

中等职业教育国家规划教材配套
学习与训练系列用书

英语

学习与训练4

崔瑾 主编 邱盛 分册主编



高等教育出版社

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中等职业教育国家规划教材配套学习与训练系列用书

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前言

中等职业教育国家规划教材《英语（基本版）》在全国推广后，为了帮助学生进一步理解和掌握该教材内容，且满足师生对该套教材扩充练习的需要，我们组织了宁波市国家级重点中等职业学校的英语骨干教师编写了这套“中等职业教育国家规划英语教材配套系列用书”，旨在贯彻教育部关于中等职业教育改革和发展的精神，全面提高中职学生英语综合运用能力和素质，满足各校全面推广学分制的需要。我们在编写中力求做到紧扣教材，重点突出，紧跟考向，不超纲、不偏题，符合目前中职学生的学习现状和认知能力水平。

“英语学习与训练”系列丛书由4册组成，每册各单元由以下几部分构成：

单元教学目标 通过4个任务的设计，让教师和学生明确本单元的学习目标和任务；

单元要点释疑 对本单元重点知识加以提炼和讲解，并在每个知识点后提供相应的练习，巩固所学内容；

单元语法点睛 扼要介绍本单元所出现的语法现象。各分册所涉及的语法内容均为《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》中附件三“语法项目表”所列项目，各册间互不重复，各有侧重点；

语法要点精练 通过不同题型的精练以达到在课堂上巩固所学语法知识的目的；

知识整合网络 以话题为线索，以本单元的重点、难点为中心，补充相应的课外练习，加强学生的实践能力，并设计分层练习（带有*号的为较难题），供不同层次的学生选择使用。

本书是《英语学习与训练4》，由崔瑾担任总主编，邱盛担任主编，鲍月琴、许卫东、张秘炯参加了编写工作。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不当之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2005年10月

郑重声明

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UNIT

1

Information



单元教学目标



通过本单元的学习,使学生能用英语简单地谈论人们搜集信息的几种渠道,并要求学生懂得信息在现代社会中的重要性;同时指导学生要充分利用 Internet 这一巨大的知识宝库来获取信息。复习介词短语的用法。

你记住了吗?

任务1 记忆词汇

librarian 图书管理员	medical 医学的	legal 法律的	illegal 非法的
metal 金属	inventor 发明家	sandwich 夹心面包	official 官方的
detail 详情	Christmas 圣诞节	custom 习惯	regular 规则的
housewife 家庭主妇	report 报告	model 模型	

你会造句了吗?

任务2 固定搭配

find out 弄明白	now that 既然
by the way 顺便提一句	all sorts of 各种各样的
lead a ... life = live a ... life 过着...的生活	

你会说了吗?

任务3 交际用语

She is good at (drawing, sports, etc.)

He is able to ...

{ My duty is ...

{ I'm responsible for ...

{ I'm in charge of ...

{ Let's put him in charge of ...

你会用了吗?

任务4 重点语法

介词短语在句中的语法功能



单元要点释疑



1

She will find it out for you.

她会为你找出真相。

请注意 find 与 find out 的区别

	意 义	例 句
find	发现, 找到。指找到了所寻找的东西, 知道了其下落, 强调寻找的结果。	Can you help me find a nurse? 你能帮我找一位护士吗?
find out	(通过询问、调查等) 搞清楚, 弄明白, 发现, 查清。	Would you please surf on the Internet to find out who invented the telephone? 请上网弄清楚谁发明了电话?



做一做

用 find 或 find out 的正确形式填空。

- ① Lost time is never _____ again.
 ② I'll put the money back before anyone _____.

2

After earning a master's degree, she worked for a while in a medical library.

取得硕士学位后，她曾在医学图书馆工作过一段时间。

动词-ing 形式作状语，表示时间时前面可加 when, while, after 等词。

例如：(1) After following the instructions, it was easy for her to find the problem with the digital camera.

按照说明，她很容易就找出了数码相机的问题所在。

(2) We could see the whole town below us while standing on the tower.

站在塔顶上，我们能俯瞰整个城镇。



试一试

将下列句子改为动词-ing 形式作状语。

③ When they first met another person, Americans like to strike up a conversation they call "small talk".

④ While one is dreaming, one always believes fully in the reality of the dream world.

3

She can only show people the books which will give them the information they need.

她只能向人们推荐那些能给他们提供所需资料的书籍。

定语从句的复习：本课出现的定语从句还有

(1) ... by calling other library or persons who might have the answer.

(2) She finally found a library which had not only the information, but even a book ...



做一做

用合适的关系词填入下列定语从句中。

⑤ This is the yard _____ they are standing now.

⑥ Housewives, _____ number is decreasing in American society, are likely to talk about their children.

- ⑦ They may attempt to discuss the topics _____ they prefer.

4

By the way, if you are interested, elephants live to age sixty.

顺便提一句, 假如你感兴趣的话, 大象能活到 60 岁。

比较下列词组的用法:

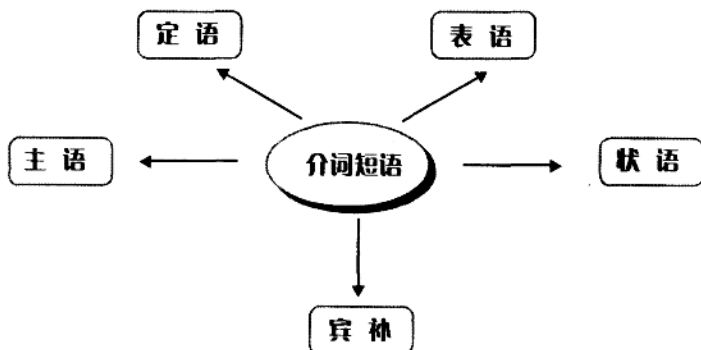
词 组	意 义	例 句
by the way	顺便问一下	By the way, have you seen Harry recently? 顺便问一下, 你最近有没有见过哈里?
in the / one's way	挡道, 妨碍 (某人)	We can't see the school clearly because there are some buildings in the / our way. 我们看不清那所学校, 因为它被一些建筑挡住了。
on the / one's way	在去...途中	On the / my way to the station, I saw a traffic accident. 在去学校的路上我目睹了一起交通事故。
in this / that way	用这(那)种方式	He was very helpful and, in this / that way, he won our respect. 他助人为乐, 正是那样, 他赢得了我们的尊重。
in a way	在某种意义上说, 从某种程度上来说	In a way, what he said is quite reasonable. 从某种程度上说, 他讲得很有道理。



单元语法点睛



介词短语在句中的常见语法功能



句中担当成分	例 句
定 语	Most of the products <u>on display</u> are new ones. 展示出来的多数是新产品。 Ideas <u>about education</u> are changing in the world. 全世界的教育观念都在变化。
表 语	She looks very much <u>like her mother</u> . 她长得很像她妈妈。 It is <u>of great importance</u> . 这事很重要。
宾 补	I found everything <u>in good order</u> when I returned. 当我回来的时候我发现一切井然有序。 They left Snow White <u>in a lonely woods</u> . 他们把白雪公主留在了一个幽静的树林里。
状 语	<u>Outside the gate of the school</u> flows a small river. 在学校大门外流淌着一条小河。 Thank you <u>for giving me so much help</u> . 谢谢你给了我这么多帮助。
主 语	<u>From Xi'an to Ningbo</u> is over two hours by air. 从西安到宁波坐飞机要两个小时。



语法要点精练



Multiple choice.

- My son is very quick _____ doing math exercises.
A. in B. with C. on D. at
- Who is responsible _____ this traffic accident?
A. at B. in C. to D. for
- I'm sorry I've dialed the wrong number _____ mistake.
A. in B. on C. with D. by
- I am leaving _____ Beijing. I'll come back _____ a week.
A. to ... after B. for ... in C. from ... in D. at ... after
- You mustn't read _____ the sun. It's bad _____ your eyes.
A. below ... to B. in ... for C. under ... for D. with ... to
- We can't feel that we are going forward as everything _____ us is moving _____ the same speed.
A. around ... at B. around ... with C. before ... at D. with ... in
- Mr Wang went to Italy _____ October, 1998 and came back home _____ the

- morning of November 5.
- A. at ... in B. on ... at C. in ... on D. by ... from
8. As a rule, the workers are paid _____.
A. at the hour B. by the hour C. for an hour D. in an hour
9. In Huangshan Mountain, Mr Green was so struck _____ the beauty of nature that he stayed _____ another night.
A. at ... on B. with ... at C. for ... in D. by ... for
10. The old man died _____ cold _____ a cold night.
A. from ... at B. of ... in C. of ... on D. for ... during
11. One _____ five will have the chance to join in the game.
A. within B. among C. in D. from
12. I didn't manage to do it _____ you had explained how.
A. until B. unless C. when D. before
13. Did you have any trouble _____ the post office?
A. to have found B. with finding C. to find D. in finding
14. _____ this book and tell me what you think of it.
A. Look through B. Look on C. Look into D. Look up



知识整合网络



A. Cloze test.

Many people go to school for an 1. They learn languages, history, geography, math and other 2. Others go to school to learn a skill 3 they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet no one can learn 4 from school. Perhaps you are in luck and you have a good teacher who knows more, but he can't teach you and your classmates 5 you want to know. His or her job is to show you what to learn. He or she 6 you how to read and how to think. So much more is to be learned outside school by yourselves.

It is always more important to learn some facts or a formula (公式) by heart. It is quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in 7. But it is very difficult to learn to use a formula in working out a problem. You've heard of some great scientists, such as Einstein and Newton. They did not 8 everything from school. They went on studying after they left school. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read the books that were not taught at school. They worked hard all their 9, never wasted any time. They would ask many 10 as they read and they did thousands of experiments. After all, they knew how to use their heads.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. interest | B. excuse | C. education | D. answer |
| 2. A. games | B. subjects | C. songs | D. lesson |
| 3. A. so that | B. though | C. because | D. because of |
| 4. A. anything | B. nothing | C. everything | D. something |
| 5. A. little | B. few | C. many | D. all |
| 6. A. takes | B. teaches | C. gives | D. shows |
| 7. A. music | B. maths | C. English | D. geography |
| 8. A. accept | B. get | C. buy | D. borrow |
| 9. A. lives | B. homes | C. time | D. holidays |
| 10. A. problems | B. mistakes | C. questions | D. exercises |

B. Reading comprehension.

Suppose you are reading a book. Suppose, too, you suddenly close your eyes. Can you still see the book? "Of course not," you will say. But can you tell why? You probably say, "When I close my eyes, my eyesight cannot get out of my eyes to get to the book." But you are wrong.

You cannot see any objects unless light from that object gets into your eyes. Some of the things you see give off light of their own. The sun, the stars, a lighted lamp are examples that can be seen by their own light. Such things are luminous. Most of the things you see are not giving off light of their own. They are simply reflecting (反射) light that falls on them from the sun or some other luminous body. The moon, for example, does not give off any light of its own. It is nonluminous. You see it because sunlight falls on it and some of it reflects in your direction. So moonlight is only second-hand sunlight.

When you look at a book, it sends to your eyes some of the light which falls on it, and you see the book. If light could be kept out from where you are so that there would be no light for the book to reflect, then you could not see the book even with your eyes wide open.

Light travels so fast that the time in which it travels from the book you are reading to your eyes is so short as if there were no time at all. Light reaches us from the moon, which is about 380 000 kilometers away, in only a little more than a second.

1. You cannot see the book when you close your eyes, because _____.
A. your eyes are too close to it B. closed eyes are out of sight
C. your eyesight cannot get to it D. the light from it cannot get into your eyes
2. The word "luminous" means _____.
A. seeable B. lighted C. giving off light D. sunlight
3. Light travels about _____ kilometers per second.
A. 380 000 B. 300 000 C. 400 000 D. 190 000
4. Which of the following statements is true?
A. All the things you can see give off light.
B. Light from the book is much longer than that from the moon.
C. The moment you open your eyes the light from the book travels to your eyes.
D. Light travels so fast that there is no time for you to read.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. You can see and read a book because you open your eyes.
- B. Some objects are luminous, some not.
- C. You can see things because of light.
- D. Light travels very fast so you cannot notice it.

C. * Proofreading.

At the end of last month, I attended at a celebration meeting hold in our school. At the meeting, 25 good teacher were praised and those who had finished 30 years of teaching were given medals. My first English teacher was one of those praised. After the meeting, my classmates and I went see him. Seeing us, the gray-haired teacher looked exciting. When we said some of us wanted to be teachers and devote ourselves to education in the future, he smile with satisfaction. He said in a very happy voice, "Teaching is a interesting job. Man would be very foolish with education." We all agreed and were greatly encouraged by her words.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

D. Writing.

请根据中文提示及所给关键词, 写一篇 80 个词左右的短文。

Hints:

计算机在我们的日常生活中越来越有用, 越来越重要。我们所做的许多工作都与计算机和网络有关, 如计算机被用于公司、医院、交通、航天飞行及其他领域, 随着科技的发展, 计算机在我们的生活中必将扮演重要的角色。作为一个 21 世纪的学生, 我们一定要学一些有关计算机和网络的知识。

Key words:

everyday life, be connected with, Internet, in transport, science and technology, play a role, have a good knowledge of

E. Time for pleasure. 猜猜看

1. What can pass through water without getting wet?
2. What goes up when the rain comes down?
3. What has teeth but doesn't bite?
4. The greater it is, the less it can be seen? What's it?
5. What has 4 legs, a back and two arms but no body?



UNIT

2

Conversations



单元教学目标



通过本单元的学习,使学生能用简单英语与外宾进行交流,并通过学习英语国家的文化和风俗,了解日常生活中的“隐私”话题。复习情态动词的常见用法。

你记住了吗?

任务1 记忆词汇

topic 话题	engage 从事于	proper 适当的	current 当前的
beyond 超过	sex 性别	decrease 减少	politics 政治
fairly 相当地	avoid 避免	income 收入	salary 薪水
brief 简短的	foreigner 外国人	significant 重大的	

你会造句了吗?

任务2 固定搭配

engage in 使从事于	be related to 与...有关
lead to 导致	bring in 带来
persist in 坚持	carry on 继续开展, 进行下去