中专英语系列教制

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH SERIES

*新叶片*反

中与英语教程。因为练习

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL
ENGLISH COURSE CORRESPONDING EXERCISES

TECHNICAL

主 编 罗仁家

SECONDARY SCHOOL

ENGLISH

2

HNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL ENGLISH SERIES

题品

中与英语教程同步统列

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内容提要

本书是《中专英语教程(新版)2》(简称《教程2》)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2》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2》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)2》(简称《教程2》)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2》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2》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在题材和内容上与《教程2》相配,目的在于通过练习和阅读,达到对《教程2》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): 卢岗、刘祖训、张爱维、李英、陈玉明、罗仁家、赵茜、莫永琼、黄静、覃世勇。

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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D. ou

D. bb

D. 讨论

D. 偏好

C. ir

C. tt

C. 治疗

C. 已吸完



(1) I __ sure

(2) ho _ y

A. 对待

A. 已屈服

Words & Expressions

A. ea

A. dd

1. 选择正确的字母组合将所给单	词补充完整。
------------------	--------

	(3) _ pect	A. ex	B. ee	C. er	D. es
	(4) fav ite	A. ur	B. er	C. ir	D. or
	(5) p _ ticularly	A. er	B. al	C. ar	D. or
2.	选出与所划线单词一	致的汉语意思。			
	(1) I <u>used to</u> collect	coins and stam	ips when I was	s at school.	
	A. 过去常常	B. 习惯 3	F C	. 使用	D. 消耗
	(2) Peter is fond of	making furniture	e for his family	/.	
	A. 喜爱	B . 努力	C	. 希望	D. 计划
	(3) In old days, mo	st people were	too busy <u>maki</u>	ng a living to	have many hobbies
	A . 活着	B. 谋生	C	. 做人	D. 享受人生
	(4) Many hospitals t	reat patients by	having them t	take un interes	ting hobbies

B. 建议

B. 已放弃

(5) As you know, I have given up smoking.

B. ei

В. рр



II Grammar Exercises

1.	洗出划线 A	B C	D	中有错的那个选项	,并加以2女正。
٠.	X200X05X / \	$, \nu, \cdot, \cdot,$, _		いけいしんしんりょう

(1)	The problem A	about tha	t you tal	ked ye C	sterday <u>i</u> I	s very im	portant.
(2)	This is the fac	ctory in w	here I us	sed to	work.		
(3)	That is the pe	ncil for <u>v</u>	vhich you	ı <u>are l</u>	ooking a	II <u>day</u> long D	g.
(4)	The famous d	octor for A	whom w B	e are	waiting <u>f</u>	or is com	ing here.
(5)	We forget the	day in v	vhich we	first v	vant to t	he Creat	Mall

2. 按要求改变下列各句。

Model: That is the city. Yesterday he came back from that city. That is the city from which he came back yesterday.

- (1) I still remember the day. On that day my mother took me to Chongqing for the first time.
- (2) This place is very beautiful. He lived in it ten years ago.
- (3) Mr Zhang is our new teacher. We are waiting for him now.
- (4) The girl is my sister. You talked with her in the classroom yesterday.
- (5) The camera is made in Beijing. John paid two thousand yuan for it last week.



III Dialogue Completing

用方框内的句型补全对话。

K: Sue. Would you like a cigarette?

S:(1) I have quit.	
K: Do you mind if I smoke here? Huh. I am really ho	oked on these cigarettes.
S: No, (2)	
K: [coughs]	
S: Say	
K: I smoke too much, I think.	
S: <u>(3)</u>	
K: Mm. It does sound bad, I am sure.	
S: W-why, why don't you, uh, quit smoking Ken? _	
K: Sue, that's all very well, butsmoking means sor	mething to me. It's very important
The second secon	en out a resolution
2015	
A. That sounds like a really bad cough.	
C. It's bad for your health.	D. I don't mind.
. 英译汉。	
(2) in one's spare time(3) to go in for one's hobby	
(4) as little as massible	
(5) to keep somebody from doing something	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
. 将下列句子中括号内的汉语翻译成为英语,并将整句意	思补充完整。
(1) No man is really happy or safe	
(2) Hobbies can help	(没有爱好)
(3) There are	(人的身心健康).
	(人的身心健康). (数打计的有关集邮的书).

V Cloze Test

A

Many American wo	men are earning n	noney <u>1</u> their hom	es today. Among those who are
eighteen to sixty-four ye	ars old fifty perce	nt have jobs. <u>2</u> ge	eneral, working women have had
more 3 than those	who stay at home.	Of those who work, t	hirty-two percent <u>4</u> attended
college, _5_ with twe			
6 women with	jobs, eight out of	ten drive a car to wor	k, and eight percent have took a
			traveling was 9 air. These
figures came from a rep			
1. A. inside	B. in	C. outside	D. out
2. A. By	B. In	C. For	D. On
3. A. educations	B. educate	C. educating	D. education
4. A. have	B. had	C. has	D. having
5. A. comparing	B. compare	C. compared	D. compares
6. A. Between	B. Among	C. Within	D. In
7. A. way	B. long	C. off	D. away
8. A. Many	B. Much	C. Lot	D. Few
9. A. at	B. on	C. by	D. for
10. A. write	B. wrote	C. written	D. writing
		В	
When neanle have r	mare maney than	they need for ordinant	things, they sometimes use the
14 the East go to th		i the world. European p	people go to 13 and people
		Shina want from and	anumbur ka awathan Th
			country to another. The men in
island they brought out	their mane to see		nd the way. 18 they saw an
not marked there they b	now that they	the Island was	marked on their maps. If it was
those used by the early s	ailere we will not	ios many differences	compare the maps of today with
those used by the early s	aliois, we will fiot	ice many unerences.	
			D. spare
12. A. other part	B. the other part	t C. other parts	D. the other parts

13. A. the East	B. the West	C. east	D, west
14. A. in	B. from	C. on	D. within
15. A. to please	B. to be pleasant	C. for pleasure	D. to be pleasant
16. A. needed	B. were used to	C. used to	D. would have to
17. A. the sun	B. the moon	C. the wind	D. the plants
18. A. Each time	B. Now and then	C. Every time	D. As
19. A. that	B. whether	C. how	D. where
20. A. had invented		B. had discovered	
C. would invented	h	D. would discovered	

*

VI Reading Comprehension

DIRECTIONS: In this part, read these passages and choose the correct answers; for passage 2 and 4, complete the true or false statements.

🖎 Passage 1

A young man who refused to give his name dived into the river yesterday morning to save a 12-year-old boy.

The boy, who ran away after being saved, had been swimming in the river and had caught his foot between two concrete posts (混凝土柱) under the bridge. He shouted for help. At the time, a young man was riding across the bridge on his bicycle. He quickly got down and dived fully clothed into the river. He then freed the boy's foot and helped him to the river bank where a small crowd had collected. The boy thanked his rescuer, then ran off down the road. He was last seen climbing over a gate before disappearing over the top of the hill.

The young man, who was about 20 years old, said, "I don't blame the boy for not giving his name. Why should he? If he wants to swim in the river, that's his business. And if I want to help him, that's mine. You can't have my name either!"

He then ran back to the bridge, got on his bicycle and rode away.

- (1) What had happened to the boy?
 - A. He had dropped his clothes into the river.
 - B. He had swum too far.
 - C. He had caught his foot between two posts under the bridge.
 - D. He had shouted for help because he was afraid.

- (2) What was the young man doing at the time?
 - A. He was swimming in the river.
 - B. He was riding on his bike across the bridge over the river.
 - C. He was talking to a small crowd.
 - D. He was running down the road.
- (3) What did the boy do before he ran away?
 - A. He thanked the young man.
 - B. He asked his rescuer's name.
 - C. He climbed over a gate.
 - D. He disappeared over the top of the hill.
- (4) What was the difference in age between the boy and the young man?
 - A. 8 years.
 - B. 12 years.
 - C. 20 years.
 - D. 32 years.
- (5) Why did the man refused to give his name to the crowd?
 - A. He was very shy.
 - B. The boy didn't give his name.
 - C. He didn't want to see the boy punished.
 - D. He felt that it was his own business.

Passage 2

It was winter, and Mrs Hermann wanted to do some shopping. She waited until Saturday, when her husband was free. She took him to the shops and let him pay for everything and carry her parcels (包裹). They went to some shops, and Mrs Hermann bought a lot of things. She often said, "Look, Joe! Isn't that beautiful?" He then answered, "All right, dear. How much is it?" and took his money out and paid for it.

It was dark when they came out of the last shop. Mr Hermann was tired and thinking about something else. He wanted a nice drink by the side of a warm fire at home. Suddenly his wife looked up at the sky and said, "Look at that beautiful moon, Joe!" Without stopping, Mr Hermann answered, "All right, dear. How much is it?"

- ☑ **E**(1) Mr Hermann didn't go to work on Saturday.
 - (2) Mrs Hermann bought the things and paid for them and Mr Hermann carried them.
 - (3) When Mr Hermann came out of the last shop, he wanted a drink by the fire at home.

- (4) Then his wife saw a beautiful picture of the moon.
- (5) In the shops Mrs Hermann bought a lot of things, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and a moon cake.

Passage 3

Most Americans think that ice cream is as American as baseball and apple pie (苹果馅饼). But ice cream was known long before America was discovered. Roman emperor Nero may have made a kind of ice cream. He hired hundreds of men to bring snow and ice from the mountains. He used it to make cold drinks. Traveler Marco Polo brought back a recipe (秘诀) for chilled and frozen (冷冻的) milk from China. Hundreds of years later, ice cream reached England. It is said that King Charles I enjoyed that treat very much. There is a story that he ordered his cook to keep the recipe for ice cream a royal secret. Today ice cream is known throughout the world. Americans alone eat more than two billion quarts (夸脱) a year.

ヘラ	The passage says that most Americans
	A. think that ice cream is very new
	B. think that ice cream was an American idea
	C. know that ice cream is very strange
	D. do not know what ice cream is
(2)	The Roman emperor Nero hired men to
	A. make ice cream for him
	B. bring ice cream from China
	C. guard the secret of ice cream
	D. bring ice to cool his drinks
(3)	More than two billion quarts of ice cream have been eaten
	A. by Americans in one year
	A. by Americans in one year
	A. by Americans in one yearB. all over the world in one year
	A. by Americans in one yearB. all over the world in one yearC. since the time of Nero
	A. by Americans in one yearB. all over the world in one yearC. since the time of NeroD. since American was discovered
	 A. by Americans in one year B. all over the world in one year C. since the time of Nero D. since American was discovered Marco Polo is known as
	A. by Americans in one year B. all over the world in one year C. since the time of Nero D. since American was discovered Marco Polo is known as A. a Roman emperor

- (5) Charles I of England wanted to _____.
 - A. make ice cream popular
 - B. keep the secret of ice cream for himself
 - C. develop new kinds of ice cream
 - D. bring ice cream recipes from China

🖎 Passage 4

My neighbor's children love playing hide-and-seek (捉迷藏) as all children do, but no one expected that a game they played last week would be reported in the local newspaper.

One afternoon, they were playing in the street just outside the post office. Young lan, who is only five years old, found the perfect place to hide. His sister, Janet, had shut her eyes and was counting up to ten when lan noticed that the small metal door of the letter-box had been left open. The postman had just taken all the letters out and had gone into the post office to see if there were any parcels (包裹). Ian climbed into the letter-box and pulled the door from the inside so hard that it locked. Soon realizing what he had done, he became very frightened and started crying. Meanwhile, Janet was looking for him everywhere but could not find him. It was lucky that she happened to stop outside the letter-box and hear her brother's cries. She immediately ran to tell the postman, who hurried out to unlock the metal door. Ian was now free, but he had had such a bad fright that he could not stop crying. The post man, however, soon found away of making him laugh again. He told him that next time he wanted to hide in a letter-box, he'd remember to stick (贴) a stamp on himself.

- ☑ ☑ (1) When the postman went into the post office, Ian climbed into the letter-box in order to hide in it.
 - (2) Ian did not expect that the door of the letter-box would be locked so he became very frightened and began crying.
 - (3) Ian cried so loudly that Janet could find where he was hiding.
 - (4) Though lan was free, he couldn't stop crying because he realized that he had made a mistake.
 - (5) The postman couldn't find a way to make Ian laugh again.





* I Words & Expressions

1.	根据括号中的意思将下列	列各单词补充完整。	o
	(1) apolo	(say one is sorry)	
	(2) ude	(impolite)	
	(3) ubt	(uncertainty of m	uind)
	(4) dama	(broken)	
	(5) inconven	(discomfort or tro	ouble)
2.	选出与所划线单词一致的	的汉语意思。	
	(1) He is writing to con	mplain about the o	quality of the T-shirt he bought yesterday.
	A. 完成	B. 抱怨	C. 解释
	(2) She often goes shop	oping in this <u>depar</u>	tment store.
	A. 百货公司	B. 部门	C. 公寓
	(3) A prompt medical t	treatment can save	a man's life.
	A . 提升	B. 标点	C. 及时的
	(4) After a day in the h	not sun my skin be	gan to <u>peel</u> .
	A. 脱皮	B. 偷看	C. 切断
	(5) The manager told h	nis staff that the cus	stomers are always justified.
	A. 公平的	B. 无罪的	C. 有道理

*

II Grammar Exercises

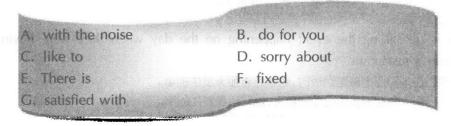
	-	
1.	选出	出划线 A,B,C,D 中有错的那个选项,并加以改正。
	(1)	Many people have $\frac{\text{outside}}{A}$ interests $\frac{\text{of}}{B}$ they pursue in their $\frac{\text{free time}}{C}$ in order to keep
		themselves <u>amused</u> . D
	(2)	Older people and those whose health is not good should avoid going to crowded B
		public places, when cold viruses travel freely from person to person. $\frac{\text{From person}}{D}$
	(3)	Do you know the reason which all the food in this restaurant is $\frac{\text{raw}}{D}$?
	(4)	Such people which know Tom thought he was honest.
	(5)	Sunday is the day that I can spend my leisure time on my hobbies. A B C D
2.	将下	列两句合成一个定语从句。
	(1)	It was one of those cold, wet evenings. Most people stayed indoors in the evening.
	(2)	As a family man there are many other matters. I have got to attend to them.
	(3)	He will go to the department store. He bought the T-shirt there.
	(4)	She doesn't like such a man. We are talking about the man.
	(5)	The restaurant only serves raw food. Can you explain the reason?



III Dialogue Completing

用方框内的短语补全对话。

- A: I'd (1) speak to the manager, please.
- B: I'm the manager, Is there anything I can (2)?
- A: I can't sleep well at night (3) in the next room.
- B: I'm (4) this. What is your room number, please?
- A: Good afternoon, sir. Are you __(5)__ your room?
- B: (6) no hot water in my room.
- A: I'm terribly sorry, sir. I'll have the shower __(7)_ straight away.
- B: Thank you.





IV Translation

1. 选择正确的翻译。

- (1) The customer doesn't like the way you treated him.
 - A. 这顾客不喜欢你指的路。
 - B. 这顾客不喜欢你做事的方法。
 - C. 这顾客不喜欢你的服务。
 - D. 这顾客不喜欢你对待他的态度。
- (2) Although she is happy with the quality of the skirt itself, she is not going to buy it.
 - A. 虽然她穿这条优质的裙子好看,但她不打算买它。
 - B. 虽然她对这条裙子的质量满意,但她不打算买它。
 - C. 虽然她本人对这条优质的裙子很满意,但她不打算买它。
 - D. 虽然她幸运地发现这条优质的裙子,但她不打算买它。