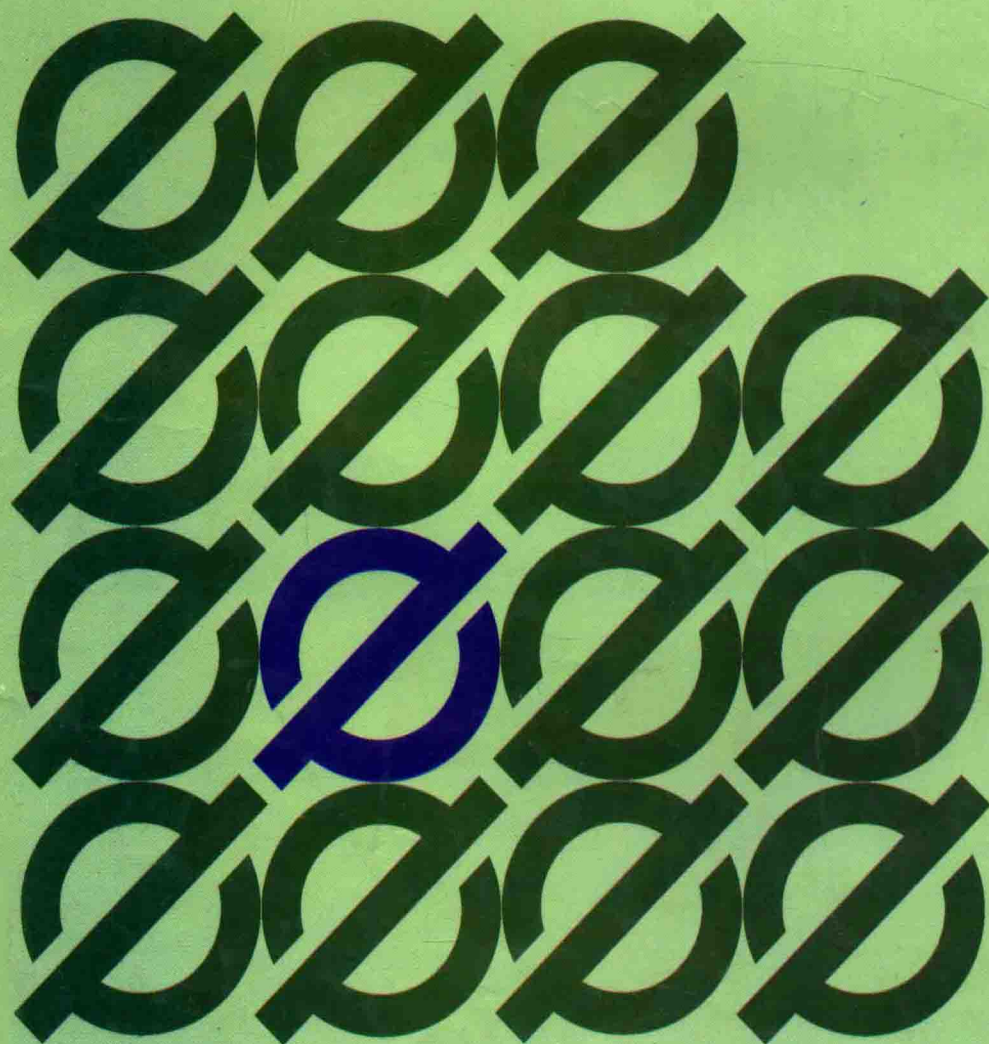


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中专英语综合教程**练习册**

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

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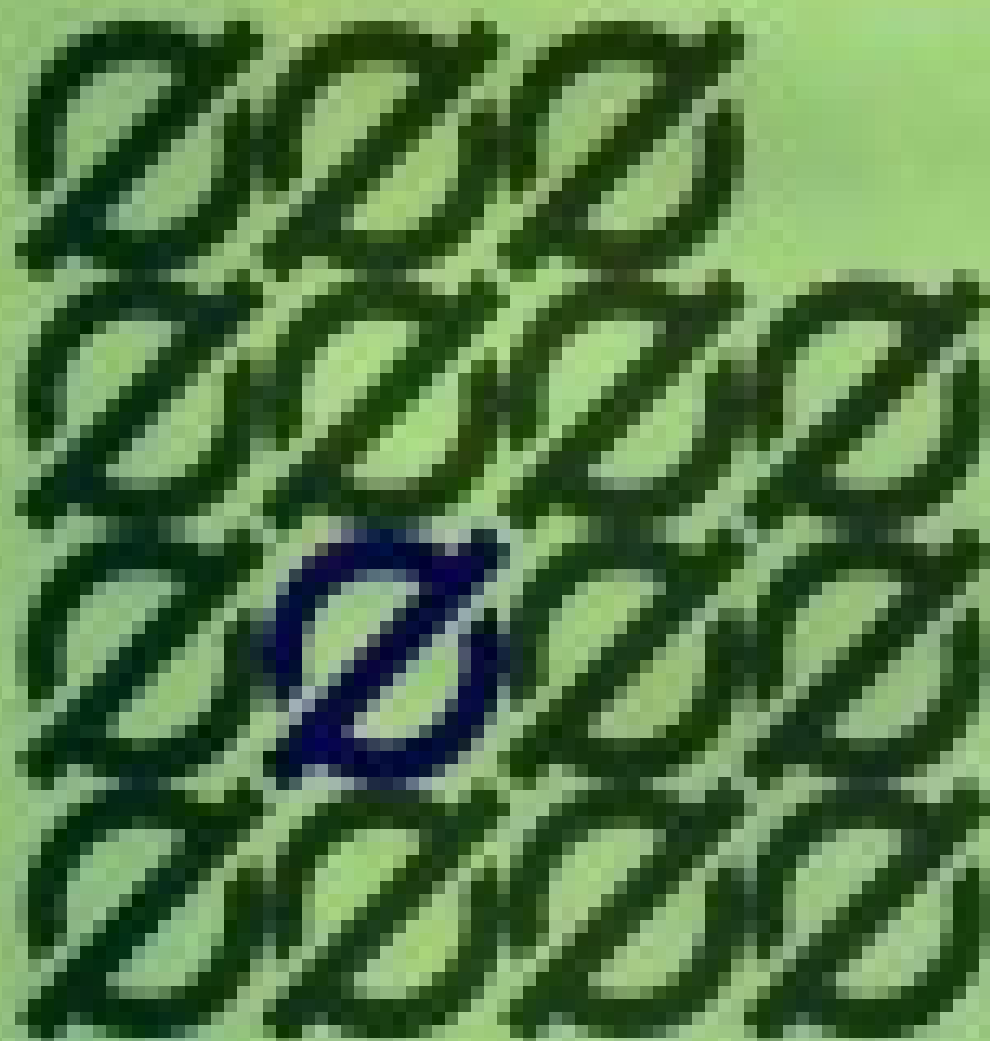


高等教育出版社

中考英语
综合教程

练习册

2



中考英语综合教程

中专英语综合教程

练习册 2

全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中专英语综合教程练习册 (2) /教育部职业教育司
编. -北京:高等教育出版社,1998.11(2001 重印)

ISBN 7-04-007382-X

I. 中… II. 教… III. 英语-专业学校-习题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 31705 号

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市东城区沙滩后街 55 号

电 话 010-64054588

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

邮政编码 100009

传 真 010-64014048

经 销 新华书店北京发行所

印 刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16

印 张 9

字 数 200 000

版 次 1998 年 11 月第 1 版

印 次 2001 年 7 月第 12 次印刷

定 价 9.00 元

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前 言

中专英语是教育部职教司根据1997年11月颁布的《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》组织编写的系列教材,包括《中专英语综合教程》1~4册、《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册、《中专英语综合教程教师手册》1~4册。《中专英语综合教程》1~4册及《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册配有录音带。本套教材为中专英语教学基础阶段用书,重视共核英语的教学,适用于文、理、工、农、医各类中等专业学校。本套教材在教学内容上与普通初中英语教学衔接,在保证共核英语教学的前提下为顺利过渡到专门用途英语教学阶段奠定基础。

《中专英语综合教程》和《中专英语综合教程练习册》均按四册编写,每学期一册,每册书含16个教学单元,其中第8单元和第16单元为复习单元。每册均配有帮助教师备课和教学的教师手册和录音磁带。本套教材既重视英语语音、词汇和语法的教学,也重视英语听、说、读、写技能的培养。根据《全国普通中等专业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》的要求,本套教材在重视听、说、写技能的前提下,突出阅读技能的培养。

本套教材由全国普通中等专业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有:王振亚(北京航空航天大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、韩满玲(中国人民大学)、王立善(吉林省邮电学校)、黄嘉芸(武汉电力学校)、徐明(郑州铁路机械学校)、姚嘉五(广东省水利电力学校)、周湘生(中国石化总公司济南石化经济学校)、吕颖(中国石化总公司兰州石化学校)、宁凤荣(陕西省化工学校)、陈家佶(成都水力发电学校)、王瑾(吉林省邮电学校)。

《中专英语综合教程练习册》1~4册是为配合《中专英语综合教程》1~4册而编写的学生练习册。本练习册紧扣《中专英语综合教程》,以复现教程基本教学内容为目标,突出言语技能的综合训练和语言知识的复习。本练习册密切配合教程中每单元的教学内容,练习、巩固并适当扩展教程所涉及的读、写、译、听、说等各项言语技能和语法、词汇等方面的有关语言知识,以期达到增加笔头练习、引导学生复习和巩固教程学习内容,有效地实现学中练、练中学的目的。

《中专英语综合教程练习册》每册由14个练习单元和2个测试单元组成。练习

单元内容分三部分：词汇练习、语法练习与综合练习。词汇练习和语法练习多为正误判断、多项选择、组词造句、英汉对译、补充句子等形式，主要围绕本单元所学语法和生词并紧扣本单元课文主题进行反复的操练。综合练习则侧重复习包括语音、单词拼写、句型短语等各项英语基础知识，并结合本单元课文主题和主要语言点，适当扩展语法、词汇等语言知识，培养学生在词义辨析、综合填空、课文改写、语篇理解、写译等方面的能力。

本练习册的练习，原则上均应在教师指导下由学生在课后独立完成，以促使学生全面达到教学大纲对各种技能训练和知识学习的要求。

本书为《中专英语综合教程练习册》第二册，由王立善任主编，吕颖任副主编。本书的编写分工如下：宁凤荣负责各练习单元的词汇练习；吕颖负责各练习单元的语法练习；王立善、徐明、王瑾共同负责各练习单元的综合练习；黄嘉芸负责测试单元，其中“听力”部分由王立善编写。

本书于1997年9月由课程组召开会议统稿，调整修改后由北京航空航天大学外语系汤德馨教授审阅。本书的听力材料由英籍人士 Mary Macneal 和 Norman A Pritchard 审定并录音。本套教材自1997年9月开始陆续在兰州石化学校、吉林铁路经济学校、吉林省邮电学校、浙江省交通学校、杭州船舶工业学校、杭州护士学校、广东省水利电力学校试用，得到了上述学校老师及领导的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

编者

1998年7月

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Unit One

Vocabulary Exercises

A/ Choose the best answer to replace the underlined part in each sentence.

- (B) 1 They tried to find a new way to the top of the mountain.
A plan **B route** C chance D course
- (C) 2 He wrote a book about his travels in Europe last year.
A skills B success C journeys D secrets
- (C) 3 You'd better write down the new address she told you just now.
A take part in B take care of C take a note of D take away
- (A) 4 Bring the map with you. It may be very useful when you travel.
A helpful B wonderful C careful D successful
- (B) 5 Eastern countries have much contact with Western countries in some fields now.
A a lot of countries B countries in the West
C the large countries D the countries in Central Asia
- (D) 6 The scientist told the boys about his adventures in the forest.
A interests B descriptions
C achievements **成就** **D strange and unusual happenings**
- (D) 7 Since you have made a plan for the summer vacation, you should try to realize it.
A find out whether the plan is good B be interested in the plan
C work out another plan D carry out the plan
- (D) 8 He is busy with his work every day and he almost never has time to go to the park to relax himself.
A hardly ever B properly ever C recently ever D really ever

B) Complete the following sentences with the right forms of the words given below. Each of the words may be used as a noun or a verb.

sail 帆, 桅, 行程, 船, travel

contact

trade 贸易, 交易

- 1 After he moved to the new city, he had little contacted with his sister.
- 2 Last summer the boy went to camp where he could traded many new friends and learn some new skills. travel
- 3 Our country has had a lot of tradition in silk with Western countries in recent years.
- 4 The young man is interested in business and he will contact with some foreigners.
- 5 I want to know when the ship will sail for Shanghai.
- 6 I was standing by the sea but there wasn't a sail sailing in sight.
- 7 I like travelling and I prefer reading books on trade travel.
- 8 When he was young, he traveled all over the country.

Grammar Exercises

A) Insert "what" where necessary to complete the following sentences.

- 1 Tell me you think of the plan.
Tell me what you think of the plan
- 2 Do you believe 相信 she said?
Do you believe what she said.
- 3 She asked I was doing when she called.
she asked what I was doing when she called.
- 4 He wanted to know her father is.
He wanted to know what her father is.

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It takes sb. sth. to do sth.

Choose the correct answer.

- (B) 1 It will you a long time to get there by bike.
A have B take C make D give
- (B) 2 We must keep in with our friends.
A concern B contact C wish D talk
- (D) 3 I've tried; I don't want to try again.
A ready B although C seem D already
- (B) 4 I could wait for her.
A hardly B necessary 必要 C better to D not want to
- (C) 5 He go to bed midnight last Sunday.
A doesn't; until B will; at C didn't; until D would; until
- (D) 6 I was tired of him, but he still his explanation.
A went on B continued C made D gave
- (A) 7, Marx kept on studying English and using it.
A Later on B After C In future 将来 D In the future
- (C) 8 It is a day's from here to Beidaihe.
A long B times C sail D road
- (D) 9 The child to buy some milk.
A was sent B is send C was sending D is sending
- (D) 10 Marco enjoyed all over China and learning about China.
A to have travelled B to travel C travelled D travelling

D Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 What he said is quite right.

他说得很对。

- 2 We know what we are studying for.

我们知道我们为什么学习。

- 3 From what you have learned in this lesson, you must know the use of what.

自从你学了这门课后，你必须知道用什么。

- 4 This bike is not what we want.

这不是我想要的自行车。

- 5 There is something important in what he has just mentioned.

这是他说起的重要事。

- 6 What surprised me most was that he spoke English so well.

使我感到惊奇的是他说英语如此的好。

- 7 Will you tell me what the English teacher taught us this morning?

你告诉我今天早上英语老师教我们什么？

- 8 That's what he told us.

那就是他告诉我的。

- 9 Thank you for what you have done for us.

感谢你为我们所做的一切。

- 10 What we are doing today has never been done before.

我们今天所做的一切在以前从来没有做过。

Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1 He told us things yesterday evening (他昨天晚上告诉我的) was really a great surprise to me.

- 2 That is we worried all (我们一直所担心的).

- 3 The question is what we have to do (我们必须做些什么) to bring peace to the world.

- 4 Pay attention to what the teacher said (老师说些什么).

- 5 (我们正在制造的) is a new type of TV set.

- 6 We can learn we didn't understand things before (我们原来不懂的东西).

- 7 Do you know what his name is (他叫什么名字吗)?

- 8 We are thinking of (学生们下一步要学些什么).

E Choose the right answer for each blank.

Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei(伽里列奥·伽里略) was born 1 Italy in the year 1564. His father had a small business in the city of Pisa (比萨). The city is in the north of Italy 2 the sea.

He had two brothers and four sisters, but they were born 3 him. He was the oldest child in the family.

In 1572, his father 4 him to school, "You're eight years old now," he said, "and you're a clever boy. Work hard at school and don't waste time. 5 you work well, your teacher will help you. Perhaps you'll be a doctor one day."

Galileo was certainly the cleverest pupil in his class, so his teacher was pleased 6 him. He was clever with his hands, too. He liked to draw and to paint pictures. He liked to play music.

In the evening, he 7 stayed at home and made his own toys(玩具). They were special toys, because they were little machines. They worked. His favourite (最喜欢的, 心爱的) machine could raise heavy things off the ground.

At night he sat outside and watched the stars. His young head was full 8 strange ideas. His friends laughed 9 him. "Galileo is dreaming again," they said. They were wrong, of course. His thoughts were far, but he was not dreaming. He was trying to explain (解释) things 10 himself.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (C) 1 | A on | B at | C in | D of |
| (A) 2 | A near | B in | C on | D at |
| (B) 3 | A before | B after | C with | D when |
| (D) 4 | A send | B sending | C had sent | D sent |
| (C) 5 | A When | B Where | C If | D While |
| (A) 6 | A to | B of | C by | D with |
| (B) 7 | A usually | B always | C often | D sometime |
| (A) 8 | A of | B with | C by | D in |
| (B) 9 | A to | B at | C with | D for |
| (D) 10 | A to | B by | C in | D with |

G Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Martin Baker and His Family

Martin Baker is a bus driver. He lives in a small town with his wife and four children. His father, old Mr Baker, lives with them, too. He sits in his chair by the fireside all day; but in summer, when it is warm enough to sit outside, he sometimes takes his chair into the garden.

Martin has been very ill for over a month. He has been too ill to go to work. He cannot go to work yet. He's still too weak to drive his bus.