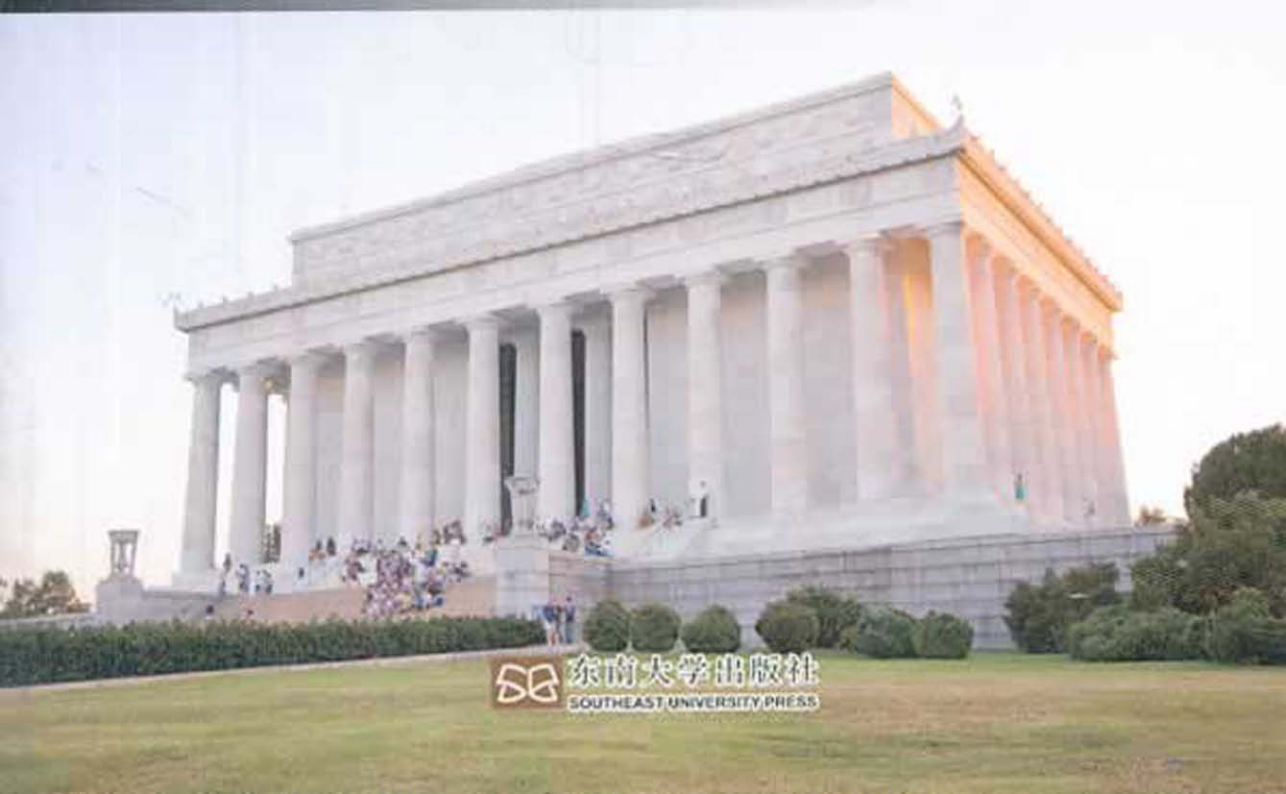


# ENGLISH 英语

## 配套强化练习

(第二册)

主编 郑海涛



东南大学出版社  
SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

江苏省职业学校文化课教材

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## 前 言

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当前,我国职业教育进入了以提升内涵、提高素质为重点的新的历史发展阶段。为了提高英语教学水平,加强学生巩固《英语》教材中的基础知识和内容,以英语教材为纲,遵循教材设计思路,并结合上课教学的实际经验,精心设计题型,做到与英语教材中的主题和内容相吻合。每单元分别设置了语音和词汇、语法和句型、阅读和写作三个模块,从语音、单词、语法、阅读、写作、翻译等方面比较全面地训练和提高学生的实践技能。

本册教材由郑海涛担任主编,共分 10 个单元,编写分工如下:郑海涛编写第 1、2、5、6 单元的内容;黄有新编写第 3、4 单元的内容;梁超编写第 7 单元的内容;朱久堂编写第 8、9 单元的内容;张辰昀编写第 10 单元的内容;最后由郑海涛对全书进行了统稿、修改和定稿。

感谢陈庚、刘云、王平、单琪、高洁、拾景乐等老师,他们参与了本书的提纲讨论、资料整理、文字校对等工作。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免会出现欠妥之处,恳请大家批评指正。

编者

2013 年 9 月

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## Unit 1

# What a Wonderful Time!

### ► Part A Phonetics and Vocabulary

#### I . Read the following words, and pay attention to the vowels.

climbed visited walked talked listened helped famous unforgettable  
ticket trip experience arrive asleep cartoon whole luckily visa  
electrical airport journey accident discover return amazing  
answered

#### II . Find out the underlined word with different pronunciations.

- ( ) 1. A. tea                      B. meat                      C. weather                      D. beach  
( ) 2. A. back                      B. fast                      C. have                      D. map  
( ) 3. A. warm                      B. garden                      C. market                      D. party  
( ) 4. A. school                      B. tooth                      C. choose                      D. good  
( ) 5. A. climbed                      B. visited                      C. answered                      D. listened

#### III . Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the form if necessary.

famous	otherwise	lucky	amazing	no matter
discover	whole	memorable	airport	determine

1. This was indeed the most \_\_\_\_\_ day of my life.
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that he knew nothing about the event.
3. He should have been working, but he was \_\_\_\_\_ engaged.
4. She is \_\_\_\_\_ as a writer.
5. His father had helped invent a \_\_\_\_\_ new way of doing business.

6. You are \_\_\_\_\_ to be alive after being in that accident.
7. We haven't \_\_\_\_\_ how to improve it.
8. The company will provide transportation to the \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Don't open the door, \_\_\_\_\_ who comes.
10. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to find out the rights and wrongs of this matter.

#### IV. Phrases translation.

- |                           |       |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 1. put out                | _____ |
| 2. key ring               | _____ |
| 3. go wrong               | _____ |
| 4. fall asleep            | _____ |
| 5. roller coaster         | _____ |
| 6. Hong Kong Disneyland   | _____ |
| 7. go back home           | _____ |
| 8. take photos            | _____ |
| 9. learn from             | _____ |
| 10. in the south of China | _____ |

### ► Part B Grammar and Sentence Pattern

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ clever girl she is!  
A. What a      B. What      C. How a      D. How
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story it is!  
A. What an      B. What a      C. How an      D. How
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ lovely children they are!  
A. What a      B. What      C. How a      D. How
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers are!  
A. What beautiful      B. What a beautiful  
C. How beautiful      D. How a beautiful
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ it is today!  
A. How cold      B. What cold  
C. How a cold      D. What a cold
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ bad the weather is!  
A. What a      B. What      C. How      D. How a

- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ good news it is!  
A. How                      B. What a                      C. How a                      D. What
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the sunshine is!  
A. What a bright                      B. How a bright  
C. How bright                      D. What bright
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ he writes.  
A. How good                      B. How well  
C. What good                      D. What well
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Li Lei runs!  
A. What fast boy                      B. What fast  
C. How a fast                      D. How fast
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather it is today!  
A. How                      B. What a                      C. What                      D. How a
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ fast the boys are running!  
A. What                      B. What a                      C. How                      D. How a
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ the moon cakes are!  
A. How a delicious                      B. What delicious  
C. What a delicious                      D. How delicious
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ surprising news it is!  
A. How                      B. What                      C. What a                      D. How a
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ time we're having today!  
A. What a good                      B. How good  
C. What good                      D. How a good
- ( ) 16. He is \_\_\_\_\_ a nice boy!  
A. so                      B. so that                      C. such                      D. such that
- ( ) 17. What \_\_\_\_\_ weather!  
A. a beautiful                      B. an beautiful  
C. beautiful                      D. is beautiful
- ( ) 18. You are \_\_\_\_\_ young!  
A. such                      B. so                      C. such a                      D. so a
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ what you do, I will support you.  
A. Though                      B. Whatever  
C. No matter                      D. Not matter
- ( ) 20. I \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the truth to Mr. Black.  
A. determine                      B. will determine  
C. determined                      D. am determined



## II . Rewrite the sentences according to the requirement.

1. What a lovely girl she is! (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It is quite a nice present. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He sings very well. (用 how 改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What a beautiful garden it is! (改为陈述句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. My grandpa walks slowly. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_

## III . Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在我去度假之前,我准备好了一切。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 有时你的旅行将很顺利,有时你将要面对困难。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我发现学开车并不容易。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我们要快点,否则我们要错过 7:00 的火车了。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 不管明天是好是坏,我都要去上海。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 她旅游时照了许多漂亮的风景照片。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 多美的夏威夷呀!

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 香港的迪士尼乐园真好玩!

\_\_\_\_\_

## IV . Fill in the blanks according to the given sentences.

1. The old man walked very slowly.

\_\_\_\_\_ the old man walked!

2. The film is very wonderful.

\_\_\_\_\_ the film is!

3. Our school looks very beautiful in spring.  
       \_\_\_\_\_ our school looks in spring!
4. It is a very useful dictionary.  
       \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary it is!  
       \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is!
5. The students are listening very carefully.  
       \_\_\_\_\_ the students are listening!
6. Kitty is a good swimmer.  
       \_\_\_\_\_ Kitty swims!

## ► Part C Reading and Writing

### I . Read the text and translate it into Chinese.

### II . Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

(1)

Expo 2010 is held in Shanghai from May 1 to October 31. People all over the world are looking forward to it. Here are several golden rules on how to best plan your trip.

Rule 1: Do your homework

Read everything you can before going. Really study the maps. Know the pavilions. Arrive at the entrance nearest to the things you want to see. Have a plan. It will make a big difference.

Rule 2: Allow plenty of time

Expo 2010 is the largest attraction event in the history of the world. It will take many days to see it. Plan to spend from five to eight days or more seeing it.

### Rule 3:Pace yourself

Expo is enormous. The distances are punishing. It is better to spend a day seeing a single area than to run back and forth all over the site. Remember to wear the most comfortable shoes. Never mind what they look like.

### Rule 4:Get going in May

At many Expos the crowds are smaller in May and in early June than any other time. And beware the last two weeks. During every Expo, people delay their visits and then in early October they suddenly realize, “Expo will close soon! I haven’t seen it!” As a result, the last several weeks usually have the most crowded days of the entire Expo.

### Rule 5:Find out what everyone else is doing and do the opposite

If you don’t like large crowds and long lines, do the opposite. Here is an example: Most people go on Saturdays or on holidays. So avoid Saturdays and holidays. Go on weekdays when most people are at work.

### Rule 6:Turn up

Expo 2010 is the largest celebration in China’s history — an amazing once in a lifetime event. When it is gone and it will never be seen again. So whatever you do, don’t miss it!

Choose the correct answer according to passage.

- (     ) 1. Expo 2010 will last \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. five to eight days                      B. several weeks  
C. six months                                D. a year
- (     ) 2. According to Rule 4, you’d better not go to Expo on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. May 3                                        B. July 5  
C. September 16                              D. October 20
- (     ) 3. When there are lots of people waiting in line to see the most popular attractions, what’s your best choice?  
A. I’ll wait in line as other people do.  
B. I’ll go back and return tomorrow.  
C. I’ll visit the less crowded places instead.  
D. I’ll sit on a bench to have a rest for about two or three hours.
- (     ) 4. In Rule 6 “turn up” here means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don’t miss it                                B. come and see  
C. make the sound louder                    D. never be seen again

(2)

Finland isn’t on the North Pole and isn’t always covered by snow. Finland

is actually covered by forests and lakes. There are plenty of reindeer in the forest and it has a wonderful tradition of making wooden toys,so maybe Santa Claus keeps a factory in Finland. In summer,kids can enjoy long,long days that never end — the nights never really get dark.

The following are some interesting things to do in Helsinki,the capital of Finland.

#### Market Square

Start your visit at the open-air market at Market Square on the South Harbor. In summer,you can watch people selling fish and potatoes from their boats,eat a bag of fresh strawberries,or a sandwich from the Old Market Hall and sit out on the stone dock(码头) to watch the boats coming and going.

#### Take a Boat Ride

From the Market Square,there are four or five possible boat rides. You can take a boat to travel around the islands of Helsinki. Or,you can take a waterbus to Helsinki Zoo.

#### Seurasaari

Seurasaari is only minutes from the center of Helsinki. Once you cross the bridge to the island,you'll find yourself in 18th and 19th century Finland.

Choose the correct answer according to passage.

- ( ) 1. What is Finland actually covered?  
A. Snow. B. Forests.  
C. Water. D. Forests and lakes.
- ( ) 2. The underlined word “reindeer” probably is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind of traffic sign B. a kind of animal  
C. a kind of present D. a part of the house
- ( ) 3. The capital of Finland is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Helsinki B. Seurasaari C. Turku D. New York
- ( ) 4. How can you go to Helsinki Zoo from the Market Square?  
A. By bus. B. By boat. C. By waterbus. D. On foot.
- ( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT right?  
A. Finland is on the North Pole.  
B. There are lots of lakes in Finland.  
C. In summer,Finland has many days that never end.  
D. In Seurasaari, you'll find yourself in 18th and 19th century Finland.

(3)

Too much tourism can be a problem. If tourism grows too quickly, people

must leave other jobs to work in the tourism industry. This means that other parts of the country's economy can suffer.

On the other hand, if there is not enough tourism, people can lose jobs. Businesses can also lose money. It costs a great deal of money to build large hotels, airports, air terminals, first-class roads, and other support facilities(配套设施)needed by tourist attractions. For example, a major international class tourism hotel can cost as much as 50 thousand dollars per room to build. If this room is not used most of the time, the owners of the hotel lose money.

Building a hotel is just a beginning. There must be many support facilities as well, including roads to get to the hotel, electricity, sewers to handle waste and water. All of these support facilities cost money. If they are not used because there are not enough tourists, jobs and money are lost.

**Choose the correct answer according to passage.**

- (     ) 1. Which of the following do you think has been discussed in the part before this selection?
- A. It is extremely important to develop tourism.
  - B. Building roads and hotels is essential.
  - C. Support facilities are highly necessary.
  - D. Planning is of great importance to tourism.
- (     ) 2. Too much tourism can cause all these problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a bad effect on other industries  
B. a change of tourists' customs  
C. over-crowdedness of places of interest  
D. pressure on traffic
- (     ) 3. It can be inferred from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the author doesn't like tourism developing so fast  
B. local people will benefit from tourist attraction  
C. other parts of a country's economy won't benefit from tourism much  
D. we can't build too many support facilities
- (     ) 4. The author thinks it is good for local people to know that tourism will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. waste a lot of money  
B. weaken their economy  
C. help them establish their customs  
D. help them improve their life

### III. Cloze.

Americans like to travel on vacation. Today more and more travelers in America spend nights at small houses or inns 1 hotels. They get a room for the 2 and the breakfast for the next morning. Room for the night in private homes 3 breakfast have been popular with travelers in Europe for many years. In the past five or ten years, these bed-and-breakfast places have become 4 in America. Many of these America's bed-and-breakfast inns are old historic buildings. Some bed-and-breakfast inns have only a few rooms. Others are much 5. Some inns do not 6 telephones or televisions in the rooms while others do. Staying at a bed-and-breakfast inns is much 7 from staying at a hotel. Usually the 8 is much less. Staying at an inn is almost like visiting 9 and the interesting places. Many travelers say they enjoy the 10 to meet local families.

- (     ) 1. A. because of    B. instead of    C. full of    D. fond of  
(     ) 2. A. night    B. morning    C. noon    D. afternoon  
(     ) 3. A. for    B. without    C. with    D. at  
(     ) 4. A. boring    B. important    C. necessity    D. popular  
(     ) 5. A. smaller    B. larger    C. more    D. fewer  
(     ) 6. A. give    B. sell    C. have    D. drop  
(     ) 7. A. same    B. difference    C. alike    D. different  
(     ) 8. A. cost    B. price    C. time    D. ticket  
(     ) 9. A. somebody    B. anybody    C. someone    D. anyone  
(     ) 10. A. meals    B. chances    C. rooms    D. hotels

### IV. Answer the following questions and then write a short passage according to your answers.

1. Do you often have a trip?
2. Where did you go?
3. What means of transportation did you take?
4. Why do you travel?
5. How do you like it?

## Unit 2

# Family and Friends

### ► Part A Phonetics and Vocabulary

#### I . Read the following words, and pay attention to the vowels.

works reads brushes stops wishes needs nearby networks fight  
hate speaks shy haircut advice loner network circle ends  
enemy comment maybe argue jealous grow apart unfortunate  
cries

#### II . Find out the underlined word with different pronunciations.

- ( ) 1. A. push      B. pull      C. put      D. rule  
( ) 2. A. push      B. fun      C. sun      D. ugly  
( ) 3. A. works      B. pans      C. needs      D. sops  
( ) 4. A. go      B. no      C. cold      D. hot  
( ) 5. A. brushes      B. cooks      C. grows      D. speaks

#### III . Complete the sentences with the words in the box. Change the form if necessary.

apart	unfortunate	argue	fight	bossy
shy	give up	trouble	involve	end

1. She is outgoing and I am \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Do what you are told and don't \_\_\_\_\_ with me.
3. Through some \_\_\_\_\_ accident, the information reached me a day late.
4. We had to take the table \_\_\_\_\_ and reassemble it upstairs.

5. She moved out because her mother-in-law is too \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The meeting quickly \_\_\_\_\_ and Steve and I left the room.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ her job to join her husband's campaign(活动).
8. She was always arguing with him and \_\_\_\_\_ with him.
9. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ yourself in unnecessary dispute.
10. I'm sorry to have to put you to so much \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. Phrases translation.

- |                      |       |
|----------------------|-------|
| 1. get along         | _____ |
| 2. show up           | _____ |
| 3. speak up          | _____ |
| 4. give up           | _____ |
| 5. get along well    | _____ |
| 6. circle of friends | _____ |
| 7. hang out          | _____ |
| 8. let sb. down      | _____ |
| 9. make sure         | _____ |
| 10. in my opinion    | _____ |

### ► Part B Grammar and Sentence Pattern

#### I. Choose the correct answer.

- ( ) 1. He asked \_\_\_\_\_ for the computer.  
 A. did I pay how much                      B. I paid how much  
 C. how much did I pay                      D. how much I paid
- ( ) 2. "Have you seen the film?" he asked me.  
 →He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had I seen the film                      B. have I seen the film  
 C. if I had seen the film                      D. whether I have seen the film
- ( ) 3. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
 A. what the matter is                      B. what the mater was  
 C. what's the matter                      D. what was the matter
- ( ) 4. He said, "Don't do that again." →He \_\_\_\_\_ that again.  
 A. said to me; not to do                      B. said to me; don't do  
 C. told me; don't do                      D. told me; not to do



- ( ) 5. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. if she will come                      B. how many I want to have books  
 C. they would help me to do it      D. how happened it is
- ( ) 6. The policeman asked the child \_\_\_\_\_ so that he could take him home.  
 A. where did he live                      B. where he lived  
 C. how he lived                              D. where lived
- ( ) 7. The teacher told us yesterday that December 25 \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Day.  
 A. is                      B. was                      C. were                      D. will be
- ( ) 8. She said she didn't take the dictionary, but I think she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is                      B. was                      C. does                      D. did
- ( ) 9. My friend told me that there \_\_\_\_\_ a football game in our city.  
 A. will be                      B. has                      C. would have      D. would be
- ( ) 10. What did you say just now? I asked \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that I could open the door      B. could I open the door  
 C. how could I open the door      D. how I could open the door
- ( ) 11. I said I \_\_\_\_\_ three languages.  
 A. could say      B. could speak      C. can say                      D. could talk
- ( ) 12. Tina told me she would \_\_\_\_\_ some stamps and envelopes \_\_\_\_\_ my house on Friday night.  
 A. took; to      B. carry; for      C. bring; to                      D. get; to
- ( ) 13. "I am a teacher," Jack said.  
 He said \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. that I am a teacher                      B. I was a teacher  
 C. that he is a teacher                      D. he was a teacher
- ( ) 14. "Please close the window," he said to me.  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
 A. said to; to close                      B. told to; closing  
 C. asked; to close                      D. said to; please close
- ( ) 15. Can you make sure \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. that he will come here today  
 B. when he will come here today  
 C. will he come here today  
 D. whether will he come here today
- ( ) 16. Do you happen to know \_\_\_\_\_?