



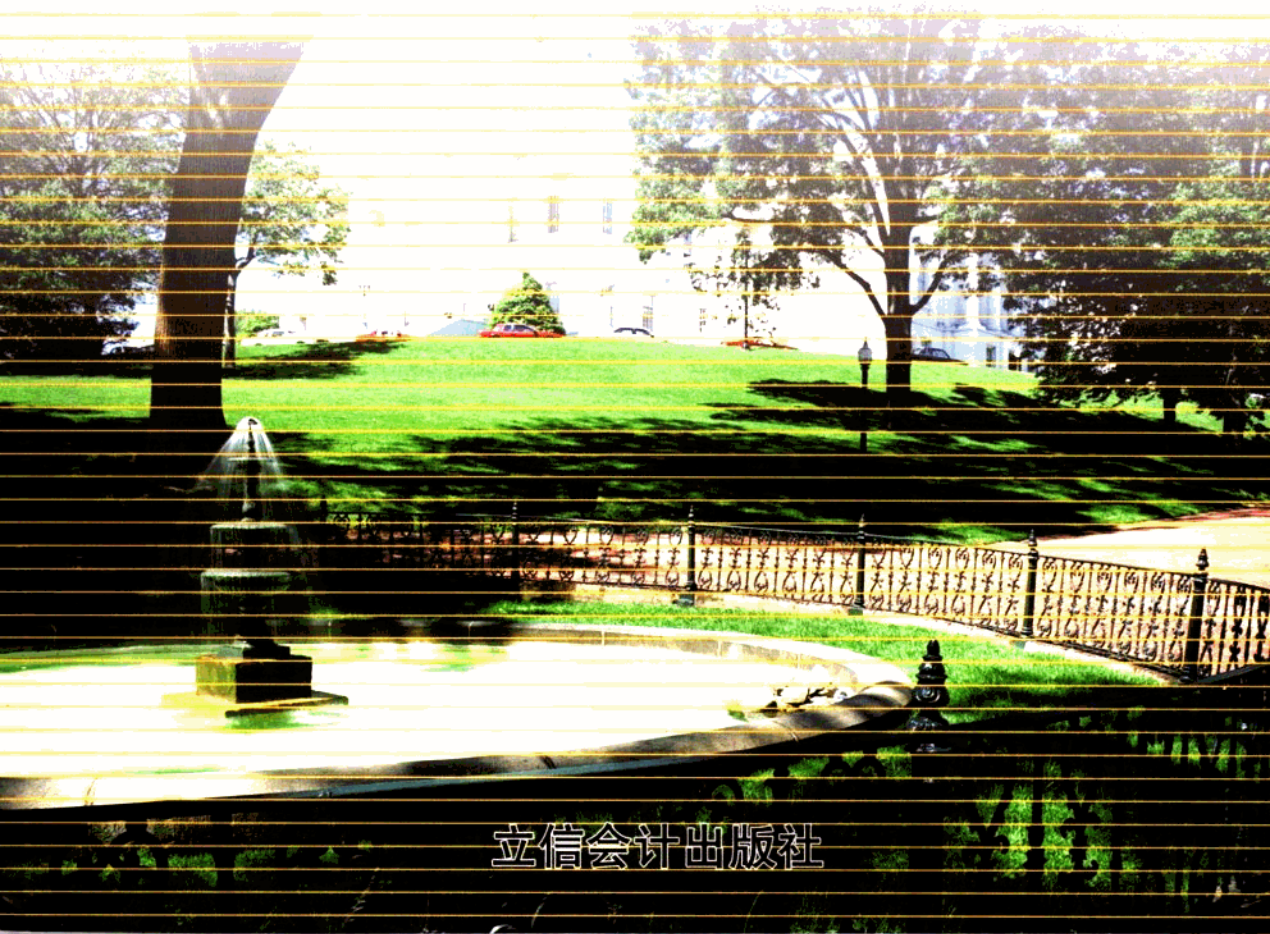
中等职业教育规划教材配套辅导

英语练习册

(基础版)

第四册

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**

对学生在学习过程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)第四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学悟人生哲理,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

2007.3

目 录

 Unit 1 Business and Trade	1
重点词汇	1
重点短语	2
重点句型	3
单元练习	3
 Unit 2 Social Customs	10
重点词汇	10
重点短语	11
重点句型	12
单元练习	12
 Unit 3 Job Interview and Work	19
重点词汇	19
重点短语	20
重点句型	21
单元练习	21
 Unit 4 Career Planning	29
重点词汇	29
重点短语	30
重点句型	31
单元练习	31
 Unit 5 Computer	38
重点词汇	38
重点短语	39
重点句型	40
单元练习	40
Revision I	47

 Unit 6 Information	54
重点词汇	54
重点短语	55
重点句型	56
单元练习	56
 Unit 7 Environmental Protection	63
重点词汇	63
重点短语	64
重点句型	65
单元练习	65
 Unit 8 Famous People	72
重点词汇	72
重点短语	73
重点句型	74
单元练习	74
 Unit 9 General Science	81
重点词汇	81
重点短语	82
重点句型	83
单元练习	83
 Unit 10 Beijing 2008 Olympic Games	90
重点词汇	90
重点短语	91
重点句型	92
单元练习	92
Revision II	99
综合模拟测试 一	106
综合模拟测试 二	112
综合模拟测试 三	119



Unit 1

Business and Trade

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

生活中没有可害怕的东西,只有应去了解的东西。

——Marie Curie

◆——居里夫人

重点词汇



1. **account** *n.* 账户

[例句] You should often check your bank account.

[译文] 你应该经常检查自己的银行账户。

2. **charge** *v.* 收费

[例句] How much will you charge us for the product?

[译文] 这件产品你收我们多少钱?

n. 费用

[例句] What's the charge for a room?

[译文] 每个房间的费用是多少?

3. **maintain** *v.* 保留,保持

[助记] maintenance *n.* 保持

[例句] You should maintain friendly relations with your classmates.

[译文] 你应该和你的同学保持友好的关系。

4. **receipt** *n.* 收据

[助记] receive *v.* 收到



- [例句] The receipt must be kept well.
[译文] 收据必须好好保存。
5. **mall** *n.* 购物中心, 购物商场
[例句] There is a shopping mall near my house.
[译文] 我家附近有个购物中心。
6. **spend** *v.* 花费, 度过
[例句] I spent a whole day in the library.
[译文] 我在图书馆里度过了一整天。
7. **shop** *v.* 买东西, 购物
[例句] Where do you shop usually?
[译文] 你通常在哪里买东西?
8. **customer** *n.* 顾客, 消费者
[例句] Everyone is a customer in life.
[译文] 生活中, 每个人都是消费者。

重点短语

1. **open an account** 开账户
[例句] My friend wants to open an account in the Bank of China.
[译文] 我的朋友想在中国银行开个账户。
2. **fill out** 填写
[例句] Will you help me fill out the form?
[译文] 你能帮我填这个表格吗?
3. **start (sth.) with...** 以……开始
[例句] The teacher started the class with a joke.
[译文] 老师以一个笑话作为一堂课的开始。
4. **hundreds of...** 数以百计的……
[例句] Hundreds of students are waiting outside the school gate.
[译文] 数以百计的的学生在学校门口等着。
5. **in other words** 换句话说
[例句] You failed the exam, in other words, you didn't pass the exam.
[译文] 你考试没及格, 换句话说, 你没有通过考试。





重点句型



1. **spend some time/money on sth./in doing sth.** 花费时间/金钱做某事

[例句] I spent 3 hours on my homework.

[译文] 我花了3个小时写家庭作业。

2. **do sth. until...** 做某事直到……

[例句] He waited there until the door was closed.

[译文] 他在那里一直等到关门。

单元练习



Vocabulary Exercises



- A. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. <u>cover</u> | A. <u>s</u> moke | B. <u>n</u> od | C. <u>com</u> pany | D. <u>h</u> ope |
| () 2. <u>acc</u> ount | A. <u>en</u> ough | B. <u>hou</u> se | C. <u>sh</u> ould | D. <u>to</u> uch |
| () 3. <u>ex</u> change | A. <u>ex</u> ample | B. <u>exc</u> use | C. <u>ex</u> cellent | D. <u>ex</u> amine |
| () 4. <u>ma</u> ll | A. <u>car</u> rot | B. <u>w</u> all | C. <u>ma</u> rry | D. <u>la</u> dder |
| () 5. <u>re</u> ceipt | A. <u>re</u> ceive | B. <u>ne</u> ighbor | C. <u>lei</u> sure | D. <u>he</u> ight |
| () 6. <u>cu</u> rrency | A. <u>cu</u> t | B. <u>pu</u> t | C. <u>hu</u> ge | D. <u>sch</u> ool |
| () 7. <u>a</u> cre | A. <u>ma</u> ke | B. <u>a</u> ll | C. <u>ha</u> t | D. <u>ave</u> rage |
| () 8. <u>sh</u> op | A. <u>co</u> me | B. <u>mo</u> ve | C. <u>so</u> n | D. <u>no</u> t |
| () 9. <u>de</u> posit | A. <u>plea</u> sant | B. <u>plea</u> sure | C. <u>se</u> e | D. <u>sa</u> y |
| () 10. <u>min</u> imum | A. <u>pu</u> t | B. <u>sta</u> dium | C. <u>hu</u> nt | D. <u>un</u> til |

- B. 选出对句子中划线部分正确的英文解释。

- () 1. I'd like to open a checking account.
 A. a banking relation B. note C. say
- () 2. Is there any service charge?
 A. help from the workers
 B. the price asked for some services
 C. excuse
- () 3. Now here is your money and the currency exchange receipt.





- A. money B. now C. product
- () 4. Malls are popular places for Americans to go.
A. Building B. Room C. Shopping center
- () 5. Now people can actually live in their favorite shopping center..
A. liked best B. cheap C. big
- () 6. The first indoor mall in the United States was built in 1955 in Edina, Minnesota.
A. out of the door B. inside the building C. outside the door
- () 7. About 750,000 people shop there every week.
A. store B. come C. buy things
- () 8. In some malls, people can see a doctor or a dentist and even go to church.
A. a doctor on teeth B. patient C. people who work with you
- () 9. It covers 4.2 million square feet.
A. extends over B. hides C. deals with
- () 10. Mall rats shop until they drop in the hundreds of stores under one roof.
A. People who like shopping in the mall
B. The mouse in the mall
C. Many people

Grammar Exercises

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. The school _____ an area of 500,000 m².
A. covers B. takes C. has D. is
- () 2. The shopkeeper will _____ us 20 yuan for the product.
A. have B. charge C. cost D. ask
- () 3. Can you _____ out the form, please?
A. fill B. put C. take D. make
- () 4. I want to open a bank _____.
A. account B. shop C. name D. money
- () 5. The girl _____ two weeks in that city last year.
A. spend B. spent C. spending D. is spending
- () 6. He taught me how _____ cakes in the home.
A. make B. making C. to make D. to making
- () 7. Excuse me, can you help me with the box? It's too _____.
A. heavy B. small C. light D. lovely
- () 8. What about _____ to the cinema tomorrow?
A. go B. to go C. going D. to going





- () 9. I asked my students to tell the story _____.
A. in turn B. turn in C. in turning D. at turn
- () 10. It's a good book _____ covers all sides of the society.
A. who B. whose C. which D. with
- () 11. Please _____ speak to the boy when he is reading.
A. no B. not C. don't D. none
- () 12. There is _____ in the box.
A. nothing B. none C. no D. not
- () 13. "It's _____ you," she gave me a book.
A. to B. with C. for D. in
- () 14. —Please remember to get my regards to your family!
—Yes, I _____.
A. do B. remember C. will D. give
- () 15. The boy _____ green is a friend of mine.
A. in B. on C. with D. at
- () 16. Please turn _____ the light when you leave.
A. on B. off C. down D. up
- () 17. You will never make progress _____ you study hard.
A. if B. unless C. when D. because
- () 18. —Do you want tea or coffee?
—_____, I really don't mind.
A. Both B. None C. Neither D. Either
- () 19. —I'll be away on holiday. Would you mind looking after my dog for me?
—Not at all. _____.
A. I have no time B. I'd rather not
C. I'd be happy to D. You can leave
- () 20. The KFC on this street usually stays _____ till 9:00 p. m. .
A. open B. opening C. to open D. opened

☞ 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一个能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

There are many techniques that can be used to bring about success in selling. Here are a few that are often mentioned by 1 salespeople.

- a. Find out what your customer's real wants and needs are. Listen as they tell you what





they are interested in.

b. Know all about 2 and what it can do for your customer. Product 3 is "must" in personal selling 4 it creates customer confidence, builds enthusiasm, and makes the situation more 5. Lay emphasis on the unique 6 of your product over others.

c. Take a confident attitude in 7 your product. It is more 8 when the salesperson says, "May I help you?" than he when he or she says "You wouldn't like to see our model, would you?"

d. 9 yourself to deal with objections. If the customer says the price is too high, you 10 reply, "Yes, the price 11 a little higher than you planned. However, actually you'll 12 money because of high quality of this product." 13 what happens, don't disagree with your 14 when he or she says the price is too high.

e. Use praise 15.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. lucky | B. busy | C. successful | D. active |
| () 2. A. yourself | B. your customer | C. his interest | D. your product |
| () 3. A. price | B. design | C. satisfaction | D. knowledge |
| () 4. A. because | B. though | C. yet | D. therefore |
| () 5. A. important | B. professional | C. reasonable | D. complicated |
| () 6. A. importance | B. advantage | C. price | D. colour |
| () 7. A. making | B. selling | C. manufacturing | D. proposing |
| () 8. A. profitable | B. serious | C. effective | D. polite |
| () 9. A. Prepare | B. Ask | C. Control | D. Allow |
| () 10. A. ought to | B. might | C. have to | D. need to |
| () 11. A. can be | B. should be | C. may be | D. will be |
| () 12. A. make | B. earn | C. pay | D. save |
| () 13. A. No matter | B. However | C. Unless | D. If |
| () 14. A. salesman | B. employee | C. boss | D. customer |
| () 15. A. greatly | B. happily | C. wisely | D. willingly |

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

"Depend on yourself" is what nature says to every man. Parents can help you. Teachers can help you. Others still can help you. But all these only help you is to help yourself.

There have been many great men in history. But many of them were very poor in childhood, and had no uncles, aunts or friends to help them. Schools were few and not very good. They could not depend upon them for an education. They saw how it was, and set to





work with all their strength to know something. They worked their own way till they became well-known.

One of the most famous teachers in England used to tell his pupils.

"I cannot make worthy men of you, but I can help make men of yourselves."

Some young men don't try their best to make themselves valuable to human beings. They never can gain achievements unless they see their weak points and change their course. They are nothing now, and will be nothing as long as they live, unless they accept the advice of their parents and teachers, and depend on their own efforts.

- () 1. Which of the following titles fits the article best?
A. How To Be Famous. B. What Nature Says To Every Man.
C. Depend On Yourself. D. Men Must Help Each Other.
- () 2. Many of the great men succeeded because _____.
A. they were anxious to become wealthy
B. they had received a good education
C. they made great efforts to learn and work
D. they wanted very much to become well-known
- () 3. According to the famous teacher in England, a teacher can _____.
A. make his pupils worthy men
B. help his pupils make themselves useful men
C. make his pupils men of great talents
D. help his pupils have a way to win honour
- () 4. If young people depend on their own efforts, _____.
A. they can live without their families
B. they no longer need help
C. they are sure to be very famous in the world
D. they can be successful in their life
- () 5. From this article we can learn that the writer _____.
A. is a man of strong character
B. sings high praise for parents and teachers
C. thinks highly of those struggling for success by their own efforts
D. feels it the most important of all to accept the advice of others

B

The date was like any other day in his life. After school Michael walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the shoes in the front row of shop. And he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday.

He walked away sadly and thought of how to tell his mother. He knew she would give



anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home immediately, as he looked worried and his mother would notice it. So he went to the park and there he sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair. He noticed that the boy moved the wheels with his hands. Michael looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy had no feet. He looked down at his own feet. "It is much better to be without shoes than without feet," he thought. There was no reason for him to feel so sorry and sad. He went away and smiled, thinking he was more lucky in life.

- () 1. Michael had _____ on his feet.
A. nothing
B. old shoes
C. new shoes
D. It doesn't say.
- () 2. The pair of shoes he would like to was _____.
A. not new
B. already bought
C. not bought
D. sold out
- () 3. Michael went into the park because he _____.
A. didn't want to worry his mother
B. didn't like his mother to notice him
C. looked worried and his mother had noticed it
D. was thinking of how to get the pair of shoes
- () 4. Michael's father was _____.
A. still alive
B. already dead
C. away from home
D. not mentioned
- () 5. What does the story seem to tell you?
A. Why feet are more important than shoes.
B. How a child learned to walk in a wheel chair.
C. Being poor is not necessarily a bad thing.
D. Life often taught poor people good lessons.

三、短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,请在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉;在该行右边的横线上写上该词,并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词:在缺词处加一个漏字符(Λ),在该行右边的横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

John Glenn was the first American travel around the
earth in a spaceship. The spaceship he sailed in was

1. _____

2. _____





- called Friendship 7 and it flew into space in February 3. _____
20, 1962. John had a fun being weightless in the capsule(太空舱). 4. _____
He put his camera out in mid-air and reached out for them 5. _____
when he wanted to take pictures. He can pick out 6. _____
many place on earth when the capsule came closest 7. _____
to it who was one hundreds miles above. John 8. _____
tried to hold the heat shield in place and return 9. _____
to earth before four hours and fifth-six minutes in space. 10. _____

Writing

Now more and more people are doing business, and some students in universities also want to have a try. Please write an article of 70 ~ 90 words to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of doing business for these students.



Unit 2

Social Customs

Do not, for one repulse, give up the purpose that you resolved to effect.

不要只因一次失败,就放弃你原来决心想达到的目的。

——William Shakespeare

◆——威廉·莎士比亚



重点词汇



1. **custom** *n.* 习惯, 风俗

[例句] Every country has its own customs.

[译文] 每个国家都有自己的风俗习惯。

2. **manners** *n.* 礼貌

[例句] Show your good manners in public places.

[译文] 公共场合要注意礼貌。

3. **differ** *v.* (与……)不同

[助记] difference *n.* 不同, 区别

[例句] The rules here differ a lot from ours.

[译文] 这里的规定与我们的有很大得不同。

4. **value** *v.* 重视

[助记] valuable *adj.* 有价值的, 珍贵的

[例句] We Chinese value modesty very much.

[译文] 我们中国人很重视谦虚。



n. 价值

[例句] This necklace is of much value to me.

[译文] 这条项链对我来说价值很大。

5. **specified** *adj.* 指定的

[助记] specify *v.* 指定

[例句] Please sit in the specified area.

[译文] 请在指定区域内就座。

6. **literally** *adv.* 字面地

[助记] literal *adj.* 字面的

[例句] You should not read the book literally but read between the lines.

[译文] 你不能只从字面理解书的内容,而应该从字里行间揣摩其含义。

7. **attend** *v.* 参加,出席

[助记] attendance *n.* 出席,考勤

[例句] Prof. Wang attended the meeting yesterday.

[译文] 王教授昨天出席了会议。

8. **appreciation** *n.* 感谢,欣赏

[助记] appreciate *v.* 欣赏,感激

[例句] If someone offers you help, you should express your appreciation.

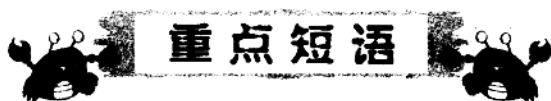
[译文] 如果有人帮助了你,你应该表示感谢。

9. **privacy** *n.* 隐私

[助记] private *adj.* 私人的,隐私的

[例句] Everyone should respect others' right of privacy.

[译文] 大家都应该尊重他人的隐私权。



1. **catch on** 了解,理解

[例句] He is so smart that he will catch on soon.

[译文] 他很聪明,很快就会理解的。

2. **in no time** 很快,立刻

[例句] I'll start in no time.

[译文] 我立刻动身。

3. **drop in** 顺便走访

[例句] Please drop in when you come to New York.

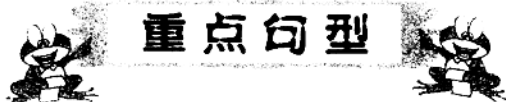
[译文] 你来纽约的时候请来我家坐坐。



4. in advance 提前

[例句] He has made preparations in advance.

[译文] 他已经提前做了准备。



1. What if...? 如果/要是……怎么样?

[例句] What if she comes here?

[译文] 要是她来这里了会怎么样?

2. sb. think it + adj. + to do sth. 某人认为做某事……

[例句] I think it interesting to go swimming.

[译文] 我认为去游泳很有意思。

3. it is + adj. + to do sth. 做某事是……的

[例句] It is wrong to do so.

[译文] 这么做是不对的。



Vocabulary Exercises

A. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. custom | A. come | B. Tom | C. today | D. hope |
| () 2. refuse | A. cute | B. hug | C. custom | D. study |
| () 3. manners | A. specific | B. has | C. bits | D. sense |
| () 4. value | A. bag | B. what | C. hate | D. any |
| () 5. tip | A. hit | B. drive | C. bicycle | D. might |
| () 6. respond | A. prove | B. lock | C. lonely | D. love |
| () 7. punctuality | A. specified | B. advance | C. backslide | D. reception |
| () 8. privacy | A. bike | B. pity | C. pig | D. miss |
| () 9. means | A. bread | B. meat | C. theater | D. hear |
| () 10. reception | A. question | B. revision | C. nation | D. suggestion |

