



中等职业教育课程改革国家规划新教材配套教学用书

英语练习册

(职业模块) 学生用书

服务类

· 配外研社 ·

中等职业教育规划教材编委会 编



国防科技大学出版社



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内 容 提 要

本书是一本与中等职业教育国家规划新教材《英语》(职业模块)服务类(外研社版)相匹配而编写的练习册。全书与教材相对应共分为九个教学单元,而每一单元又根据其所属单元的内容与风格具体划分为:重点词汇、重点短语、重点句型和单元练习。具有重点难点突出、选材广泛多样、知识结构新颖等特色。通过以上三大板块的详尽解析,使学生能够在第四大板块单元练习上通过检测而真正做到“心中有数”。而且此书后面附有三套综合模拟试题,供学生全面总结、复习巩固使用,也可作为期末考试题。在每单元的前面配以意味深长的名人名言,这不仅能够使学生在学习中禅悟人生哲理,而且还真正达到了使学习逐渐成为一种享受的共同愿望。

本书可供各类中等职业学校的学生使用。

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前言

随着国家对中等职业教育的高度重视,为了适应教育教学改革的需要、进一步推动教育教学改革的深入发展,帮助中等职业学校学生更为科学、扎实、全面地掌握教材讲授的内容,我们组织了一些多年从事一线教育且具有丰富教学经验的优秀教师,依据2009年教育部最新颁布的教学大纲编写了这套《中等职业教育课程改革国家规划新教材——练习册》丛书。我们在编写过程中力求做到:

★ 重点集中突出

★ 难点通俗易懂

★ 专业指导性强

★ 知识覆盖面广

对学生在学习过程中可能会碰到的难点、盲点和误区都作了详尽的分析,独到新颖的选材也给学生注入了新的学习兴趣。

为了使学生在复习过程中有一个明确的思路,在编写本书时,我们严格遵照大纲要求设计了五大板块,即:

★ 重点概念解析

★ 典型问题讲解

★ 基础知识复习

★ 同步跟踪练习

★ 综合模拟测试

为学生在熟悉教材内容的基础上进一步巩固所学知识提供了一个良好的平台。

本书在编写体例上具有以下特征:

严谨性:完全依据教育部最新颁布的教学大纲编写,严格按照大纲中规定的题型和内容比例编制;

同步性:书中以课或节为编写单元,体例编排由简单到复杂、循序渐进,有益于学生自身梳理思路、把握要点,这些都提高了学生的思维及解题能力;

实用性:本书内容明确,选题广泛,知识结构新颖,紧跟时代发展,而不至于使学生停滞于

老化的知识结构之中；

合理性:本书题目数量和难易程度相当,有助于巩固学生所学知识,进一步提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力,并且对加强学生的思维训练和能力培养都起到了相得益彰的效果;

专业性:本套丛书融合了多名具有数年教学经验的特级教师的教学成果。从对知识的积累到应用,从对综合运用能力的掌握到提高,都尽显了本套丛书的专业特色!

由于时间和水平所限,书中疏误难免,希望老师和同学在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以求日臻完善!

编者

2010.7

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Unit 1

Travel Arrangements

The first in time and the first in importance of the influences upon the mind is that of nature.

在所有头脑的影响之中,大自然的影响可谓是在时间上最先,在作用上最为重要的。

——Emerson

◆——爱默生



重点词汇

1. **agent** *n.* 代理人,代理商

[例句] I booked my holiday through my local travel agent.

[译文] 我是由本地的旅游代理人预先安排了度假事宜。

2. **upcoming** *adj.* 即将来临的

[例句] They have made good preparation for the upcoming elections.

[译文] 他们对即将到来的选举做了充分的准备。

3. **suggestion** *n.* 意见,建议

[例句] What a ridiculous suggestion!

[译文] 多么荒唐的建议!



4. **domestic** *adj.* 国内的,家庭的
 [例句] Domestic flights go from Terminal 1.
 [译文] 国内航班从一号航站楼出发。
5. **outbound** *adj.* 向外去的,向外开的
 [例句] The outbound flight depart at ten in the morning.
 [译文] 飞往外国的飞机早上十点起飞。
6. **obligation** *n.* 义务,责任
 [例句] I have certain obligations to my family.
 [译文] 我对自己的家庭负有一定的义务。
7. **insurance** *n.* 保险,保险费
 [例句] The accident prompted her to renew her insurance.
 [译文] 这一事故促使她为投保续期。
8. **accommodation** *n.* 住处,膳宿
 [例句] Our accommodation is barely adequate.
 [译文] 我们的住房不太够用。
9. **destination** *n.* 目的地
 [例句] The destination is in view.
 [译文] 终点已经在望。
10. **moisturiser** *n.* 润肤霜,保湿霜
 [例句] A moisturiser is a cream that you put on your skin to make it feel softer and smoother.
 [译文] 润肤露是你擦在脸上的面霜,是你的皮肤变得柔软光滑。



重点短语

1. **call back** 回电话
 [例句] Shall I tell him you'd call back, or do you want him to call you?
 [译文] 要我告诉他你会再打电话来,还是叫他打电话给你?
2. **go on a trip** 旅行
 [例句] I will go on a trip to Hong Kong next week.
 [译文] 我下周要到香港区旅行。
3. **give somebody some suggestions** 给某人一些建议
 [例句] Would you please give us some suggestions about the meeting?
 [译文] 你能对于这次会议给我们一些建议吗?



重点句型

1. **Would you like...?** 你想要……?

[例句] Would you like to have a meal with us tomorrow evening?

[译文] 明晚你和我们一起吃饭好吗?

2. **What/How about...?** ……怎么样?

[例句] What about going to watch a movie tomorrow?

[译文] 明天去看电影怎么样?

3. **Could you...?** 你能……? (用于礼貌地请人做某事)

[例句] Could you pay this check into the bank for me tomorrow?

[译文] 明天你能替我把支票存入银行吗?



单元练习



Vocabulary Exercises



根据句意,将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. It was the most educational _____ (经历) I had ever had.
2. I am learning to _____ (滑雪).
3. There is an _____ (有趣的) program on television tonight.
4. His bike is his only means of _____ (交通).
5. More _____ (详细的) information is available on request.
6. He has a busy _____ (日程).
7. She had a _____ (围巾) tied over her head.
8. Nobody can entirely keep away from this _____ (竞争的) world.



Grammar Exercises



A. 语法选择

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中,选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. We are looking forward to _____ a trip to your country.
A. take B. taking C. be taking D. having taken
- () 2. Let me give you _____.



- A. such an advice B. some advices
C. an advice D. some advice
- () 3. Four people were seriously _____ in an accident on the motorway.
A. injured B. damaged C. spoiled D. broken
- () 4. That suit _____ over 60 dollars.
A. has costed B. costed C. is costed D. cost
- () 5. Mr. Smith _____ here for three weeks.
A. is already being B. has already been
C. has already been being D. is already
- () 6. _____ writer is better known in China, Charles Dickens or Mark Twain?
A. Which B. What C. Either D. Whether
- () 7. The students are _____ young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty.
A. most B. much C. mostly D. at most
- () 8. I only came to thank you and return the book you _____ me.
A. borrow B. borrowed C. lend D. lent
- () 9. Were looking _____ to hearing from you soon.
A. at B. forward C. for D. up
- () 10. _____ the temperature, _____ the water will turn into steam.
A. The high; the fast B. Higher; faster
C. The more higher; the faster D. The higher; the faster

B. 情景对话

根据提供的信息,从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出一个符合情景交际对话的最佳选项。

- () 1. —Are you sure you don't mind lending me your book?
—_____ Here you are.
A. Of course. B. Of course not.
C. Good idea! D. All right.
- () 2. —Your dress is beautiful!
—_____
A. I'm glad to hear that. B. You are right, thank you.
C. Thank you. And you? D. No, no, yours is right.
- () 3. —Please give me a telephone call when you get home!
—_____
A. I must. B. I should.
C. I will. D. I can.
- () 4. —You look really beautiful in your red skirt.
—_____



- A. Thank you very much. B. Never mind.
C. It doesn't matter. D. Not at all.
- () 5. —Do you mind lending me your bike?
—
A. Of course not. B. Yes, I wouldn't.
C. No, I would. D. There you are.
- () 6. —Be careful when you cross the street.
—
A. Yes, I am. B. Yes, I do.
C. Yes, I can. D. Yes, I will.
- () 7. —I'm afraid I can't help.
— I can do it myself.
A. Excuse me. B. Never mind.
C. Yes, here you are. D. Certainly.
- () 8. —
—You can take the No. 10 bus!
A. Where is the bus stop? B. How can I get there?
C. Can you say that again? D. Did you say it's not far?



Comprehensive Exercises



一、完形填空

阅读下面短文,从各题所给的四个选项中选出一个能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Mary and Peter were having a picnic with some friends near a river when Mary shouted, "Look! That's a spaceship up there and it's going to land here." Frightened by the strange spaceship, 1 of the young people got into their cars and drove away as quickly as possible. Peter loved Mary and always stayed close to her. They, more 2 than frightened, watched the spaceship land and saw a door open. When nobody came out, they went to look 3 it. In the center of the floor, there was a pile of food. Peter followed Mary into the spaceship and did not 4 the door close behind him. The temperature fell rapidly and the two young people lost their 5.

When they came to, they were 6 to see that they were back by the river again. The spaceship had gone. 7 car was nearby.

"What happened?" asked Mary.

Peter scratched his head, saying slowly, "Don't ask me. Perhaps we had a 8 Come on. It's time to go home."

After driving about fifty meters, they found their way blocked by a thick wall made of something like 9. On the other side of the wall, a few strange beings stopped to look through



it and read a notice which, translated into English, said: "new arrivals at the Zoo: a pair of 10 inhabitants in their natural surroundings with their house on wheels."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. both | B. all | C. several | D. most |
| () 2. A. tired | B. curious | C. confused | D. astonished |
| () 3. A. at | B. for | C. into | D. around |
| () 4. A. hear | B. watch | C. let | D. make |
| () 5. A. way | B. weight | C. speech | D. consciousness |
| () 6. A. pleased | B. disturbed | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| () 7. A. A | B. Another | C. Their | D. No |
| () 8. A. game | B. dream | C. mistake | D. problem |
| () 9. A. glass | B. stone | C. wood | D. steel |
| () 10. A. city | B. space | C. land | D. Earth |

二、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

It was a village in India. The people were poor. However, they were not unhappy. After all, their forefathers had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived. They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog's legs. However, they did not have enough frogs in their own, so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them. Agreement was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the frogs and hand over the money. For the first time, the people were able to dream of a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

The change was hardly noticed at first, but it seemed as if the crops were not doing so well. More worrying was that the children fell ill more often, and there seemed to be more insects around lately.

The villagers decided that they couldn't just wait to see the crops dying and the children getting weak. They would have to use the money they earned to buy pesticides (杀虫剂) and medicines. Soon there was no money left.

Then the people realized what was happening. It was the frog. They hadn't been useless. They had been doing an important job—eating insects. Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly. They were damaging the crops and spreading diseases.

Now, the people are still poor. But in the evenings they sit in the village square and listen to the sounds of frogs. These sounds of the night now have a much deeper meaning.



- () 1. From paragraph 1 we learn that the villagers works.
- A. worked very hard for centuries
B. dreamed of having a better life
C. were poor but somewhat content
D. lived a different life from their forefathers
- () 2. Why did the villagers agree to sell frogs?
- A. The frogs were easy money. B. They need money to buy medicine.
C. They wanted to please the visitors. D. The frogs made too much noise.
- () 3. What was not happening in the village after they started to catch the frog?
- A. The crops were dying.
B. The children fell ill more.
C. The villagers had more money than before.
D. The villagers started to eat frog's legs.
- () 4. What might be the cause of the children's sickness?
- A. The crops didn't do well.
B. There were too many insects.
C. The visitors brought in diseases.
D. The pesticides were overused.
- () 5. What can we infer from the last sentence of the text?
- A. Happiness comes from peaceful life in the country.
B. Health is more important than money.
C. The harmony between man and nature is important.
D. Good old day will never be forgotten.

Translation

翻译句子

1. 你想要国内游还是出境游?
2. 她在接另一通电话。
3. You should also take some moisturiser with you to protect your skin.
4. Travelers have to pay for the transport from the hotel to the downtown area.
5. Hong Kong is one of the most popular travel destinations in Asia.

Writing

Describe your favorite place where you have traveled before. Around 100 words. [文]



Unit 2

Hotel Service

Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.

家境虽然颇贫寒,天涯无处胜家园。

——John Howard Payne

◆——约翰·霍华德·佩恩



重点词汇

1. **available** *adj.* 可用的,可得到的
 [例句] Several cars are available within this price range.
 [译文] 在这个价格范围内,有好几种汽车可供选购。
2. **charge** *v.* 要价
 [例句] As long as you've paid in advance we won't charge you for delivery.
 [译文] 只要你预先付款,我们就不收你送货费。
3. **deposit** *n.* 押金,定金
 [例句] They'll probably ask you to leave a deposit.
 [译文] 他们也许会叫你先交定金。
4. **electricity** *n.* 电
 [例句] The interruption of electricity made us unable to do anything.
 [译文] 电力的中断让我们什么也不能做。
5. **complete** *adj.* 完整的,彻底的



[例句] I have a complete edition of Shakespeare's works.

[译文] 我拥有莎士比亚全集。

6. **cause** *n.* 原因

[例句] What was the cause of the fire?

[译文] 火灾是怎样引起的?

7. **patience** *n.* 耐心

[例句] After three hours of waiting for the train, our patience was finally exhausted.

[译文] 我们等了三个小时的火车,最后再也没有耐性了。

8. **inconvenience** *n.* 不便

[例句] He apologized for the inconvenience he had caused.

[译文] 他为打扰了人家而道歉。

9. **reception** *n.* 接待,接纳

[例句] The bridal suite was prepared for the reception of the honeymooners.

[译文] 新婚套间已准备好以接待度蜜月的人。

10. **avoid** *v.* 避免,躲避

[例句] I think he's avoiding me.

[译文] 我觉得他在躲着我。



重点短语

1. **have a look at...** 看一看……

[例句] Shall I have a look at your new computer?

[译文] 我能看一看你的新电脑吗?

2. **fill in** 填写

[例句] Please fill in the blanks in the sentence.

[译文] 请做这个句子的填空。

3. **look into** 调查,观察

[例句] The government has set up a working group to look into the problem of drug abuse.

[译文] 政府已成立工作组调查滥用毒品问题。



重点句型

1. **be sorry for...** 因为……抱歉

[例句] He was sorry for her and tried to cheer her up.



[译文] 他为她感到难过,并试图使她振作起来。

2. **be busy doing...** 忙于做……

[例句] He is busy preparing for the exam.

[译文] 他正忙于准备考试。

3. **as soon as...** 一……就

[例句] I'll write you as soon as I get there.

[译文] 我一到那儿,就给你写信。



单元练习



Vocabulary Exercises



根据句意,将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. She leads a _____ (双重的) life.
2. I'll only _____ (放心) when I know you are safe.
3. Watch out! There is a telephone _____ (电线) on the ground.
4. She opened the door quietly so as not to _____ (惊扰) the sleeping baby.
5. I need to get a _____ (护照).
6. He has reserved one _____ (单人的) and one double room.
7. I'd like to _____ (预订) three seats for tonight's concert.
8. Police are investigating the _____ (原因) of the explosion.



Grammar Exercises



A. 语法选择

从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中,选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 1. The train leaves at 6:00 p. m. So I have to be at the station _____ 5:40 p. m.
A. until B. after C. by D. around
- () 2. The young man owes his success to many people, his parents _____.
A. after all B. by chance C. on purpose D. in particular
- () 3. He is _____ to win the political campaign and becomes the president.
A. possible B. likely C. probable D. perhaps
- () 4. The telephone _____ for five minutes before it _____.
A. had been ringing; was answered B. had rung; answered
C. has rung; answered D. has been ringing; answers