

中专英语系列教材  
TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL  
ENGLISH SERIES

新版

# 中专英语教程 同步练习

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL  
ENGLISH COURSE CORRESPONDING EXERCISES

主 编 吕 红

TECHNICAL  
SECONDARY SCHOOL

# ENGLISH

# 1

重庆大学出版社



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# 中专英语教程 同步练习

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是《中专英语教程(新版)1》(简称《教程1》)的配套教材,主要供学生课堂练习和课后复习使用。全书共15个单元,每单元分别与《教程1》各课的教学内容相对应,各项练习是为巩固该课所学内容项目而设计,练习形式适当考虑中专英语等级考试的需要。本书既是《教程1》的配套材料,又可作为中专学生英语等级考试的辅导材料。本书练习分别由单词词组练习、语法练习、补全对话练习、翻译练习、完形填空练习、阅读练习6个模块组成。

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## 新版前言

《中专英语系列教材》自 1997 年问世以来,一直受到广大师生的青睐,先后被一些中等专业学校和中等职业技术学校采用。几年来,在广泛征求广大使用者意见的基础上,我们对系列教材进行了数次修订。随着我国改革开放步伐的加快,社会对中职学生的英语水平有了更高的要求,中职学生不仅要具备较好的阅读能力,而且还要拥有一定的听、说、读、写、译等方面的能力。与此同时,各中职学校对教材的编写也提出了更高的要求。为了顺应这种要求,更好地适应中专外语教学改革的需要,更加适合扩招后中等职业技术教育学生的实际情况,我们进行了《中专英语系列教材》(新版)的编写工作。新版教材的编写以“实用为主、够用为度”为原则,突出对学生英语听、说、读、写、译能力的综合培养。

《中专英语系列教材》(新版)不仅保持了原教材的主体结构,而且保留了原教材选材内容丰富、结构新颖独特、语言地道的特点,并在充分征求使用原系列教材教师意见的基础上对教材内容进行了修订、更换和增减,适当调整了教材的编排结构,增加了补充阅读材料和相关练习。

《中专英语系列教材》(新版)由多所大、中专学校联合编写。包括以下六个分册:

《中专英语教程(新版)1》(配磁带)

《中专英语教程(新版)2》(配磁带)

《中专英语教程同步练习(新版)1》

《中专英语教程同步练习(新版)2》

《中专英语听力训练(新版)1》(配磁带)

《中专英语听力训练(新版)2》(配磁带)

本书是《中专英语教程(新版)1》(简称《教程 1》)的配套教材,主要供学生课堂练习和课后复习使用。全书共 15 个单元,每单元分别与《教程 1》各课的教学内容相对应,各项练习是为巩固该课所学内容项目而设计的,练习形式适当考虑中专英语等级考试的需要。本书既是《教程 1》的配套教材,又是中专学生英语等级考试的辅助材料。

本书的练习分别由单词词组练习( Words & Expressions)、语法练习( Grammar Exercises)、补全对话练习( Dialogue Completing)、翻译练习( Translation)、完形填空练习( Cloze Test)和阅

读练习(Reading Comprehension)六个模块组成。单词词组、语法和补全对话练习旨在对各课单词的词义及用法、语法项目、句型、词语搭配进行操练。完形填空、翻译和阅读练习注意了题材和内容上与《教程 1》相配,目的在于通过练习和阅读,达到对《教程 1》所学内容的理解、巩固和拓展,从而提高学生综合运用语言的能力。

参加本书编写的老师有(以姓氏笔画为序):王宁、吕红、阳燕婷、李义容、杜廖霞、苏文颖、杨华、夏川、夏薇、陶洪秀、彭厚坤、黎开明。

本书在编写过程中得到了重庆市中专外语教学研究会及各大、中专教师的热情帮助和大力支持,在此我们谨表谢意。

由于编者的水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,恳请广大师生和读者批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 5 月

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# Unit Unit 1

## GREETINGS



### 1 Words & Expressions

1. 选出与所给汉语意思一致的正确单词拼写。

(1) 友好的, 友谊的

A. friend      B. friendly      C. friendly      D. friends

(2) 非正式的

A. formal      B. formaly      C. informal      D. imformal

(3) 商人

A. busy      B. businessman      C. business      D. busily

(4) 偶然的, 临时的

A. casually      B. cause      C. casual      D. casualty

(5) 祝贺, 问候

A. greeting      B. great      C. greatly      D. grate

2. 选择正确的字母组合将所给单词补充完整。

(1) ch \_\_ ce      A. er      B. oo      C. oi      D. or

(2) \_\_ troduce      A. en      B. er      C. im      D. in

(3) c \_\_ ter      A. en      B. er      C. in      D. or

(4) Am \_\_ ican      A. en      B. er      C. im      D. or

(5) reg \_\_ d      A. ar      B. en      C. er      D. an

## II Grammar Exercises

### 1. 单项选择。

- (1) Greetings are closely related \_\_\_\_\_ introductions.  
A . at                      B . to                      C. for                      D. of
- (2) People shake hands when they are \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.  
A. introduction        B. introduce        C. introducing        D. introduced
- (3) She was very warm and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friend                      B. friends                      C. good friend        D. friendly
- (4) He knows many languages, \_\_\_\_\_ French, Japanese, etc.  
A. such as                      B. such that                      C. for example        D. as
- (5) It's very nice \_\_\_\_\_ you to say so.  
A. for                      B. of                      C. at                      D. on

### 2. 选出划线 A,B,C,D 中有错的那个选项,并加以改正。

- (1) There is four boys in the room.  
A    B                      C    D
- (2) She was went home late last night.  
A    B                      C    D
- (3) I have studying English for 5 years.  
A    B                      C    D
- (4) Do he like English when he was young?  
A    B                      C    D
- (5) Boys in his class are name him No. 1 Dog.  
A    B                      C    D

## III Dialogue Completing

用方框内的短语或句型补全下列对话。

A: (1) Are you Wu Ying from Beijing, please ?

B: (2)

A: How do you do? I'm Chen Lin .

B: (3) . Thank you very much for coming to meet me, Chen Lin.



A: (4) . How is your family?

B: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

A. It's my pleasure.

B. How do you do?

C. Yes I am.

D. Fine, Thank you.

E. Excuse me.



#### IV Translation

##### 1. 选择正确的翻译。

(1) I'm very happy to meet you here.

- A. 在这儿见到我你很高兴。
- B. 在这儿见到你我很高兴。
- C. 很高兴见到你在这儿。
- D. 我很高兴能和你一起在这儿开会。

(2) Women usually don't shake hands when they are introduced to each other.

- A. 妇女介绍别人时一般要握手。
- B. 妇女们被相互介绍给对方时,一般不会握手。
- C. 妇女们被人介绍时,要与对方握手。
- D. 妇女们如果被介绍,就不能握手。

(3) Please send my regards to your father.

- A. 请代我问候你的父亲。
- B. 请把我的想法告诉你的父亲。
- C. 请送些东西到你父亲那里去。
- D. 请发封电报给我父亲。

(4) Things couldn't be better.

- A. 情况不会很好。
- B. 事情可能不太好。
- C. 情况简直太好了(不可能更好)。
- D. 情况不可能很好。

(5) She was very warm and friendly.

- A. 她很热情,是我的一个朋友。
- B. 她非常热情,友好。
- C. 她以朋友式的关怀给我温暖。
- D. 她兴奋得好像我是她的朋友。

## 2. 选择正确的译文。

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| (1) 见到你很高兴。   | A. Good afternoon.  |
| (2) 好久不见。     | B. Glad/Nice to meet you.                                 |
| (3) 下午好。      | C. You are welcome. (Not at all)                          |
| (4) 不用谢。      | D. Please send my regards to Mary.                        |
| (5) 请代我向玛丽问好。 | E. Long time no see. (I haven't seen you for a long time) |

### V Cloze Test

#### A

There was once a lazybone (懒汉). He was not willing to do 1. So nobody wanted to 2 him. As time went by, he could live 3. He asked a man 4 introduce him to get 5 job. The introducer thought for 6 moment. Then he said, "You go to take care of the graveyard. There is 7 job easier than this." The lazybone went to work happily. But 8 a few days, he came back again, saying 9 "I won't do it." "Why?" "It's unfair to do this job. Those people are all 10. I'm the only one who stands.

- |                   |              |                     |                |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. anything    | B nothing    | C. everything       | D. something   |
| 2. A. fire        | B. give      | C. hire             | D. get         |
| 3. A. not longer  | B. no longer | C. longer           | D. not more    |
| 4. A. /           | B. for       | C. at               | D. to          |
| 5. A. the easiest | B. a easiest | C. the most easiest | D. the easyest |
| 6. A. the         | B. a         | C. few              | D. no          |
| 7. A. not         | B. no        | C. nothing          | D. none        |
| 8. A. during      | B. on        | C. after            | D. later       |
| 9. A. anger       | B. gladly    | C. angrily          | D. .angrily    |
| 10. A. lying      | B. lieing    | C. laying           | D. lied        |

#### B

All over the world people swim for 11. Swimming is enjoyed by people of all 12, from the young to the old. Swimming is one of the best forms of exercise. It can make hearts and bodies 13. It can also help blood circulate (循环). 14 handicapped (残废的) people can't enjoy other sports, they can 15 their bodies in better condition by swimming. There are many

16 for water safety. These rules can help save 17 your life but also the life of a friend. 18, know how to swim. Remember, never swim 19. Always swim with a friend and know the place where people are in the water at all times. It is the best to swim only in 20 if you are a beginner.

- |                     |                  |             |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. fun          | B. prize         | C. sports   | D. medals       |
| 12. A. jobs         | B. ages          | C. places   | D. countries    |
| 13. A. together     | B. sure          | C. hard     | D. strong       |
| 14. A. But          | B. If            | C. As       | D. Though       |
| 15. A. feel         | B. keep          | C. find     | D. give         |
| 16. A. people       | B. things        | C. rules    | D. competitions |
| 17. A. even if      | B. not only      | C. both     | D. which        |
| 18. A. First of all | B. At one time   | C. At least | D. In fact      |
| 19. A. with friends | B. in warm water | C. bravely  | D. alone        |
| 20. A. safe places  | B. water         | C. sea      | D. river        |

## VI Reading Comprehension

**DIRECTIONS:** In this part, read these passages and choose the correct answer; for passage 1 and 3, complete the true or false statements.

### Passage 1

There lived a lawyer in a town. The lawyer was very clever, but selfish (自私的). People all knew that the lawyer usually did not pay others to do something for him.

One day the lawyer's wife was very ill. The lawyer asked a doctor for help. The doctor wanted to cure (治愈) the sick woman. But he stopped before he went into the lawyer's house, for he knew that very often the lawyer did not pay others when he had to do so. The doctor said to the lawyer, "But if I cure your wife, I'm afraid you will not pay me."

"Sir," answered the lawyer, "here I have a lot of money. If you cure or kill my wife, I will give you all the money."

The doctor was glad to hear that and went into the house. The woman was dying. The doctor tried everything possible to save her, but still she died in the end.

He told the lawyer he was very sorry, and then asked for pay.

"Did you kill my wife?" asked the lawyer.

"Of course I didn't," said the doctor.

"Well, did you cure my wife?" the lawyer asked again.

"You know that was impossible." Answered the doctor.

"Well then since you didn't kill my wife or cure her, I have nothing to pay you."

- ☒ ☐ (1) The lawyer was selfish, because he didn't pay others when he had to do so.  
(2) The doctor was a good man.  
(3) In fact, the woman was very ill and she was dying.  
(4) The doctor was afraid he could not cure the lawyer's wife.  
(5) The lawyer didn't pay the doctor anything in the end.

## Passage 2

We each have a memory (记忆). That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart, but some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got surprising memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the students have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects, too.

But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

- (1) Some people can easily learn many things by heart because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they always sleep very well  
B. they often eat very good food  
C. they have very good memories  
D. they read a lot of books
- (2) Everybody learns his mother language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at the age of six  
B. when he is a small child  
C. after he goes to school  
D. when he can read and write
- (3) Before he can speak, a child must \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. read and write  
B. make sentences

- C. think hard  
D. hear and remember the sounds
- (4) In school the students can't learn a foreign language well because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they have no good memories  
B. they have no recorders  
C. they are busy with other subjects  
D. they have much time for it
- (5) Your memory will become better and better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. if you have plenty of good food  
B. if you do more and more exercises  
C. if you get up early  
D. if you do morning exercises

### Passage 3

When Strauss arrived in the United States from Bavaria, he was seventeen, poor, and knew very little English. Like most of the people, he was hoping for a better life. So, when gold was found in the West in 1849, he joined thousands of others and hurried to California.

Because he planned to open a shop in San Francisco, he took many things with him, for example, much canvas (粗帆布). He hoped to sell it, but he didn't do very well. One day, as he stayed in a small town, he saw a man with a hole in the leg of his trousers and suddenly realized what Californians (加利福尼亚人) needed for their rough work (粗活) they were doing — good, strong trousers. Back in San Francisco, Strauss found a man who said he could make the trousers out of the unsold canvas, and so the first pair of jeans was born.

- ☒ ☐ (1) Strauss was hoping for a better life when he arrived in the United States.  
(2) He wanted to be a businessman and took much canvas to San Francisco.  
(3) Many other things in his shop were not selling well except canvas at first.  
(4) He suddenly realized that Californians needed strong trousers.  
(5) Strauss made the first jeans out of the unsold canvas.

### Passage 4

Tom lived by himself a long way from town. He hardly left his home, but one day he went into town to buy some things in the market, and after he bought them, he went into a restaurant and sat down at a table by himself. When he looked around he saw several old people put eyeglasses on before they read their newspapers, so after lunch he decided to go to a shop to buy himself some

glasses, too. He walked along the road, and soon found one.

The man in the shop made him try on a lot of glasses, but Tom always said, "No, I can't read with these."

The man became more and more puzzled, until finally he said, "Excuse me, but can you read at all?"

"No, of course I can't!" Tom said angrily. "I have come here to buy glasses just because I can't read!"

- (1) Which of the following is right?
  - A. Tom lived alone.
  - B. Tom lived with his family.
  - C. Tom lived far away from the village.
  - D. Tom lived in a town far away.
- (2) How often did Tom go into town?
  - A. Every day
  - B. Very often
  - C. Once a week
  - D. Almost not
- (3) Why did he go into town one day?
  - A. To buy some things.
  - B. To buy some glasses.
  - C. To have lunch at a restaurant.
  - D. To learn to read.
- (4) Why did he decide to buy some glasses?
  - A. Because he couldn't see well.
  - B. Because he couldn't read.
  - C. Because he saw some old people wearing glasses to read their newspaper.
  - D. Because he liked to read newspapers.
- (5) What did the shop sell?
  - A. Glasses for people to drink from.
  - B. Glasses for people to eat from.
  - C. Glasses for people to see well with.
  - D. Glasses for people to read with.



# Unit Unit

## 2

## INTRODUCTIONS



### I Words & Expressions

#### 1. 选出与所给汉语意思一致的正确单词拼写。

- |            |            |              |              |              |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) 重复,反复  | A. repeat  | B. peat      | C. repeet    | D. report    |
| (2) 基本的    | A. basin   | B. base      | C. bese      | D. basic     |
| (3) 头衔,名称  | A. tit     | B. title     | C. titla     | D. tittle    |
| (4) 介绍     | A. troduce | B. introdace | C. introduce | D. intreduce |
| (5) 年少者,晚辈 | A. junior  | B. juniao    | C. juior     | D. junior    |

#### 2. 选择正确的字母组合将所给单词补充完整。

- |               |       |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) r_le      | A. a  | B. e  | C. u  | D. b  |
| (2) imp__tant | A. or | B. ar | C. ur | D. er |
| (3) f__l      | A. ul | B. ur | C. un | D. nl |
| (4) f__end    | A. re | B. ri | C. ed | D. un |
| (5) bo_       | A. ty | B. th | C. sh | D. ch |

### II Grammar Exercises

#### 1. 单项选择。

- (1) My dog's name \_\_\_\_\_ Happy.  
A. is              B. was              C. were              D. am
- (2) We \_\_\_\_\_ many books now.  
A. had              B. has              C. are              D. have
- (3) I \_\_\_\_\_ a super dancing queen (皇后, 女皇) last night.  
A. am              B. were              C. is              D. was
- (4) The moon (月球) \_\_\_\_\_ round the earth (地球).

A. move      B. moves      C. moved      D. moving

(5) I \_\_\_\_\_ a book last week.

A. red      B. reads      C. read      D. readed

2. 按要求改变下列各句的时态(根据括号内的提示把一般现在时改成一般过去时,或把一般过去时改成一般现在时)。

(1) Mary always gets up late. (yesterday)

(2) I run every morning. (last week)

(3) John went to Hong Kong last year. (often)

(4) Where did you go just now (刚才)? (now)

(5) They usually go swimming. (last summer)



### III Dialogue Completing

选择正确的选项补全对话。

(1) — Betty, this is Peter.

— \_\_\_\_\_?

A. Where are you      B. Who are you      C. How do you do      D. Thanks

(2) — Mike, I'd like you to meet \_\_\_\_\_.

— How do you do, Dick.

A. Mike      B. Dick      C. /      D. Betty

(3) — A: Hi, let me introduce myself. I'm Jack.

— B: How do you do, Jack? \_\_\_\_\_ is Mary.

A. I      B. Your name      C. Her name      D. My name

(4) — Host (主人): Let's have introduction all round.

— Brown: My name is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Host      B. Brown      C. introduce      D. Me

(5) — May I \_\_\_\_\_ myself? I'm Sun.

— How do you do, Sun? My name is Bin.

A. talk      B. introduce      C. say      D. ask



## IV Translation

### 1. 选择正确的翻译。

#### (1) family name

- A. 教名                      B. 中间名                      C. 全名                      D. 家族姓名

#### (2) I'd like you to meet my friend — John.

- A. 我向你介绍我的朋友——约翰。                      B. 我很喜欢你的朋友——约翰。  
C. 我很高兴和你的朋友约翰一起开会。                      D. 我的朋友约翰很高兴遇见了你。

#### (3) computer science

- A. 计算机                      B. 科学                      C. 计算机科学                      D. 电脑革命

#### (4) A man is always introduced to a woman.

- A. 一般是先将男士介绍给女士。  
B. 男士总是介绍女士。  
C. 女士总是介绍给男士。  
D. 女士总是介绍男士。

#### (5) Most English people have three names.

- A. 大多数英国人有名字。  
B. 大多数人有三个名字。  
C. 大多数人有名字。  
D. 大多数英国人有三个名字。

### 2. 英汉互译。

#### (1) 全名

\_\_\_\_\_

#### (2) basic rule

\_\_\_\_\_

#### (3) 你(您)好吗?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### (4) in a friendly way

\_\_\_\_\_

#### (5) introduce yourself in English

\_\_\_\_\_