



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

工科类

· 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)工科类(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十个教学单元,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

## Our Factory and Our Business

*Without ideal, there is no secure direction; without direction, there is no life.*

没有理想,就没有坚定的方向;没有方向,就没有生活。

—Leo Tolstoy

◆——列夫·托尔斯泰



### 重点词汇

1. **storehouse** *n.* 仓库,储藏所

[例句] The storehouse is under the care of Billy.

[译文] 仓库由比利在看管。

2. **produce** *v.* 生产,制造

[例句] This tree produces rubber.

[译文] 这些树产橡胶。

3. **conduct** *v.* 进行,管理,指挥

[例句] They hired agents to conduct their affairs.

[译文] 他们雇请代理人来处理他们的事务。





4. **delivery** *n.* 运输, 交货

[例句] We guarantee prompt delivery of goods.

[译文] 我们保证立即交货。

5. **advanced** *adj.* 先进的, 高级的, 优良的

[例句] The ancient Egyptians had advanced civilization.

[译文] 古埃及人曾经拥有高度文明。

6. **achieve** *v.* 取得(成绩, 成功), 完成, 达到

[例句] It takes hard work to achieve success.

[译文] 成功需要努力工作。

7. **screen** *n.* 屏幕, 屏风

[例句] An unidentified flying object appeared on the radar screen.

[译文] 一个不明飞行物出现在雷达荧屏上。

8. **dealer** *n.* 商人, 经销商

[例句] Mr. Brown is a dealer in furniture.

[译文] 布朗先生是个家具商。

9. **superior** *adj.* 优良的

[例句] This handbag is made of superior leather.

[译文] 这只手提包由上等皮革制成。

10. **regularly** *adv.* 定期地, 有规律地

[例句] We meet regularly to discuss business.

[译文] 我们定期会面讨论事务。



## 重点短语

1. **be located in** 位于

[例句] The company is located in the outskirts of the city.

[译文] 那个公司位于城市的外围地带。

2. **be in charge of** 掌管

[例句] I am in charge of financial affairs.

[译文] 我掌管财务。

3. **be made up of** 由……组成

[例句] No matter what substance it may be, it is made up of atom.

[译文] 不管这是什么物质, 都由原子构成。

4. **be compatible with** 适合, 与……兼容

[例句] This printer is compatible with most microcomputers.



[译文] 这台打印机是与大多数微型电子计算机兼容的。

5. **be responsible for** 负责

[例句] The chairman is responsible for arranging meetings.

[译文] 主席负责安排会议。



## 重点句型

1. **somebody is honored to do...** 很荣幸做……

[例句] I am honored to speak here.

[译文] 我很荣幸能在这儿讲话。

2. **somebody would like (to)...** 想要……

[例句] We would like to live beside the sea.

[译文] 我们想要在海边生活。

3. **I am glad to introduce...** 很高兴能向你们介绍……

[例句] I am glad to introduce you our company.

[译文] 我很高兴能向你们介绍一下我们公司。



## 单元练习



### Vocabulary Exercises



根据句意,将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

- There are four \_\_\_\_\_ (部门) in our factory.
- Our main \_\_\_\_\_ (产品) is computer screen.
- With \_\_\_\_\_ (优良的) materials and strict quality control, our commodities are very competitive in the international market.
- We hope to establish ties with more computer \_\_\_\_\_ (经销商) around the world.
- You are welcome to visit our schools any time at your \_\_\_\_\_ (方便,便利).
- Our factory is \_\_\_\_\_ (坐落在) in the outskirt of New York city.
- The general manager organizes meetings \_\_\_\_\_ (定期地) with the managers of all the departments.
- Our company was \_\_\_\_\_ (成立,创立) in 1987 in Shenzhen.



## 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. This factory is the \_\_\_\_\_ one in our Group.  
A. bigger                      B. smaller                      C. biggest                      D. most big
- ( ) 2. The Production Department is \_\_\_\_\_ production.  
A. in charge                      B. in charge for                      C. in charge with                      D. in charge of
- ( ) 3. Our factory is \_\_\_\_\_ eleven departments.  
A. make of                      B. made up of                      C. made of                      D. made up
- ( ) 4. The manager made them \_\_\_\_\_ 8 hours a day.  
A. working                      B. worked                      C. work                      D. to work
- ( ) 5. The foreign friends would like us \_\_\_\_\_ him around before dinner.  
A. show                      B. to show                      C. showing                      D. shown
- ( ) 6. We have developed a new type of computer screen, and it has \_\_\_\_\_ to 14 countries.  
A. exports                      B. exported  
C. been exporting                      D. been exported
- ( ) 7. Our new products is small and slim, and compatible \_\_\_\_\_ all types of computers.  
A. to                      B. with                      C. for                      D. of
- ( ) 8. Mary found a job \_\_\_\_\_ a saleswoman after she graduated from her high school.  
A. to                      B. as                      C. of                      D. for
- ( ) 9. Will you help me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?  
A. do the pack                      B. doing the packing  
C. to do the packing                      D. to do the pack
- ( ) 10. The workers do not know \_\_\_\_\_ next.  
A. to do what                      B. do what                      C. what do                      D. what to do

### 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. —Where is your factory?  
—  
A. It's a computer factory.  
B. Its products are exported to many countries.  
C. It has 300 workers.  
D. It is located in the downtown.



- ( ) 2. —Do you mind if I open the door?  
—  
A. Yes, I mind. B. No, you can't.  
C. Not at all. D. You're welcome.
- ( ) 3. —Have you got anything to do tomorrow?  
—  
A. Yes, a lot of. B. Certainly.  
C. Oh, it's a pity D. No, I won't be busy.
- ( ) 4. —Would you like to come to the cinema, Mark?  
—, I have to do my homework.  
A. I'd love to B. I don't like it  
C. I am sorry D. I can't do it
- ( ) 5. —Thank you so much for introducing me your new products.  
—  
A. No thanks. B. It's my pleasure.  
C. Don't be so polite. D. All right.
- ( ) 6. —Do you have to go? Can't you stay and have dinner with us together?  
—, but I really have to go now.  
A. No, thanks B. Yes, I can  
C. I'd love to D. No, I don't have to
- ( ) 7. —Is this Billy Briggs?  
—Sorry, he is not in.   
A. Can you tell me? B. Can I take a message for him?  
C. Can you call tomorrow? D. Can I hold on?
- ( ) 8. —Could you please tell me something about your company?  
— it is not allowed.  
A. Why should I tell you? B. No, I do not want to,  
C. I am sorry, D. Of course,

## 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。

Finishing high school in Beijing, I came to this school full of excitement and hoped that I could make a fresh start. That good 1 did not, however, last for long. Just after I arrived, my roommate from Hong Kong moved in. "Oh my God! Just look at how dirty these mainlanders are!" You can't imagine how 2 I was at hearing that. But I chose to be 3 and hoped that



we could still get along peacefully.

As the days 4, I found that she just got worse. She would bring her friends to the dorm and chat until midnight without any quiet for me. She would put the windows wide open on winter days even when I was sick. She 5 that other people were unclean, but she seldom picked up the garbage. After living with her for a year, I 6 going back to my room.

Many girls like me just don't want to have conflicts with people around them. But finally I decided that I couldn't 7 her any more and wanted to move. I went to the hall monitor and lied, saying that I was allergic to the air in my room. I didn't say a bad word about the roommate. Unexpectedly, the monitor turned me 8.

9, I decided to have a straight talk with the girl. The results were much better than I expected. She apologized for her 10 in saying I was unclean.

- |                      |              |                 |               |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1. A. mood       | B. feeling   | C. emotion      | D. atmosphere |
| ( ) 2. A. happy      | B. pleased   | C. annoyed      | D. bad        |
| ( ) 3. A. quiet      | B. peaceful  | C. silent       | D. active     |
| ( ) 4. A. went on    | B. went away | C. came up      | D. went by    |
| ( ) 5. A. said       | B. declared  | C. announced    | D. complained |
| ( ) 6. A. hated      | B. liked     | C. willing      | D. enjoyed    |
| ( ) 7. A. understand | B. stand     | C. explain      | D. face       |
| ( ) 8. A. up         | B. in        | C. down         | D. around     |
| ( ) 9. A. Finally    | B. Excitedly | C. Frustratedly | D. angrily    |
| ( ) 10. A. behavior  | B. rudeness  | C. disagree     | D. judging    |

## 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。

Literally, the word "Volkswagen" means "people's car." In Germany, the idea of a people's car wasn't exactly a new one. Before the 1930's, there had been many efforts to create simple cars that everyone could afford, but none met with profound success. Almost all cars before 1930, even if they were designed to be simple enough for the average person, ended up costing more than the average worker's yearly wage.

Meanwhile, the year is 1930, and Ferdinand Porsche had just set up an automotive design company, which became known as the Porsche Büro. The company patented a sophisticated independent front suspension system, which consisted of transversely mounted torsion bars (横式扭杆) connected to two trailing arms on each side. At the time, this was lighter than most other common types of suspension. In 1931, a German motorcycle company, Zündapp, asked Porsche if he could design a suitable car for them. Porsche came up with a streamlined 2 door sedan, which had lines similar to the Beetle. It was designated the Type 12. Zündapp wanted to put in a 1.2



liter radial engine from one of their motorcycles. . . this was the end of the line for this design, as it didn't make it any further.

Porsche then designed a car for NSU in 1933 that was known as the Type 32. This car looked even more similar to the upcoming KdF Wagen than the Type 12 did. This car looked similar to the Tatra V570, and shared many mechanical similarities. After World War II, the Volkswagen Company paid Tatra for compensation, since Tatra believed its technology and design was pirated in development of the KdF Wagen. Eventually, NSU dropped the Type 32 project.

- ( ) 1. Literally, the word "Volkswagen" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a new car of people's                      B. People's car  
 C. Old people's car                              D. A new car for workers
- ( ) 2. Almost all the cars produced before 1930s are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. affordable to workers  
 B. very complicated designed  
 C. expensive for the workers and they can't afford it  
 D. simply designed and cheap
- ( ) 3. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. Ferdinand Porsche set up an automotive design company named the Porsche Büro.  
 B. Porsche designs a streamlined 2 door sedan, which had lines similar to the Beetle, for the motorcycle company Zündapp.  
 C. Type 32 is the car designed by Porsche in 1930.  
 D. The Type 32 project was eventually dropped
- ( ) 4. The Volkswagen company paid Tatra for compensation \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. before the World War II  
 B. because Tatra believed that in development of the KdF Wagen, its technology and design was pirated.  
 C. because of the World War II  
 D. because Tatra thought that the design of Type 32 was pirated.
- ( ) 5. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. an introduction to different cars  
 B. an introduction to Ferdinand Porsche  
 C. an introduction to the development of Volkswagen  
 D. an introduction to the company Zündapp



## Translation



### 翻译句子

1. 人力资源部负责招聘新员工。



2. 我们拥有优良的原材料和先进的技术。
3. Each department has a manager and department managers regularly report their work to the general manager.
4. The main products of our company are automobiles, and we produce 2500 cars every year.
5. Our company is made up of several departments, and every department has its own responsibility.

Writing

Please write a short introduction for SLT Company with the information provided in the following table.

Name of the company	SLT Company
Location	Changsha Hunan China
Founding time	1978
Products	Electronic appliance
Employees	348
Export to	India, Japan, America... 24 countries
Expectation	Find more dealers around the world and expand their business





# Unit 2

## About My Job

*Genius only means hardworking all one's life.*

天才只意味着终生努力工作。

——Menjelev

◆——门捷列夫



### 重点词汇

1. **career** *n.* 职业, 事业

[例句] He wasn't interested in her stage career.

[译文] 他对她的演戏职业不感兴趣。

2. **perform** *v.* 执行, 表演

[例句] The young doctor performed the heart operation.

[译文] 这位年轻医生为病人做了心脏手术。

3. **programme** *n.* 程序, 项目, 节目

[例句] What functions can this program perform?

[译文] 这一程序有哪些功能?

4. **punch** *v.* 猛击, 冲压

[例句] I want to punch a new hole in the belt.

[译文] 我想在这条皮带上打一个新孔。



5. **adjustment** *n.* 调适, 调整

[例句] The company made an adjustment in my salary.

[译文] 公司对我的薪金作了调整。

6. **drill** *v.* 钻(孔), 操练

[例句] The farmers drilled wells for water.

[译文] 农民打井取水。

7. **opportunity** *n.* 机会, 时机

[例句] There may be an opportunity for you to see the chairman of the board tomorrow.

[译文] 明天你也许有机会见到董事长。

8. **procedure** *n.* 步骤, 手续, 程序

[例句] The chairman was quite familiar with the procedure for conducting a meeting.

[译文] 主席对开会的程序很熟悉。

9. **weld** *v.* 焊接

[例句] It takes speed and skill to weld steel at this heat.

[译文] 在这样的温度下焊钢需要速度和技术。

10. **inspector** *n.* 检查员, 监察员

[例句] The health inspector paid a visit to the restaurant recently.

[译文] 卫生检查员最近视察了这家餐厅。



重 点 短 语

1. **in the process of** 在……过程中

[例句] The car is in the process of repair.

[译文] 那车正在修理中。

2. **take over** 接管, 接收

[例句] The firm has been taken over by an American conglomerate.

[译文] 该公司已被美国一企业集团接管。

3. **in case of** 万一, 如果……发生

[例句] In case of emergency, break the glass and press the button.

[译文] 遇到紧急情况时, 击碎玻璃罩并按下按钮。

4. **apply to** 适用于, 向……申请

[例句] The laws apply to everyone irrespective of race, creed or colour.

[译文] 法律适用于所有的人, 不分种族、信仰或肤色。

5. **according to** 据……所说, 按……所载; 根据, 按照

[例句] According to these figures, our company is doing well.