



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

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【内容简介】 本书是为中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材《英语》(拓展模块)练习册。全书与教材相对应共分为10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》(拓展模块)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

Improve English

There is only one success — to be able to spend your life in your own way.

只有一种成功,那就是能够用自己的方式度过自己的一生。

——C. Morley

◆——莫利



重点词汇

1. **progress** *n.* 进步, 进展
[例句] There is no end to progress.
[译文] 进步无止境。
2. **knowledge** *n.* 学问
[例句] He is poor in money, but rich in knowledge.
[译文] 他贫于金钱, 但富于学问。
3. **language** *n.* 语言
[例句] The poems have been translated into more than ten languages.
[译文] 这些诗已被译成十多种文字。
4. **wonderful** *a.* 极好的, 精彩的, 绝妙的
[例句] He told me a wonderful story.
[译文] 他给我讲了一个精彩的故事。
5. **fun** *n.* 乐趣, 娱乐, 嬉戏
[例句] Life isn't all fun; it has its bad moments.



[译文] 人生不仅有乐趣,也有令人不快的时刻。

6. **continually** *ad.* 不断地,频繁地

[例句] The child continually disturbs the class.

[译文] 那孩子总是扰乱课堂秩序。

7. **success** *n.* 成功,成就

[例句] She is a success as an actress.

[译文] 她是一名成功的演员。

8. **formal** *a.* 正式的

[例句] Sometimes formal English and informal English must be carefully distinguished.

[译文] 有时候正式英语与非正式英语要十分小心地加以区分。

9. **perfect** *a.* 完美的,完善的,理想的

[例句] His technique is almost perfect.

[译文] 他的技巧近乎完美。

10. **gradual** *a.* 渐渐的,逐步的

[例句] The doctor noticed a gradual improvement in his patient.

[译文] 医生注意到病人在逐渐恢复健康。



重点短语

1. **pay attention to** 注意,关心

[例句] No attention was paid to his advice.

[译文] 他的建议没有引起注意。

2. **in fact** 实际上,其实

[例句] They hope, in fact, to kill two birds with one stone.

[译文] 他们实际上是想一举两得。

3. **relate to** 涉及,关系到……

[例句] His remarks didn't relate to the topic under discussion.

[译文] 他说的话与讨论的问题无关。

4. **be interested in** 对……感兴趣

[例句] Everyone must be interested in the subject.

[译文] 每个人都会对这个题目感兴趣的。



重点句型

1. **How about + n. ?** ……怎么样,……怎么办?

[例句] How about Jack? We can't just leave him here.



[译文] 他怎么办, 我们不能把他留在这儿。

2. **It is better to do something.** 最好……

[例句] It is better to be early.

[译文] 最好能早一些。

3. **You should + do.** 你应该……(祈使句, 常用于提建议)

[例句] You should be careful.

[译文] 你要当心。

[例句] You should protect yourself.

[译文] 你应该保护你自己。



单元练习

Vocabulary Exercises

根据句意, 将括号里面的汉语译成英语。

1. He concentrated his pupils and declared the _____ (令人兴奋的) news.
2. Who'd like to _____ (描述) what happened just now?
3. He went to Italy to _____ (使……完美) his singing voice.
4. The doctor attended her immediately with a brief _____ (检查).
5. They are often used in _____ (正式的) letters.
6. She was from Henan, if I _____ (记得) correctly.
7. During my three months' stay in the village, I collected enough _____ (材料) for two or three books.
8. It must be a _____ (策略) to make me let him go on a holiday alone.

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. Take exercise every day, _____ you'll become stronger and healthier.
A. or B. and C. but D. while
- () 2. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. some C. none D. neither
- () 3. —Can you play football?
—Yes, I can, _____ I can't play it very well.



- A. or B. and C. so D. but
- () 4. It's raining outside. Put on more clothes, _____ you may catch a cold.
- A. or B. but C. and D. though
- () 5. It is not made of steel, _____ of plastics.
- A. or B. and C. so D. but
- () 6. The Parkers bought a new house but _____ will need a lot of work before they can move in.
- A. they B. it C. one D. which
- () 7. It has no mouth, _____ it can talk.
- A. or B. and C. but D. while
- () 8. The dress was very expensive, _____ I didn't buy it.
- A. so B. and C. or D. but
- () 9. I'd like to have dinner with you _____ I'm too busy
- A. and B. so C. as D. but
- () 10. He has experience _____ knowledge.
- A. but B. as well as C. so D. while

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 wonder if I could use your mobile phone.
— _____
- A. I wonder how. B. I don't wonder.
C. Sorry, it's out of order. D. No wonder, here it is.
- () 2. — Wasn't it Dr Wang who spoke to you just now?
— _____
- A. I didn't know he was. B. Yes, it was.
C. No, he wasn't. D. Yes, he did.
- () 3. —Have you got time on Monday?
— _____
- A. Of course not. B. It's certain.
C. You can say that again. D. Why? I'll stay at home.
- () 4. —Sorry, I couldn't come to the party. I was sick that day.
— _____
- A. I don't know that. B. That's all right.
C. Yes, we'll have another party. D. No, the party wasn't held.
- () 5. —Thank you ever so much for the present you brought me.
— _____



- ()9. A. helpful B. useful C. enough D. good
()10. A. but B. and C. so D. for

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。

Do animals have language? To answer this question, scientists have studied some animals up to now.

Bees fly through the air to look for flowers for food. When a bee finds some food, it returns to the hive(蜂巢) and dances. The dance is the way the bee tell other bees that it has found food. If the food is not more than ten meters away, the bee comes back and does a round dance. If the food is more than ten meters away, the bee comes back and does the tail-wagging dance.

Scientists have also studied dolphins. It turns out that a dolphin has three kinds of calls or noises to tell other dolphins about food, danger, or other things.

Scientists ever taught a monkey named Washoe to make thirty-four signs with her hands. She did make signs with her hands after a period of time. But it is not really able to make human speech sounds.

Do animals really have language? The answer depends on how “language” is defined. If we may define language as any system for exchanging information, bees, dolphins and monkeys all have a language. If we may define language as a system to exchange information by making new combinations of symbols, bees and dolphins do not have a language, but monkeys may have one. However, it is different from human being’s language.

- ()1. When a bee finds flowers, how does it tell other bees?
A. It does a round dance or a tail-wagging dance.
B. It uses a sign language.
C. It leads the bees to the flowers.
D. It begins buzzing(嗡嗡叫).
- ()2. What do scientists do to find whether animals have languages?
A. They study some birds.
B. They study some animals.
C. They breed bees.
D. They teach animals to speak.
- ()3. Which of the following is true about dolphins?
A. Dolphins have the same language as human beings.
B. Dolphins’ system is more complex than human beings.
C. Dolphins tell other dolphins about food by calls or noises.
D. Dolphins have no language.



- ()4. Which of the following is true about the monkey named Washoe?
- A. It can make human speech sounds.
 - B. It can't use a sign language.
 - C. It is born to use a sign language.
 - D. It can't make human speech sounds.
- ()5. We can tell whether animals have language after answering _____.
- A. what is human beings' language
 - B. what is language
 - C. what is animals' language
 - D. what is monkey's language

 Translation 

翻译句子

1. 我们一块去英语角怎么样?
2. 你最好把你的字写好。
3. I don't know how I should deal with it.
4. What do you think of this book?
5. What do you like about China?

 Writing 

Nowadays many people think English is becoming more and more difficult to study. They don't have good methods. Do you have good methods? Write a composition of 70 – 90 words to introduce your English learning methods.