



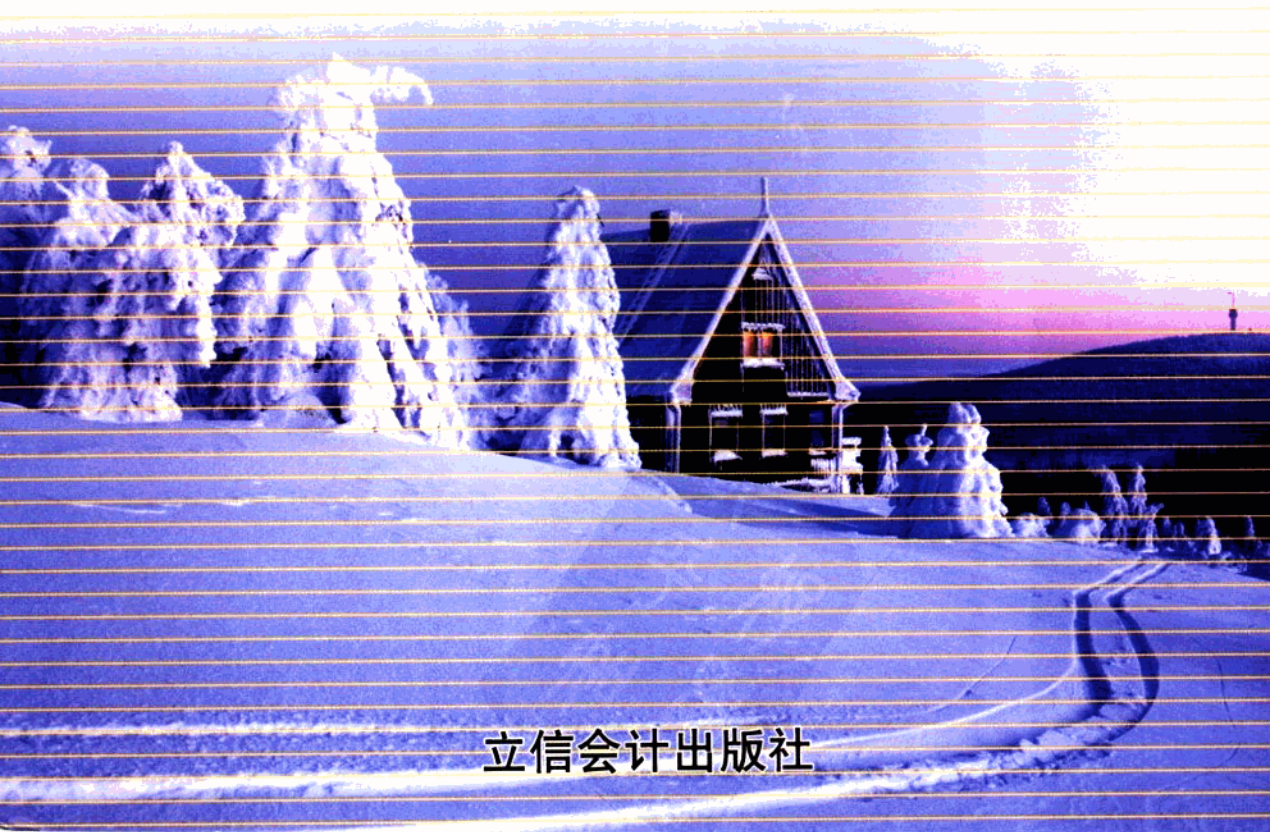
中等职业教育规划教材配套辅导

英语练习册

(基础版)

第二册

中等职业教育规划教材编委会 编



立信会计出版社

前 言

随着国家对中等职业教育的高度重视,为了适应教育教学改革的需要、进一步推动教育教学改革的深入发展,帮助中等职业学校学生更为科学、扎实、全面地掌握教材讲授的内容,我们组织了一些多年从事一线教育且具有丰富教学经验的优秀教师,依据教育部最新颁布的教学大纲编写了这套《中等职业教育规划教材——练习册》丛书。我们在编写过程中力求做到:

*** 重点集中突出**

*** 难点通俗易懂**

*** 专业指导性强**

*** 知识覆盖面广**

对学生在学习中可能会碰到的难点、盲点和误区都作了详尽的分析,独到新颖的选材也给学生注入了新的学习兴趣。

为了使学生在复习过程中有一个明确的思路,在编写本书时,我们严格遵照大纲要求设计了五大板块,即:

*** 重点概念解析**

*** 典型问题讲解**

*** 基础知识复习**

*** 同步跟踪练习**

*** 综合模拟测试**

本书是一本与中等职业教育规划教材《英语》(立信基础版)第二册相匹配而编写的练习册。全书与教材相对应共分为十个教学单元和两个复习单元,而每一单元又根据其所属单元的内容与风格具体划分为:重点词汇、重点短语、重点句型 and 单元练习。具有重点难点突出、选材广泛多样、知识结构新颖等特色。通过以上三大板块的详尽解析,使学生能够在第四大板块单元练习上通过检测而真正做到“心中有数”。而且此书含有三套综合模拟测试题,供学生全面总结、复习巩固使用,也可作为期末考试用。在每单元的前

面配以意味隽永的名人名言,这不仅能够使学生在学中领悟人生哲理,而且还真正达到了使学习逐渐成为一种享受的共同愿望。

本书在编写体例上具有以下特征:

严谨性:完全依据教育部最新颁布的教学大纲编写,严格按照大纲中规定的题型和内容比例编制;

同步性:书中以课或节为编写单元,体例编排由简单到复杂、循序渐进,有益于学生自身梳理思路、把握要点,这些都提高了学生的思维及解题能力;

实用性:本书内容明确,选题广泛,知识结构新颖,紧跟时代发展,而不至于使学生停滞于老化的知识结构之中;

合理性:本书题目数量和难易程度相当,有助于巩固学生所学知识,进一步提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力,并且对加强学生的思维训练和能力培养都起到了相得益彰的效果;






专业性:本套丛书融合了多名具有数年教学经验的特级教师的教学成果。从对知识的积累到应用,从对综合运用能力的掌握到提高,都尽显了本套丛书的专业特色!






为了方便师生教与学,本书参考答案另附书册(免费赠送)。由于时间和水平所限,书中疏误难免,希望老师和同学在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以求日臻完善!

编者

2007.2

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Unit 1

People

Knowledge is a treasure, but practice is the key to it.

知识是一座宝库,而实践是开启这座宝库的钥匙。

——Thomas Fuller

◆——托马斯·福勒

重点词汇



1. **stay** *v.* 停留

[例句] Stay in your classroom until it is time to go home.

[译文] 在教室里一直待到你们该回家的时间。

v. 持续,坚持

[例句] How can you stay so cool, calm, and collected after such a hot argument?

[译文] 这样一场激烈的争论之后,你怎么还能保持如此心平气和、镇静自若?

2. **dramatic** *adj.* 戏剧性的,生动的

[例句] She made a dramatic speech at the meeting.

[译文] 她在会上发表了激动人心的演说。

3. **watch** *v.* 观看

[例句] Do you often watch television?

[译文] 你常看电视吗?

n. 手表;看守

[例句] The police are keeping watch on the criminal's house.

[译文] 警察正在看守着这个罪犯的家。



4. **swarm** *v.* (与 with 连用) 充满, 挤满
[例句] The beach is swarming with bathers.
[译文] 海滩上满是泡海浴的人。
5. **cause** *v.* 造成, ……的原因
[例句] Carelessness is the cause of his failure.
[译文] 粗心是他失败的原因。
n. 事业
[例句] Our cause is a just one.
[译文] 我们的事业是正义的(事业)。
6. **breathe** *v.* 呼吸
[例句] When breathe, we draw air into our lungs.
[译文] 吸气时, 我们把空气吸入肺里。
7. **pay** *n.* 薪水
[例句] He gets his pay each Friday.
[译文] 他每星期五领工资。
v. 支付, 负款
[例句] Can you lend me some money? I can pay you back tomorrow.
[译文] 你能借给我点钱吗? 我明天就可以还给你。
8. **however** *adv.* 但是, 然而
[例句] We have not yet won; however, we shall try again.
[译文] 我们还没有取胜, 不过我们还要再试一下。
conj. 不管用什么方法; 无论什么方式
[例句] However sly a fox may be, it is no match for a good hunter.
[译文] 狐狸再狡猾也敌不过好猎手。

重点短语



1. **take part in** 参加
[例句] We will take part in the party next week.
[译文] 我们下周会加入聚会。
2. **pay for** 付款
[例句] I paid \$150 for that walki-lookie.
[译文] 我花了一百五十美元买了那台轻便电视摄影机。
3. **check out** 确认, 核实
[例句] How does his story check out with the facts?





[译文] 他的说法经核实过后真实程度有多大?

4. **be famous for** 以……出名

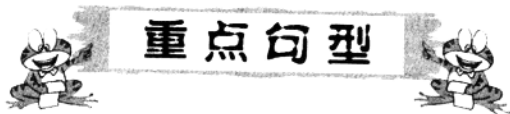
[例句] This town is famous for its beautiful buildings.

[译文] 这个城镇以它那漂亮的建筑而出名。

5. **be interested in** 感兴趣的, 注意的, 关心的

[例句] Recently, there has again been great interest in the idea of the English Channel Tunnel.

[译文] 近来, 人们对开凿英吉利海峡隧道的想法又有了很大的兴趣。



1. **How about...?** ……怎么样? 用于询问别人的情况。

[例句] How is your brother?

[译文] 你弟弟怎么样?

2. **the same as** 和……一样

[例句] Her hair is the same color as her mother's.

[译文] 她头发的颜色跟她母亲的一样。

3. **not... any more** 不再……了

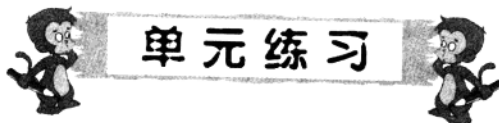
[例句] I don't believe him any more.

[译文] 我不再相信他了。

4. **be well-known** 众所周知的; 著名的

[例句] That writer is well-known.

[译文] 那位作家很有名。



Vocabulary Exercises

A. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与前面单词的划线部分读音相同的一项。

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| () 1. <u>com</u> pany | A. <u>bo</u> ther | B. <u>so</u> me | C. <u>ob</u> ey | D. <u>col</u> lect |
| () 2. <u>hun</u> ded | A. <u>succ</u> ess | B. <u>unif</u> orm | C. <u>busi</u> ness | D. <u>stud</u> y |
| () 3. <u>cau</u> se | A. <u>gues</u> s | B. <u>honest</u> | C. <u>brief</u> case | D. <u>busi</u> nessman |
| () 4. <u>breath</u> e | A. <u>meth</u> od | B. <u>wheth</u> er | C. <u>thoug</u> ht | D. <u>th</u> row |
| () 5. <u>cool</u> | A. <u>good</u> | B. <u>bedroo</u> m | C. <u>wood</u> en | D. <u>food</u> |





- () 6. downtown A. cow B. now C. tomorrow D. flower
 () 7. journalist A. wild B. remind C. police D. village
 () 8. suit A. punish B. suddenly C. result D. union

B. 根据句意, 将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. The doctor told him to _____ (呼吸) in deeply and then out.
 2. We're in _____ (困难); this is no time for contention (争吵, 争辩).
 3. Please _____ (检查) over the speech draft and correct the mistakes, if any.
 4. The _____ (著名的) film star employed three people to answer her fan's mail.
 5. Eating seems to be his only _____ (爱好) in life.
 6. I was in the _____ (相同的) class with him.
 7. I _____ (讨论) the vacation with my wife.
 8. Later on he gave strong _____ (支持) for Celine.

Grammar Exercises

A. 语法选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. Don't _____ those old envelopes. They will be useful for you someday.
 A. get away B. throw away C. take off D. put away
 () 2. I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
 A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. to have sailed
 () 3. Li Ming has changed greatly. Yesterday in Lily's home, I could hardly _____ him.
 A. see B. know C. recognize D. find
 () 4. The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.
 A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was prepared
 () 5. I lost my bag three days ago. This morning I received an envelope _____ all my important documents.
 A. contain B. containing C. contained D. having contained
 () 6. _____, he dialed 119 immediately.
 A. Having to see the house on fire B. To see the house on fire
 C. Being seen the house on fire D. Seeing the house on fire
 () 7. I enjoy reading _____ my brother is fond of writing.
 A. while B. when C. as D. since
 () 8. Tom doesn't mind _____ by his father.





- A. to punish B. punished C. punishing D. being punished
- () 9. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change?
- A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
- () 10. After you get to hotel, you should _____ first.
- A. check out B. check up C. check in D. check on

B. 补全对话

从方框中选择适当的句子完成下面的对话, 有两项多余。

A: Hello! May I speak to Miss Liu?

B: 1. (A minute later) I'm sorry, she isn't here right now. Could I take a message?

A: Certainly. It's very kind of you. I want to speak to her about my son Ben Jones. 2.

I'm afraid he isn't able to go to school today.

B: I'm sorry to hear that. 3.

A: Thank you. Could I leave my telephone number to you?

B: OK. Wait a moment, please. I'll go and get a pen and a piece of paper. Well, please give me your phone number.

A: 7804196. 4. My name is Mark Jones.

B: OK! 5?

A: No. Thank you. Good-bye!

B: Bye!

- A. He's playing computer games
B. That's my office telephone number
C. I hope he'll be all right soon
D. Hold on for a moment, please
E. Anything else
F. Stay there for an hour
G. He's got a bad cold



Comprehensive Exercises



一、完形填空

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给各题的四个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

It's said that wealth can not be our friends, but friends can be your wealth. I think that is really true.





Friends are so 1 to us of all. We need to have a good understanding of the word "friend". Take the 2 saying, a friend in need is a friend indeed. When a storm attacks you, those who always flatter(奉承) you will disappear quietly and never show 3 the sun is shining on you again.

They are not true friends. True friends will 4 with you in the same boat, helping you overcome the difficulty.

To some people, friends are those to take advantage of. It's not right, for good friends never intend to get something from each other. 5 they try their best to do 6 they can for each other. They will offer help before it's asked for. True friends can hold different opinions 7 a subject. They discuss, 8 quarrel and fight. But these will never 9 any harm to their friendship. On the contrary(相反), they get to know each other 10 and consolidate(巩固) their friendship.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. helpful | B. important | C. useful | D. happy |
| () 2. A. new | B. good | C. real | D. old |
| () 3. A. when | B. until | C. after | D. while |
| () 4. A. stand | B. travel | C. stay | D. live |
| () 5. A. Instead | B. Indeed | C. However | D. Therefore |
| () 6. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| () 7. A. in | B. on | C. from | D. with |
| () 8. A. though | B. if | C. even | D. when |
| () 9. A. do | B. be | C. make | D. take |
| () 10. A. well | B. better | C. thoroughly | D. really |

二、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

Sandy is a very busy girl. She is sixteen years old. She never has enough time for all she wants to do. Like many other American girls about her age, she spends hours on the telephone, talking to her friends. She often goes out on date(约会) on weekends, and she looks after other families' children to get a little money. And of course, during the school years she has lots of homework to do.

During the football season, Sandy is busier than ever. She and other pretty girls are cheer leaders for the school football games. They lead the crowd in cheering for the school's team.

The girls jump up and down together, cheering when the team has played well. When the team is not playing so well, the cheer leaders keep shouting to encourage the players. The cheer(喝彩) is usually not long, but it takes a long time to practise shouting together.





- () 1. Why is Sandy so busy?
A. Because she spends too much time on telephone.
B. Because she has too many friends to meet on weekends.
C. Because she picks up more than she can find time for.
D. Because she is a school girl.
- () 2. When is the busiest period for Sandy?
A. The weekends. B. The school year.
C. After school. D. The football season.
- () 3. Sandy is _____.
A. a member of the school's women football team
B. captain of the school's women football team
C. one of the cheer leaders who lead the crowd in cheering for the school's team
D. a pretty girl who cheers for the school football team
- () 4. What do the cheer leaders do when their team is not playing so well?
A. They jump their feet. B. They keep shouting.
C. They stop cheering. D. They shout even louder.
- () 5. Why does it take a long time to practise shouting together? Probably because _____.
A. the cheers are difficult to remember
B. the girls have to cheer while jumping up and down
C. the cheers must be shouted in concert and agree with their body movement
D. they have to change their cheers now and then

B

We are often warned, by our teacher, not to waste time, because lost time will never return. I think it's quite true. What does time look like, nobody knows, for we can't see it or touch it and no amount of money can buy it. Time is abstract (抽象的), so we have no imagination about it.

Time passes very quickly. Some students say they don't have enough time to review all their lessons. It is because they don't know how to make use of their time. They waste it in going to theatres, cinemas and parks, and doing other useless things. Why do most people would rather take buses instead of walking? The answer is very simple. We wish to save time, because time is precious (宝贵的).

Today we are living in the twenty-first century. We look upon time as life. When a person dies, his life ends. Since life is short, we must devote our time and energy to our study so that we may be able to serve the people well in the future. Laziness is the thief of time, for it not only brings us failure, but also does other harm to us. If it is necessary for us to do our work today, let us do it today and not leave it until tomorrow. Remember that time is much more valuable than money.



英语练习册

- () 1. Time is abstract because _____.
A. we can't see it B. we can't touch it
C. no amount of money can buy it D. all of the above
- () 2. Lost time will never return, so we should _____.
A. make good use of our time B. play as much as possible
C. not be late for class D. get up early in the morning
- () 3. Another saying for "time is precious" means _____.
A. time is expensive B. time is valuable
C. time is money D. time waits for no man
- () 4. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Time in the twenty-first century is more expensive.
B. We shouldn't leave today's work until tomorrow.
C. Laziness saves time.
D. When a person dies, his life is short.
- () 5. Time is _____ money.
A. equal to B. a lot more valuable than
C. less valuable than D. as valuable as

三、句子改错

下列句子中每句都有一个错误请找出并改正。

1. She wants to go and stay with her aunt.
2. It took the boy one and a half hour to fall asleep last night.
3. I don't think play basketball is a lot of fun.
4. Is there new anything in today's newspaper?
5. What about to play cards now?

✎ Writing ✎

每个人都有几个朋友,然而每个人对朋友的理解却不相同。你有最好的朋友吗?说说你们为什么能成为朋友,他或她身上有什么优点最令你欣赏。谈谈你对“朋友”二字的理解。字数约 80 字。





Unit 2

Homes and Housing

Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

家境虽然颇贫寒,天涯无处胜家园。

——John Howard Payne

◆——约翰·霍华德·佩恩

重点词汇



1. **humble** *adj.* 卑下的, 微贱的, 谦逊的, 粗陋的
 [例句] Defeat and failure make people humble.
 [译文] 挫折与失败使人谦卑。
2. **influence** *n.* 影响
 [例句] My teacher's influence made me study science at college.
 [译文] 由于老师的影响,我上大学时学了理科。
vt. 影响, 改变
 [例句] My teacher influenced my decision to study science.
 [译文] 我的老师对我学理科的决定起了影响作用。
3. **cozy** *adj.* 温暖的
 [例句] We have a cozy little house.
 [译文] 我们有一个温暖而舒适的小房子。
4. **locate** *v.* 位于
 [助记] location *n.* 地点
 [例句] The new building will be located in the center of town.



[译文] 这座大楼将建在市中心。

v. 找到……的位置

[例句] We located the shops and the post office as soon as we moved into the town.

[译文] 我们一搬进城里,就找到了商店和邮局的所在地。

5. **provide** *v.* 提供

[例句] The agreement provides that three months notice shall be given on either side.

[译文] 协议规定任何一方应在三个月前发出通知。

6. **repair** *n.* 修理, 修补

[例句] The house has been out of repair. The door handle already fell off.

[译文] 这幢房子年久失修,门的把手已经脱落了。

v. 修理, 修补, 补救, 纠正

[例句] I have to repair a broken watch today.

[译文] 我今天必须要修理一个坏表。

7. **expand** *v.* 扩张

[例句] The writer expanded his short novel into a long one.

[译文] 那位作者把他的短篇小说扩展为长篇小说。

v. 扩大

[例句] Metals expand with heat.

[译文] 金属遇热膨胀。

8. **design** *v.* 设计

[例句] She designs all her dresses.

[译文] 她设计所有自己的衣服。

n. (常与 for 连用) 计划, 图样, 设计图

[例句] This machine is of bad design.

[译文] 这部机器设计得很差。



1. **at least** 起码, 至少

[例句] He's going away for at least a week.

[译文] 他起码一星期出去一次。

2. **think about** 考虑

[例句] Have you thought about what job you are going to do?

[译文] 你考虑过准备做什么工作了吗?

3. **provide for** 提供, 供养



[例句] He has a wife and seven children to provide for.

[译文] 他需要赡养妻子和七个孩子。

4. **take care** 当心

[例句] Take care that no mistakes be made.

[译文] 当心不要出错。

[辨析] take care of 照管, 管理, 看护

[例句] Take care of your brother while I am away.

[译文] 当我不在的时候, 你要照顾好你弟弟。

5. **long for** 渴望

[例句] People are longing for peace.

[译文] 人们渴望和平。

6. **in addition** 附加的, 另外

[例句] In addition to gene, intelligence also depends on an adequate diet, a good education and a decent home environment.

[译文] 除了遗传基因外, 智力的高低还取决于良好的营养、良好的教育和良好的家庭环境。



1. **in order to** 为了, 目的是……

[例句] In order to finish my homework, I didn't sleep at night.

[译文] 为了完成我的作业, 我昨晚没有睡觉。

2. **sounds/smell/taste/feel/look...** 听/闻/尝/感觉/看……

[例句] That sounds great.

[译文] 听起来很棒。

[例句] It smells good.

[译文] 闻起来很不错。

3. **thanks to...** 多亏, 由于

[例句] Thanks to his help, I have finished my work.

[译文] 多亏他的帮助, 我才完成了工作。

4. **Why not...**?

[例句] Why not go shopping next Sunday?

[译文] 下星期天去购物吧?



单元练习



Vocabulary Exercises

A. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与前面单词的划线部分读音相同的一项。

- () 1. former A. work B. passport C. world D. word
 () 2. human A. uniform B. support C. but D. study
 () 3. garage A. ask B. about C. cancel D. appointment
 () 4. space A. crossing B. competiton C. calm D. reduce
 () 5. near A. early B. learn C. research D. fear
 () 6. his A. say B. lose C. exist D. surface
 () 7. damage A. manage B. ago C. gain D. against
 () 8. serve A. concern B. persuade C. worker D. eager

B. 根据句意, 将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. Many a woman has had civilizing _____ (影响) upon her husband.
 2. They _____ (提供) us with food.
 3. Irons _____ (扩张) when it is heated.
 4. The writer has _____ (设计) a good plot.
 5. We are _____ (考虑) of going to France.
 6. He said he'd waited so _____ (长的) that he couldn't stay any longer.
 7. Our baby is an _____ (外加的) to our family.
 8. He is very _____ (大方的) — he often buys things for other people.

Grammar Exercises

A. 语法选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. When you read an English book in the first time, it's natural _____ you can't understand it all.
 A. as B. why C. that D. what
 () 2. An idea came to her _____ she might do the experiment in another way.
 A. that B. what C. which D. /

