

ENGLISH 英语

配套强化练习

(第一册)

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



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、阅读与写作三个模块,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。

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 7 月

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Unit 1

Hello, Everyone!

► Part A Phonetics and Vocabulary

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

call hope southern part province graduate enjoy lover
favorite especially movie doctor forget save police mobile
big bird about sister key bill meet work transportation

II . Dictation.

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

lover	southern	enjoy	traffic	bill
favorite	percent	spend	especial	hope

1. Football was my _____ sport when I was in school.
 2. Do you _____ going shopping?
 3. I don't _____ I could fail to find a job.
 4. _____ in winter, the snow in the top of mountain can be 120 meters deep.
 5. Could you buy the _____ today?
 6. In the _____ of China, it's not very cold in winter.
-

- The big city has a terrible _____, so many people couldn't crowd into the bus or subway when they worked off.
- We have only 50 _____ of possibility to win the match.
- Are you a stamp collecting _____?
- Most students _____ a lot of time on their interesting things.

IV. Phrases translation.

- all of you _____
- save up _____
- text message _____
- spend... on... _____
- go to the movies _____
- new student _____
- single room _____
- family name _____
- middle school _____
- mobile phone bill _____

► Part B Grammar and Sentence Pattern

I. Choose the correct answer.

- It is great _____ all of you.
A. see B. to see C. seeing D. sees
- _____ his telephone number 0516-87734566?
A. Is B. Are C. Does D. Be
- Mary and David _____ good friends.
A. is B. are C. isn't D. haven't
- I spend a lot of money _____ games every week.
A. to B. from C. for D. on
- I couldn't get my favorite phone _____ my parents.
A. to B. from C. of D. with
- Mr. Green always goes to work _____ bus. He has to get up _____ 6 o'clock.
A. by, on B. on, about
C. by, at D. on, at

- A. want, Do B. want, Does
C. wants, Do D. wants, Does
8. Julia always _____ shopping by car. But sometimes she takes a bus.
A. go B. goes C. to go D. going
9. She enjoys _____ to light music.
A. on listen B. to listening C. listening D. listened
10. I hope _____ him as soon as possible.
A. see B. seeing C. to see D. to have seen
11. I don't like _____ at me.
A. them shouting B. them shout
C. their shout D. that they shout
12. Did you notice the little boy _____ away?
A. took the candy and ran B. taking the candy and run
C. take the candy and run D. who took the candy running
13. I won't pay \$20 for the coat; it's not worth _____.
A. all that much B. that much all
C. that all much D. much all that
14. — Are you feeling _____?
— Yes, I'm fine now.
A. any well B. any better C. quite good D. quite better
15. — The light in the office is still on.
— Oh, I forgot _____.
A. turning it off B. turn it off
C. to turn it off D. having turned it off

II . Plural and singular conversion.

1. How much is that?

2. Is your uncle behind the armchair?

3. They go to the park by bus.

4. There are buses to Manchester every day.

5. A kangaroo can jump 30 kilometers an hour.

6. Here are some good newspapers.

7. They can't walk.

8. She doesn't have an orange hat.

9. They are army officers.

10. Baby koala bears aren't very big but adult polar bears are very strong.

III. Rewrite the sentences according to the requirement.

1. Daniel watches TV every evening. (改为否定句)

2. I do my homework every day. (改为一般疑问句, 作否定回答)

3. She likes milk. (改为一般疑问句, 作肯定回答)

4. Amy likes playing computer games. (改为一般疑问句, 作否定回答)

5. We go to school every morning. (改为否定句)

6. He speaks English very well. (改为否定句)

7. She is always a good student. (改为一般疑问句, 作肯定回答)

8. Simon and Daniel like going skating. (改为否定句)

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我想把这本书给你。(I'd like to)

2. 你每月能存多少钱到银行?(save up)

3. 别忘了在你离开时关上窗户。(forget)

4. 很高兴又见到你们所有人了。(all of you)

5. 为什么他们出名了? 因为他们是演员。(be famous)

6. 王斌每天坐公交车去上学。李曼每天步行回家。(on foot)

Part C Reading and Writing

I . Read the text and translate it into Chinese.

II . Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

(1)

The day was like any other day in his life. Tom walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt happy to see that the pair of shoes he wanted very much was still there. Looking down, he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday.

He sadly walked away and thought how to tell his mother about it. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice (注意) it. So he went to the park and sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair (轮椅). He noticed that the boy moved the wheel with his hands. Tom looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy had no feet. He looked at his own feet. "It's much better to be without shoes than without feet," he thought. There was no reason

(理由) for him to feel so sorry and sad. He sent away and smiled, thinking he was happier.

Choose the correct answers according to the passage.

- () 1. Tom passed the shop _____.
A. on foot B. by bus C. by bike D. in a car
- () 2. Why did Tom stop in front of the shop? Because he wanted _____.
A. to buy the shoes
B. to look at the shoes he liked
C. to look at the shoes in the shop window
D. to look at the shoes on the front row
- () 3. The pair of shoes he liked was _____.
A. too expensive B. quite cheap
C. not there D. not sold yet
- () 4. Tom went into the park because he _____.
A. was thinking how to tell his mother about it
B. wanted to see the boy
C. didn't want to make his mother worried
D. felt sad
- () 5. From the story we can know that Tom _____.
A. liked new shoes very much B. loved his mother best
C. didn't want to go to school D. didn't want to stay at home

(2)

Thousands of years ago, there was a very clever king with the name of Solomon. There are many stories about him. Here is one of them which shows how clever he was. Once there were two women. They lived in the same house, and each had a baby. One night, one of the babies died, and its mother took the other woman's child, and put it in her own bed instead. The next morning they had a quarrel. "No, this is my child, the dead one is yours," said the other. Each one wanted the living baby, but no one could tell whom it belonged to. So they went to see King Solomon. When King Solomon heard their story, he said, "Bring me a knife, cut the child in two, and give each woman one half." "That's very fair, oh, bright King!" said the dead baby's mother. "Give her my child, let it be hers, but don't kill the child. Oh, King!" cried the other woman in tears. Then King Solomon pointed to the woman in tears and said, "Give the child to her, for she is its mother."

Judge whether the following statements are true (T) or false(F).

- () 1. The two women in the same house each had a child.

- () 2. One night the two babies died.
- () 3. The two women quarreled because Solomon killed their babies.
- () 4. Solomon came to see the mothers after their babies died.
- () 5. King Solomon cut the living child in two and gave each woman one half.

(3)

A young officer was at a railway station. On his way home, he wanted to telephone his mother to tell her the time of his train, so that she could meet him at the station in her car. He looked in all his pockets, but found that he did not have the right money for the telephone. So he went outside and looked around for someone to help him.

At last an old soldier came by, and the young officer stopped him and said, "Have you got change for ten pence?"

"Wait a moment," the old soldier answered, beginning to put his hand in his pocket, "I'll see whether I can help you."

"Don't you know how to speak to an officer?" the young man said angrily. "Now let's start again. Have you got change for ten pence?"

"No, sir," the old soldier answered quickly.

Choose the correct answers according to the passage.

- () 1. The young officer wanted to telephone his mother to tell her _____.
 - A. that he was going to visit her
 - B. when his train would leave
 - C. when his train would arrive
 - D. that he was now at the railway station
- () 2. He looked around for help because he _____.
 - A. didn't have coins for the phone call
 - B. had no money to make the phone call
 - C. didn't have the local money
 - D. wanted to change money
- () 3. The old soldier _____.
 - A. was glad to help him
 - B. didn't know if he had coins
 - C. didn't want to help him
 - D. was angry
- () 4. The young officer was angry because he thought the old soldier _____.

A. didn't know how to speak to him

B. didn't want to help him

C. didn't answer him correctly

D. was not friendly to him

() 5. The old soldier in the story was _____.

A. clever

B. stupid

C. polite

D. friendly

III. Writing.

Write a short passage to introduce your father or your family.



Unit 2

A Different School

► Part A Phonetics and Vocabulary

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

school room book door sorry walk training course radio
station club member view chance hotel customer service
heart friendly deal hairdressing computer good foot difficult

II . Dictation.

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

view	member	friendly	training	interesting
club	deal	back	service	sometimes

1. I like living in Xinjiang, because the _____ there is special.
2. Mr. Black often gets up at 6 o'clock, but _____ he gets up at seven when he was very tired.
3. They like playing hide-and-seek at the _____ of school.
4. Some customers are _____ and some are really difficult to _____ with.
5. The summer holiday is coming. Most students in primary school start to learn English in the _____ class.

6. Is there a football _____ in your school?
7. There are a lot of _____ in our basketball club.
8. Do you like watching cartoons? They are _____.
9. People pay more and more attention to the after-sale _____.

IV. Phrases translation.

1. 注定会成功 _____
2. 对付 _____
3. 越来越 _____
4. 计算机科学 _____
5. 广播电台 _____
6. 训练中心 _____
7. 跳舞俱乐部 _____
8. 课后活动 _____
9. 更重要的是,而且 _____
10. 在山脚下 _____

► Part B Grammar and Sentence Pattern

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. There are _____ pencils in my pencil box.
A. a B. an C. some D. any
2. There is _____ rocking chair in my bedroom.
A. a B. an C. five D. some
3. There aren't _____ new books for you.
A. a B. an C. any D. some
4. There isn't _____ ruler on the desk.
A. a B. an C. some D. any
5. There is _____ cap on the desk.
A. one B. an C. three D. some
6. There are _____ pencil boxes in the book bag.
A. a B. an C. two D. any
7. Is there _____ water in the bottle?
A. some B. any C. a D. plenty
8. Do you have _____ books in your bag?

- A. some B. five C. a D. much
9. — Are there _____ trees in the top of the mountain?
— No, there aren't.
- A. many B. much C. some D. a
10. _____ a reading lamp on the table.
A. There is B. There has C. It is D. It has
11. — What a rainy summer we've had!
— Yes, there _____ only 3 sunny weekends the whole summer.
A. have been B. are C. had been D. has been
12. I didn't want _____ to be a war between these two countries.
A. it B. them C. there D. their
13. There is reported _____ a number of the wounded on both sides.
A. to be B. being C. was D. will be
14. _____ no coffee left, they had to make do with tea.
A. It being B. There being
C. It was D. There was
15. There is a little hope of _____ a settlement of the argument.
A. to be B. there to be C. there being D. being
16. I don't expect there _____ any misunderstanding.
A. is B. to be C. being D. will be
17. There are five pairs _____, but I'm at a loss which to buy.
A. to choose B. to choose from
C. to be chosen D. for my choosing
18. There is no use _____ a lot without _____ anything.
A. to talk, do B. talked, doing
C. talking, being done D. talking, doing
19. If the storm had happened in the daytime, there _____ many more deaths.
A. were B. would have been
C. had been D. would be
20. Look! _____.
A. There comes the bus B. There the bus comes
C. The bus comes here D. There does the bus come
21. There _____ an important meeting tomorrow.
A. will have B. will be
C. is going to have D. is going to has

22. _____ many trees here three years ago.
A. There is B. There was C. There are D. There were
23. There _____ thousands of works in that factory.
A. am B. have C. be D. are
24. There _____ a lot more people in this room than in that one.
A. is B. am C. have D. are
25. There _____ a new bed and an old desk in the room.
A. is B. are C. have D. has

II . Rewrite the sentences according to the requirement.

1. There are four apples on the ground. (疑问句)

2. There are five birds in the tree. (否定句)

3. There are five birds singing in the tree. (疑问句, 并作肯定回答)

4. There is an armchair in the living room. (疑问句, 并作否定回答)

5. There's a sofa in the living room. (对画线部分提问)

6. There's a rubber duck in the bathmat. (对画线部分提问, 并作肯定回答)

7. There is not any milk in the bottle. (另一种表达方式)

8. Do you have any cups in the meeting room? (另一种表达方式)

III . Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 树上没有三只苹果但是有三只鸟。

2. 教室里没有桌子和椅子。

3. 从今年开始, 我们英语将组织统考。

4. 你们学校开设了课外活动吗? 比如: 音乐欣赏、绘画、演讲等。
