

XUEXIYUZHIDAO

山西省中等职业技术学校通用教材

# 英语 学习与指导〔第二册〕

山西省中等职业技术学校通用教材编写组 编

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# 英语学习与指导

## (第二册)

山西省中等职业技术学校通用教材编写组 编

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# 前 言

《山西省中等职业技术学校通用教材·英语》是为中等职业技术学校非英语专业一、二年级学生准备的英语教材。本套教材依据教育部制定的《中等职业教育英语课程大纲》而编写,收入了20个英语场景片段,旨在使学生在听、说、读、写等几个方面获得一些基础性、实用性的知识,为今后的就业和进一步深造打下良好的基础。

“英语学习与指导”系列图书与教材相配套,旨在使学生更好地掌握大纲中规定的各项语言要求,从而检测学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。该系列图书共四册,第一、二册供一年级使用,第三、四册供二年级使用。

本书有以下显著特点:

一、题型丰富。包括语音、语法、情景对话、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、改错和翻译。

二、内容全面。阅读理解部分选材丰富,贴近生活;语法训练则涵盖了高中阶段现行主要教材所涉及的系统语法知识。

三、重点、难点突出。有助于学生掌握配套课文要点,提高学习效率。

四、实用方便。既可自测,又可在课堂上使用。

五、寓教于乐。每单元末增加了“开心一刻”这一环节,给出一个英文小笑话,使学生在学习之余得到放松。

希望本书能成为中职学生学习的好帮手。

追逐梦想的路上,让我们携手共进!

编 者

2008年12月

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## Unit 6 Time and Appointment

### I. Phonetics (Choose the one whose pronunciation is different from the others.)

语音(找出划线部分读音不同的一项)

- |        |                   |                  |                   |                    |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ( ) 1. | A. <u>b</u> ut    | B. d <u>u</u> st | C. b <u>u</u> sy  | D. f <u>u</u> n    |
| ( ) 2. | A. p <u>u</u> t   | B. r <u>u</u> g  | C. m <u>u</u> g   | D. b <u>u</u> t    |
| ( ) 3. | A. h <u>u</u> rry | B. g <u>u</u> n  | C. l <u>u</u> rch | D. min <u>u</u> te |
| ( ) 4. | A. m <u>u</u> ch  | B. <u>u</u> se   | C. l <u>u</u> cky | D. n <u>u</u> t    |
| ( ) 5. | A. c <u>o</u> me  | B. s <u>o</u> me | C. h <u>o</u> me  | D. <u>o</u> ther   |

### II. Choice (Vocabulary) 单选(词汇)

- ( ) 1. Amy's mother engaged a tutor to teach her piano. This means her mother employed a \_\_\_\_\_ for her piano lesson.
- A. private teacher                      B. pianist
- C. musician                                D. singer
- ( ) 2. Your T-shirt is too dirty. Please \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. take it off                                B. take off it

- C. put it on                                  D. put on it
- ( ) 3. You must make \_\_\_\_\_ the time you wasted this afternoon by working late tonight.
- A. of    B. up  
C. from                                         D. in
- ( ) 4. We talked about many things, such as our school, our teachers, our classmates and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so far                                        B. so long  
C. so as                                         D. so forth
- ( ) 5. It is hard to \_\_\_\_\_ of all my old school friends.  
A. lose track                                  B. make track  
C. get track                                    D. keep track
- ( ) 6. The young mother squeezed juice \_\_\_\_\_ the orange to feed her baby.  
A. out of                                        B. from  
C. into    D. A and B
- ( ) 7. You should come to work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on time                                      B. punctually  
C. punctuality                                 D. A and B
- ( ) 8. Once the time is fixed, it will not be changed except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an emergency                              B. the emergency  
C. a emergency                                 D. any emergency
- ( ) 9. The injured people in Wenchuan Earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ the emergency help from all over the country.  
A. called at                                      B. called in  
C. called on                                      D. called for

- ( )10. It's rather difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ when the earthquake will take place.
- A. predicts                      B. predicting
- C. predicted                  D. predict

### III. Choice (Grammar) 单选(语法)

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ people from all over the world have visited the Bird's Nest (鸟巢).
- A. Several millions                      B. Two millions
- C. Million of                              D. Millions of
- ( ) 2. September, \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year, is my favourite month.
- A. the ninth                              B. nine
- C. ninth                                      D. the ninth
- ( ) 3. Two out of ten people are left-handed. This means \_\_\_\_\_ people are left-handed.
- A. eight                                      B. two
- C. twenty percent                      D. two percent
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of the area \_\_\_\_\_ covered by trees.
- A. Three - fourths; are                      B. Three - fourths; is
- C. Three - fourth; are                      D. Three - fourth; is
- ( ) 5. Lu Xun, a great Chinese writer, died \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in his sixtieth                              B. in his sixties
- C. in his sixty                                      D. in the sixties
- ( ) 6. I don't understand how John could have made \_\_\_\_\_ in his homework.



- A. such big mistake                      B. such a big mistake  
C. so big mistake                         D. so a big mistake
- (     ) 7. My brother didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ to buy the book which his teacher referred to(提及) the other day.  
A. what              B. which              C. that              D. where
- (     ) 8. It is good manners not to talk so loud \_\_\_\_\_ others are working.  
A. though              B. even if              C. while              D. so that
- (     ) 9. Tom was \_\_\_\_\_ clever \_\_\_\_\_ stupid, but good enough at the work.  
A. not only; but also                      B. either; and  
C. either; or                                 D. neither; nor
- (     ) 10. We don't doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will succeed in his examination.  
A. that              B. if                      C. whether              D. as

#### IV. Dialogue 对话

*Sally is going to buy a new computer on Sunday. He wants Lucy to go with her.*

Sally: Hi, Lucy! Are you free on Sunday?

Lucy: Yes.   1  

Sally: I want to buy a new computer.   2  

Lucy: Yes, I'd love to.

Sally:   3  

Lucy: What about nine o'clock in the morning?

Sally: OK.   4  

Lucy: At the gate of Sanyou Electric Store.

Sally: All right. 5

Lucy: See you.

- A. See you then.  
 B. Would you like to go and help me choose a good one?  
 C. Why?  
 D. What time is convenient for you?  
 E. Then where shall we meet?

### V. Cloze 完形填空

Jack is thirty-nine years old. He is six feet (英尺) tall and weighs (重) 180 pounds. One day, he heard that he had a twin brother. 1 name is Jeff. Thirty-nine years ago, each of them was taken into a different family as soon as they 2.

Jack wanted 3 his twin brother. He tried to look 4 the information about Jeff everywhere. At last he found out 5 Jeff lived. He went to his house and rang the doorbell. Jeff opened the door. What a big 6 it was! Jack thought he was looking at himself in a mirror (镜子)! Jeff was also six feet tall and weighed 180 pounds. Both Jack and Jeff had the same face and the same voice. The twins grew up in different homes, 7 they are the same in many ways. They both got married twice. Their first wives were both named Linda. Their 8 wives were both named Betty. Jack named his first child James Allen. So did Jeff. They each had a pet dog named Toy. They were both policemen and they were both hurt at work. They are even interested in the same 9. One likes surfing, so does the other. Neither of them likes baseball.

Jack 10 that something was missing from his life before he met Jeff. Jeff said the same thing, too. In fact, they have looked for each other for many years. Now they know what was missing.

- (     ) 1. A. He                      B. His                      C. She                      D. Her
- (     ) 2. A. born                      B. be born                      C. was born                      D. were born
- (     ) 3. A. find                      B. to find                      C. finding                      D. found
- (     ) 4. A. for                      B. at                      C. in                      D. on
- (     ) 5. A. who                      B. what                      C. where                      D. whom
- (     ) 6. A. surprise                      B. surprised                      C. surprising                      D. surprisingly
- (     ) 7. A. but                      B. if                      C. so                      D. because
- (     ) 8. A. two                      B. second                      C. twice                      D. the second
- (     ) 9. A. mistake                      B. problem                      C. sport                      D. decision
- (     ) 10. A. talked                      B. spoke                      C. told                      D. said

## VI. Reading comprehension 阅读理解

### A

It's so beautiful outside that spending the day in the office would be very boring. So why not take the vacations (假期) off? A new survey (调查) found that 31% of U.S workers don't always take all of their vacation days. Americans have 12 vacation days on average (平均) each year, but they give back an average of 3 vacation days each year.

So why don't they use up their vacation days? Some say they would rather get money back for their unused days; some busy workers say they just can't leave their work. Americans have fewer vacation days than workers in any other countries surveyed.

The French take their vacations seriously. French workers get an average of

39 vacation days, and 40% plan to take at least one three-to-four-week vacation.

Workers in Sweden receive an average of 25 vacation days a year, but they can't find time to use them all. More workers there return vacation days than any other country surveyed.

British workers have the longest working week in Europe (欧洲), with 23 vacation days – the shortest vacation. So they feel overworked. 75% say their weekends or vacations are too short and 40% would sacrifice a day's pay (工资) for one more vacation day.

- ( ) 1. How many vacation days do Americans have on average each year in fact?  
A. 9                      B. 12                      C. 15                      D. 23
- ( ) 2. Which country has the most workers working during the vacation days?  
A. America              B. France              C. Sweden              D. Great Britain
- ( ) 3. What does the underlined word “sacrifice” mean in the last sentence?  
A. use up              B. put up              C. take up              D. give up
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is true?  
A. Some American workers are too busy to leave their work.  
B. French workers can take one three-to-four-week vacation.  
C. Swedish workers can enjoy all of their vacation days.  
D. British workers have the shortest vacation days of all the countries surveyed.

## B

April 1st is a day on which, in some countries, people try to play tricks on others. If one succeeds in tricking somebody, one laughs and says “April Fool!”, and then the person who has been tricked usually laughs, too.

On April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding(弯曲的) road when it slowed down and stopped. The driver anxiously turned switches and pressed buttons. But nothing happened. Then he turned to the passengers with a worried look on his face and said, “This poor bus is getting old. It isn’t going as well as it used to. There’s only one thing to do if we want to get home today. I shall count three, and on the word ‘three’, I want you all to lean forward suddenly as hard as you can, that should get the bus started again, but if it doesn’t, I am afraid there is nothing else I can do. Now all of you lean back as far as you can in your seats and get ready.”

The passengers all obediently(顺从地)pressed back against their seats and waited anxiously.

Then the driver turned to his front and asked, “Are you ready?”

The passengers hardly had enough breath to answer, “Yes.”

“One! Two! Three!” counted the driver. The passengers all leaned forward suddenly and the bus started at a great speed.

The passengers breathed more easily and began to smile. But their smiles turned to surprised and then delighted laughter when the driver merrily cried, “April Fool!”

( ) 5. In some countries, April 1st is the Fool’s Day on which people

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. laugh at others

- B. laugh as fools  
C. play tricks on passengers  
D. play tricks on others and laugh at them
- ( ) 6. The country bus stopped just because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the road was winding  
B. there was something wrong with it  
C. it was getting old  
D. the driver wanted to play a trick on the passengers
- ( ) 7. The passengers tried their best to help the driver start the bus because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they didn't realize the driver wanted to fool them  
B. they knew what the driver meant but they wanted to make it funny  
C. they wanted to get home  
D. the driver was really in trouble
- ( ) 8. "that should get the bus started again" means that the driver told them that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the bus would start again if the passengers did what he told them to do  
B. the bus would start again unless he got the bus repaired  
C. he could do nothing because the bus was old  
D. the passengers could make the bus start again if they learned back
- ( ) 9. When they heard the driver cry "April Fool!", the passengers \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. got surprised and angry  
B. began to smile

- C. got surprised and then began to laugh
- D. breathed more easily

C

Very often, new-born babies are not beautiful. They are wrinkled (多皱的) or hairless, or they have an angry look on their faces. They seem to say, "Get away! I hate everybody." But to a parent, that hairless, wrinkled, angry-faced baby is the most beautiful and perfect (完美的) child in the world. When that proud father or mother asks you, "Well, what do you think... isn't she beautiful?" What are you going to say? Is this the time for the truth? Of course not!

You look that proud father in the eye and say, "Yes, she is! She's really a beauty. She's one in a million. She's going to be a movie star! I can tell! She's as beautiful as a picture."

In English, this is a white lie. White lies don't hurt people. They are not cruel (残忍的) or angry words. People use them to make a difficult thing a little easier. When people don't want to meet someone, or eat something new that they really don't like at a friend's house, they tell a white lie. They are trying to be kind. They don't want to hurt someone. It's important to be honest (诚实的), but many people feel that being kind is sometimes more important.

- ( ) 10. Parents are usually \_\_\_\_\_ when their new babies are born.
- A. angry                      B. proud                      C. sad                      D. surprised
- ( ) 11. When a parent asks what you think of their new baby, they want you to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell the truth                      B. say what you like
- C. tell lies                      D. say good words

- ( ) 12. The word “white” in this passage means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.  
A. 善意的      B. 恶意的      C. 白色的      D. 苍白的
- ( ) 13. From the passage we can know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a new-born baby hates everyone around her  
B. a new-born baby is the most beautiful one  
C. People who tell white lies want to be kind  
D. people who tell white lies are not honest
- ( ) 14. Which of the following is a white lie?  
A. You broke the window but you say you didn't.  
B. You know Jack has stolen a watch but you say you don't know.  
C. You don't think his first drawing is great but you say it is.  
D. You tell a parent that the new-born baby isn't beautiful.

## VII. Correction 改错

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1. Let's begin to learn the Three Lesson.                    | _____ |
| 2. Mr. Johnson is in his early thirty.                       | _____ |
| 3. Two fifth of the machines on display are new items.       | _____ |
| 4. This is the nineth bird he has caught.                    | _____ |
| 5. I live in 201 Room.                                       | _____ |
| 6. Though Mike is rich, but he is not happy.                 | _____ |
| 7. He took a rest until he finished his work.                | _____ |
| 8. That is all what you want.                                | _____ |
| 9. He did not write clearly and quickly.                     | _____ |
| 10. The pen he is using now is the same like the one I lost. | _____ |



### VIII. Translation 翻译

1. Translate the following expressions into Chinese, and then make sentences with them. 将下列短语译成汉语并用之造句。

例如: get up 起床

He always gets up early.

- ① be fond of
- 

- ② in advance
- 

- ③ and so forth
- 

- ④ keep track of
- 

2. Translate the following expressions into English, and then make sentences with them. 将下列短语译成英语并用这些短语造句。

例如: 读小说 read novels

He likes reading novels.

- ① 全世界
- 

- ② 随身携带
- 

- ③ 确信
- 

- ④ 顺便来访
-