

中等职业学校文化课教学用书

# 新编 英语 练习册

基本版

中等职业学校英语教材编写组

1



高等教育出版社  
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## 前言

《英语(基本版)》是根据2000年8月颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下简称“大纲”)组织编写的系列教材。本系列教材包括预备级、第1~3册、第4册(提高本),预备级配有教师手册、录音带和电子教案,其他各册均配有练习册、教师手册、录音带、多媒体学习课件和电子教案。

本教材着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下。

### 1. 与初中英语教学相衔接、紧扣大纲

本系列教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的600英语词,预备级起点为300词,更加贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。本系列教材覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。学完本系列教材第1~3册将能达到“大纲”规定的基本要求,学完第1~4册将达到较高要求。

### 2. 以话题为纲和以综合英语为基础

本系列教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行,由“综合英语”向“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射。同时还体现了语言项目是交际的手段、交际技能是教学目的的教学思想,把语言知识作为交际的手段来教,把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养,既重视语言知识的传授,更重视交际技能的培养。

“听”、“说”模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了“大纲”突出实用性的要求。“综合英语”模块以相关话题为纲编写,词汇、语法的教学均围绕相关话题进行。“兴趣阅读”除进一步培养学生的阅读能力外,还适当补充了与“综合英语”模块话题相关的词汇。

### 3. 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本系列教材预备级以温故而知新的方式由日常生活对话、音标和初中语法项目、逐步过渡到情景化的“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”技能训练;第1~4册每个教学单元均包括“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”、“兴趣阅读”、“写作”6个模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。本系列教材还体现了以基础英语为主、以专业英语为辅的特点,既能为文、理、工、农、医、经贸等各类中职学校基础英语阶段的教学服务,又能为学生进入专门用途英语教学阶段铺平道路。

### 4. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面。课文体裁多样,有时文、文学作品选段、人物传记、对话、说明文、论说文等,题材新颖,时代感强。“听”、“说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“兴趣阅读”模块的选材主题领域相关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

### 5. 难度适中,易学好用

本教材各课均可通过“热身活动”温习与单元话题相关的词汇并启发学生思考有关问题。“听”、“说”模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目,“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在8%左右,“兴趣阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。“写作”模块点面结合,既有单项练习,又有作文训练(备有写作提示)。各部分的内容难度适中,易学好用。

### 6. 系列配套,视听享受

本系列教材配有辅救助学的练习册、教师手册、录音带、多媒体学习课件和电子教案。练习册与

教材各单元配合,提供同步复习和巩固练习。教师手册提供了具体而实用的背景知识、教学指导和参考试卷。多媒体学习课件界面精美、动画制作、操作方便。课件涵盖了学生用书中的全部内容,荟萃了教师手册中的文化背景知识、课文讲解、词汇学习、课文参考译文、练习参考答案等实用内容,精选了练习册中的部分练习,配以活泼的音像,辅以游戏的形式,展开生动的听、说、读、写、译训练,极大地提高了学生的学习兴趣。电子教案是现代教育技术与教师课堂教学经验的结合,它可以直接用于课堂教学;同时是开放的,教师可以在此基础上,针对教学实际,自己制作更具个性化的教学课件。录音带均由外籍专家朗读,音质清晰、口音纯正。此外,本教材定版定页、双色印刷、图文并茂、美观实用,不仅便于教师全方位授课、学生系统学习,更使教学成为一种享受。

《英语(基本版)》每学期一册,每册10~12个教学单元。第1~4册各有2个复习单元。除预备级前4单元以对话和语音训练为主外,各教学单元均以一特定话题为中心,由“热身活动”(Warm-up)、“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“兴趣阅读”(Reading for Interest)和“写作”(Writing)6个模块组成。建议的学时安排是:每单元4学时,其中“热身活动”和“听”、“说”1学时,“综合英语”2学时,“兴趣阅读”和“写作”1学时。

《英语(基本版)》每教学单元的6个模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中,以“综合英语”为核心,与其他模块进行组合,可以有以下几种搭配形式:1.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”;2.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“写作”;3.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“兴趣阅读”+“写作”。不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本书为《新编英语练习册1(基本版)》。考虑到中等职业学校英语教学现状,《新编英语练习册(基本版)》力求更好地把握练习的数量和难易度。本系列练习册选材注意体现时代特色和职业教育特色;语言练习和技能训练注重对学生应用语言能力的培养。为了“练”、“考”照应,练习册在每5个单元之后提供了2个与全国英语等级考试(PETS)1级形式相近的自测卷。

《新编英语练习册(基本版)》编写组成员有:丁际群(杭州旅游职业学校)、鲍静宜(杭州中策职业高中)、鲁敏(杭州商贸职业高中)、贾愚(辽宁省基础教育教研中心职教部)、于彩虹(沈阳市教学研究室)、严璇(沈阳医药学校)、叶洪力、金煊(沈阳外国语学校)、崔晓翠(沈阳外事服务学校)、汤惠民、沈启智(武汉市教育科学研究院)、孟连英、叶格利、龚万红(华中科技大学附属中学)、乔心刚、李直。

《新编英语练习册1(基本版)》由丁际群担任主编,鲍静宜和鲁敏参加编写;具体分工如下:丁际群编写Unit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10及自测卷1, 2;鲍静宜编写Unit 6, 7, 8及自测卷3;鲁敏编写自测卷4。本书由周湘生(济南石化经济学校)审稿。

编者

2003年3月

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# 1

## *Large Cities*

### **V**OCABULARY EXERCISES

#### **I. Match the words with their definitions.**

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 1. several | a. make better  |
| 2. improve | b. something that happens because of something else   |
| 3. future  | c. the time that is to come                           |
| 4. result  | d. a difficulty that needs attention and to be solved |
| 5. problem | e. three or more but not many                         |

#### **II. Fill in each blank with a proper word provided in Exercise I.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people were waiting for the bus.
2. In the near \_\_\_\_\_, China will be a great modern country.
3. He studied hard to \_\_\_\_\_ his English.
4. We've got a \_\_\_\_\_ with the car — it won't start.
5. We worked hard and got excellent \_\_\_\_\_.

### **G**RAMMAR EXERCISES

#### **III. Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verbs given.**

I shall be glad 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a trip to the seaside this summer. Last year I 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) north to the mountains. Everything was beautiful. But it 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too cold. And it's really too far 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a short holiday.

Perhaps this would be a good chance 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach. I like 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the seashore in the warm sunshine and 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the waters. I am sure I 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time.



**IV. Decide whether the following sentences are correct or not. If not, write them correctly.**

1. His wish is becoming a singer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. He enjoys listening to pop songs. \_\_\_\_\_
3. There is nothing worry about. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It takes forty-five minutes get there by bus. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You need warm clothes to protect you from the cold. \_\_\_\_\_

**READING PRACTICE**

**V. Choose the right answer for each blank.**

In the eighteenth century, cities became larger and larger. People ① \_\_\_\_\_ from the country and small towns to the cities, for there was ② \_\_\_\_\_ work for them to do in the ③ \_\_\_\_\_.

On Sundays and holidays, they liked to ④ \_\_\_\_\_ cities and have a good time in the country. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ not every ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ had a horse or a cart. People ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ simple means of transportation (交通工具). Inventors in many countries tried to ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

The first bicycle, "the horse on wheel", ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ in 1709. People liked bikes because they weren't as expensive as ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ and were easy to ride.

- |                |            |              |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. moved    | B. got     | C. rode      |
| 2. A. many     | B. few     | C. more      |
| 3. A. villages | B. towns   | C. cities    |
| 4. A. flee     | B. leave   | C. reach     |
| 5. A. But      | B. So      | C. And       |
| 6. A. family   | B. home    | C. house     |
| 7. A. need     | B. needed  | C. will need |
| 8. A. make     | B. work    | C. solve     |
| 9. A. did      | B. came    | C. appeared  |
| 10. A. horses  | B. bicycle | C. cars      |

**VI. Read the passage and describe the two cities with the information you get from the passage.**

London is the oldest city in Britain. It's certainly the biggest city in Europe. But New

York is big, too. It's as big as London, if not bigger. The streets in London are crowded and there is one of the world's biggest underground railway systems. The streets in New York are just as crowded as in London. And the New York subway carries more people each day than the London underground. There are a lot of big department stores in London. There are a lot of big stores in New York, too. But New York has more supermarkets than London.

In London there are many palaces and churches. There is St. Paul's, for example. New York isn't as old as London, and it hasn't many old buildings. But the skyscrapers are much higher than the buildings in London.

London has more parks than New York. But New York's Central Park is much bigger than the biggest park in London. Nevertheless, New York's Central Park hasn't anything to match the speakers at Hyde Park corner.

London	New York
1. an old city	1. not as old as London
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.
8.	8.

# 2

# Housing

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Write a word under each picture, the first letter is given.



1. b \_\_\_\_\_



2. b \_\_\_\_\_



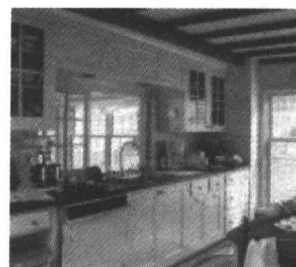
3. s \_\_\_\_\_



4. d \_\_\_\_\_



5. s \_\_\_\_\_



6. k \_\_\_\_\_

II. Complete the sentences with the appropriate words or phrases given, and change the form where necessary.

be made of

need to

during

put in

most of

in between

1. Most houses \_\_\_\_\_ concrete and bricks.

2. Don't speak \_\_\_\_\_ the meal.

3. You don't \_\_\_\_\_ come if you feel sick.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ her money is spent on clothing.
5. We are having a new bath \_\_\_\_\_.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

### III. Complete the sentences according to the meaning given in Chinese.

1. This house \_\_\_\_\_ (需要整修) before we move in.
2. We tried to \_\_\_\_\_ (使客人感到舒服自在).
3. They said they \_\_\_\_\_ (将花三个月的时间) touring Europe.
4. Most young people \_\_\_\_\_ (不满意他们的房子) because they are not big enough.
5. We can \_\_\_\_\_ (把旧的东西变成新的) by painting them.

### IV. Decide whether the following sentences are correct or not. If not, write them correctly.

1. She asked me how long it will take to build the church.
2. George said he would arrive here the next day.
3. The teacher told the small boy the sun rises in the east.
4. She said that she had seen the film yesterday.
5. I asked him how much did it cost.

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## READING PRACTICE

### V. Choose the right answer for each blank.

I had a letter ① \_\_\_\_\_ my sister yesterday. She lives in Nigeria. In her letter, she said that she ② \_\_\_\_\_ to England next year. If she comes, she will get ③ \_\_\_\_\_ surprise. We are now ④ \_\_\_\_\_ in a beautiful new house in the country. ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ on it had begun before my sister left. The house was ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ five months ago. In my letter I told her that she ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ stay with us. The house has many large rooms and there is a ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_ garden. It is a very modern house, so it ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ strange to some people. It ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ be the only modern house in the district.

- |                  |              |          |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. A. of         | B. from      | C. for   |
| 2. A. would come | B. will come | C. comes |

- |                 |           |             |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 3. A. a         | B. an     | C. /        |
| 4. A. lived     | B. live   | C. living   |
| 5. A. Working   | B. Work   | C. Building |
| 6. A. completed | B. built  | C. designed |
| 7. A. would     | B. could  | C. must     |
| 8. A. living    | B. lively | C. lovely   |
| 9. A. looked    | B. look   | C. looks    |
| 10. A. must     | B. can    | C. may      |

## VI. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

The White House, the official home of the president of the United States, was designed by James Hoban. It was said that he was influenced by the design of a palace in Scotland. The White House is in Washington DC. The building was begun in 1792 and finished in the same year. At first it was only a two-storey building, and later on it was rebuilt and enlarged for many times. President John Adams moved in it in November, 1800. From then on every president moved in it after he took office. The house received its present name when it was painted white after being damaged by a fire in 1814.

1. Where is the White House?

It is in \_\_\_\_\_.

2. What is the design of the White House influenced by?

It is influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Who was the first president moving in the White House?

It was President \_\_\_\_\_.

4. When did the president move into the White House?

After he \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Why do we call it White House?

Because it \_\_\_\_\_.

# 3

# Camping

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Make a list of what you want to do during the summer holidays and the camp activities you learned in this unit.

What you want to do	Camp activities
go camping	singing

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs from this unit.

- |                           |                 |                  |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. ____ pictures          | 2. ____ games   | 3. ____ hot dogs |
| 4. ____ songs             | 5. ____ stories | 6. ____ science  |
| 7. ____ computer programs | 8. ____ parents | 9. ____ at home  |

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

III. Fill in blanks with the proper form of the verbs given.

When I was a young man, my work was helping 1 \_\_\_\_ (look after) a forest. This meant 2 \_\_\_\_ (do) a great deal of walking. I enjoy 3 \_\_\_\_ (walk) and I didn't mind 4 \_\_\_\_ (travel) long distances. In the summer I avoided 5 \_\_\_\_ (walk) in the hottest part of the day, however, because I thought 6 \_\_\_\_ (walk) in the full heat of the sun too tiring. Sometimes, of course, I could not help 7 \_\_\_\_ (do) it, but whenever I could, I stopped 8 \_\_\_\_ (walk) at eleven o'clock. If I had to go some-



where in the afternoon, I avoided 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my office until about three o'clock. In this way I missed 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) the full heat of the sun.

#### IV. Use this table to make sentences.

	Paul	Susan
like/dislike	swimming/walking	painting /listening to music
love/hate	reading/writing	walking/playing games
enjoy/cannot stand	drawing/singing	reading/watching TV
doesn't mind /prefer	running/cycling	working/walking in the country

1. Paul likes swimming but dislikes walking.
2. Susan likes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_.

## READING PRACTICE

#### V. Choose the right answer for each blank.

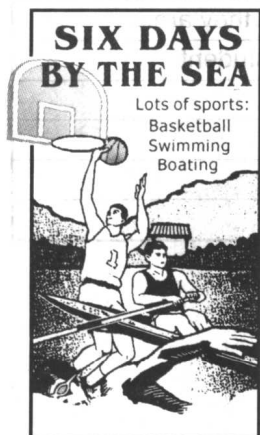
① \_\_\_\_\_ American school students have a long summer holiday. It's usually ② \_\_\_\_\_ June to September. ③ \_\_\_\_\_ the holiday students often travel ④ \_\_\_\_\_ have some summer ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_. Some students ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ courses in summer school. Mary ⑦ \_\_\_\_\_ her last summer holiday in summer school. She studied two courses and she traveled with her ⑧ \_\_\_\_\_. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Mary's friend, Peter, worked ⑨ \_\_\_\_\_ a gasoline station during the summer. He ⑩ \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money for the university next year.

- |               |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. Most    | B. Most of | C. Many of |
| 2. A. in      | B. from    | C. for     |
| 3. A. For     | B. During  | C. On      |
| 4. A. or      | B. and     | C. but     |
| 5. A. working | B. to work | C. work    |
| 6. A. get     | B. have    | C. take    |

- |              |          |             |
|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 7. A. spend  | B. spent | C. spending |
| 8. A. family | B. home  | C. house    |
| 9. A. in     | B. at    | C. for      |
| 10. A. made  | B. got   | C. had      |

## VI. Read the six adverts for holidays and the text. Which advert matches the text?

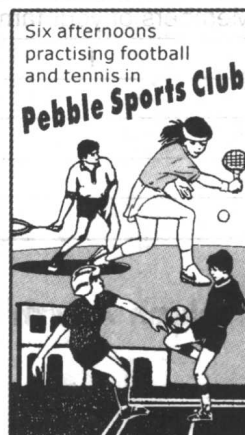
We went to a small village for a holiday. We stayed in a wooden house in the hills for six days. We went climbing and walking. The weather was very nice, and the hills were very beautiful. In the evenings we learnt to make knots (绳结). We also learnt about first aid. We didn't do any boating and swimming, because there wasn't enough time. We want to go back for another holiday.



1



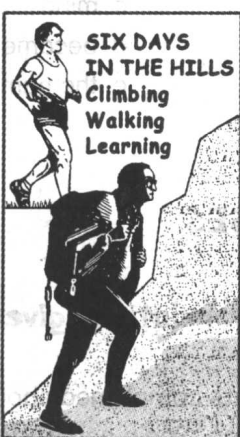
2



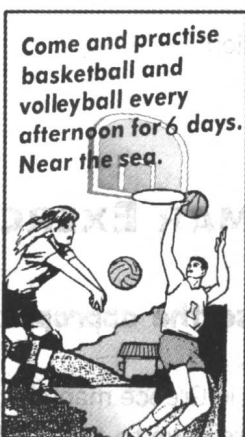
3



4



5



6

# 4 Families

## VOCABULARY EXERCISES

I. Make a list of your family members and what they are.

Members of your family	What they are
I	student

II. Match column A with column [B].

A

1. common
2. increase
3. course
4. population
5. care

B

- a. lesson
- b. often found, ordinary
- c. mind
- d. become greater; grow
- e. the number of people living in a country

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

III. Choose the appropriate relatives given in the brackets.

Recently in Greece many parents complained about the difficult homework 1\_\_\_\_ (which/ who) teachers gave to their children. Spain and Turkey are two countries 2\_\_\_\_ (that/who) stopped homework recently. Most parents agree that homework is unfair. A pupil 3\_\_\_\_