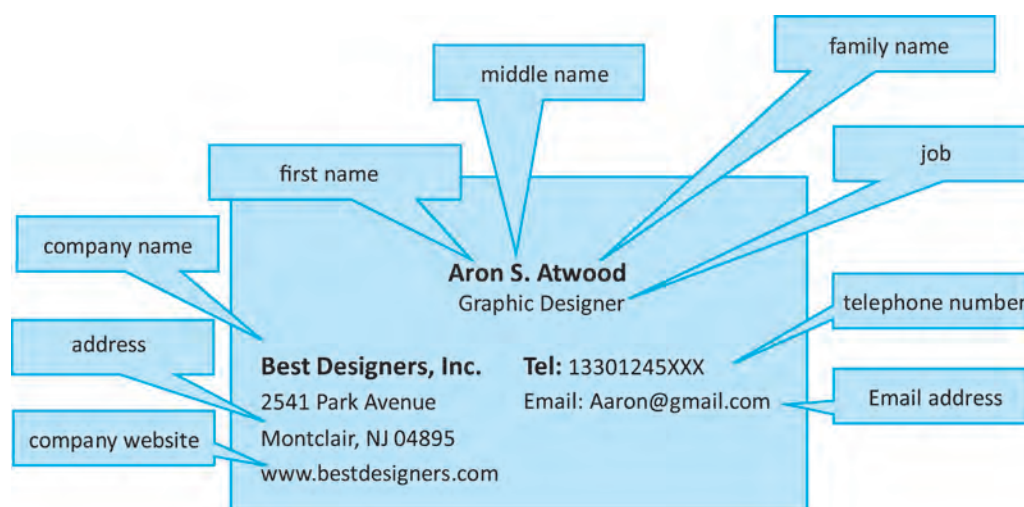
5. In the United States, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in June.

6. They went there by _____ air.

★ Writing

Business Card

自我介绍是每个职场中人必然要经历的一件事情。一张个人名片对你和你新认识的客户来说都是一个方便的工具。个人名片要保持简洁，易于阅读，专业而不花哨，避免使用不合适的图片。名片应包含公司名称及标志、本人名字、头衔、联系方式、地址等。名字应该是全名。联系方式一般包含电话号码、电子邮件地址、网站或工作链接。





I. Complete your business card.

	School name
Your name and job title	
Your address	
Your Tel	
Your Email	

II. Write a short passage to introduce yourself.



★ Cultural Awareness

Formal to Informal Greetings and Introductions

First Meetings 初次见面

Formal	Introducing Yourself	Introducing Others	Responding to an Introduction	On Leaving
	How do you do? My name is David Jiang.	David, may I introduce my boss, Mr Johnson?	Pleased to meet you, Mrs Hand.	Goodbye. It's a pleasure to have met you.
	Hello, Susan Hand. I'm the owner of this website.	Susan, I'd like you to meet John Smith, our salesman. John, this is Susan Hand.	Pleased to meet you, Susan.	Goodbye. Nice to have met you.
	Lynne Hand.	Lynne, meet John, my husband. John, this is my teacher, Lynne.	Hi, Lynne. How are you?	Bye. It was nice to meet you.
Informal				

Subsequent Meetings 后续见面

Formal	Possible Greetings	Possible Responses
	Hello, Mrs Hand. It's nice to see you again.	What a pleasant surprise! How are you? It's been a while.
	Good morning, Mrs Hand. How are you today?	I'm very well. Thank you. And you?
	Good afternoon, Mrs Hand. It's good to see you.	Thank you. It's nice to see you too. How are you?
	Hello, Lynne. How are you doing?	Fine, thanks. What's new with you?
	Hi, Lynne! How's it going?	Not too bad, busy as ever.
	Hi, Lynne. How are things?	Oh fine. You know how it is.
Informal		



Notes

On first meeting, we'd better say "It's nice to meet you", and when departing, we should say "It was nice to meet you", or "Nice to have met you".

For future meetings, we'd better say "It's nice to see you again", and when departing, we should say "It was nice to see you again".