

一点通学案

中等职业学校学习与职业能力培养

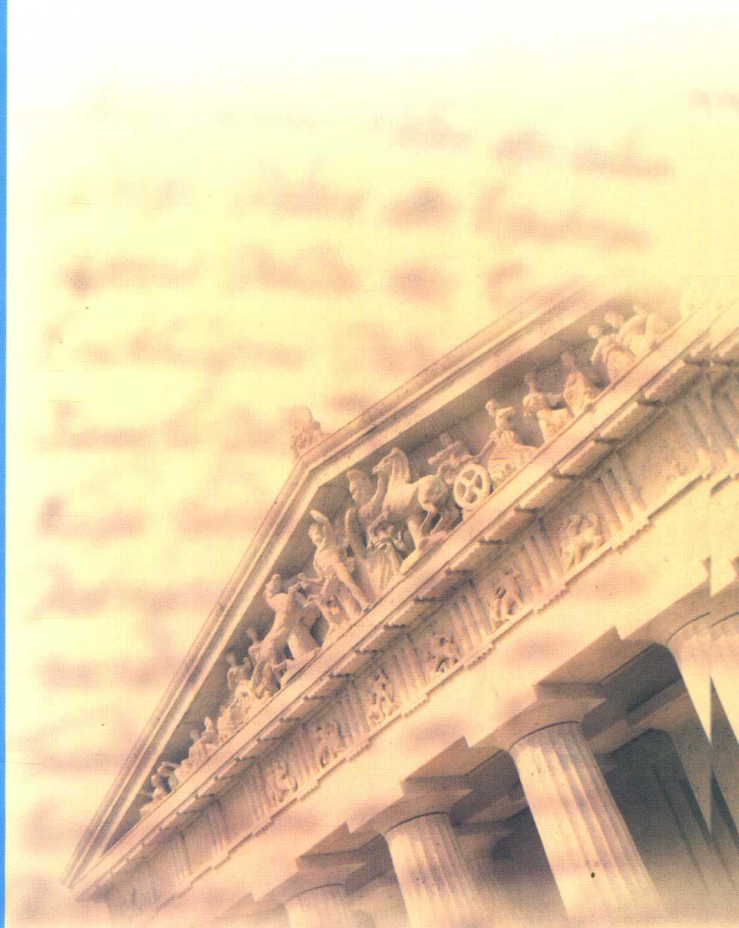
英语

第三册

主编 周莉民

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与职业能力培养

英 语

(第三册)

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前言

2011年金秋,江苏中等职业学校文化课教材以全新的面貌出现了,它全面渗透了新课程的理念。为此我们组织了江苏省南通市职业学校部分骨干教师联手编写了这套新教材的实用辅导丛书,旨在协助教师共同探索教与学的新方式,引导学生开展研究性、探究性学习,为江苏中职提供优质服务。同时,可为对口单招教学实现高效课堂提供帮助。

本丛书创新之处,首先在于编者把过去仅作为教学延续和复习的作业转化成以学生为主体的、自主的学习和探究活动,充分反映了培养学生的创新意识和实践能力的宗旨。它是教师教案和学生学案的最好的助手,它将每课的关键知识点概括为“一点通”,学生可通过“一点通”的提示把握本课的学习要点。它把一堂课设置成四个学习单:“课前预习单”,引导学生自主地预习学习内容,对新的备学内容有个初步的了解;“课堂探析单”是让学生在老师的引领下进一步理解教材,与生活经历挂钩,重新构建知识体系;“课堂检测单”,让学生对所学内容“贴身”检验,以便及时发现和解决课堂上未能真正接收的知识重点;“课后巩固单”则是对课堂所学知识整个要点来个大“检阅”,使学生彻底“消化”本节课所学内容,同时又有知识的延伸拓展,以便学生总结规律,形成解决问题的能力。本丛书最终使学生的学习和探讨研究合二为一,达到“夯实基础,融会贯通”的效果。

达尔文说:“最有价值的知识是关于方法的知识。”掌握科学的学习方法,你将拥有制胜的利器!愿同学们在新的学年里,辛勤耕耘,身体、学习双丰收!

本书编写的具体分工为:谢书梅(编写、审稿 Unit 1、Unit 2),周莉民(编写、审稿 Unit 3、Unit 4),王剑英(编写、审稿 Unit 5、Unit 6),丁玲(编写、审稿 Unit 7、Unit 8)。本丛书的编写我们还得到了南通市教育局、教研室的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促和编者水平的限制,书中的缺点和错误在所难免,恳请广大老师和同学批评指正,以利于我们来年修订及时更正。谢谢!

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Unit 1

It's My First Day

大纲要求

1. 词汇

manager, whenever, department, mind, counter, uniform, tie, team, proper, basic, neat, formal, bet, knee-length, skirt, industry, toe, neatly, style.

2. 句型

(1) —Hello! Are you new here?

—Yes, sir. I'm Joe, a new intern. It's my first day here.

(2) This is my boss, Mr. Stratford.

(3) I'd like you to meet my co-worker, Collin Beck.

(4) I'd like to introduce you to my dear friend, Mrs. Smith.

(5) Your body language and your conversation will be remembered and so will your appearance.

Period 1 Warm-Up, Listening and Speaking

课前预习单

一、词语初识(尝试英汉互译)

1. be at one's internship _____ 2. do one's best _____

3. keep eye contact _____

4. address them as "Mr" or "Ms" _____

5. a new intern _____

6. allow me to introduce myself _____

7. oversee the operation of the kitchen _____

8. casual clothes _____ 9. the department store _____

10. cut it short _____ 11. tie it up _____

12. dye it brown _____ 13. lunch break _____

14. office hours _____ 15. work hour _____

二、重点句型初识(尝试翻译下列句子)

1. Don't stand too close to or too far from the person with whom you are talking.

2. —Hello! Are you new here?

—Yes, sir. I'm Joe, a new intern. It's my first day here.

3. I feel lucky to work in this famous restaurant.
4. I'd like to introduce you to my dear friend, Mrs. Smith.
5. She's in charge of exports.

课堂探析单

一、重点词语探析

1. I'll do my best.

do one's best to do sth. 尽某人最大努力(做什么)

例: I wish I can do my best! 我希望自己能尽力!

I will do my best to help you. 我会尽力去帮助你。

注意: do one's best 和 try one's best 意思都是“尽最大努力”, 区别不大。但 try one's best 更口语化。

(巩固练习)

Everyone should do _____ best to win the match.

- A. one's B. the C. his D. their

2. mind

用作动词时, 意为“介意”、“反对”, 常用来表示委婉、客气的请求。含动词 mind 的常见句式有:

(1) Would/Do you mind doing...? 意为“……你介意吗?”。例:

Would you mind closing the door? 关上门好吗?

(2) “Would/Do you mind + 人称代词宾格或形容词性物主代词 + doing...?” 意为“某人做某事, 你介意吗?”。例:

Do you mind my closing the window? (= Do you mind if I close the window?) 我把窗户关上, 你介意吗?

构成“Would you mind doing...?” 的否定式时, 通常在 doing 的前面加 not。例:

Would you mind not swimming in the river?

Would you mind not being late again?

“Would you mind...?” 后面接从句时, 从句中的谓语动词常为过去式, 用来表示委婉的语气。例:

Would you mind if I closed the window? 你介意我把窗户关上吗?

Would you mind if I turned up the radio? 我把收音机声音开大点, 你反对吗?

“Would you mind...?” 的同义句式是“Do you mind...?”。二者表达相同的意思, 只是“Would you mind...?” 比“Do you mind...?” 语气显得更客气一些。两者后接从句时, 前者从句中的谓语动词常为过去式, 而后者从句中的谓语动词则用一般现在时。试比较:

Would you mind if I sat here? (= Do you mind if I sit here?) 我坐在这儿你介意吗?

Do you mind if I smoke here? (= Would you mind if I smoked here?) 我在这里吸烟你介意吗?

在回答这种问题时, 必须注意英、汉两种语言之间的差异:

(1) 表示不反对或不介意时常用以下句式: No, please do. (好吧, 请。)/Certainly not.

(当然可以。)/Of course not. (当然可以。)/No, go ahead. (完全可以。)例:

—Would you mind me smoking here? 我在这儿抽烟你介意吗?

—No, please do. 好的, 请便。

—Would you mind if I turned on the TV? 我打开电视你介意吗?

—Certainly not. 当然可以。

—Would you mind my standing here? 你介意我站在这里吗?

—Not at all. 没关系。

(2) 如果不同意或不赞成某人做某事, 就不要说“Yes, I mind”, 应说“Sorry/I’m sorry”或“I wish you wouldn’t”, 然后再陈述拒绝或反对的理由。例:

—Would you mind my turning off the light? 我把灯关掉, 你介意吗?

—I’m sorry. I haven’t finished my work. (= I wish you wouldn’t. I haven’t finished my work.) 对不起, 我还没有完成我的工作。

“I don’t mind.” 意为“我不介意”。例:

—What do you think of sitcoms? 你觉得情景喜剧怎么样?

—I don’t mind them. 我不关心那些节目。

Never mind 意为“没关系”、“不要紧”, 常出现在下列场合:

(1) 应答对方的致歉。例:

—I’m sorry. I came in a hurry and forgot to bring food. 对不起, 我来得匆忙, 忘记带吃的了。

—Never mind. You can have ours. 没关系, 你可以吃我们的。

(2) 安慰对方。例:

—Did you watch the baseball match yesterday? 昨天你看棒球比赛了吗?

—No, I missed it. By the time I got there, it had already finished. 没有, 我错过了。当我到达那里时, 比赛已经结束了。

—Never mind. It was a boring match. 没关系。那是一场枯燥乏味的比赛。

(3) 回答对方的求助。例:

—Sorry to trouble you. 抱歉, 麻烦您一下。

—Never mind. What can I do for you? 没关系。我能为你做些什么呢?

[高考链接]

(1) —So hot in the classroom. Would you mind the windows?

—OK. I’ll do it right now.

A. not closing B. not opening C. closing D. opening

(2) Would you mind me how English words?

A. tell; to remember B. telling; remember

C. telling; to remember D. tell; remember

(3) Would you mind more slowly? I can’t follow you.

A. speak B. spoke C. spoken D. speaking

(4) Do you mind the radio a little bit? I am doing my homework.

A. turning off B. to turn down C. turning down D. turning up

(5) Would you mind not _____ here? I'm doing my homework.

A. sing B. singing C. to sing D. sung

(6) —Would you mind opening the window?

—_____.

A. Of course, open it B. Not at all C. Certainly D. No, don't do it

注意: mind 用作名词时,意为“思想”、“想法”、“头脑”、“智力”。常见的含名词 mind 的短语有: change one's mind(改变主意), make up one's mind(下定决心), set one's mind to (do) (专注于……), keep in mind(记在心里), come into one's mind(计上心来)等。

3. lunch break 午休时间

例: It's a great way to spend a lunch break. 这是一个很好的消磨午休时间的方法。

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

Shirley's 的午休时间有多长?

4. tie v. 系, 绑, 捆

[过去式 tied 过去分词 tied 现在分词 tying 第三人称单数 ties]

tie up: 包扎/束紧; 缚牢/捆绑

例: Tie your long hair up, please. 请把你的长发扎起来。

(巩固练习)

(1) The Whites should either keep their dogs in the house or _____.

A. tie up B. tying up
C. to tie them up D. tied up

(2) The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind his back.

A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied

二、重难点探析

1. Whenever you don't understand anything, just ask your workmates.

无论何时你有不懂的东西, 尽管问你的同事。

whenever 连接词: 无论什么时候; 每当

例: Whenever there is danger, he always stands in the breach.

每逢遇到危险, 他总是冲在前面。

Whenever a guest leaves, my father will show him to the door.

每当客人离开时, 我父亲都把客人送到门口。

We must hang in whenever we come across difficulties.

我们遇到困难时一定要坚持不懈。

Whenever I saw the picture, I would think of my mother.

每当我看到这张照片时, 我会想起母亲。

注意: no matter when = whenever 但是它们在用法上有区别:

whenever: 可以引导名词性从句, 也可以引导状语从句。

no matter when: 引导让步状语从句。

类似的用法: no matter what = whatever

no matter who=whoever

no matter how=however

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

(1) 无论什么时候你想,我将和你一起去北京

(2) 你什么时候高兴,我愿意同你讨论这件事。

[高考链接]

Take _____ much you want and _____ you want to.

A. however, whenever

B. however, whichever

C. whatever, whenever

D. whichever, whatever

[大意:无论何时你多么想要,尽管拿走(这些东西)]

2. 介绍表达方法小结

学会用得体的英语去巧妙地介绍自己和别人,能够使气氛融洽,使大家交流轻松愉快。

[典型表达]

May I introduce you to my friend Hang Kai? 我可以把你介绍给我的朋友杭凯吗?

Please allow me to introduce you to my classmates. 请允许我把你介绍给我的同学。

I'd like you to meet my friend, Maria. 我想请你见一见我的朋友玛利娅。

May I introduce myself? I'm Jim Green. 我做一下自我介绍好吗? 我是杰姆·格林。

How do you do? My name is Cui Hengbiao. 你好,我是崔恒标。

I'm Kate. Happy to know you. 我是凯特,很高兴认识你。

I'd like you to meet Jim. He's a friend of mine. 我想请你见一下吉姆,他是我的一个朋友。

例:

—Hi, I'm your new neighbor. My name is David.

—_____

A. Do you live alone?

B. Where are you from?

C. Hi! It's good to see you. I'm George.

D. Oh, you are my new neighbor.

答案与解析: C. 本题考查介绍的口语交际用语。对方说出了是新邻居并做了自我介绍,你也要问候并做出自我介绍。

(巩固练习)

(1) —Let me introduce myself. I'm Vincent.

—_____

A. What a pleasure

B. It's my pleasure

C. Pleased to meet you

D. I'm very pleased

(2) —Kate, this is Susan Jones, my old school friend.

—Nice to meet you.

— _____.

A. Nice to meet you

B. Me, too

C. It's my pleasure to meet you

D. Thank you

(3) —Peter, this is my classmate Li Hua.

— _____

A. How are you?

B. How do you like me?

C. How do you do?

D. Thank you.

课堂检测单

1. Can you tell me the differences _____ the twins.

A. among

B. between

C. for

D. of

2. When you greet someone you've never met before, you should say _____.

A. Good to see you again

B. Nice to meet you at last

C. Hi! How do you do?

D. This is Mrs Tang

3. Your father hopes that you _____ your homework on time.

A. finish

B. finishing

C. finished

D. will finish

4. I am _____ with the _____ trip.

A. pleased, pleased

B. pleasant, pleasant

C. pleasant, pleased

D. pleased, pleasant

5. He felt _____ because he found his lost bag _____.

A. lucky, lucky

B. lucky, luckily

C. luckily, luckily

D. luckily, luck

6. _____ you meet trouble, you can ask the police for help.

A. Whatever

B. Whoever

C. However

D. Whenever

7. Would you like _____ for supper?

A. something Chinese

B. Chinese something

C. anything Chinese

D. Chinese anything

8. My parents allow me _____ to school, because I am ill.

A. go to

B. to go to

C. not go to

D. not to go

9. I am sorry. I _____ hear your name well.

A. don't

B. didn't

C. can

D. doesn't

10. There isn't _____ juice in the fridge. Can I go and buy _____?

A. some, any

B. any, some

C. some, some

D. any, any

二、阅读理解

Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and to relax in their free time. But some of them are not using in a good way. Here are some rules to make sure you are safe and have fun on the Internet.

Make rules for Internet use with your parents. For example, when you can go online, for how long and what activities you can go online.

Don't give your password (密码) to anyone else, and never leak out the following information—your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information.

Check with your parents before giving out a credit (信用) card number.

Never send a photo of yourself to someone in e-mail unless your parents say it's OK.

Check with your parents before going into a chat room. Different chat rooms have different rules and attract different kinds of people. You and your parents must make sure it's a right place for you.

Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent's permission (允许). Never meet anyone you met on line alone.

Always remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Treat everyone online as strangers.

If something you see or read online makes you uncomfortable, leave the site. Tell a parent or teacher right away.

Treat other people as you'd like to be treated. Never use bad language.

Remember—not everything you read on the Internet is true.

1. If you want a true friend on the Internet, you can _____.

- A. tell the people what your name is B. meet the people on line alone
C. write an e-mail about yourself D. get your parent's permission

2. It's good for children to _____ on the Internet.

- A. give password to others B. get useful knowledge and information

C. give out a credit card number D. go into a chat room as they'd like to

3. The underlined phrase "leak out" in the third paragraph may mean "_____".

- A. give away B. leave out C. give out D. put away

4. If your parents don't agree, never _____.

- A. read anything on the Internet B. relax in your free time
C. have a face-to face meeting with anyone you met online
D. treat other people as you'd like to be treated

5. This passage is mainly about "_____".

- A. How to use Computers B. Surfing on the Internet
C. Information on the Internet D. Internet Safety Rules

课后巩固单

一、词汇和语法

1. Now people can contact with each other _____ phone or email.

- A. with B. by C. for D. through

2. When you greet someone you've met some time ago, you should say _____.

- A. Good to see you again B. Nice to meet you at last

- C. Hi! How are you? D. This is Mrs Tang
3. They enjoy _____ or a walk after supper.
A. to go out B. go out C. going out D. to going out
4. —This is my uncle.
—_____.
A. Good to see you again B. I am sorry ,but I can't know you
C. Hi, nice to meet you D. This is my father.
5. Your hair is too long. So you'd better _____.
A. cut it short B. tie it down C. dry it brown D. dry it up
6. It's _____ to enjoy the _____ music.
A. pleased, pleased B. pleasant, pleasant
C. pleasant, pleased D. pleased, pleasant
7. —Would you like to have some tea or coffee?
—_____. Thank you. I just have had enough tea.
A. Either B. Neither C. Some D. Both
8. I hope my father _____ the book for me.
A. to buy B. buys C. buy D. will buy
9. _____ you do, I can not believe you.
A. Whatever B. Whoever C. However D. Whenever
10. The boy felt _____ when he knew his father was hit by a car.
A. happy B. happppily C. sad D. sadly

二、完形填空

A lady once wrote a long story. She sent it to a famous editor. After 1 weeks the editor 2 the story to her. The lady was 3. She wrote back to the editor:

"Dear Sir, yesterday you sent back a story of mine. 4 do you know that the story is not good? You did not read it. 5 I sent you the story, I pasted together pages 18, 19 and 20. This was a 6 to see whether you would read the story. When the story came back yesterday, the pages were 7 pasted together. Is this the 8 you read all the stories that are sent to you?"

The editor wrote back:

"Dear Madam, 9 breakfast when I have an egg, I 10 eat the whole egg in order to discover that it is bad."

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. few | B. a few | C. little | D. a little |
| 2. A. gave | B. came back | C. handed | D. returned |
| 3. A. angry | B. happy | C. satisfied | D. glad |
| 4. A. How | B. Why | C. What | D. Where |
| 5. A. After | B. Until | C. Before | D. Since |
| 6. A. lesson | B. test | C. question | D. thing |
| 7. A. already | B. still | C. even | D. yet |

8. A. work B. check C. road D. way
9. A. On B. On the C. At D. At the
10. A. must not B. have not to C. need not to D. don't have to

Period 2 Reading and Writing

课前预习单

一、词语初识(尝试英汉互译)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. wear proper clothing _____ | 2. body language _____ |
| 3. set/make a good impression on _____ | 4. your best bet _____ |
| 5. in good condition _____ | 6. wear knee-length skirts _____ |
| 7. look natural _____ | 8. annual salary _____ |

二、重点句型初识(尝试翻译下列句子)

1. Your body language and your conversation will be remembered and so will your appearance.
_____.

2. Keep your shoes in good condition.
_____.

3. Wearing neat and clean professional clothes that are traditional but not too formal may be your best bet.
_____.

4. Thank you for providing me with a wonderful opportunity.
_____.

5. You're expected to report on June 1, 8:30 in the morning.
_____.

课堂探析单

一、重点词语探析

1. It is important to wear proper clothing and keep basic hygiene.

(1) proper *adj.* 适当的, 正确的, 正当的, 往往侧重于符合某个标准或习惯

例: You aren't wearing proper clothes for this hot weather. 这么热的天气, 你穿的衣服不合适。

at a proper time 在适当的时候

in the proper way 用适当方法

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

我建议等到适当的时候。

(2) *adv.* 适当地;正确地

You haven't done the job properly, you'll have to do it again. 你没有做对这件工作,你得重做。

[高考链接]

I don't think the boy is too small to look after the dog _____.

A. correctly B. exactly C. properly D. accurately

2. *basic adj.* 基本的,基础的,根本的,最简单的,最初级的

例: basic/capital construction 基本建设

(巩固练习)词组翻译:

基本工薪/底薪

注意: basic, base, basis 三者间的差别

basic 形容词: 基本的,基础的。可修饰知识,技能或者物体的构造。

He has a basic understanding of the problem. 他对问题有基本的了解。

base 名词: 底座,基础 指物体具体的(物质)基础,还有军事基地的意思

base on sth.: 根据某事; *sth. be based on...* 意为……以 *sth.* 为基础

They use their apartment in New York as a home base from which they travel frequently. 他们把纽约的公寓作为他们频繁出行的大本营。

basis: 基本原则,主要成分,还有就是起源和根据的意思

on the basis of... 在什么的基础上

The basis of her opinion is something she read in the magazine. 她意见的根据是从杂志里看来的。

3. *formal adj.* 正式的,正规的,形式的,公开的,拘谨的,有条理的

n. 正式(活动),晚礼服

例: We were invited to a formal luncheon. 我们被邀参加一次正式的午宴。

At the formal party I felt very awkward and out of place. 在正式的舞会上,我感到局促不安,很不自在。

He is very formal with everyone; he never joins in a laugh. 他对任何人都很拘谨,从不跟人说笑。

(巩固练习)汉译英:

这封信是用正式文体写的。

注意: ① *formally adv.* 正式地;形式上

例: *formally beauty* 形式美

rather formally 颇为正式

formally correct 形式正确

wear formally 着装得体

② *informal adj.* 非正式的;不拘礼节的;随便的

例: *an informal dinner* 便饭

The minister paid an informal visit to our school. 部长对我校进行了一次非正式参观访问。

4. set/make a good impression on 创造一个良好的印象

例: I will go to a new school next month. I feel nervous. I don't know how I can make a good impression on others.

(巩固练习) 填空:

She made a good i _____ on her new teacher. 她给她的新老师留下了好的印象。

二、重难点探析

1. Your body language and your conversation will be remembered and so will your appearance. 你的身体语言和谈话将被记住, 同样你的外表也会被记住。

其中“so will your appearance”是由“so”引导的倒装句。它表示前句所述(肯定)情况也适用于另一主语。

它的结构是:

so + 系动词(助动词或情态动词) + 另一主语。

例: I enjoy reading the book and so does my wife. 我喜欢看这本书, 我的妻子也喜欢。

注意:

so + 主语 + 系动词(助动词或情态动词) + 前面主语

此句型的主语与前一句的主语相同, 因而主谓不倒装。这种句型表示说话者对前句所提到的情况或事实表示赞同, 其中 so 作“不错; 确实如此”解。

例:

—It is cold today. 今天天气很冷。 —So it is. 不错, 是很冷。

—He studies hard. 他学习很努力。 —So he does. 确实如此。

(巩固练习) 填空:

(1) —I'm having tea. 我在喝茶。 — So _____. 我也在喝。

(2) —I like rock music. 我喜欢摇滚乐。 —So _____ 我也喜欢。

(3) I like dancing, and so _____. 我喜欢跳舞, 我女儿也喜欢。

(4) — Tom likes playing computer games. — So _____ Jim.

(5) — Tom likes playing computer games. Tom 喜欢玩电脑游戏。

— So _____. 他的确是很喜欢。

2. Keep your shoes in good condition.

in good condition 情况良好; 保存得好; 健康状况好

例: That bookstore would not accept returns even ones in good condition. 那家书店不接受退还的书, 即使是完好无损的书也不要。

At present, they are safe and in good condition and also have contacted with their families. 目前他们是安全的, 身体状况良好, 也向家人报了平安。

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

我答应把你的自行车完好无损地归还你。