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PROF<mark>ESSIONAL</mark> SENIOR

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THEAD

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编写说明

《职业高中英语》是全国职业高中的通用教材,但至今 尚未有配套的教学参考书及理想的训练材料。

《职业高中英语辅导》以《职业高中英语》为依据,与 其同步,对每一个单元中的学习要点及每册书后的语法作较 系统深入的讲解,并设计了针对性较强的训练题,以帮助学 生掌握好课本的主要学习内容。

《职业高中英语辅导》由黄子成主编。参加第一册编写 工作的有潘文颖、陈林娣、参加第二册编写工作的有陈智 姚、何雨明。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,而且时间仓促,本书一定会存在不少缺点和错误,恳请读者提出批评和建议。

编 者 1996年8月

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Unit 1

一、学习要点

学习并掌握下列单词、词组和句型的用法:

- 1. 词汇: industrial, mine, site, mend, skill, construct, wooden, smoky
- 2. 词组与句型:
 - 1) come out of...
 - 2) on the site
 - 3) on the right (left) side of... 在……的右(左)边
 - 4) on the ground
 - 5) wait for sb.
 - 6) such as
 - 7) work as
 - 8) at a garage
 - 9) at the same time
 - 10) have (an) interest in...
 - 11) shop class
 - 12) a piece of...
 - 13) be made from...

二、词的用法

1. industrial adj. 工业的

industry n. I.W.

industrialist n. 工业家,产业家

从……出来

在现场

在地下 等候某人

例如

从事……工作

在修车厂(站)

同时

对 感兴趣

工艺(职业)课(班)

一块……

由……制

industrial area 工业区 industrial town 工业城 industrial school 工业学校

要注意这三个单词的发音: 'industry 的重读音是在第一个音节; in' dustrial 和 in' dustrialist 的重读音是在第二个音节。

- mine ① n. 矿 coal mine 煤矿 gold mine 金矿 ② v. 采掘,开矿 coal miner 煤矿工. mine for coal (gold) 采煤(金) mine the earth for coal 挖地取煤
- 3. **site** ① n. 位置,场所 on the site 在现场 building site 建筑基地 a site for my new house 我新屋的位置
 - ② v. 设置

They have not decided where to site the vocational school yet. 他们还没决定把这所职业学校设置在何处。

4. **mend** v. 修理, 修改(多指修理简单的日常用品。还用于比喻, 如: 修改行为、法律, 治愈感情创伤等。)

mend shoes 修鞋

mend a broken window 修理被打破的窗 同义比较:

repair v. 修理,修补(指大件的、结构复杂的、损伤较大的物品,如机器、车、船、房子、桥梁等的修理。)

It'll cost much money to repair the bridge. 修整那座桥将要花费很多钱。

fix v. 修理,修补(非正式用语,兼具 mend 和 repair 二者的一般含义。)

The watch doesn't work. You must fix it. 这个表坏了。 你必须把它修好。

- 5. skill n. 技能,熟练skilled adj. 有技术的,熟练的a skilled worker 技术工人,熟练工人skilful adj. 有技巧的(多用于美式英语)
- 6. construct n. 建造,建立,构造
 construction n. 建造,建立,结构
 constructor n. 建造者
 construct 与 build 同义。build 是普通用语,多指具体建造

大的东西,如:

- 1) A new hospital is being built. 一座新医院正在建造中。
- 2) Where will they construct a big factory? 他们要在哪里建大工厂?

construct 还有指"建立理论"和"结构"的意思,如:

- 1) He constructed a theory of teaching. 他建立了一套教学理论。
- 2) This is a well-constructed novel. 这是一本结构很完整的小说。
- 7. wooden adj. 木制的
 a wooden house 木屋子 wooden furniture 木家具
 wood n. 木,木材 (不可数名词)

Tables are usually made of wood. 桌子通常是用木材做

的。

wood 用复数 woods 另解作"树林"(但不如 forest 大)。如: Do you like to go for a walk in the woods? 你喜欢在树林中散步吗?

8. smoky adj. 多烟的

Many smoky chimneys are often seen in an industrial town. 在工业城市里,经常看见很多冒烟的烟囱。

smoke ① n. 烟·

No smoke without fire. 无火不起烟。

- ② v. 冒烟,吸烟
- 1) That oil-lamp smokes badly. 那油灯冒烟很厉害。
- 2) He smoked himself sick. 他的病由抽烟而起。

三、补充注释

1. They work on the site, not in the workshop. 他们在现场, 而不在车间工作。

比较: not ... but ... 不是……而是……

They work not in the workshop, but on the site. 他们不在车间工作,而是在现场。

- 2. A plumber is a skilled worker. 管道工是个技术工。 skill 是名词, 而 skilled 是形容词, 作 worker 的定语。 skilled in (doing) sth. 擅长(做)某事 His mother is skilled in cooking cantonese style. 他妈妈擅长做广东菜。
- 3. He has always had interest in mechanical work. 他总是对机械活感兴趣。

have (an) interest in ... 与 be interested in ... 同义, 意思

都是"对……感兴趣"。

- 4. He learned his trade at a vocational school three years ago.
 - 三年前他在职业学校学手艺。

"trade"在此句解作"行业"。

learn one's trade 学手艺。

Where did you learn your trade two years ago? 二年前你在哪儿学手艺?

He's a carpenter by trade. 他是做木工的。

四、补充练习

1. 朗读下列单词,注意词性的变化:

v. adi.

smoke smoky

interest interested

n. adj.

wood wooden

skill skilled (skilful)

industry industrial

electricity electric

electrician electrical

- 2. 根据句子意思,填上所给单词的正确形式:
 - 1) Soon _____ grew heavier and thicker. (smoke)
 - 2) People use more and more _____ in their homes all the time. So ____ must install or change the systems for them. (electric)
 - She was _____ in singing when she was a little girl. (interest)

	4) (Carpenters and joiners work with to make
		things. (wood)
	5) (Though you don't have any now, you'll be
	_	workers in the future. (skill)
3.	中译	5英:
	1) 扌	戏姐姐是个电工,同时也是个司机。
	2) f	也是个熟练工人,不是实习生。
	3) (尔一直对技术工很感兴趣吗?
	4) (你能告诉我这个柜子是用什么制造的吗?
1	根拍	引课本中 Reading 的内容回答下列问题:
•		What time does the film start on Saturday morning?
	2) V	Who was behind Tom?
	3) \	What did Peter do without any words?
	4) V	Who was holding up Tom's hat?
		Did Tom go to the front of the line on Saturday mornings since then?

Unit

一、学习要点

学习并掌握下列单词、词组和句型的用法:

- 1. 词汇:employ, key, noise, spare, journey
- 2. 词组与句型:

1) come up

讨来

2) fill up

装满

3) make noise

发出噪音

4) break down

出毛病

5) call up

打电话

6) steering wheel 方向盘

二、词的用法

1. employ v. 雇用,使用

employment n. 雇用,使用

employee n. 雇员

employer n. 雇主

- 1) He is employed in a garage. 他受雇于一间修车厂。
- 2) How are you going to employ this holiday? 你打算怎样 利用这个假日呢?
- 2. key n. 钥匙,解题,重要人物,(乐器)键,(音乐)调,答案
 - 1) Put the key in the lock, please. 请把钥匙放入锁中。
 - 2) a key position 险要的位置
 - 3) the key of C major C 大调

- 4) keys to the exercises 练习答案 (作"答案"时,要与 to 连用。)
- 3. noise n. 噪音,吵嚷(指不悦耳、不和谐之音。)

I heard a noise coming from the house. 我听见屋里传出的吵闹声。

同义比较:

voice n. 声音、噪音(指人的歌声、讲话声,有时也指鸟叫的声音。)

The pretty girl has a sweet voice. 那个漂亮的女孩有一副甜美的嗓子。

sound n. 声音(总称,可指任何听到之声音,作动词时,解作"听起来似"。)

- 1) They could hear the sound of the guns. 他们可闻炮声。
- 2) You had a voice which sounded like his father's voice. 你有一副听起来像他父亲声音的嗓音。
- 4. spare adj. 剩余的,备用的
 - 1) Have you spare money? 你有闲钱吗?
 - 2) How do you do with your spare time every day? 你是怎样安排你的业余时间的?
 - 3) Most of cars have spare tyres. 大多数的车都有备用轮胎。
- 5. **journey** n. 旅行, 旅途(指至某地方有一定目的, 或指陆上旅行, 侧重于旅行的路程、路线、过程。)

By train, it is only an hour journey from here to London. 从这里到伦敦,乘火车只是一小时的旅程。

同义比较:

travel n., v. 旅行(多指长途、大型、正规之旅行,作名词时常用复数形式。)

They made a number of Japanese friends during their travels. 在旅行期间,他们结交了很多日本朋友。

trip n. 旅行(指来往一定、短小的旅行,但不含旅行之途径、目的、方式或交通工具。)

We're planning to make a trip to the Great Wall. 我们正计划到长城旅行。

三、补充注释

1. Can I have the key to the tank? 我能要开这油箱的钥匙吗? "key"除解作"钥匙"外,还解作"解答"和"开(锁)"的意思,这时, key 要与 to 连用。如:

the keys to the exercises 练习的答案

2. He wanted to have him look at the engine of his car. 他要他 检查一下他车子的引擎。

句子中的"have"作役使动词,后面的动词不定式要省去"to",即: have sb. do sth.,意为"要某人做某事"。例:

1) I'll have someone repair my watch. 我要请人修理我的手表。

比较: have sth. done 要某人做某事。例:

2) I'll have my watch repaired. 我要把我的手表拿去修理。

例 1) 与例 2) 都是"我要请人修理我的手表"。但例 1) 的宾语为 sb.;而例 2) 的宾语为 sth.,是被做的,后面要用动词的过去分词。

3.	It needs replacing. 它需要修理。						
	need 在句子中作实义动词, 意为"需要"、"必要", 后面可用						
	名词、动名词或带 to 的不定式作宾语, 又如:						
	1) You-need to pay more attention to your pronunciation.						
	你需要多加注意你的发音。						
	2) He doesn't need any help. 他不需要任何帮助。						
	3) The door needs painting. 这道门需要粉刷。						
	need 作情态动词时,一般仅用于否定句和疑问句。如:						
	1) We needn't go so early. 我们不必这么早去。						
	2) Need I do that right now? 我需要马上去做吗?						
4.	. A pretty German girl was at the steering wheel. 一个漂亮						
	的德国女孩在开车。						
	介词"at"可在句子中指活动、情况、状态和方式。又如:						
	1) The Turners' are sitting at table. 特勒一家人正在进餐。						
2) He is busy at (with) his work. 他正忙着他的工作。							
四	、补充练习						
1.	选择正确答案填空:						
	1) You read that article if you don't want to.						
	A. don't need B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't						
	2) He said he would have a mechanic his car.						
	A. check B. checked C. checks D. checking						
	3) Don't make so much They are having a						
	lesson.						
	A. sound B. voice C. noise D. noisy						
	4) Beijing Road is main street in Guangzhou.						
	A. busy B. busier						

		C. the busiest	D. the most busy		
	5)	There is petrol in t	t up, please.		
	•	A. a little B. little	C. a few	D. few	
	6)	He throughout	the country w	hen he was	
		young.			
		A. trip B. travelled	C. journey	D. travel	
	7)	His all over the	world took hi	m about ten	
		years.			
		A. trip B. travel	C. tour	D. journey	
8) I a young girl as a secretary.					
		A. employed	B. employer		
		C. employment	D. employee		
2. 根据句子意思, 另写一句, 基本意思不变				·只限一词):	
	1)	What can I do for you?			
		<u> </u>	?		
2) I can't fix the engine. It is too old. The engine is					
				me	
		fix.			
3) The engine has trouble.					
		The engine is		_•	
	4)	Will you have the tyres check			
Will you the				tyres?	
	5)	This sentence needs to be ex-	-		
			• •		
3. 根据课本中短文的内容, 判断下列句一			列句子的错与	i对:	
	1)	The Fishers will take a night	flight at 11 o	clock.	
				10.00	

- The car can't be at their house on time because it is out of order.
- 3) Ford's Taxi has been on the way.
- 4) Mrs Fisher telephoned Jim.
- 5) Jim will drive them to the airport.