

职业高中 **学练同步**

英语

第一册

《职业高中学练同步》编委会

配高教基本版

浙江科学技术出版社

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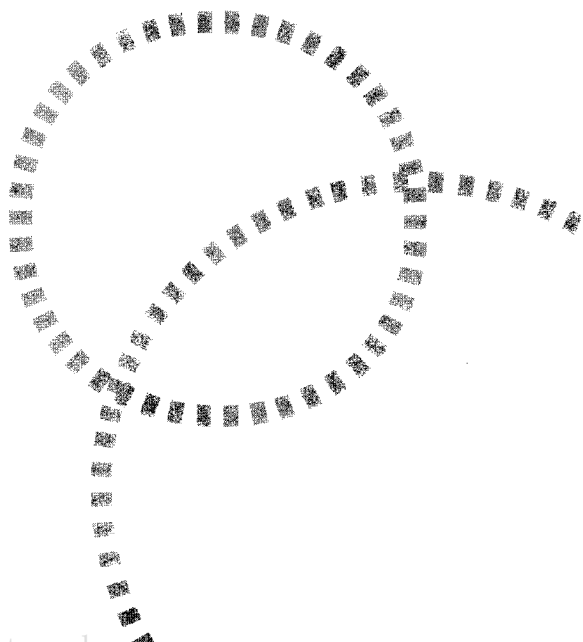
《职业高中学练同步》

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Unit 1 Large Cities

单元重点

一、词组和句型

1. 词组

a lot of	plan for	the growth of	be connected by
be connected to	each other	protect from	be able to

2. 句型

- ▶ People enjoy living in large cities.
- ▶ There is not enough room for houses.
- ▶ It is time to stop building there.
- ▶ In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it.
- ▶ So we can try to keep our cities small.

二、语法

1. 动词不定式作主语、表语、定语用法

- ▶ To see is better than to hear.
亲眼见要比听人说强。(主语)
- ▶ Our plan is to learn 1000 English words in this year.
我们的计划是今年学 1000 个英语单词。(表语)
- ▶ I want to get some books to read during the holidays.
我想找一些书来在假期里读。(定语)

2. 动词不定式短语作主语

常常用形式主语 it 来代替,从而把动词不定式短语放到句子后面。例如:

- ▶ It is difficult and very expensive to build many new cities.
要建设许多新的城市并非那么容易。

难点突破

1. People enjoy living in large cities.
人们喜欢住在大城市。

enjoy 后要用名词、代词或动名词做它的宾语。例如:

► Old people enjoy talking about the past.

老人喜欢谈论过去。

► I enjoyed myself at the party.

这次聚会我过得很愉快。

2. There is not enough room for houses.

没有足够的地方建住房。

room 在本句中是不可数名词,意思是“空间”、“地方”、“场所”。英语中很多名词既有可数名词含义,又有不可数名词含义。在下列句子中,room 有不同的含义。例如:

► There is not enough room for the bed in this room.

这个房间没有足够的地方放这张床。

► Please make room for the bed in your room.

请在你房间里腾出地方放这张床。

3. It is time to stop building there.

该是停止建设那里的时候了。

It is time(for sb.)to do sth. 是常用结构,意思是“该做……的时候了”。例如:

► It is time for us to go to school.

我们该上学了。

► It is time to have lunch.

该吃午饭了。

stop doing sth. 停止做某事; stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事。例如:

► He stopped reading while he spoke to me.

同我说话时,他停止看书。

► He worked for three hours and then stopped to have lunch.

他工作了3个小时,然后停下来去吃午饭。

4. In design A, there is a large city with smaller cities around it.

在方案A中,一个大城市周围有较小的城市围绕着。

with smaller cities around it 是由“介词 with + 名词 + 介词短语”构成的复合结构,做定语,对其前边的名词 a large city 做补充说明。又如:

► We can see a small house with many trees around it.

我们能看见一所周围有许多树的小房子。

► Mother bought me a hat with a flower on it as my birthday present.

妈妈买给我一顶上面有一朵花的帽子,作为我的生日礼物。

但是有时带介词 with 的复合结构还可以做方式状语,表示动作的方式、伴随的动作或状态。如:

► The teacher came into the classroom with a book in his hand.

老师手中拿着一本书,走进了教室。

5. and all of them are connected to each other...

所有这些城市都相互连接起来

connect v. 连接,把……联系起来。例如:

► The railway connects London and Edinburgh.

这条铁路把伦敦和爱丁堡连上了。

► The two towns are connected by a railway.

这两个城市被一条铁路连接起来了。

connect... to 把……连接到

► London is connected to Edinburgh by the railway.

= The railway connects London to Edinburgh.

connect... with... 把……与……联系起来

► Can you connect your answer with my question?

你能把你的答案与我的问题联系起来吗?

6. So we can try to keep our cities small.

因此我们可以设法保持较小的城市规模。

“to keep + 名词 + 形容词”是一个常用结构,意思是“保持……状态”、“使……继续处于某种状态”。这里的形容词做宾语补足语。又如:

► We have to keep these things dry.

我们得让这些东西保持干燥。

► Keep the door open.

让门开着吧。

自我检测

Choice

- It's too crowded there to make _____ for anyone else.
A. a room B. rooms C. the room D. room
- There _____ a lot of sugar in the jar.
A. has B. have C. is D. are
- On our way there, we stopped twice _____ a rest.
A. taking B. to take C. take D. taken
- I can't sleep well _____ all the windows open.
A. on B. with C. by D. since
- I can't go with you because I have _____ to do now.
A. a lot of works B. a lot of work
C. a few work D. nothing
- I hope _____ see her again.
A. will B. can
C. be able to D. to be able to
- The boat _____ carry five persons.
A. is able to B. can C. can able to D. can to
- Four boys _____ a bicycle trip to Xi'an.



- ## 阅读拓展

Erik was a fourteen-year-old boy. He thought he was a young man but his parents didn't think so. They told him, "When you begin to think about 21 others, you'll be a young man." One morning, his parents gave Erik 22 money to buy hamburgers at a store. He saw an old man there. The man looked very 23. Erik went up to him and found that the old man had lost his money and hadn't had 24 for his breakfast. Erik took the old man to the nearest restaurant. But the man ordered only a glass of water for 25. Erik felt sorry for him, so he

asked the waiter to 26 the man some bread and a cup of coffee. The old man was so 27 that he ate up all the food very soon. After that, the man told Erik that he would never forget 28 kindness. Erik was very pleased when he heard the old man say, "You are a very good young man." 29 their surprise, the food was a present because 30 day was the birthday of the boss.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. help | B. helping | C. to help | D. helped |
| 22. A. a few | B. few | C. some | D. many |
| 23. A. sick | B. tired | C. happy | D. fine |
| 24. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 25. A. themselves | B. herself | C. myself | D. himself |
| 26. A. take | B. bring | C. taking | D. bringing |
| 27. A. full | B. worried | C. hungry | D. sad |
| 28. A. your | B. my | C. her | D. his |
| 29. A. For | B. To | C. At | D. On |
| 30. A. that | B. this | C. those | D. these |

Reading comprehension

A

A friend's grandfather came to America from Britain. He went into a cafeteria(自助餐厅) in lower Manhattan to get something to eat. He sat down at an empty table and waited for someone to take his order. Of course nobody did. At last, a woman with a plate full of food sat down in front of him and told him how a cafeteria worked. "Start out at the end," she said, "Just go along the line and pick out what you want. At the other end they'll tell you how much you have to pay." "I soon learned that's how everything works in America," the grandfather told a friend. "Life is like a cafeteria here. You can get anything you want only if you like to pay the money. You can even get success, but you'll never get it if you wait for someone to bring to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

31. The old man was _____.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. English | B. American | C. German | D. Canadian |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
32. "Take his order" here means _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. have some food booked | B. put everything in order |
| C. eat something | D. take his turn |
33. Which of the following sentences is true?
- | |
|---|
| A. There was nobody eating in the cafeteria. |
| B. The woman was a friend of that man. |
| C. The waiters didn't like to serve him because he was old. |
| D. The woman hadn't been to a cafeteria for the first time. |
34. From this story, we know that one should _____ if he wants to get success in America.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. take his order | B. know how a cafeteria works |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|

- C. get up again if he fails
 35. The best title of the story is _____.
 A. From Britain to America
 B. Life is Like a Cafeteria in America
 C. How a Cafeteria Worked
 D. Eating in an American Cafeteria
 D. try to get everything by himself

B

The following cities are among the largest in the world, Tokyo, London and New York. Do you know any facts about the size, age and attractions of these cities? Tokyo has the largest population of the three with over nine million people. London, however, is almost as large. London is also much older than either Tokyo or New York. Its recorded history goes back to 43 A. D. . Tokyo is the second oldest; it really began in 1457. New York is obviously the youngest. Today there are many attractions in these cities. The new World Trade Centre in New York, which was destroyed on Sept. 11, 2001, once was the tallest building in the world(1350 feet high). And you can also see a 1000-foot-high TV tower in Tokyo. All the three cities are playing an important part in world affairs(事务).

36. Tokyo, London and New York are _____.
 A. the biggest cities in the world
 B. big cities in the world
 C. the oldest cities in the world
 D. of the same size and age
 37. The passage tells us that among the three cities _____ has the largest population.
 A. Tokyo
 B. London
 C. New York
 D. none of them
 38. According to the passage, we know that _____.
 A. New York is older than Tokyo
 B. London is the oldest of the three cities
 C. Tokyo is older than either London or New York
 D. New York is the longest of the three cities
 39. The tallest building in the world is _____.
 A. the 1000-foot-high TV tower in Tokyo
 B. the most important theatre in London
 C. the new World Trade Centre in New York
 D. not mentioned in the passage
 40. "The world attractions" in this passage means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 美丽的地方
 B. 名胜古迹
 C. 休闲中心
 D. 吸引人的东西

Proverbs

On earth there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind.

—— A. Hamilt

世上唯有人最伟大;人中唯有头脑最重要。

What is a man but his mind?

—— Clark

人无头脑,何以为人?

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep, and you weep alone.

—— E. W. Wilcox

笑,这世界与你同笑;哭,独自去哭吧。

When the fight begins within himself, a man's worth something. — Robert Browning

当一个人内心开始斗争时,其生存才有价值。

写作训练

模拟套写 80 个单词左右的短文一篇。

Hints

我的故乡是一个美丽的小山村。我们自从祖父是小孩时,就定居在此地。换句话说,我们家人在此地已经住了一百余年了。这个小村庄,居民大约有一千人。他们大部分是农夫。他们的生活方式很简单。然而,他们已拥有电视机和冰箱。他们下定决心要过上现代化的生活。

Key words

native town	settle down	in other words	more than
inhabitants	most of	farmer	the mode of their living
simple	possess	television sets	refrigerators
make up one's mind	modern life		

Unit 2 Housing

单元重点

一、词组和句型

1. 词组

different kinds of	in between	be made of	be happy with
such as	gas station	change...into	put in

2. 句型

- ▶ Most houses are made of concrete, wood, stone, or bricks.
- ▶ Many old houses need a lot of repair work.
- ▶ Other times they need to design and build a new kitchen or bathroom in it.
- ▶ They spend a lot of time and money changing these old buildings into homes.

二、语法

将直接引语的陈述句变成间接引语

- ▶ George said, "I like swimming."
- ▶ George said (that) he liked swimming.

在引语开头用连词 that(常可省略),并根据意思改变人称。

- ▶ He said, "Light travels much faster than sound."
- ▶ He said (that) light travels much faster than sound.

引语中的谓语与主句的谓语在时态上应一致;但直接引语如果是“客观真理”,则在变为间接引语时,时态不变。

- ▶ This morning she said, "I'm going to be here again tonight."
- ▶ This morning she said that she was going to be here again tonight.

根据实际情况将指示代词以及时间和地点状语作相应的调整。如果在当地转述, here 不必改为 there, 动词 come 不必改为 go。如果在当天转述, yesterday, tomorrow 等时间状语也不必改为 the day before, the next day 等。

难点突破

1. ...or anything in between.或处于两者之间。

in between 在中间,间隔。它在句中是一个定语,修饰 anything。又如:

► We could not see the moon, for a cloud coming in between.

我们看不见月亮,因为有一片云挡在中间。

2. Most houses are made of concrete, wood, stone, or bricks.

大多数房屋是用混凝土、木材、石头或砖修造的。

most houses 意为“大多数房屋”。而 most of the houses 则意为“这些房屋的大多数”。其他如 many houses 和 many of the houses, some houses 和 some of the houses 等等,其意思也有类似的不同。

be made of 与 be made from 的区别:

be made of “由……制成”,指从制成品中还能看得出其原料是什么。例如:

► The bridge is made of stone.

这座桥是石头砌的。

be made from 同样意为“由……制(造)成”,但常常从其制成品中看不出其原料是什么。

例如:

► The paper is made from wood.

这种纸是用木头制造成的。

3. Many old houses need a lot of repair work.

许多旧房子需要做大量的修理工作。

Other times they need to design and build a new kitchen or bathroom in it.

有些时候他们需要在其中设计并建造新的厨房或浴室。

need v. 需要

need 后面的宾语可以是动词不定式,也可以是动名词,但要注意后面用动词不定式时,其含义可分别是主动或被动。例如:

► The owners need to repair the houses.

房主需要修理这些房屋。

► The houses need to be repaired. = The houses need repairing.

这所房子需要修理。

用动名词主动形式表示被动意义。

4. ...or even add a whole new floor. ……甚至增加一整个新楼层。

floor “楼层”,在表示“房子的第……层”时,英国和美国的说法是不同的。如:

在 1 楼: on the ground floor(英) on the first floor(美)

在 2 楼: on the first floor(英) on the second floor(美)

在顶楼: on the top floor(英) on the top floor(美)

另外,表示“楼层”,英语中还有一词 storey(或写成 story)。表示“在第……层”,多数情况要用 on the... floor,有时也可用 in the... storey。floor 着重表示“平面”,而 storey 着重表示“空间”。表示“房子有几层”,可以说成:

► This house has ten floors.

也可以说成 This is a ten-storeyed(ten-storied)house.

5. They spend a lot of time and money changing these old buildings into homes. 他们花费大量时间和金钱改造这些旧建筑物。

spend on(in)在……方面花费。在这个结构里,in 后面接动名词,in 也可以省略。on 后面接名词。例如:

► He spent most of his life(in) traveling.

他大半生用于旅游。

► He spent most of his money on books.

他把大多数的钱用于书上。

spend, cost 和 take 的区别:

spend 的主语是“人”,宾语可以是“时间”、“金钱”、“精力”。cost 的主语必须是“物”,直接宾语可以是“时间”、“金钱”、“劳力”;间接宾语可以是“人”或“机构”。

take 的主语可以是“人”,也可以是“一件事”,常跟双宾语。例如:

► He spends a lot of money on books.

他花很多钱买书。

► We spent two hours on our homework.

我们做作业花了两个小时。

► The book may cost (you) 100 yuan.

这本书可能要(花掉你)100 元。

► It took me 3 years to write that book.

写那本书花了我 3 年时间。

► It took five of us to lift that heavy stone.

我们 5 个人才搬起了那块大石头。

6. They also put in a kitchen, a bathroom and stairs. 他们还加装了厨房、卫生间和楼梯。

put in 有多种含义,如:

(1)提出

► He put in a problem for discussing.

他提出了一个问题供讨论。

(2)插入,添加

► Please put in a good word for me.

请为我说点好话。

(3)干(一段时间)的工作

► Yesterday he put in half an hour's practice before breakfast.

昨天早饭前他练习了半小时。

自我检测

Fill in the blank using following phrases

be made of

be made from

spend... in

spend... on

such as

put in

in between

in need of

change... into

be happy with

1. Lily is a bit too fat. She is _____ more exercise.

2. Can you _____ this piece of ice _____ water?
3. She likes to be fashionable, so she _____ all her money _____ clothes.
4. This coat feels soft. Maybe it _____ silk.
5. He passed the test, and his parents _____ him.
6. Last Sunday was my birthday, and I received a lot of gifts from my friends, _____ cards, flowers, pens, CD, etc.
7. It's very strange that paper can _____ rubbish.
8. During my holidays I _____ most of my time _____ reading famous stories.
9. We can not see the building clearly, for there is the post office _____.
10. My mother always _____ an hour's work before breakfast.

Change the following sentences from direct speech to indirect speech

11. "I'll take you to my house and have dinner tomorrow," Mary said to me.
Mary told me _____.
12. Betty said, "I am English but I have learned Chinese at school."
Betty said _____.
13. "I am going to the party with my sister," Jane said.
Jane said _____.
14. He said to me, "I just went to see them yesterday."
He told me _____.
15. The teacher said to us, "The sun rises in the east."
The teacher said _____.

Change the following sentences from indirect speech to direct speech

16. He told me that he had met my father three days before.
He said to me, "_____."
17. The teacher said that we could go on a trip that Saturday.
"_____, " said the teacher.
18. She told us that she often listened to English tapes.
She said to us, "_____."
19. Rose told me that she had left her key on my desk.
"_____, " Rose said to me.
20. The boy said that he would come to see me the next day.
The boy said to me, "_____."

阅读拓展

Cloze

The population problem may be the 21 one of the world today. The world's population