

江苏省中等职业学校试用教材

英语

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学习指导用书

第一册



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● 江苏省中等职业学校试用教材 ● (修订版)

英语学习指导用书

(第一册)

江苏省中等职业学校英语教材编写组 编

江苏教育出版社

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说明

本书是以教育部 2000 年颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》为依据,结合省编职业英语教材而编写的配套练习。

本书共分 16 个单元,每单元的练习分两部分内容,既有按课文内容编排的各种练习,达到巩固教学成果的目的,又有根据基本语法项目的类别安排的练习,以消化语法知识。

本书体现了“以能力为本位”的改革指导思想。新的练习代表新的思想、新的模式。

本教材的学习指导用书在江苏省教育厅职业教育与社会教育处具体组织和指导下编写。淮安信息职业技术学院戴庆宁、无锡商业职业技术学院钱建文任主编。参加本册学习指导用书编写的人员及分工如下:常州信息职业技术学院俞培杰(Unit 1, Unit 6)、南京交通学校温演岁(Unit 2, Unit 7)、无锡商业职业技术学院钱建文(Unit 4, Unit 12)、南京迈皋桥职业中学殷建华(Unit 3, Unit 5)、淮安信息职业技术学院戴庆宁(Unit 13, Unit 14)、常州技术师范学院顾丹柯(Unit 8)、东南大学外语系夏振邦(Unit 9)、通州职业高级中学孙建清(Unit 12, Unit 16)、常州轻工职业技术学院侯志燕(Unit 15, Unit 16)、常州技术师范学院徐景亮(Unit 10, Unit 11)。

本教材经过一年使用,在广泛听取专家和使用者的意见基础上,进行了修订。修订版增加了补充阅读和语法模块,分别由戴庆宁(Unit 4, Unit 8, Unit 9, Unit 10, Unit 13, Unit 14)、殷建华(Unit 2, Unit 3, Unit 5, Unit 7)、侯志燕(Unit 11, Unit 12, Unit 15, Unit 16)和俞培杰(Unit 1, Unit 6)四人承担完成。学习指导用书据此也作了相应调整,并由上述四位同志承担完成。

全书由全国高校外语教学指导委员会副主任、上海交通大学博士生导师郑树棠教授审定。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有缺点和不当之处,恳请广大师生在使用中提出宝贵意见,以使本书不断完善。

英语教材编写组

2002 年 8 月

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Unit 1 Personal identification

I. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box, changing the form if necessary.

hobby	handsome	collect	engineer	pretty
subject	tennis	kind	native	actually

1. My name is W. R. Jackson. _____, my first name is Willard and my middle name is Rose.
2. I have a lot of _____.
3. Mary looks slim and _____.
4. Jack is tall and _____.
5. I like to _____ stamps.
6. The teacher is always _____ and helpful to others.
7. My favorite _____ is English.
8. Wang Dong and Li Ming are playing _____.
9. My _____ language is Chinese.
10. They are _____.

II. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box, changing the form if necessary.

be short for	make mistakes	be born in	a little	native language
very well	big eyes	fair hair	be kind to	pretty and lovely

1. My mother's _____ is French.
2. I _____ Beijing in 1960.
3. He can speak several foreign languages _____.
4. Mary can speak _____ Chinese and Japanese.
5. Don't be afraid to _____ when you speak English.
6. The students in our class _____ each other.
7. The boy has _____ with brown hair.



8. Tom is tall and strong with _____.
9. The girl is _____.
10. "Mr." _____ mister.

III. Translate the following phrases.

1. study in Nanjing University _____
2. come from Australia _____
3. work in a bookshop _____
4. enjoy collecting stamps _____
5. blue eyes with long hair _____
6. 来自于意大利/意大利人 _____
7. 英俊高大 _____
8. 打网球 _____
9. 我们的父母亲 _____
10. 热爱我们的学校 _____

IV. Match the expressions in Column B with the words in Column A.

A

- () 1. actually
- () 2. hobby
- () 3. pretty
- () 4. handsome
- () 5. postman
- () 6. fair
- () 7. native
- () 8. kind

B

- A. blonde
- B. mailman
- C. (of men) good-looking
- D. love for others
- E. pleasing or nice to look at
- F. in fact; really
- G. being the place of one's birth
- H. one enjoys doing in one's free time

V. Translate the underlined expressions according to the context.

1. When he grew up, he became a great scientist.
2. He grew up under the care of the Party.
3. The nation's youngsters are growing up healthy and strong.
4. In a short period of time he grew into a popular film star.
5. The city has already grown into an industrial centre.
6. The mistake grew out of his carelessness.

VI. Write out the words in the table according to the Chinese given.

joy	欣赏, 喜爱 enjoy
able	能 够
sure	保 证
rich	使富有
large	扩 大
courage	鼓 励

VII. Choose the right answer for each blank.

- () 1. "doc." is short _____ doctor.
A. as B. for C. up D. after
- () 2. Tom was born _____ America, in 1970.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 3. Mary was born _____ October 15, 1981.
A. in B. to C. at D. on
- () 4. Some students enjoy _____ to music.
A. listened B. listening C. listen D. to listen
- () 5. I _____ mistakes in the exam.
A. make B. am making C. was making D. made
- () 6. After working for three hours they were glad to have _____ rest.
A. a few minutes' B. a little minutes'
C. a few minute's D. a little minute's
- () 7. There are some _____ in that hospital.
A. woman doctors B. women doctors
C. woman doctor D. women doctor
- () 8. He is five _____ than I.
A. years older B. years old C. year older D. year old
- () 9. The hotel is full _____ people.
A. with B. for C. of D. as
- () 10. There is _____ ink in the ink bottle.
A. a little B. a few C. few D. many

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 他生于1960年1月20日。
- 她讲英语时常常出错。

3. 放学后,汤姆感到有点累了。
4. 我是一名工人,他也是一名工人。
5. 上星期天他们没去看电影,我们也没去看电影。

IX. Cloze.

My family

Do you want to know my family? Let me tell you. My 1 is in Huangshan. There are three people in my family, 2. My father's name 3 Wang Dong. He is forty-five years old. He 4 young. He is a Chinese teacher, but he 5 English. His students think he is a good teacher. He loves me and I love him, 6. I think he is a good 7. My mother's name is Li Ying. She is a worker. She is a good worker 8 she works very hard. My name is Wang Feng. I'm thirteen. I'm a boy. I study in a middle school. The school is 9 my home. Sometimes I go to school 10. I study hard.

- () 1. A. house B. home C. study D. work
- () 2. A. my father, I and my mother B. my father, my mother and I
C. my mother, my father and me D. I, my father and my mother
- () 3. A. is B. has C. are D. have
- () 4. A. look B. is C. looks D. likes
- () 5. A. know B. knows C. is knowing D. knowing
- () 6. A. too B. either C. also D. OK
- () 7. A. student B. worker C. teacher D. boy
- () 8. A. for B. and C. but D. or
- () 9. A. in B. to C. at D. near
- () 10. A. by a bike B. by bike C. by the bike D. by my bike

X. Reading comprehension.

Twins

Once there were two brothers. They were twins and they looked alike. They both had the same dark brown hair, blue eyes, and beautiful teeth. They were both five feet tall and both weighed 150 pounds.

They not only looked alike but also sounded alike on the telephone. Not even their family could tell the difference. They dressed alike, listened to the same music, and read the same books.

When they were twenty-three, they both got married and a year later both had sons. Years went by, and as they were getting old, they both wore glasses.

Then one day, one of the brothers got sick and died. A few days later a man stopped the other twin on the street.

"Excuse me for asking," he said, "but was it you or your brother who died?"

- () 1. They both had sons at the age of _____.
 A. twenty-three B. twenty-two
 C. twenty-four D. twenty-five
- () 2. "Not even their family could tell the difference."
 That is to say "_____."
 A. Only their family could tell the difference
 B. Only their family couldn't tell the difference
 C. Even their family couldn't tell the difference, either
 D. Nobody could tell the difference but their family
- () 3. What did they like to do?
 A. To listen to music. B. To wear glasses.
 C. To read books. D. Both A and C.
- () 4. Who died one day?
 A. The younger brother. B. The elder brother.
 C. The two brothers. D. One of the brothers.

XI. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given in brackets, changing the form if necessary.

1. I _____ singing and reading. (like)
2. We always _____ each other. (help)
3. The Changjiang River _____ in Qinghai. (rise)
4. She _____ a small factory. (run)
5. School _____ tomorrow. (begin)
6. _____ as to post the letter for me. (so kind)
7. _____ to close the door before you leave the room. (sure)
8. _____ to rewrite it. (not trouble)
9. _____ to get dinner for me this evening. (not bother)
10. _____ of your grammar. (careful)

XII. Arrange the following words or phrases in good order.

1. they, study, all
2. raining, is, it
3. I see, yes
4. do you, John, understand

5. swim, can, he
6. will walk, the baby, in two months
7. come in, sit down, and, Mr. Brown
8. wake up, every day, I, at six

"Excuse me for asking," he said, "but was it you or your brother who died?"

1. They both had sons. The elder son was a doctor and the younger son was a teacher.

A. twenty-three B. twenty-two

C. twenty-four D. twenty-five

2. "Not even their family could tell the difference."

That is to say "_____".

At last, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

Even their family couldn't tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

What did they like to do? They liked to read books. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

To wear glasses or not? As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

Who died one day? As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

The younger brother. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

One of the brothers. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

3. The Changjiang River. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

4. She is a small factory. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

5. School. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

6. As to post the letter for me. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

8. To rewrite it. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

9. To get dinner for me this evening. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

10. To your grammar. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

1. They study. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

2. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

3. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

4. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference. As to how they were different, only their family could tell the difference.

Unit 2 Greetings and introductions

I. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box, changing the form if necessary.

greet introduce imagine indicate pretty
instead respect accustom lack informal

1. Dr. Schneider was _____ old and he often forgot things.
2. The rich man has a lot of money but he _____ for friendliness.
3. Let's _____ Mr. Green to our manager.
4. Joe had to do his homework _____ of watching TV last night.
5. You must _____ your teachers politely whenever you meet them.
6. Don't worry. I hear this is an _____ party.
7. Betty _____ that she wanted me to help her with her chemistry last Sunday.
8. Can you _____ what Henry is doing in his room?
9. I think Lily will soon get _____ to the job.
10. Mrs. Backer works very hard and she is _____ by her workmates in her office.

II. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box, changing the form if necessary.

consist of range (from ... to ...) for example lie in
come from be pleased to make sb. welcome
introduce oneself ask sb. the way excuse oneself

1. They _____ lend me the books yesterday.
2. Don't _____. I'm a new comer here. Ask the policeman over there.
3. The books on the shelf _____ from old to the new.
4. Rose _____ for breaking the windows just now.
5. Their factory _____ over 2,000 workers.
6. — Where does the trouble _____?

- I think it _____ the lights.
7. The students in our class _____ the foreigners _____ last Monday.
8. Many of us like sports, _____, Joe plays basketball very well, Tom and I like football very much.
9. — When did he _____ Australia?
— Two years ago.
10. I've already _____ to all of them.

III. Translate the following phrases.

- the same as usual _____
- have a slight cold _____
- ask the way _____
- social customs _____
- family name _____
- 习惯于做 _____
- 由……组成 _____
- 例如 _____
- 最好做…… _____
- 在于 _____

IV. Match the expressions in Column B with the words in Column A.

- | A | B |
|---------------------|--|
| () 1. conversation | A. to make known for the first time to each other by talking |
| () 2. custom | B. a person who comes or arrives |
| () 3. introduce | C. to form a picture or idea in the mind |
| () 4. tourist | D. a way of being unlike |
| () 5. imagine | E. way of behaving or doing things |
| () 6. greet | F. to be without; not have |
| () 7. difference | G. a person traveling for pleasure |
| () 8. indicate | H. to welcome with words or actions |
| () 9. comer | I. talking with sb. about sth. |
| () 10. lack | J. to point out; show |

V. Translate the following sentences and pay attention to the underlined expressions.

- June often lies on the sofa and reads newspapers after work.
- Mexico lies to the south of Texas.

3. The books and magazines lay open on his desk when Mr. White went out in a hurry.
4. The difficulty lies there.
5. The boy often tells his parents lies.
6. Why did you lie in your teeth?

VI. Write out the following words according to the suffixes given.

	-ist		-al
tour		form	
science		inform	
piano		arrive	
physics		person	
chemistry		topic	

VII. Choose the right answer for each blank.

- () 1. — Mrs. Taylor from Canada or Australia?
— I think she comes from Canada.
A. Has B. Does C. Is D. Do
- () 2. After Mr. , Mrs. or Miss, you should use .
A. family names B. middle names
C. first names D. given names
- () 3. is very helpful for the students.
A. Read English B. Do morning exercises
C. Doing eye exercises D. Played football
- () 4. I my son with me next month if I go to Beijing.
A. am taken B. will take
C. took D. take
- () 5. — Does she get used to in the country?
— Sorry, I don't know.
A. work B. live C. worked D. living
- () 6. They made them and showed them the city last Wednesday.
A. welcome; around B. welcomed; round
C. welcoming; to see D. welcome; seeing
- () 7. Jack asked me to excuse late for the meeting yesterday evening.
A. he coming B. him come

- C. his coming D. his came
- () 8. It doesn't matter _____ he likes it or not.
A. weather B. whether C. if D. why
- () 9. He once imagined _____ a football star when he was a boy.
A. to see B. to be
C. making friends D. becoming
- () 10. Connie and Fran are accustomed _____ out for a walk after supper.
A. went B. to go C. to going D. gone

VIII. Translate the following sentences into English, using the phrases in brackets.

1. 我想你没见过格林老师。(don't think)
2. 我非常高兴在他的生日聚会上见到你。(be glad to meet)
3. 我想你可以叫我马丁先生,但那太正式了。我比较喜欢人家叫我的名字杰克。(be really too formal)
4. 鲍勃,我想让你与汤姆认识一下。(want sb. to meet sb.)
5. 黄先生,我想向您介绍一下李先生。(introduce sb. to sb.)

IX. Cloze.

I have a good friend. He is a middle school student 1 sixteen. He has a problem and he is writing to ask me for some advice.

The problem is 2 weight (体重). He's just 1.65 metres high, 3 his weight is 80 kilos. Many students often make fun of him. 4 boys were unfriendly to him. They call him "Meat Ball." That makes him feel unhappy. He is now worried 5 his weight.

Although he is a bit 6 fat. He feels rather well. He enjoys his meals. He loves eating meat very 7. And he likes sweet, too. He often has tea with sugar (糖). Now he is getting fatter and 8. In the past six months he has put on 5 kilos. So he is becoming more and more worried about his health. He doesn't know how to lose weight. Can anybody tell 9 the way of losing weight? Will you 10 to tell him?

- () 1. A. in B. of C. at D. on
- () 2. A. its B. his C. her D. your
- () 3. A. and B. with C. of D. but

- () 4. A. Any B. Some C. Other D. Another
 () 5. A. with B. at C. about D. of
 () 6. A. too B. little C. more D. less
 () 7. A. much B. few C. little D. less
 () 8. A. fatter B. thinner C. taller D. shorter
 () 9. A. you B. us C. him D. me
 () 10. A. ask B. please C. tell D. call

X. Reading comprehension.

Good manners

Different countries and different races (种族) have different manners. Before entering a house in some Asian countries, it is good manners to take off your shoes. A guest in a Chinese house sometimes does not finish a drink. He leaves a little to show that he has had enough. In England, a guest always finishes a drink to show that he has enjoyed it.

We should like to find out the customs (习俗) of other races so that they will not think us ill-mannered (没规矩的). But people all over the world agree that being well-mannered really means being kind and helping others, especially those older or weaker than ourselves. If you remember this, you will not go very far wrong.

Here are some examples of the things that a well-mannered person does or does not do.

He never laughs at people when they are in trouble. Instead, he tries to help them. When people are waiting for a bus or in a post office, he lines up to wait his turn. He does not jump the queue. In the bus, he gives his seat to an older person or a lady who is standing. If he accidentally bumps into (撞上) someone or gets in their way, he says "Excuse me" or "I'm sorry."

He says "Please" when making a request and "Thank you" when he receives something. He stands up when speaking to a lady or an older person and he does not sit down until the other person is seated. He does not interrupt other people when they are talking. He does not talk too much about himself. He does not talk loudly or laugh loudly in public. When eating, he does not speak with his mouth full of food. He uses a handkerchief (手帕) when he sneezes (打喷嚏) or coughs.

- () 1. According to the passage, a knowledge of the customs of other races

- A. is very useful B. is unnecessary
 C. is unimportant D. does not mean much

- () 2. A person with good manners thinks of _____.

- A. others before himself B. himself before others

- C. others as well as himself D. no one but himself
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true? A well-mannered person usually _____.
- A. says "Please" when making a request
B. makes an apology for bumping into someone accidentally
C. sits where he is when speaking to a lady
D. tries to help those who are in trouble
- () 4. If you want to be well-mannered, _____.
- A. you can laugh at people when they are in trouble
B. it's all right to speak with your mouth full of food
C. you should stop someone when he is talking
D. you can only speak after somebody else has finished his talking
- () 5. As different countries have different manners, _____.
- A. it's good to learn to be well-mannered
B. we must try to find out the differences in the customs
C. it should be wrong to go out of one's way to do anything
D. learning a little second language would be helpful

XI. Complete the sentences with the verbs given in the box, changing the form if necessary.

be smell feel look sound seem become go run come

- He _____ pale. Is there anything wrong with him?
- It _____ important for him to finish the work.
- Your dream will _____ true some day.
- _____ they at work or at home?
- Don't you _____ hot in the room?
- It _____ colder and colder when winter comes.
- I'm sure drinking water is _____ short at the moment.
- The story _____ very interesting.
- His face _____ red with anger after he heard the news.
- The flowers _____ nice.

Unit 3 House and family

I. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box, changing the form if necessary.

move arrange wave paint feel try happen follow wait need

- Miss Barratt is sorry to have kept me _____ for a long time.
- I want to know what will _____ next.
- Do you _____ it important to have the meeting?
- You don't _____ to go at once if you are tired.
- They are going to _____ into a new apartment in the town next month.
- Why do you _____ me here? I'm busy this morning.
- I _____ a greeting to my friend Fran on my way home.
- We must _____ our best to help the children who can't go to school.
- Would you like to _____ the party for next Sunday?
- Don't sit in that chair because I have just _____ it.

II. Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box, changing the form if necessary.

go over cheer ... up get on ... with look like be tired of because of
take (time) off make friends have a chat sound super

- Miss West didn't come to the party _____ the heavy snow.
- The song Lily sang yesterday _____.
- They wanted to _____ 4 days _____ in October.
- We were very tired then, but his story _____ us _____.
- Does Betty _____ well _____ her teachers and classmates at school?
- She _____ with her teacher yesterday afternoon.
- Jim _____ his cousin very much.
- The Greys _____ with them during the trip last summer.