



中等职业教育课程改革创新教材

英语练习册

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中等职业教育创新教材编委会编

基础模块
第1册

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【内容简介】 本书是为中等职业教育课程改革创新教材《英语》(基础模块)第1册的练习册。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”。书后附有两套综合模拟测试题,供学生全面总结、复习巩固使用,也可作为期末考试题。并且每单元的前面配以意味隽永的名人名言,这不仅能够使学生在学习中领悟人生哲理,而且还实现了使学习逐渐成为一种享受的愿望。

本书可供各类中等职业学校作为教材使用。

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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,依据教育部 2009 年最新颁布的教学大纲编写了这套中等职业教育课程改革创新教材。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、盲点和误区都做了详尽的分析,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

本书是中等职业教育课程改革创新教材《英语》(基础模块)第 1 册的配套练习册。全书与教材相对应共分为 10 个教学单元和两个复习单元,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”。书后附有 3 套综合模拟测试题,供学生全面总结、复习巩固使用,也可作为期末考试用。在每单元的前面配以意味隽永的名人名言,这不仅能够使学生在学习中领悟人生哲理,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！

为了方便师生教与学，书后附有参考答案。

由于时间和水平所限，书中疏漏难免，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

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Unit 1

Ready for Your Campus Life?

Chiefly the mold of a man's fortune is in his own hands.

一个人的命运主要由他自己塑造。

—Petrarch

◆——彼特拉克



重点词汇

1. **ready** *a.* 准备好, 准备完毕
[例句] When will dinner be ready?
[译文] 晚饭什么时候准备好?
2. **campus** *n.* (大学、学校的) 校园, 校区
[例句] How can I get to the west campus of this school?
[译文] 去这所学校的西校区怎么走?
3. **beautiful** *a.* 漂亮的, 美丽的
[例句] Your new skirt is beautiful!
[译文] 你的新裙子真漂亮!
4. **search** *v.* 搜索, 寻找
[例句] Scientists are still searching for a cure to the common cold.
[译文] 科学家仍在寻求治疗感冒的方法。



5. **important** *a.* 重要的

[例句] It is important to learn to communicate.

[译文] 学会沟通交流很重要。

6. **practice** *n. & v.* 练习

[例句] We've made our plans, and now we must put them into practice.

[译文] 我们已订好计划,现在应该付诸实践了。

[例句] The young girl practices the violin every day.

[译文] 小女孩每天练习拉小提琴。

7. **vocational** *a.* 职业的, 职业技术的

[例句] We'll provide you with vocational training.

[译文] 我们将为你提供职业培训。

8. **adapt** *v.* 适应, 使适应

[例句] She adapted herself quickly to the new climate.

[译文] 她很快就适应了这种新气候。

9. **concern** *v.* 影响, 涉及; 担心

[例句] How much money I earn is none of your concern.

[译文] 我挣多少钱与你无关。

10. **repair** *v.* 修理, 维修

[例句] He had his car repaired yesterday.

[译文] 昨天他把车送去修理了。



重点短语

1. **be from/ come from** 来自……

[例句] Where do you come from? / Where are you from?

[译文] 你来自哪里?

2. **in front of** 在……的前边(不包含)

[例句] He was sitting in front of the TV.

[译文] 他坐在电视机前。

3. **be used to** 习惯于……

[例句] Are you used to getting up early?

[译文] 你习惯早起吗?

4. **full name** 全名

[例句] You can write your full name on the paper.

[译文] 你可以把你的全名写在纸上。



5. **vocational school** 职业学校

[例句] I am learning music in a vocational school.

[译文] 我在一所职业学校里学习音乐。

6. **get up** 起床

[例句] What time does he get up every day?

[译文] 他每天几点起床?



重点句型

1. **There be** 句型

[例句] There seems to be something in what he says.

[译文] 他说的话似乎有道理。

2. **be different from** 和……不同

[例句] His character is very different from his wife's.

[译文] 他和他妻子的性格迥然不同。

3. **It is + a. + to do something** 做某事很……

[例句] It was wise of you to refuse his offer.

[译文] 你拒绝他的建议是明智的。

4. **It takes sb. some time to do sth.** 做某事花费某人……时间

[例句] It takes me fifteen minutes to go to school by bus.

[译文] 我坐公交车去学校需要 15 分钟。



单元练习

Vocabulary Exercises

根据句意,将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. The chairman _____ (介绍) the speaker to the audience.

2. Spring _____ (跟着) winter.

3. I _____ (碰巧) to meet her on my way to school.

4. The _____ (宿舍) was aired in the morning.

5. She is, as it were, the most _____ (漂亮的) girl I've ever seen.

6. I don't think you _____ (练习) enough.



7. Because I am going to _____ (修理) my bike, I need a hammer.
 8. The school offers many recreational _____ (活动) for the students.

☞ 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. _____ I was leaving, the telephone rang.
 A. When B. While C. Because D. For
- () 2. He was singing _____ walking.
 A. when B. while C. because D. for
- () 3. I saw _____ news about the matter on Night Refort last night
 A. a B. a piece of C. an D. piece of
- () 4. All time is no time _____ it is past (时光一去不复返).
 A. when B. while C. because D. if
- () 5. There are two _____ on the grassland.
 A. sheeps B. deers C. deer D. ox
- () 6. He gave _____ good reasons _____ I had to excuse him for his carelessness.
 A. so; that B. such a; that
 C. such; that D. so; so
- () 7. _____ it rains tomorrow, we'll stay at home.
 A. When B. If C. For D. As
- () 8. _____ you use your head, you'll find a way.
 A. Since B. While C. If D. Because
- () 9. Li Hong is a _____ teacher.
 A. dance B. to dance C. dances D. dancing
- () 10. He raised his voice _____ he got excited.
 A. since B. if C. in order that D. though

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. —I'd like you to meet Mr. Green.
 — _____
 A. How nice! B. How do you do!



- C. All right. D. Thank you.
- ()2. —Nice to meet you!
— _____
A. My pleasure. B. So do I.
C. Nice to meet you too! D. Not at all.
- ()3. _____, what's your name please?
A. Hello B. Excuse me
C. By the way D. Oh, I forget
- ()4. —How do you do?
— _____
A. Nice to meet you. B. I am very well.
C. Fine, thank you. And you? D. How do you do?
- ()5. —May I introduce my father to you?
— _____
A. Please don't. B. Yes, go ahead please.
C. Oh, no. D. Who is your father?
- ()6. —How are you?
— _____
A. Fine. But you? B. OK, will you?
C. Fine, thanks. And you? D. OK, how you are?
- ()7. —Do you mind if I open the window?
— _____.
A. Not at all B. Yes, I can
C. Thank you very much D. The window is fine
- ()8. —How much does it cost you?
— _____.
A. Once a week B. Twenty miles
C. Ten pounds D. Seven people

 Comprehensive Exercises 

A. 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。

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat properly in the middle of the day. In Britain schools have to 1 meals at



lunchtime. Children can 2 to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking 3 of this research is that school meals are much healthier than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict 4 for the preparation of school meals, which have to include one 5 of fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, a dairy item and starchy food like bread or pasta. Lunchboxes 6 by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children 7 twice as much sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better 8 of why the percentage of overweight students in Britain has 9 in the last decade. Unfortunately, the government cannot 10 parents, but it can remind them of the nutritional value of milk, fruit and vegetables. Small changes in their children's diet can affect their future health. Children can easily develop bad eating habits at this age, and parents are the only ones who can prevent it.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. give | B. provide | C. make | D. do |
| () 2. | A. prefer | B. manage | C. want | D. choose |
| () 3. | A. finding | B. number | C. figure | D. factor |
| () 4. | A. standards | B. procedures | C. conditions | D. Ways |
| () 5. | A. piece | B. portion | C. bowl | D. kilo |
| () 6. | A. examined | B. found | C. taken | D. investigated |
| () 7. | A. take | B. contain | C. consume | D. consist |
| () 8. | A. view | B. knowledge | C. understanding | D. opinion |
| () 9. | A. increased | B. expanded | C. extended | D. added |
| () 10. | A. criticise | B. instruct | C. order | D. tell |

B. 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。

One

Once there was a boy named Baron. When he was 12 years old, he went to middle school with excellent records. In the middle school, he found that he liked English very much, so he learned English very hard. He got up very early every morning to read English aloud on the playground and he often spoke to himself in English in front of mirror. His dream was to be a famous translator.

He went to a well-known language university when he was 20, after four years hard working, he decided to continue his schooling, and another three years later, he obtained the master degree in translation area. And then, after five years working experience, he became a



successful translator.

- () 1. Baron was a _____ student when he was in primary school.
A. excellent B. bad C. beautiful D. ugly
- () 2. Baron liked _____ very much when he was a middle school student.
A. Chinese B. Japanese C. English D. history
- () 3. _____, Baron would read English on the playground.
A. In the afternoon B. At lunch
C. In the evening D. In the morning
- () 4. What did Baron want to be when he was a middle school student.
A. Doctor. B. Translator. C. Teacher. D. Farmer.
- () 5. When he was _____ years old, he became a successful translator.
A. 20 B. 24 C. 27 D. 32

Two

A young man hurried into the town library. He went up to one of the old librarians and said to her eagerly, “Do you remember that you persuaded me to borrow a book about Greek history a week ago?”

“Yes, that’s right,” answered the librarian.

“Do you remember the name of the book?” the young man asked. The librarian felt very proud, because she was always trying to get young people to take out books about Greek history and she rarely found one who was willing to accept her suggestion.


“Yes,” she answered, “do you want to take it out again? Do you think that it was so interesting?”

“No, of course not,” said the young man, “but when I was taking it home, I met a girl on the bus, and I wrote her telephone number in the book. Now I want to telephone her, so may I look at the book again?”

- () 1. The young man hurried into the library _____.
A. to renew a book
B. to thank a librarian for her kindness
C. to look at the telephone number written in a book
D. to return a book
- () 2. From this passage we know that _____.
A. the old librarian was good at Greek history



- B. the old librarian must be a Greek
C. the young man studied the Greek history then
D. the woman was always asking young people to read books about Greek history
- ()3. What does the word “rarely” mean in the text?
A. Seldom. B. Excellently. C. Always. D. Sometimes.
- ()4. When the librarian knew why the young man wanted to look at the book again, she must be _____.
A. proud B. angry C. happy D. disappointed
- ()5. The girl the young man met on the bus _____.
A. must be his girlfriend
B. told him her phone number on the bus
C. was his classmate
D. wanted to telephone him

C. 句子改错 

下列句子中每句都有一个错误,请找出并改正。

1. Some old houses need repaired.
2. It's easier to read English than speak it.
3. I heard him spoke in the next room.
4. The door opened and the teacher came.
5. Mary was born on the 3th of March 1985.

 Writing 

Please write an e-mail to your friend Christy, telling her your new school life. More than 60 words.