



中等职业教育规划教材配套辅导

英语练习册

(基础版)

第一册

中等职业教育规划教材编委会 编

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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)第一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、重点句型和单元练习。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 学习中领悟人生哲理,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

2007.5

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Unit 1

Greeting

Chiefly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.

一个人的命运主要由他自己塑造。

——Petrarch

◆——彼特拉克

重点词汇



1. **introduce** *vt.* 介绍, 传入, 引进, 提出
[例句] He introduced his friend to me.
[译文] 他把他的朋友介绍给我。
[例句] Let me introduce myself, my name is Simpson.
[译文] 让我作自我介绍吧, 我叫辛普森。
2. **wait** *vi & vt.* 等, 等候, 等待
[例句] I'm waiting for James to arrive.
[译文] 我正在等詹姆斯的到来。
3. **welcome** *v.* 欢迎
[例句] Welcome to China.
[译文] 欢迎来中国。
4. **miss** *v.* 想念
[例句] I'm sure that everybody will miss him very much.
[译文] 我肯定每个人都会想念他。
5. **born** *adj.* 出生的, 天生的



[例句] The baby was born at 8 o'clock.

[译文] 这个婴儿在8点钟出生。

6. **follow** *v.* 跟随

[例句] The children followed their mother into the room.

[译文] 孩子们跟着母亲进了房间。

7. **attend** *v.* 参加

[例句] They attended a wedding.

[译文] 他们参加了一场婚礼。

8. **train** *v.* 训练

[例句] Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for years.

[译文] 哈特先生已训练自己女儿多年。

重点短语



1. **grow up** 长大, 成长

[例句] When the children grow up, the parents grow old.

[译文] 等孩子长大了, 父母都老了。

2. **have to** 不得不, 只好

[例句] I have to go.

[译文] 我得走了。

3. **go down** 沿着, 下去

[例句] Go down this escalator.

[译文] 从这个自动电梯下去。

4. **all right** 健康地(的), 好, 是, 同意

[例句] Are you all right?

[译文] 你还好吗? / 你没事吧?

重点句型



1. **that is why...** 这是为什么……

[例句] That is why I am angry with you.

[译文] 这是我跟你生气的原因。

2. **where ... come from?** 来自哪里?





[例句] Do you know where the twins come from?

[译文] 你知道这对双胞胎来自哪里吗?

3. **it is time to do...** 该做……的时候了

[例句] It is time to have a rest.

[译文] 该休息一下了。

4. **give one's regards to...** 替某人问候

[例句] Give my regards to your sister.

[译文] 替我问候你的姐姐。



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. <u>late</u> | A. <u>glad</u> | B. <u>bank</u> | C. <u>hate</u> | D. <u>cash</u> |
| () 2. <u>children</u> | A. <u>wild</u> | B. <u>remind</u> | C. <u>private</u> | D. <u>miss</u> |
| () 3. <u>clothes</u> | A. <u>bathroom</u> | B. <u>thing</u> | C. <u>three</u> | D. <u>then</u> |
| () 4. <u>know</u> | A. <u>bank</u> | B. <u>brick</u> | C. <u>look</u> | D. <u>knife</u> |
| () 5. <u>cool</u> | A. <u>good</u> | B. <u>bedroom</u> | C. <u>wooden</u> | D. <u>food</u> |
| () 6. <u>snow</u> | A. <u>cow</u> | B. <u>now</u> | C. <u>tomorrow</u> | D. <u>flower</u> |
| () 7. <u>towards</u> | A. <u>welcome</u> | B. <u>follow</u> | C. <u>hometown</u> | D. <u>cover</u> |
| () 8. <u>used</u> | A. <u>punish</u> | B. <u>suddenly</u> | C. <u>result</u> | D. <u>union</u> |

B. 根据句意, 将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

- The chairman _____ (介绍) the speaker to the audience.
- I _____ (想念) you very much.
- Edison was _____ (出生) in Ohio in 1874.
- Spring _____ (跟着) winter.
- She _____ (参加) a meeting.
- I am _____ (训练) for the race.
- Plants _____ (成长) towards the sunlight.
- I _____ (碰巧) to meet her on my way to school.



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. _____ I was leaving, the telephone rang.
A. When B. While C. Because D. For
- () 2. He was singing _____ walking.
A. when B. while C. because D. for
- () 3. I saw _____ news about the matter on Night Refort last night
A. a B. a piece of C. an D. piece of
- () 4. All time is no time _____ it is past (时光一去不复返).
A. when B. while C. because D. if
- () 5. There are two _____ on the grassland.
A. sheeps B. deers C. deer D. ox
- () 6. He gave _____ good reasons _____ I had to excuse him for his carelessness.
A. so; that B. such a; that
C. such; that D. so; so
- () 7. _____ it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home.
A. When B. If C. For D. As
- () 8. _____ you use your head, you'll find a way.
A. Since B. While C. If D. Because
- () 9. Li Hong is a _____ teacher.
A. dance B. to dance C. dances D. dancing
- () 10. He raised his voice _____ he got excited.
A. since B. if C. in order that D. though

B. 情景对话

根据提供的信息, 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个符合情景交际对话的最佳选项。

- () 1. —I'd like you to meet Mr. Green.
—
A. How nice! B. How do you do!
C. All right. D. Thank you.
- () 2. —Nice to meet you!
—
A. My pleasure. B. So do I.





- C. Nice to meet you too! D. Not at all.
- () 3. _____, what's your name please?
A. Hello B. Excuse me
C. By the way D. Oh, I forget
- () 4. —How do you do?
—_____
A. Nice to meet you. B. I am very well.
C. Fine, thank you. And you? D. How do you do?
- () 5. —May I introduce my father to you?
—_____
A. Please don't. B. Yes, go ahead please.
C. Oh, no. D. Who is your father?
- () 6. —How are you?
—_____
A. Fine. But you? B. OK, will you?
C. Fine, thanks. And you? D. OK, how you are?
- () 7. —Do you mind if I open the window?
—_____
A. Not at all B. Yes, I can
C. Thank you very much D. The window is fine
- () 8. —How much does it cost you?
—_____
A. Once a week B. Twenty miles
C. Ten pounds D. Seven people

☞ Comprehensive Exercises ☞

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

A small boy and 1 father were having a 2 in the country. Suddenly it began to rain very 3. They did not have their umbrellas 4 them, and there was no place to hide themselves. They were all wet soon. The small boy was not very 5. When they were walking home, the boy was thinking of something. Then 6 last he 7 to his father, "Why does it rain, father? It isn't very nice, is it?" "No, it isn't very nice, but it's very 8, Tom," answered his father. "It is rain to make the fruit and vegetables grow for us, and to make the grass grow 9 the cows and sheep." Tom thought 10 this for a few



seconds, and then said, "Why does it rain on the road, too?"

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. its | B. her | C. his | D. your |
| () 2. A. walk | B. walking | C. walks | D. walked |
| () 3. A. darkly | B. hard | C. big | D. heavily |
| () 4. A. in | B. bring | C. take | D. with |
| () 5. A. wet | B. happy | C. take | D. old |
| () 6. A. at | B. by | C. in | D. with |
| () 7. A. says | B. said | C. talk | D. speak |
| () 8. A. bad | B. worse | C. useful | D. well |
| () 9. A. up | B. fast | C. beside | D. for |
| () 10. A. hard | B. with | C. about | D. to |

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

Mr. White gave his wife money every Friday evening, but she always spent it before the next Wednesday. For the next three days she had none of money left.

Every Tuesday evening Mr. White asked her, "But what did you spend all that money on?" and she always answered, "I don't know."

One Friday Mr. White brought home an exercise book and a pencil and gave them to his wife along with the money. "Now look!" he said to her, "When you get money from me, write it down on this page, and on the next page write down what you spend the money on."

When Mr. White came home the next Tuesday, his wife came to him and showed him the book. "I have done what you told me," she said happily. On the first page she had written "Friday 28th June, I got 18 pounds from John," and on the next page, "Tuesday, July 2nd, I have spent it all."

- () 1. Mr. White _____ how his wife had spent the money.
 A. wanted to know B. knew quite well
 C. was very clear D. didn't want to know
- () 2. By _____ evening there was no more money left for Mrs. White.
 A. Tuesday B. Wednesday
 C. Thursday D. Friday
- () 3. Mr. White told his wife to write down _____ on the next page.
 A. when she spent the money B. where she spent the money





- C. why did she spend so much money D. what she bought with the money
- () 4. _____, Mrs. White began to write down how much her husband had given her.
- A. At the beginning of July B. On Tuesday evening
- C. On Friday evening D. Every Wednesday
- () 5. In the end, Mr. White was sure _____.
- A. that his wife had a habit of saving money
- B. that most of the money had been spent on food
- C. about how the money had been spent
- D. that his wife spent her money without much care

B

A long time ago people thought that the sun went round the earth. In some countries people even said that the sun was a god(神). They thought the god drove across the sky each day on a golden horse. Now we know the earth goes round the sun. It takes the earth a year to go all way round the sun. Today men even know how far it is for the earth to go round the sun. They tell us that the earth travels over a thousand miles a minute on its journey round the sun. The sun is really a star. It is much bigger than the earth and it is very hot. Some people have been to the moon but we know that no one can ever go to the sun. It is far too hot for people to live anywhere near it. The sun is three hundred thousand times heavier than the earth and more than million times larger.

- () 1. A long time ago, people said the sun was _____.
- A. a golden horse of god B. a god on a golden horse
- C. a god with golden dress D. a god and a golden horse
- () 2. People can never live anywhere near the sun because it is _____.
- A. a big star B. a hot planet
- C. a big planet D. a hot star
- () 3. The earth travels over _____ miles an hour.
- A. 1,000 B. 100,000 C. 6,000,000 D. 60,000
- () 4. One year is _____.
- A. the time for the earth to turn round
- B. the time the earth travels one thousand miles
- C. one circle the earth goes round the sun
- D. the journey of the earth
- () 5. The sun is _____ times heavier than the earth.
- A. 300,000 B. 30,000 C. 3,000,000 D. 3,000



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. Many old houses need repaired.
2. It's easier to read English than speak it.
3. I heard him spoke in the next room.
4. The door opened and the teacher came.
5. Mary was born on the 3th of March, 1985.

Writing

写一篇简短的自我介绍,用于和他人的第一次会面,字数在 60 字左右。





Unit 2

Everyday Communication

Passion, though a bad regulator, is a powerful spring.

激情虽难以驾驭,却是一种强大的动力。

——Emerson

◆——爱默生



重点词汇



1. **postage** *n.* 邮资, 邮费

[例句] Stamps show how much postage has been paid.

[译文] 邮票表明已付了多少邮资。

2. **register** *n.* 记录, 名单

[例句] The teacher kept a register of the names of the children.

[译文] 这个老师保留了一份孩子们的名册。

v. 记录, 登记

[例句] He registered the birth of his child.

[译文] 他登记了孩子的出生日。

3. **supply** *v.* 供给, 提供

[例句] Trees supply shade in summer.

[译文] 夏季树木提供了阴凉。

n. 储备, 贮藏



[例句] Our supplies for this month are in the cupboard.

[译文] 我们这个月的生活用品放在橱子里。

4. **transfer** *v.* 转移, (常与 to 连用) 迁移, 调任

[例句] His employer transferred him to another office.

[译文] 老板把他调到了另一个办公室。

n. 迁移, 调任, 转移

[例句] Can I have a transfer to a new office?

[译文] 我能调换到一个新的办公室吗?

5. **available** *adj.* 可得到的, 可利用的; 可接受探访的

[例句] Chinese commodities available for export are varied.

[译文] 中国可供出口的商品种类繁多。

[例句] Is the manager available?

[译文] 经理在吗?

6. **press** *v.* 压, 按, 推

[例句] Just press this button, and you'll start the engine.

[译文] 只要按一下这个按钮便可启动这台发动机。

n. (前面与 the 连用) 新闻界, 报界; 报刊上的评论

[例句] The power of the press is very great.

[译文] 新闻界的力量非常大。

7. **recognize** *v.* 认出

[例句] I recognized Peter although I hadn't seen him for 10 years.

[译文] 虽然我有 10 年没看到彼得了, 但我还是认出了他。

8. **wherever** *adv.* 无论在哪里; 无论到哪里

[例句] Sit wherever you like.

[译文] 请随便坐。

conj. 无论哪里, 无论什么地方

[例句] Wherever you go, I go too.

[译文] 无论你去什么地方, 我都去。

9. **ordinary** *adj.* 普通的; 平常的

[例句] It was a very ordinary day today.

[译文] 今天是很平常的一天。





重点短语



1. in other words 换句话说

[例句] In other words, I can not help you.

[译文] 换句话说,我不能帮你。

2. look up 查询

[例句] You can look up the new words in the dictionary.

[译文] 你可以在字典里面查找生词。

3. up to 诸如……, 譬如说; 像……那样的; 如此……以致; 一直到

[例句] Everyone works, from the lift boy up to the president.

[译文] 从电梯工人到总经理人人都工作。

[例句] He was here up to a moment ago.

[译文] 他刚才还在这儿呢。

4. listen to 听

[例句] Don't listen to him.

[译文] 不要听他的话。



重点句型



1. supply... with... 提供……

[例句] Cows supply us with milk.

[译文] 奶牛给我们提供牛奶。

2. either... or... 或者……或者……

[例句] Either my father or my brothers are coming.

[译文] 不是我父亲就是我的兄弟要来。

3. I don't know how to... 我不知道如何……

[例句] I don't know how to answer the question.

[译文] 我不知道如何回答这个问题。

4. have been + done 是现在完成时的被动语态, 强调过去的动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 但主语为动作的承受者, 表示“……已经被……”。

[例句] The new school has been set up.

[译文] 新学校已经建成了。



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. postage | A. <u>o</u> rdinary | B. p <u>ro</u> gram | C. l <u>o</u> ve | D. r <u>ec</u> ognize |
| () 2. <u>a</u> vailable | A. <u>l</u> amp | B. <u>b</u> ag | C. o <u>rdi</u> nary | D. <u>m</u> ap |
| () 3. <u>m</u> obile | A. <u>c</u> ustom <u>e</u> r | B. p <u>o</u> st <u>a</u> ge | C. <u>c</u> on <u>ne</u> ct | D. <u>o</u> th <u>e</u> r |
| () 4. r <u>e</u> cogn <u>i</u> ze | A. <u>t</u> itle | B. <u>s</u> it | C. <u>k</u> ick | D. <u>b</u> it |
| () 5. b <u>e</u> ar | A. w <u>e</u> ar | B. d <u>ea</u> r | C. <u>cl</u> ear | D. f <u>ea</u> r |
| () 6. <u>h</u> ow | A. s <u>n</u> ow | B. <u>c</u> ow | C. t <u>o</u> mm <u>o</u> rw | D. g <u>ro</u> w |
| () 7. <u>c</u> ustom | A. s <u>t</u> udent | B. <u>p</u> ut | C. <u>p</u> ush | D. <u>u</u> p |
| () 8. <u>c</u> ustomer | A. <u>p</u> unish | B. <u>u</u> sed | C. s <u>u</u> pp <u>l</u> ier | D. <u>u</u> nion |

B. 根据句意,将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

- The machine _____ (记录) how fast we were going.
- That company _____ (提供) paper to the printers.
- He has been _____ (调任) from Beijing to Shanghai.
- I'm sorry, those overcoats are not _____ (可用的) in your colour and size.
- He _____ (按) the doorbell.
- I don't _____ (认出) this word—what does it mean?
- They teach _____ (无论什么地方) their pupils are working.
- Tom Sawyer was an _____ (普通) American boy who kept getting into trouble.

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。

- _____ is believing.
A. Seeing B. To see C. Having seen D. Saw
- _____ mends no holes (空谈于事无补).
A. Talk B. To talk C. Talking D. Having talk
- Put the plate _____ the cupboard.
A. at B. in C. on D. with

