



鸿博教育

丛书主编 刘景通

中等职业学校教学配套用书

ZHONGDENG ZHIYE XUEXIAO JIAOXUE PEITAO YONGSHU

创新学案

CHUANGXIN XUEAN



英语

第三册



电子科技大学出版社



鸿博教育

丛书主编 刘景通

中等职业学校教学配套用书

ZHONGDENG ZHIYE XUEXIAO JIAOXUE PEITAO YONGSHU

创新学案

CHUANGXIN XUEAN

S

英语

执行主编 杨 萍

编 委 (按姓氏笔画)

李永清 刘 宇 杨 萍

陈继梅 施卫莲 倪雪华

钱海花 谢胜利

第三册

电子科技大学出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

创新学案. 英语. 第3册 / 刘景通主编. -- 成都 :
电子科技大学出版社, 2013.9
ISBN 978-7-5647-1834-3

I. ①创… II. ①刘… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—
教学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 196151 号

中等职业学校教学配套用书

创新学案 英语 第三册

丛书主编 刘景通

出 版：电子科技大学出版社（成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编：610051）
策划编辑：吴艳玲
责任编辑：吴艳玲
主 页：www.uestcp.com.cn
电子邮箱：uestcp@uestcp.com.cn
发 行：新华书店经销
印 刷：杭州华艺印刷有限公司
成品尺寸：185mm × 260mm 印张：15 字数：365 千字
版 次：2013 年 9 月第一版
印 次：2013 年 9 月第一次印刷
书 号：ISBN 978-7-5647-1834-3
定 价：32.00 元

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

- ◆ 本社发行部电话：028-83202463；本社邮购电话：028-83208003
- ◆ 本书如有缺页、破损、装订错误，请寄回印刷厂调换。

前 言

近年来，不少学生都有这样的困惑：明明教材都熟悉了，课堂上老师的讲解也听懂了，但考试的时候却取不到好的成绩。原因有很多，但最主要的在于考试是源于教材而高于教材的，教材内容与考试要求有差距，课堂教学与选拔性考试有差别，这就要求学生在教材之上、课堂之外能够得到补充和提升，以达到应对考试的要求。鉴于此，我们邀请了一批长年奋斗在教学研究一线的骨干教师，在深入研究考试大纲的基础上，结合教与学的实际情况，精心编写了“创新学案系列”丛书。

本套丛书具有以下两大特点：

一是对教材的深度挖掘。我们把教材所包含的信息挖掘出来，并进行系统整理，让知识的内涵和外延以及知识间的联系得以充分展现。

二是对课堂教学的补充和拓展。本套丛书不是对课堂教学的简单重复，而是在课堂教学的基础上进行补充和提高，将学生难以理解和掌握的内容进行归纳和总结，提供了一系列全新的学习思路。

本套丛书包括语文、数学、英语三个学科。

语文 按课文编写，与教学同步。针对职高学生的特点，我们以教材为依托，进行了深入的挖掘，力求做到细致与全面并举，实用与创新共存。每篇课文均以作者知识与写作背景为切入点，拓宽学生眼界，加深其对文章的理解。重点字词的罗列，方便学生夯实基础。对课文主旨、文章结构、写作特点、重点语句等的归纳总结全面细致，井然有序，充分展现了知识点之间的联系，使学生对课文的谋篇布局一目了然。所附的配套习题难易适中，知识考查以课内为主，课外为辅，方便学生检测学习效果。

数学 按章节课时编写，与教学同步。全书以考纲为指导，以教材为依托，以知识点为脉络，合理编排。知识点的讲解由浅及深，从基础概括到拓展延伸，从典例解析到误区分析，各板块联系紧密，循序渐进。重点突出解题方法、解题技巧、解题思路的整理，提供多元化思考，力求授人以渔，培养学生融会贯通、举一反三的能力。所附的配套练习题题量适中，梯度设置，方便学生对所学知识的检测，提升应试能力。书中附有各章测试卷，方便老师检测和学生自测。

英语 按单元分课时编写，与教学同步。全书以考试大纲为导向，以教材为脉络，整合单元知识要点，归纳出重点单词、短语及语法等，在此基础上提炼重点知识并辅以典型例题，进行详细解析，以语法项目为联系，从词到句，从时态到语态，对教材进行了全面梳理，具有很强的实用性和综合性。每一课时后均附有针对性极强的练习，方便学生学以致用，更好地掌握所学知识。书中附有各章测试卷，方便老师检测和学生自测。

由于时间仓促，书中错漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

本丛书编写组

E-mail: hongbo0571@163.com

目 录

Unit 1 It's My First Day

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	1
Part 2	Reading	5
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	12
Part 4	Writing Practice	17

Unit 2 My Duties

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	21
Part 2	Reading	25
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	31
Part 4	Writing Practice	36

Unit 3 May I Help You?

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	39
Part 2	Reading	44
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	50
Part 4	Writing Practice	55

Unit 4 If You Receive a Complaint

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	59
Part 2	Reading	62
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	66
Part 4	Writing Practice	71

Unit 5 Together We Are Stronger

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	73
Part 2	Reading	77
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	84
Part 4	Writing Practice	89

Unit 6 Plan Your Work, Work Your Plan!

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	93
Part 2	Reading	97
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	103
Part 4	Writing Practice	109

Unit 7 Safety Is Everyone's Responsibility

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	112
Part 2	Reading	117
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	123
Part 4	Writing Practice	129

Unit 8 Job Hunting

Part 1	Warm-up; Listening and Speaking	132
Part 2	Reading	137
Part 3	Real Life Skills; Further Reading	144
Part 4	Writing Practice	150

附:

第一单元测试卷.....	153
第二单元测试卷.....	161
第三单元测试卷.....	169
第四单元测试卷.....	177
第五单元测试卷.....	185
第六单元测试卷.....	193
第七单元测试卷.....	201
第八单元测试卷.....	209

参考答案	217
-------------------	-----



Unit 1

It's My First Day

Part 1 Warm-up; Listening and Speaking

学习导航

1. 掌握本课听力材料中的重要单词和短语。
2. 学会并掌握打招呼、介绍自己和介绍他人的基本用语。
3. 熟悉中西方称谓的不同,了解中西方文化的差异。

学习要点

重点单词	manager, whenever, clothing, department, mind, counter, uniform, tie, team	
重点短语	set a good impression 树立一个好印象 address sb. as 称呼某人为…… work hour 工作时间 in charge of 主管,负责 Women's Clothing Department 女装部	stand close to 站得靠……近 do one's best 尽某人最大努力 lunch break 午休时间 one hour and a half 一个半小时
主要句型	Whenever you don't understand anything, just ask your workmates. Allow me to introduce myself, Jill Watson. You'll have one day off each week. I suggest you tie your long hair up. What's Ms. Li's advice on Shirley's hair?	
交际用语	Collin, this is Susan Palmer. I'd like to introduce you to my dear friend, Mrs. Smith. Nice/ Pleased to meet/ see you.	

课前预习

1. 预习并完成 warm-up 中的练习
2. 预习并背诵下面的单词
manager whenever clothing department mind counter uniform tie team

指点迷津

1. manager (*n.*) 处理者,经理,管理人
 manage (*v.*) 办理,设法对付,完成(困难的事)
 manage to do sth. = succeed in doing sth. 设法做到,成功完成
 例: The day before yesterday, I managed to get in contact with the lady, who's in charge of

this project in the company.

前天,我成功地同那家公司负责这个项目的女士取得了联系。

2. impression (*n.*) 印象,感觉

impress (*vt.*) 印;给……以深刻印象;使铭记; (*n.*) 印象;印记

例:(1) His words impressed deeply on my memory.

他的话深深地印在我的脑海里。

(2) I was greatly impressed by the headmaster's speech.

我被校长的话深深地感动了。

(3) She made a good impression on his mother.

她给他母亲留下了很好的印象。

(4) What impressed me most was their brave spirit.

给我印象最深的是他们的无畏精神。

(5) Time has left its impress upon him.

岁月在他身上留下了印记。

3. Don't stand too close to or too far from the person with whom you are talking.

不要离和你说话的人太近或太远。

close (*ad.*) 附近,接近,紧密的 (*v.*) 关;结束;使靠近

“with whom you are talking”为定语从句。

[例1] Come _____. I'll introduce my _____ friend, Bob to you.

A. closely, close

B. close, closely

C. close, close

D. closely, closely

[答案] C。句意为:“靠近点,我要向你介绍我的知心朋友鲍勃。”

[例2] The girl _____ you talked just now is my sister.

A. who

B. whom

C. to who

D. to whom

[答案] D。句意为:“刚才和你说话的那个姑娘是我的妹妹。”

4. When speaking to superiors, address them as “Mr.” or “Ms.” unless they give you permission to call them by their first names. 与上司讲话时,称呼他们“先生”或“女士”,除非他们允许你叫他们名字。

(1) when speaking to superiors,用-ing分词作状语时,标识分词的动作与主句的动作同时发生;可以根据需要在前面加上when, while, before, after, since, once, unless等连词。

例:Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy. (= When they heard the news, they...)

听到这个消息时,他们都高兴得跳了起来。

Unless (being) rich, I am not going abroad.

除非有钱,要不然我是不会出国的。

(2) address sb. as... 称呼某人为……

例:Please address me as uncle. 请叫我叔叔。

(3) give sb. permission to do sth. = permit sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

例:He gave me permission to leave work early today.

他批准了我今天可以早些下班。

5. Whenever you don't understand anything, just ask your workmates.

不懂时就问同事。

whenever 引导让步状语从句,意思是“无论何时”。

引导让步状语从句时 no matter what/ when/ where/ who/ which/ how 就相当于 whatever, whenever, wherever, whoever, whichever, however, 表示“无论什么/无论何时/无论何处/无论谁/无论哪一个/无论如何”。

注意: no matter what/ when/ where 等只能引导让步状语从句, 而 whatever, whenever, wherever 等除了引导让步状语从句外, 还可以引导名词性从句。

例: (1) Whatever (= No matter what) you say, I won't believe you. (让步状语从句)

无论你说什么, 我都不会相信你。

(2) No matter who (= Whoever) you are, you must keep the law. (让步状语从句)

不管你是谁, 你都需要遵纪守法。

(3) I'll eat whatever you give me. (whatever 引导宾语从句)

你给我吃什么, 我就吃什么。

(4) Whoever comes will be welcome. (whoever 引导主语从句)

不管谁来都会受到欢迎。

6. Allow me to introduce myself. 请允许我作一下自我介绍。

(1) allow 有听从, 默许, 不加阻止之意, 语气较弱;

permit 意为允许, 强调正式认可, 批准, 语气较强; (n.) 许可; 许可证, 执照

常用结构: allow sb. to do sth. ; be allowed to do sth. ; allow doing ;

permit sb. to do sth. ; permit doing sth.

[例] We don't allow _____ (smoke) here.

My parents allow me _____ (watch) TV on weekends.

You are not _____ (allow) to park here, unless you get the _____ (permission, permit).

[答案] smoking; to watch; allowed; permission

(2) introduce (vt.) 介绍; 引进

introduction (n.) 介绍, 引入; 序言

常用结构: introduce A to B; be introduced to; introduce sth. into...

例: (1) Please allow me to introduce Mr. Brown to you.

请允许我把布朗先生向你介绍一下。

(2) Can you make a brief introduction of those books?

您能简要介绍一下这些图书吗?

(3) Coffee was introduced into England from the Continent.

咖啡是从欧洲大陆传入英国的。

7. in charge of 主管, 负责 in the charge of 在……的掌管之下

例: I'll be in charge of the whole factory next week when the manager is away.

= The whole factory will be in the charge of me next week when the manager is away.

下周经理不在时, 我将负责整个工厂。

8. I suggest you tie your long hair up. 我建议你把你的长发扎起来。

suggest (v.) 建议 suggest (sb./sb.'s) doing sth. 建议做某事

suggest that sb. (should) do sth. 建议某人(应)做某事

It is/was suggested that... 人们建议说……

例: (1) I suggested (our/us) putting off the sports meet.

我建议将运动会延期。

(2) She suggested that the class meeting (should) not be held on Saturday.

她建议班会不要在星期六举行。

(3) The expression on his face suggested that he was very angry.

他脸上的表情表明他很生气。

注意: 此处 suggest 表示“暗示, 表明”之意, 该句子不带虚拟语气。

9. What's Ms. Li's advice on Shirley's hair? 李女士对雪莉的发型有什么建议?

advice 不可数名词

advise (v.) 建议 advise sb. to do sth.

advise doing sth.

advise that sb. (should) do sth.

例: I advised him to give up the foolish idea.

= I advised that he (should) give up the foolish idea.

我建议他放弃那愚蠢的念头。

课堂小练

- No one can enter that room without my _____. (允许)
- _____ (无论你去哪), I will follow you.
- The man _____ Yonson is a famous star. (被称为)
- The doctor suggested _____. (我父亲戒烟)
- I advise _____. (你别迟到)

巩固练习

4

一、翻译短语或句子

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. family name/last name _____ | 2. given name/first name _____ |
| 3. keep eye contact _____ | 4. at their internship _____ |
| 5. legal assistant _____ | 6. 30 分钟的午休时间 _____ |
| 7. 女装部经理 _____ | 8. 负责出口 _____ |
| 9. 把头发染成棕色 _____ | 10. 休假两天 _____ |

二、补全对话

Lucy: Hi. I am Lucy Black. It is my first day here.

Tom: _____. I am Tom Li, the manager of the company.

Lucy: _____, Mr. Li, I've heard a great deal of you.

Tom: I'd like to welcome you to our company.

Lucy: Thank you very much. _____?

Tom: We work from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day and have an hour for lunch break.

Lucy: Got it.

Tom: Here is your desk and computer. You can give it a try.

Lucy: _____. You are so helpful.

Tom: _____. I am going to get some work done.

Lucy: Thanks a lot.

三、单项选择

() 1. I'd like _____ Miss Li _____ you.

A. to introduce; to

B. introducing; to

学习要点

重点单词	properly, formal, bet, knee-length, industry, toe, neatly, style
重点短语	make a great impression 留下一个好的印象 be your best bet 最好的办法 accept your offer 接受你的录用 provide me with a wonderful opportunity 给我提供了一个很好的机会 do not hesitate to contact me 不要犹豫和我联系
主要句型	So will your appearance. Wearing neat and clean professional clothes that are traditional but not too formal may be your best bet. In service industries, many jobs require you to wear a uniform and a name tag.

课前预习

1. 阅读课文并了解其大致内容
2. 预习、翻译并背诵单词和短语

- (1) closed-toe shoes _____ (2) body language _____
 (3) make a great impression _____ (4) be your best bet _____
 (5) knee-length skirts _____ (6) in service industries _____
 (7) in good condition _____ (8) be too formal _____
 (9) look natural _____ (10) tie long hair up _____

6

指点迷津

1. Your body language and your conversation will be remembered and so will your appearance.
你的肢体语言和谈话将被记住,你的外表也一样。

“so will your appearance”是一个 so 引导的倒装结构,表示前者所做的一个动作肯定也适用于后者,译为“……也一样”,中间的谓语动词采用与前面句子相对应的助动词、情态动词或系动词。如果前句为否定句,则用 neither 或 nor 代替 so。

- 例:(1) He passed the exam, and so did I.
 (2) —I like playing basketball. —So do I.
 (3) —I am tired. —So am I. (= I am tired, too.)
 (4) —He can speak English very well. —So can she.
 (5) He couldn't do it, and neither could she.

注意:当前句中主语支配两个以上不同种类的谓语动词或前句中是两个分句,而主语不同时,不能用“so + do + 主语”结构,而只能用“so + it + is/was + with + 宾格”结构。

- 例:—Tom was a good student and worked very hard. 汤姆是个好学生,而且学习很努力。
 —So it was with Jack. 杰克也是如此。

Please choose the best answer:

- (1) —I don't think I can walk any further.
 —_____. Let's stop here for a rest.
 A. Neither am I B. Neither can I
 C. I don't think so D. I think so
- (2) —Mary is fond of singing, but she never shows any interest in painting.
 —_____.

- A. So it is with Jane B. So is it with Jane
C. So does Jane D. So is Jane
- (3) I have never been there. _____ he.
A. Neither have B. Nor has C. So have D. So has
- (4) He has been to Beijing. _____ I.
A. So can B. Neither can C. Nor can D. So have
- (5) Mike was born in New York and spent his childhood there. _____.
A. So was Bob B. So did Bob
C. So it was with Bob D. So Bob was
- Keys: B A B D C

2. Wearing neat and clean professional clothes that are traditional but not too formal may be your best bet.

穿着整洁干净的职业装,传统而不太正式,也许会是你最好的办法。

“wearing neat and clean professional clothes that are traditional but not too formal”为动名词短语作主语;

“that are traditional but not too formal”为定语从句,修饰名词 clothes;
be your best bet 最好的办法

例:Your best bet is to sell them now. 你现在最好的办法就是把它们卖掉。

3. In service industries, many jobs require you to wear a uniform and a name tag.

在服务行业,很多工作都要求你穿制服,佩戴姓名牌。

require (v.) 要求,命令

require sth. ; require sb. to do sth.

require doing sth. = require to be done 表示被动,need, want 也有类似用法;

require 若后面跟宾语从句,从句用虚拟语气 sb. (should) do sth.

例:Your hair wants cutting. 你的头发该理了。

The floor requires washing. 地板需要冲洗。

The library needs cleaning(= to be cleaned), but it'll have to wait until Sunday.

图书馆需要打扫了,但这得等到星期天。

[例] Class regulations require _____ is the last to leave the classroom _____ off all the lights.

- A. who; should turn B. whom; shall turn
C. whomever; turns D. whoever; turn

[答案] D

4. I am very excited to accept your offer to join XYZ Company as a sales assistant.

我很激动地接受你的提议,去 XYZ 公司做销售助理。

(1) accept (v.) 接受,同意(主观上)

receive (v.) 收到,接到;接纳;招待(客观上)

acceptable (adj.) 认同的;可接受的;令人满意的

acceptance (n.) 接受,接纳

例:He received a pen from his friend and he accepted it as a gift.

他从朋友那收到一支笔,并把它当作礼物接受了。

(2) offer (v.) 给予;提出,提议;出价;(n.) 提议;出价,开价

offer sb. sth. ; offer sth. to sb. 给某人提供某物

offer to do sth. 主动提出做某事

例:(1)The young man offered the old man his own seat on the bus.

那个年轻人在公共汽车上将自己的座位让给了那个老人。

(2)He offered to drive us to the airport, but we preferred to walk there.

他主动提出送我们去机场,但我们宁愿走路去。

(3)We offered him 10,000 yuan for his house.

我们愿出一万元钱来购买他的房子。

比较:offer 侧重表示“愿意给予”,常用于 offer sb. sth. 或 offer to do sth. ;

provide 指有远见,为应付意外、紧急情况等做好充分准备而“供给、提供”,可用于 provide sb. (with sth.) 或 provide sth. (for sb.);

supply 通常指定期“供应”,强调替代或补充所需物品,常用于 supply sb. with sth. 或 supply sth. to sb. 。

例:(1)She offered me a cup of tea. 她给我端了杯茶。

(2)He offered to go instead of me. 他主动提出代替我去。

(3)The school provided food for the students. 学校为学生提供伙食。

(4)They provided us with all the books we need.

他们为我们提供所需要的所有书籍。

(5)The cars will be supplied to people all over the country.

这些汽车将供应给全国各地的人们。

(6)Cows supply us with milk. 母牛供给我们牛奶。

(7)In Britain, milk is supplied to each house in bottles.

在英国,牛奶是装在瓶子里送往每家每户的。

5. I am looking forward to working with you. 我盼望着和你一起工作。

look forward to 盼望,期盼

例:I am looking forward to your letter.

= I am looking forward to hearing from you.

我盼望着收到你的来信。

6. Should you need further information, please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

如果你需要更详细的信息,请直接与我联系。

(1)“should you need further information”为省略 if 的虚拟语气句型,原句为“if you should need further information”。

在 if 引导的非真实条件句中如有 had, should, were 等词时,可省略句首的 if,把 had, should, were 放在句首时,用倒装语序。

例:If I were at school again, I would study harder.

= Were I at school again, I would study harder.

If it should rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing.

= Should it rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing.

If I had known his address, I would have written to him.

= Had I known his address, I would have written to him.

(2) hesitate (v.) 犹豫,不愿意; hesitation (n.) 犹豫

hesitate to do sth. 犹豫不决做某事

hesitate about sth. / doing sth. / wh-从句

例:Do not hesitate to laugh at anything you find amusing.

只要觉得好笑就尽管笑。

I didn't hesitate about taking the job.

I took the job without a moment's hesitation.

I had no hesitation in taking the job.

我毫不犹豫地接受了这份工作。

We seldom hesitate about where to stay in Paris.

我们几乎不用考虑在巴黎要住在哪儿。

课堂小练

1. 他还是在犹豫不决是否接受这份工作。

2. 这个老大娘需要细心照顾。

3. 她主动提出将自行车借给我。

4. 他从未去过北京,我也没有。

5. 如果我是你的话,我决不放弃。

巩固练习

一、翻译短语或句子

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. wear proper clothing _____ | 2. keep basic hygiene _____ |
| 3. follow your workmates _____ | 4. casual clothes _____ |
| 5. the letter of acceptance _____ | 6. professional clothes _____ |
| 7. annual salary _____ | 8. health coverage _____ |
| 9. further information _____ | |
| 10. provide me with a wonderful opportunity _____ | |

二、单项选择

- () 1. There are lots of broken machines _____ in our city.
 A. needs repairing B. needing repaired
 C. needed repairing D. needing to be repaired
- () 2. At the meeting, she didn't say anything, _____ smile.
 A. nor did she B. nor she did
 C. not did she D. not she did
- () 3. —You seem to look better.
 —_____.
 A. So I do B. So do I C. So am I D. So I am
- () 4. The water _____ to the room failed.
 A. supply B. offer C. provide D. supplied
- () 5. Do you know the girl _____ a red coat?
 A. dressed in B. had on

- C. wore
D. put on
- ()6. _____ in the regulations that you should not tell others the password of your e-mail account.
A. What is required
B. What requires
C. It is required
D. It requires
- ()7. All of us have been looking forward to _____ to university.
A. go
B. going
C. goes
D. have gone
- ()8. If she doesn't go tomorrow, _____.
A. so will he
B. neither will he
C. so does he
D. neither does he
- ()9. My teacher has _____ many gifts on Teachers' Day, but she wouldn't _____ them.
A. accepted; received
B. received; accept
C. received; accepted
D. accepted; receive
- ()10. _____ my advice, you would have passed the test.
A. Had you taken
B. You had taken
C. If you take
D. If you have taken

三、完形填空

In most cultures, when you meet acquaintances for the first time during a day, it is normal to greet them. The main purpose of this greeting is to 1 a good relationship between the people 2 and each language usually has 3 set phrases which can be used for this purpose. Sometimes, though, there can be considerable difference in the type of phrases which can be used, and cultural misunderstandings can easily arise. The following is a true example.

A young British woman went to Hong Kong to work, and at the time of her 4 she knew nothing about the Chinese culture of language. 5 her way to school one day, she went to the bank to get some money. 6, the bank clerk asked her if she had had her lunch. She was extremely surprised 7 such a question because in the British culture it would be 8 an indirect invitation to lunch. Between unmarried young people it can also 9 the young man's interest in dating the girl. 10 this bank clerk was a complete stranger 11 the British girl, she was very much taken aback(生气), and hastily commented that she had eaten 12. After this she proceeded to school and was even more surprised that when one of the teachers asked the same question. By now she regretted that it could not be an invitation, but was puzzled as to why they asked it. 13 the following days she was asked the same question again and again. Only much later 14 that question had no real meaning 15 and that it was merely a greeting.

- ()1. A. build on
B. build up
C. build into
D. build out
- ()2. A. concerned
B. concern
C. concerning
D. to concern
- ()3. A. a number of
B. the number of
C. the amount of
D. an amount of
- ()4. A. arrive
B. arrived
C. arrives
D. arrival
- ()5. A. In
B. To
C. By
D. On
- ()6. A. To her disappointment
B. In her disappointment
C. To her surprise
D. In her surprise
- ()7. A. on
B. at
C. to
D. with
- ()8. A. regarded as
B. defined as