

中等职业学校文化课教学用书

英语 练习册

基本版

中等职业学校英语教材编写组

1



高等教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

本系列教材是中等职业教育国家规划教材,依据教育部2000年颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》编写而成。本套教材共5册,分为预备级、第1~3册、第4册(提高本)。预备级配有教师手册、录音带和电子教案,其他各册均配有练习册、教师手册、录音带、多媒体学习课件和电子教案,可供中等职业学校学生使用,也可供准备升入普通高等院校的学生使用。

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面,题材新颖,时代感强。每个教学单元均包括听、说、读、写模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。

本书是练习册1,含10个练习单元和2个复习单元。每单元的练习内容和教材的相应单元同步。各单元练习形式多样,主要围绕本单元话题及所学语法和生词进行反复的操练。两个复习单元便于学生为期中、期末考试做准备或供学生自测。本书配有录音带1盒。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语练习册.1:基本版/中等职业学校英语教材编写组. —北京:高等教育出版社,2001(2007重印)

ISBN 978-7-04-009501-2

I. 英… II. 英… III. 英语课—专业学校—习题
IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 00936 号

英语练习册 1(基本版)

中等职业学校英语教材编写组

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号

邮政编码 100011

总 机 010-58581000

经 销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司

印 刷 北京印刷集团有限责任公司印刷二厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16

印 张 7

字 数 180 000

购书热线 010-58581118

免费咨询 800-810-0598

网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>

<http://www.hep.com.cn>

网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>

<http://www.landaco.com.cn>

畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版 次 2001 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次 2007 年 5 月第 30 次印刷

定 价 9.20 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 9501-00

前言

《英语(基本版)》是根据2000年8月颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》(以下简称“大纲”)组织编写的系列教材。本系列教材包括预备级、第1~3册、第4册(提高本),预备级配有教师手册、录音带和电子教案,其他各册均配有练习册、教师手册、录音带、多媒体学习课件和电子教案。

本教材着力体现素质教育和能力本位的精神,注重交际应用,突出职教特色,其主要特点如下。

1. 与初中英语教学相衔接、紧扣大纲

本系列教材的普通起点为初中英语教学大纲要求学生掌握的600英语词,预备级起点为300词,更加贴近目前中职英语教学的实际情况。本系列教材覆盖了“大纲”的全部语法项目、所有的交际功能项目和约90%的词汇项目。学完本系列教材第1~3册将能达到“大纲”规定的基本要求,学完第1~4册将达到较高要求。

2. 以话题为纲和以综合英语为基础

本系列教材每个教学单元的各种教学活动都围绕一个与学生日常生活密切相关的话题进行,由“综合英语”向“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”等交际技能和词汇、语法等语言项目辐射。同时还体现了语言项目是交际的手段、交际技能是教学目的的教学思想,把语言知识作为交际的手段来教,把交际技能作为教学的目标来培养,既重视语言知识的传授,更重视交际技能的培养。

“听”、“说”模块结合交际功能并围绕单元话题展开,充分体现了“大纲”突出实用性的要求。“综合英语”模块以相关话题为纲编写,词汇、语法的教学均围绕相关话题进行。“兴趣阅读”除进一步培养学生的阅读能力外,还适当补充了与“综合英语”模块话题相关的词汇。

3. 模块式结构和应用性训练便于实施职业教育

本系列教材预备级以温故而知新的方式由日常生活对话、音标和初中语法项目、逐步过渡到情景化的“听”、“说”、“读”、“写”技能训练;第1~4册每个教学单元均包括“热身活动”、“听”、“说”、“综合英语”、“兴趣阅读”、“写作”6个模块,分别提供了大量的应用性训练,可由教师根据所在学校的英语教学环境自由搭配,灵活使用。本系列教材还体现了以基础英语为主、以专业英语为辅的特点,既能为文、理、工、农、医、经贸等各类中职学校基础英语阶段的教学服务,又能为学生进入专门用途英语教学阶段铺平道路。

4. 选材多样,知识性、趣味性并重

本系列教材话题涉及城市问题、教育、旅游、科普、健康、环保、社区、求职、名人等各方面。课文体裁多样,有时文、文学作品选段、人物传记、对话、说明文、论说文等,题材新颖,时代感强。“听”、“说”模块选材实用、上口。“综合英语”和“兴趣阅读”模块的选材主题领域关联,又各有侧重,前者侧重知识性,后者侧重趣味性,相得益彰。

5. 难度适中,易学好用

本教材各课均可通过“热身活动”温习与单元话题相关的词汇并启发学生思考有关问题。“听”、“说”模块基本不含生词和新的语法项目,“综合英语”模块的生词量控制在8%左右,“兴趣阅读”模块不含新的语法项目,生词量控制在5%以下。“写作”模块点面结合,既有单项练习,又有作文训练(备有写作提示)。各部分的内容难度适中,易学好用。

6. 系列配套,视听享受

本系列教材配有辅助教学的练习册、教师手册、录音带、多媒体学习课件和电子教案。练习册与

教材各单元配合,提供同步复习和巩固练习。教师手册提供了具体而实用的背景知识、教学指导和参考试卷。多媒体学习课件界面精美、动画制作、操作方便。课件涵盖了学生用书中的全部内容,荟萃了教师手册中的文化背景知识、课文讲解、词汇学习、课文参考译文、练习参考答案等实用内容,精选了练习册中的部分练习,配以活泼的音像,辅以游戏的形式,展开生动的听、说、读、写、译训练,极大地提高了学生的学习兴趣。电子教案是现代教育技术与教师课堂教学经验的结合,它可以直接用于课堂教学;同时是开放的,教师可以在此基础上,针对教学实际,自己制作更具个性化的教学课件。录音带均由外籍专家朗读,音质清晰、口音纯正。此外,本教材定版定页、双色印刷、图文并茂、美观实用,不仅便于教师全方位授课、学生系统学习,更使教学成为一种享受。

《英语(基本版)》每学期一册,每册10~12个教学单元。第1~4册各有2个复习单元。除预备级前4单元以对话和语音训练为主外,各教学单元均以一特定话题为中心,由“热身活动”(Warm-up)、“听”(Listening)、“说”(Speaking)、“综合英语”(Comprehensive English)、“兴趣阅读”(Reading for Interest)和“写作”(Writing)6个模块组成。建议的学时安排是:每单元4学时,其中“热身活动”和“听”、“说”1学时,“综合英语”2学时,“兴趣阅读”和“写作”1学时。

《英语(基本版)》每教学单元的6个模块允许不同的搭配形式。在每教学单元中,以“综合英语”为核心,与其他模块进行组合,可以有以下几种搭配形式:1.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”;2.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“写作”;3.“热身活动”+“听”+“说”+“综合英语”+“兴趣阅读”+“写作”。不同类别的学校可根据学生情况和学时自行进行模块组合。

本套教材由中等职业学校英语教材编写组编写。编写组成员有:王振亚(北京语言文化大学)、王孝杰(北京航空航天大学)、张洲(北京教育学院)、祁崇海(中国人民公安大学)、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)、陈家信(成都水力发电学校)、王瑾(吉林省邮电学校)。

本书为《英语练习册(基本版)》第1册,由王立善任主编,黄嘉芸任副主编。本书各练习单元的词汇练习由宁凤荣完成;各练习单元的语法练习由吕颖完成;各练习单元的综合练习由王立善、徐明、王瑾完成;复习单元由黄嘉芸完成;补充阅读由姚嘉五完成。

编 者

2001年3月

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1

Large Cities

Vocabulary Exercises

A Write Y(yes) or N(no) in the small box to show whether the explanation to each word is suitable.

	Y	N
1 several — many	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 expensive — cost a little money	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 connect — bring together	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 also — too, as well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 improve — make ... better	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

- One problem is that the cities grow _____ (非常之快).
- You should clean the _____ (地板) every day.
- There is a _____ (光明的前途) before you.
- A new school has been built in that village. _____ (结果), all the children of school age there can go to school.
- Beijing is _____ (中国的首都).

C Complete the following sentences with the right forms of the words or phrases given below.

improve
look through

design
be connected by

limit
be connected to

protect ... from
be able to

- 1 It is necessary _____ the growth of the population of our country.
- 2 The teachers are trying _____ their teaching.
- 3 We should _____ the children _____ danger.
- 4 The two small cities _____ a railway.
- 5 The train stopped. He _____ the window and saw his mother.
- 6 He _____ a new building for our school now.
- 7 All the telephones in this building _____ one another.
- 8 With the help of our teacher, we _____ finish the work soon.

Grammar Exercises

A Fill in each blank with one of the infinitives or infinitive phrases given below.

how to limit	to look at	to do
to improve my English	to connect the two small towns	

- 1 The problem is _____ the growth of new cities.
- 2 The teacher told me a good way _____.
- 3 The workers are building a new road _____.
- 4 I have a lot of homework _____.
- 5 In this museum there are always a lot of interesting things _____.

B Choose the correct answer.

- () 1 Here is a book for you _____.
A reading B to see C to read D seeing
- () 2 You must be hungry. I'll get you something _____.
A ate B eaten C eating D to eat
- () 3 There will be a high wall _____ the city in the sea from wind and water.
A to protect B for protect C protects D to make
- () 4 The homework for Monday was _____ the text by heart.
A learnt B to learn C study D to study

- () 5 The problem is _____ the pupils from accidents after school.
 A how can we protect B that protect
 C how to protect D we how to protect
- () 6 Do you think a large city is a good place _____?
 A to live B to live in C live in D living

Comprehensive Practice

A Choose the suitable answers in the brackets to complete the following sentences.

- 1 He was late _____ the heavy snow. (because, because of)
- 2 If he has no _____ for tomorrow night, he would like to come out with us.
(plans, planned)
- 3 Have you made _____ for tonight? (a plan, plan)
- 4 Move along and make _____ for me. (place, room)
- 5 The two towns are _____ a good road. (connected by, connected to)

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

- 1 It's already 10 now. It's time _____ (我们去睡觉).
- 2 It's my plan _____ (在这儿呆一星期).
- 3 The teachers are busy. They have _____ (许多工作要做).
- 4 Can you give me _____ (一些吃的东西)?
- 5 They had no _____ (房子住).
- 6 She _____ (有许多练习要做).
- 7 This coat will protect you _____ (不受冻).
- 8 The boy is of the right age _____ (去上学).
- 9 He came _____ (太晚了没见到她).
- 10 It took me half an hour _____ (完成我的家庭作业).

C Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the text "The Future of the Cities".

- People are trying 1 _____ the big cities, and they are
 2 _____ for new cities.

When a city has about 500 000 people, it is time 3 _____ there and 4 _____. In design A, there is a large city with 5 _____ around it. Each small city is 6 _____. In design B, each city is also complete, but the cities are 7 _____ a road. In design C, the small cities are 8 _____ a big city and all of them are 9 _____ each other.

Another plan is 10 _____ the sea. So people are 11 _____ for the sea. A city 12 _____ the sea will be a good place 13 _____. There'll be a high wall 14 _____ the city 15 _____ the wind and the water. There will be 16 _____ and people will be able 17 _____ the floor and 18 _____ the fish.

D *Read the passage and answer the following questions.*

Large cities are good places to live in. There are many interesting things to see and to do. You can find different kinds of cinemas, restaurants, hotels and factories. You can also go shopping to buy things from all over the world.

But there are a lot of problems in large cities too. It is expensive to live there, and there are too many people in some places of large cities. Every year many people move to the cities because there are many chances to find jobs, to study at good schools. But sometimes these people cannot find work or a good place to live in. Also, too many people in a small space will make it hard to keep the cities safe and clean.

Some people enjoy living in large cities, others do not. Before people move to a large city, they should think about the problems of living there.

() 1 In large cities people can _____.

- A find different kinds of restaurants
- B see all kinds of films
- C buy things from all over the world
- D A, B and C

- () 2 Which of the following is true?
- A Large cities are not safe and clean enough.
 - B In large cities people can easily find a good place to live in.
 - C Living in large cities doesn't cost a lot.
 - D All people like to live in large cities.
- () 3 The writer told people _____.
- A to move to a large city.
 - B not to move to a large city.
 - C not to move to a large city without thinking about the problems there.
 - D not to think too much about the problems before they move to a large city.
- () 4 Which is not talked about in the passage?
- A Some people do not like to live in large cities.
 - B Large cities are better than small cities.
 - C Large cities are good places to live in.
 - D Large cities have a lot of problems.
- 5 Please give out the suitable title for this passage.
-

2

Housing

Vocabulary Exercises

A Fill in each blank with one word. The first two letters of each word are given.

- 1 My mother bought a **sq**_____ table yesterday.
- 2 Who is the **ow**_____ of the car?
- 3 You may go to the **ba**_____ to change your money.
- 4 Your **ki**_____ is so dirty. Let's clean it.
- 5 The little boy is sitting on the top **st**_____ waiting for his mother.
- 6 We open the windows to keep our classroom **co**_____ when it is hot in summer.
- 7 He stayed at home **du**_____ the summer.
- 8 Is her house old or modern, or anything in **be**_____?

B Complete the following sentences with the right forms of the words or phrases given below.

repair	crowded	stand	solve
breathe	be made of	thank ... for	be full of

- 1 We can _____ the problem in two days.
- 2 It is good for us to _____ some fresh air every morning.
- 3 The bus is very _____ at seven in the morning, so I have to go to school at six.
- 4 I can't _____ the hot weather here.
- 5 Andy came to _____ Mr Chong _____ telling him how to make

his house bigger.

- 6 Be careful. The glass _____ hot water.
7 The old man's house _____ concrete and bricks.
8 The question is how to _____ the broken bike.

Grammar Exercises

A Choose the correct answer.

- () 1 He said, "These books are not mine."
He said that _____ books were not _____.
A these, yours B those, his
C those, his books D these, his one
- () 2 Kitty said, "I'll try it again tomorrow."
Kitty said that she _____ try it again _____.
A would, the next day B would, the following day
C both A and B D would, later
- () 3 "I'm listening to music now," said Tom.
Tom said that he _____ to music _____.
A is listening, now B was listening, then
C was listening, at this time D listen to, for a while
- () 4 The nurse said to the children, "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west."
The nurse told the children that the sun _____ in the east and _____ in the west.
A rose, set B rises, has set
C rises, sets D risen, set
- () 5 She said, "I saw the film yesterday."
She said that she _____ the film _____.
A had seen, the day before B has seen, that day before
C sees, today D will see, tomorrow
- () 6 "I finished my homework three hours ago," said she.
She said that she _____ her homework three hours _____.
A has finished, ago B will finish, later
C would finish, after D had finished, before

2

B *Change the following sentences into indirect speech.*

- 1 Andy said, "There is much room now. I can breathe a little."
Andy said that _____.
- 2 Last Sunday my brother said to me, "I'm going to see you tomorrow."
Last Sunday my brother said to me that _____.
- 3 I said, "You didn't tell me the good news yesterday."
I said that _____.
- 4 My father said, "I worked here 20 years ago."
My father said that _____.
- 5 "I'll come here again tonight," said he this morning.
This morning he said that _____.
- 6 The teacher told the pupils, "The earth moves around the sun."
The teacher told the pupils that _____.
- 7 He said, "I joined the League in 1985."
He said that _____.
- 8 The old man said, "The old farm house will be changed into a comfortable summer house."
The old man said that _____.
- 9 He said to his father, "My teacher will come to see you."
He told his father _____.
- 10 He said to me, "I'll call you when I get home."
He said _____.

Comprehensive Practice

A *Complete the following sentences with the right forms of the words or phrases given below.*

keep ... clean
need

change ... into
cool

be made of
add

repair

- 1 The bridge _____ stone.
- 2 We must _____ our classroom _____.
- 3 How can I _____ ice _____ water?
- 4 People buy old buildings and _____ them _____ houses.
- 5 Do you think you _____ any help?
- 6 My hair _____ washing.
- 7 I don't think we _____ to tell them about it.
- 8 _____ the drinks, please. Put some ice in them.
- 9 He _____ some wood to the fire.
- 10 This house is so old that it needs a lot of _____ work.

B *Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the text "Housing".*

- 1 People often change an old building into a _____ house.
- 2 Most houses are made of _____ and _____.
- 3 They _____ a new kitchen or bathroom.
- 4 People are buying old buildings and _____ them _____ homes.
- 5 The windows keep the little house cool _____ the hot summer.

C *Choose the right answer for each blank.*

A young boy was playing with a ball in the street. He threw it 1 hard that it broke the window of a house and flew into a bedroom. A woman came to the window and shouted 2 the young boy, so he ran away, but he still wanted his ball back. A few minutes 3, he came back and knocked at the door of the house, and when the woman opened the door, he told her that 4 father 5 going to come and repair 6 window very soon.

After a few more minutes, a man came to the door 7 tools in his hand, so the woman let the boy 8 his ball away.

When the man finished repairing the window, he said to the woman that she 9 him ten pounds.