英语 语导问步练

职业模块 • 服务类

主编 张秀颖



职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语 语导同步练

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内容简介

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成。全书共分为8个单元,每个单元均梳理了本单元的单词、短语和句型,使学生对本单元的重点知识一目了然;每个单元设3个课时,每个课时包含学习目标、重点知识精讲、典例剖析、针对性练习,让学生能够及时巩固所学知识。另外,每个单元还设有单元测试卷,使学生能及时对所学知识进行查漏补缺,提升英语运用能力。

本书既可以作为中等职业学校学生的学习用书,也可以作为英语专业培训班、进修班的教学参考书,还可以供英语爱好者自学使用。

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前言

PREFACE

职业教育是我国现代教育的重要组成部分,其要求中等职业学校必须依据教育实际与时俱进,不断进行教育教学改革。本书以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为编写依据,以培育学生的课程核心素养为重点,以深化学校教育教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,以细化解读有关课程标准要求为基础,充分落实学生的主体地位,激发学生的自信,进而挖掘学生的英语学习潜力。编者通过学习、借鉴其他优秀学校先进的课改经验,采用"自主、合作、探究"的新理念,构建适合现代职业学校教育教学协调发展的"现代课堂"。

本书每个单元的开头梳理了本单元的重点单词、短语和句型,使学生对本单元重点内容一目了然。

学习目标:对每个课时进行目标分解,使学生更加明确本课时需要掌握的知识。

重点知识精讲:对新知识进行探究,既能激发学生的求知欲和发散性思维,又能培养学生的创新意识。

典例剖析:对典型例题进行分析,进一步帮助学生巩固所学知识,掌握答题技巧。

针对性练习:使学生加深对所学知识的理解,在解题过程中强化对知识点的掌握程度。

单元测试卷:既能强化学生对本单元知识的认知,又能培养学生解决综合问题的能力,还能培养学生的英语思维能力,使其逐渐掌握解题技巧。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处,敬请读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者





Unit (1)	Workplace Manners	
Unit 2	Duties at Work	2
Unit 3	Information at Work	3
Unit 4	Making Arrangements	5
Unit 5	Dealing with Emergencies	7
Unit 6	Teamwork	9.
Unit 7	Job Hunting	11
Unit 8	Career Ladders	13

目 录

Unit 1 单元测试卷	
Unit 2 单元测试卷。	{
Unit 3 单元测试卷。	Ę
Unit 4 单元测试卷。	
期中测试卷	
Unit 5 单元测试卷	
Unit 6 单元测试卷	
Unit 7 单元测试卷	
Unit 8 单元测试卷	
期末测试卷	

Workplace Manners

☑ 重点单词

apologize v. 道歉 cancelation n. 取消 comment n. 评论 feedback n. 反馈 handle v. 处理 interrupt v. 打断(谈话) maintain v. 保持 note n. 基调;语气 pillow n. 枕头 recommend v. 推荐 set adj. 安排好的 timely adj. 及时的 tray n. 托盘 verbally adv. 口头地

attentively adv. 专心地 cheerful adj. 愉快的 determine v. 决定 genuinely adv. 真诚地 helpful adj. 有帮助的 notice v. 注意到 place v. 放置 scale n. 秤 solution n. 解决方案 tip n. 建议, 窍门 valuable adj. 有价值的 well-prepared adj. 准备充分的

blanket n. 毯子 colleague n. 同事 disrespect n. 失礼 greet v. 迎接 indicate v. 表明 manners n. 礼仪;习俗 passport n. 护照 positive adj. 积极的 schedule n. 时间表 stopover n. 中途停留 tone n. 语气 valued adj. 重要的

₩ 重点短语

pick up 捡起;拿起 be ready to do sth. 准备好做某事 even if 即使;尽管 calm down 镇定下来 boarding pass 登机牌 mineral water 矿泉水

plan to do sth. 计划做某事 be attentive to sth. 专心于某事 take a deep breath 深呼吸 make sure to do sth. 一定要做某事 carry-on luggage 随身携带的行李 security check 安检

英语导学同步练(职业模块·服务类)

deal with 处理;应对 share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物 shout at sb. 对某人大声喊叫 be full of 充满 comment on 评论 focus on 集中于

△ 重点句型

Where are you flying to today? 你今天要飞往哪里?

May I help you, sir? 先生,需要我帮忙吗?

Making customers feel appreciated, even in the face of cancelation, determines whether they will recommend you to friends and colleagues. 即使面临订单取消,也要让客户感到满意,这决定了他们是否会向朋友和同事推荐你。

Welcome and greet customers with a smile and make eye contact. 面带微笑欢迎客户,并进行眼神交流。

You share your personal stories with co-workers while you are working. 你在工作时与同事分享你的个人经历。

Don't shout at customers or find faults with them when they make complaints. 当客户投诉时,不要对他们大喊大叫或找他们的毛病。

Serve your customers in a fast, friendly and helpful manner, and they will visit you again. 以快速的、友好的和乐于助人的方式为你的客户服务,他们会再次拜访你。

Whether customers are asking about prices of products or traveling schedules, be attentive to their questions or comments, even if you know the answer immediately. 无论客户是在询问产品价格还是旅行日程,即使你马上知道答案,也要关注他们的问题或评论。

I could see in her face that life was full of interest and expectation. 我可以从她的脸上看出,生活充满了兴趣和期待。



第一课时

学 学习目标

- (1)熟练掌握 pleasant、place、plan、pick up、the other day 等的用法。
- (2)培养对听力材料中关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (3)准确掌握有关工作礼仪的常用表达方法。

重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. pleasant,形容词,意思是"宜人的;令人愉快的"。例如:

Spring is a pleasant season. 春季宜人。

Her voice has a pleasant tone. 她的声音有一种悦耳的声调。

拓展	pleasant,	nleasing	pleased	和:	nleasure	的用	法 区别
	picasani	picasing	picascu	クド	picasuic	PJ /11	\mathcal{L}

 单 词	用法	例 句
placant	形容词,意为"令人愉快的",强调所	We spent a very pleasant evening. 我们
pleasant	形容的人或物有给予愉快的性质	度过了一个非常愉快的夜晚。
plansing	形容词,意为"令人愉快的,合意的",	The food is pleasing to my taste. 这饭
pleasing	强调令人满意,合乎心意	菜正合我的口味。
placed	形容词,意为"感到高兴的,感到满意	I am very pleased about the result. 我
pleased	的",一般修饰人	对结果很满意。
placauma	不可数名词,意为"快乐,高兴";还可	It's a pleasure to meet you. 很高兴见
pleasure	作可数名词,意为"愉快的事,乐事"	到你。

2. place,动词,意思是"放置"。作名词时,意为"地方,场所,位置"。例如:

He placed his hand on his friend's shoulder. 他把手搭在朋友的肩上。

拓展 place、site、area、location、spot 和 scene 的用法区别

単 词	用法	例 句
n1000	指有特定用途或事情发生的地点、	This would be a good place for a picnic.
place 	场所、城镇、建筑物、地方	这会是个野餐的好地方。



		(续表)
 单 词	用法	例 句
site	尤指建筑物的地点、位置,事情发	They've chosen a site for the new school.
Site	生或有特定用途的地点、场所	他们为新学校选了校址。
	指(房间、建筑物、处所内划为某	the hotel reception area 旅馆接待处
area	用途的) 地方、场地、物体上的区、	Move the cursor to a blank area on the
	部位	screen. 把光标移至(电脑)屏幕的空白区。
location	指事情发生或存在的地方、地点、	The company is moving to a new location.
location	位置,尤指无名或鲜为人知的地方	公司准备迁往新址。
	尤指具有某种特点或某一事件发	The lake is one of the local beauty spots.
spot	生的地点、场所	这个湖是当地的一个风景点。
scene	尤指不愉快事件发生的地点、现场	scene of the accident 事故现场

3. plan,动词,意思是"计划;精心安排;谋划"。常见的固定搭配有 plan to do sth.,意为"计划/打算做某事",相当于 plan for sth.。plan 还可用作不可数名词,也可用作可数名词,在表示"事先安排或打算"时常用复数形式。

例如:

They plan to arrive some time after three. 他们预计在三点以后到达。

We need to plan for the future 我们需要为将来做好打算。

Do you have any plans for the summer holiday? 这个暑假你有什么打算?

重点短语

1. pick up, 意思是"捡起、拿起(某物); 扶起(某人); (用车)来接(可以是到某处去接某人或载货, 也可以是中途顺便把人或物带走); (指不是通过正规教育和指导)学会、掌握; (尤指偶然地)得到消息"。例如:

They depend on the goodwill of visitors to pick up rubbish. 他们相信游客会自觉捡起垃圾。

We drove to the airport the next morning to pick up Susan. 我们第二天早晨开车去机场接苏珊。

Where did you pick up your English? 你在哪儿学的英语?

2. the other day, 意思是"几天前;某天;那天;不久前",相当于 a few days ago, 句中谓语动词用一般过去时。例如:

I met her in the street the other day. 几天前我在街上碰见过她。

I bought the watch the other day. 这只手表我是几天前买的。



拓展(1)another day, 意思是"改天", 可表示近期将来的某一天, 也可表示过去将来某一动作或状态延续的"又一天"。例如:

She is coming another day instead of today. 她今天不来,改天来。

You may do it another day. 你可以改天做这件事。

He stayed there (for) another day/another two days after I left. 我离开后他在那又待了一天/两天。

(2) some day 指将来"总有一天;有朝一日;将来",谓语动词用一般将来时。 例如:

Your wishes will come true some day. 总有一天你的愿望会实现的。

Some day you'll have to pay for what you have done. 总有一天你要为你的行为付出代价。

(3) one day 可以表示"(过去)某一天",常用于一般过去时;也可表示"(将来)某一天",这时可与 some day 互相代替,常用于一般将来时。例如:

One day I went to see my first teacher, but he happened to be out. 有一天,我去看我的启蒙老师,可碰巧他出去了。

He will understand the teacher one day/some day. 将来有一天,他会理解老师的。

重点句型

1. Where are you flying to today? 你今天要飞往哪里?

be+v.-ing 形式表示按计划、安排将发生的动作,常用于表示位置转移的动词,如 go、come、leave、start、arrive 等,也可用于其他动态动词。这种用法常带有表示将来的时间状语。例如:

We're moving to a different hotel the day after tomorrow. 后天我们要换到另一家酒店。 The plane is taking off at 5 pm. 飞机下午 5 点起飞。

2. May I help you, sir? 先生,需要我帮忙吗?

"May I help you?",意思是"需要我帮忙吗?"是一种礼貌的问候用语,通常用于商店、餐厅、机场等服务场所。该短语用于询问对方是否需要帮助。相当于"What can I do for you?"。例如:

A young man sidled up to me and said, "May I help you?"一个年轻人悄悄地走向我,并说道:"我可以帮你吗?"

May I help you take a picture? 我能帮你拍张照吗?

May I help you, Miss? 小姐,我能为你效劳吗?

典例	剖析 [6]		
例 1	_		
解析	—I want to buy a pair of sports sho A. What's wrong? C. What can I do for you? C 考查交际用语。"What's wrong? 少钱?""What can I do for you?"意 like?"意为"它看起来怎么样?"根据原知,"我"想买一双运动鞋,空处是购得么吗?——我想买一双运动鞋。故意 —Please	B. How much is D. What does it l "意为"怎么了?""How 为"我能帮你做什么。 可答"I want to buy a p 物时的服务员用语。每	ook like? much is it?"意为"它多吗?""What does it look pair of sports shoes."可可意:——我能帮你做什
解析	—In a minute, Dad. A. prepare for B. pay for C 考查动词短语。prepare for 意为起"; put up 意为"张贴"。根据"They 西捡起来。句意:——请把你的东西下,爸爸。故选 C。	"准备";pay for 意为" y are all over the floor	支付"; pick up 意为"捡."可知是要把地上的东
	针对性	连练习	
单项	选择题		
1. —(—_	Can I help you?		
Α.	Yes, please. I want a hat.	B. You're welcome.	
С.	I'm fine. Thanks.	D. Yes, you can. I	Here you are.
2. Ka	thy a lot of Spanish by playi	ng with the native boy	ys and girls.
Α.	picked up B. looked up	C. made up	D. fixed up
3. All	of us feel pleased with the	trip.	
Α.	pleasing B. pleasure	C. pleased	D. pleasant
	Spring is a great time to fly kites.		
	Yes, I plan a kite this Sunda	ny.	
	fly B. to fly	C. flying	D. flew
5. We	e for Shanghai this afternoon	•	

C. left

B. are leaving

D. has left

A. leave



Ⅲ. 补全对话

- A: Good afternoon. Welcome to Grand Park Chengdu. May I help you?
- B: 1
- A: 2
- B: I'm Kate Robert.
- A: 3
- B: Yes, from today.
- A: OK, Ms. Robert, please show me your passport.
- B: Here you are.
- A: 4 ... Thank you for waiting, Ms. Robert. 5
- B: Yes, it's right.
 - A. How many pieces of luggage do you have?
 - B. Yes, I'd like to check in, please.
 - C. Your reservation is a business single room for one night. Is that right?
 - D. May I have your name, please?
 - E. Please enjoy your stay.
 - F. Do you have a reservation, Ms. Robert?
 - G. Just a moment, please. I'll check our reservation record.

第二课时

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 attentively、valuable、notice、schedule、apologize、determine、recommend、calm down、ask about、even if、take a deep breath、make sure 等的用法。
- (2)通过阅读文章,能够认识到工作场合的重要性,了解与客户打交道的得体行为,能够书写与工作场合相关的字词。



⑤ 重点知识精讲

重点单词 🕾

1. attentively,副词,意思是"专心地"。例如:

He listened to the radio attentively. 他专心地听着收音机。

拓展(1)attentive,形容词,意思是"专心的;注意的;关心的;肯帮忙的"。固定短语 be attentive to...,意思是"对······关怀"。例如:

an attentive audience 聚精会神的听众

The government should be more attentive to the needs of families. 政府应该更关怀家庭的需求。

(2) attention,名词,意思是"注意;专心;留心"。固定搭配是 pay attention to,意思是"留心/注意·····";draw/catch one's attention,意思是"吸引某人的注意"。例如:

Please pay attention to what I am saying. 请注意听我讲的话。

An article in the newspaper drew/caught my attention. 报纸上的一篇文章引起了我的注意。

2. valuable,形容词,意思是"有价值的"。名词是 value,意思是"(商品)价值"。反义词是 valueless,意思是"没有价值的"。例如:

The book provides valuable information on recent trends. 此书就近来的发展趋势提供了宝贵的信息。

to go up in value 升值

拓展	valuable.	precious.	priceless	和	irreplaceable	的用法区别
	varuabic	precious	Priccicss	71-	micpiaccabic	

单 词	用法	例 句
valuable	形容词,意为"贵重的",强 调值钱的,贵重的	The thieves took three pieces of valuable jewellery. 窃贼盗走了三件贵重的首饰。
precious	形容词,意为"珍贵的",指 珍稀的、珍贵的、宝贵的	a precious Chinese vase, valued at half a million pounds 价值 50 万英镑的稀世中国花瓶
priceless	形容词,意为"无价的",指 无价的、极珍贵的、极宝贵的	a priceless collection of antiques 价值连城的古文物收藏
irreplaceable	形容词,意为"(因贵重或独特)不能替代的",指独一无二的	Works' of art were lost, many of them irreplaceable. 艺术品丢失了,其中有许多都是独一无二的。



3. notice,动词,意思是"注意到"。作名词时,意思是"注意;通知;公告牌",复数形式是notices。例如:

People were making fun of him but he didn't notice it. 人们在拿他开玩笑,但他没有意识到。

a notice saying "Keep off the grass" 写着"勿踏草地"的公告牌

固定搭配	用法	例 句
notice sb. do sth.		I noticed him leave the room. 我注意到他离开了房间。 I did not notice you come in. 我没注意到你进来。
notice sb. doing sth.	意思是"注意到某人正 在做某事",指动作正 在发生	I noticed her standing behind me. 我注意到她正站 在我身后。

4. schedule,名词,意思是"时间表;工作计划;日程安排"。也可以作动词,意思是"安排;为……安排时间;预订"。常用搭配为 schedule sth. (for sth.),意思是"安排……(在……)"。例如:

a train schedule 列车时刻表

I need to check my schedule to see if I'm free tomorrow. 我需要查看我的日程表,看看我明天是否有空。

I scheduled a meeting with my boss for next week. 我安排了下周和老板的会面。

To tight schedule 日程紧 on schedule 按时间表,准时;如期;正点;按计划 ahead of schedule 提前 behind schedule 落后于预定计划;晚点;误期

5. apologize,动词,意思是"道歉"。固定搭配有 apologize to sb. for sth.,意思是"因为某事向某人道歉"。名词为 apology,固定搭配有 offer/make/demand/accept an apology (for sth./doing sth.),意思是"(因某事/做某事)主动道歉/致歉/要求道歉/接受道歉"。例如:

Go and apologize to her. 去给她赔个不是。

I apologize to you for my rudeness yesterday. 我为我昨天的粗鲁行为向你道歉。

She offered an apology to the teacher for not completing the assignment on time. 她因为没有按时完成作业而向老师道歉。

英语导学同步练(职业模块·服务类)



After realizing his mistake, he decided to make his apology to his boss. 在意识到自己的错误后,他决定向老板道歉。

6. determine,动词,意思是"决定;推测"。可用作不及物动词,也可用作及物动词。用作及物动词时,可接名词、代词、动词不定式或从句。形容词是 determined,常用的固定搭配有 be determined to do sth.,意思是"决心做某事";名词是 determination,意思是"决心;坚毅;坚强的决心",常用的固定搭配有 determination to do sth.,意思是"做某事的决心"。例如:

He has not yet been fully determined. 他还没有完全下定决心。

Who determines the overall production plan? 谁决定总的生产计划?

I determine him to be a fool. 我推测他是一个傻子。

They determined to start early. 他们决定早点儿出发。

I'm determined to succeed. 我决心要获得成功。

I admire her determination to get it right. 我钦佩她把事情办好的决心。

7. recommend, 动词, 意思是"推荐"。常用的固定结构有 recommend sb. … (= recommend to sb.), 意思是"向某人推荐……"。名词是 recommendation, 意思是"正式建议;提议;推荐;介绍信"。

Can you recommend me a good dentist? = Can you recommend a good dentist to me? 你能给我推荐一个好的牙医吗?

The committee made recommendations to the board on teachers' pay and conditions. 委员会就教师的工资和工作条件问题向董事会提出建议。

拓展(1) recommend sb. for..., 意思是"推荐某人做(某职位)"。例如:

- I'll recommend him for the job. 我要推荐他做这项工作。
- (2) recommend sth. for..., 意思是"推荐某物作某种用途"。例如:
- I recommend these pills for your cough. 我向你推荐这种药治疗咳嗽。
- (3) recommend sb. as..., 意思是"推荐某人为·····"。
- I'll recommend him as her secretary. 我要推荐他当她的秘书。
- (4) recommend doing sth., 意思是"建议做某事"。例如:
- I recommend buying this dictionary. 我建议买这本词典。
- (5) recommend + that 从句(从句中用 should +动词原形, should 可省去), 意思是"建议……"。例如:

He recommended that we (should) read the novel. 他建议我们读这本小说。

重点短语

1. calm down, 意思是"镇定下来"。常用场景: (1) 在争吵、争执、愤怒、情绪激动的时候, 可以用这句话来让对方及时冷静下来,以避免引发更大的矛盾。 (2) 在面对紧张、困难、令人焦虑



的事情时,可以用这句话来帮助自己冷静思考、制定有效的应对方案。(3)在需要镇静、专注、集中注意力的情形下,可以用这句话来提醒自己保持冷静。例如:

Calm down! Don't get so angry. 冷静点! 不要这么生气。

I know you're worried but you need to calm down to think rationally about this. 我知道你担心,但你需要冷静下来,理智地思考这件事。

2. ask (sb.) about..., 意思是"询问(某人)关于……的事情"。例如:

She asked about his health. 她询问他的健康状况。

I want to ask you about places to visit in China. 我想问你有关中国可以参观的地方。

3. even if, 意思是"即使", 是一个短语, 用于表达一种假设情况, 即即使某件事情发生或不发生, 也不会改变另一件事情的结果或影响。它常用于虚拟条件句中的条件部分。例如:

Even if it rains, we'll still go for a picnic. 即使下雨,我们仍然会去野餐。

I would still love you, even if you were broke. 即使你身无分文,我仍然会爱你。

4. take a deep breath, 意思是"深呼吸"。该词组常用于表示需要冷静下来、放松或恢复呼吸的情境中。比如当你感到压力过大时,最好先深呼吸一下,让自己冷静下来。例如:

Taking a deep breath can help you cool down. 深呼吸可以帮助你冷静下来。

拓展 hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

out of breath 喘不过气来

short of breath 呼吸困难

take one's breath away 使某人大吃一惊,使某人激动不已

save one's breath 不白费口舌

5. make sure, 意思是"确保;设法保证;查明,核实"。其后可接动词不定式、从句,也可接"of+名词"。例如:

Make sure to lock the door before you leave. 离开之前确保锁上门。

Please make sure that you understand the task before you start. 开始之前请确保你已经理解了任务。

I need to make sure of the time before I schedule the meeting. 在安排会议之前,我需要确认下时间。

重点句型 🖹

1. Serve your customers in a fast, friendly and helpful manner, and they will visit you again. 以快速的、友好的和乐于助人的方式为你的客户服务,他们会再次拜访你。

本句是"祈使句+and +陈述句"。并列连词 and 和 or 都可以用于"祈使句+and/or+陈述句",表示结果(即陈述句所表示的内容为前面祈使句内容的结果),此时虽然 and 和 or 都可以用,但意思有所不同,and表示"那么",or表示"否则"。例如:

英语导学同步练(职业模块·服务类)



Wait for a moment and you will find something interesting. 等一下,你将会发现有趣之处。

Go at once, and you will catch up with them. 马上去,那样你就会赶上他们。

Stick to your principles, and you will win through. 坚持原则,你就会胜利。

Compare this with that, and you will see which is better. 把这个和那个比较一下,你就可以看出哪个更好了。

Make haste, or we'll miss the bus. 赶快,否则我们赶不上公共汽车了。

2. Making customers feel appreciated, even in the face of cancelation, determines whether they will recommend you to friends and colleagues. 即使面临订单取消,也要让客户感到满意,这决定了他们是否会向朋友和同事推荐你。

本句是动名词短语作主语,动名词短语作主语常用句型及用法:(1)动名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数;(2)动名词作主语,还可以是复合结构,前面可以有物主代词;(3)动名词短语作主语,这个短语又很长时,常用 it 作形式主语;(4)动名词在 There be 结构中作主语。例如:

Collecting information about children's health is his job. 收集有关儿童健康的信息是他的工作。

His coming surprised me. 他的到来让我大吃一惊。

It is no good living alone without keeping in touch with others. 独居而不和外人来往没有好处。

There being a shop here is a great advantage. 这儿有个商店,真是方便极了。

- 3. Whether customers are asking about prices of products or traveling schedules, be attentive to their questions or comments, even if you know the answer immediately. 无论客户是在询问产品价格还是旅行日程,即使你马上知道答案,也要关注他们的问题或评论。
- (1) whether 作连词时,意思是"是否",可引导名词性从句或接动词不定式短语。在宾语从句中出现 or not 时,通常用 whether 引导;动词不定式前只能用 whether 引导;介词后只能用 whether 引导;当宾语从句提到句首表示强调时,只能用 whether 引导。
- (2) whether 还可引导让步状语从句,意思是"不管,无论",从句中通常用一般现在时代替将来时或者从句用祈使句。例如:

It depends on whether they will support us. 这取决于他们是否会支持我们。

He doesn't know whether to stay or not. 他不知道要不要留下来。

We didn't know whether or not she was a student. 我们不知道她是否是学生。

We didn't know whether she was a student or not. 我们不知道她是不是学生。

I'm going whether you like it or not. 不管你愿意不愿意,我都要走了。

Whether or not we are successful, we can be sure that we did our best. 不管成功与否,我们要确保已尽最大努力。



Ì	典例語	剖析 🕞					
(1	列 1	James apologi	zed	his mom fo	or breaking t	he glass	cup on the table by
		mistake.					
		A. for	B. to		C. from		D. on
A	解析	B 考查介词第	辨析。for 意为	与"为了"; to	意为"到;向'	'; from 意	为"从";on 意为"关
		于"。apologiz	e to sb. for st	h. 表示"因	某事跟某人追	重歉"。句	意:詹姆斯因为不小
		心打破桌上的	玻璃杯而向妈	妈道歉。故	选 B。		
1	列 2	Exercising bef	ore going to b	ed may mak	e it hard to _		and sleep.
		A. come down	n B. calm d	lown	C. break do	wn	D. fall down
A	解析	B 考查动词	短语。come d	lown 意为" ⁻	下降"; calm o	down 意为	方"冷静下来"; break
		down 意为"分	解";fall down	意为"跌倒	"。根据 Exe	rcising be	fore going to bed 可
		知,睡前运动会	会让你难以冷青	争下来入睡。	故选 B。		
				针对性练	Z		
 	单项	选择题					
~~~	~~~	Vhat did Anna s	sav?				
		orry, I didn't _	-	she said.			
		pay attention to			s. get on with	n	
		make up			). look forwa		
2.	I die	dn't notice Tom	n the	coat and lea	ave. I was bu	ısy cookin	g in the kitchen.
	Α.	ta <b>k</b> e		Е	s. takes		
	C. 1	taking		Ι	). took		
3.	—Y	ou will come b	ack this Frida	y, won't yo	u?		
	—I	can't	I will return	on Friday, l	out I will try	to.	
	Α.	find out		Е	3. look for		
	C. 1	make sure		Γ	). step up		
4.	—H	Iave you knowr	n the success o	of our space	station?		
	—О	of course. It's r	eally our pride	e ·	we just make	our first	step.
	Α.	as if		В	8. even if		
	C. s	so that		Γ	as long as		
5.	Kee	eping a sleep _	is imp	oortant. Go	to bed at the	e same tin	ne every day and
	try	to fall asleep in	15 minutes.				
	Α.	prediction	B. schedule	C	. calendar		D. survey



. II.	完成句子
1.	老师们经常思考新的教学方法,以确保课堂对学生来说是有趣的。
	Teachers often think of new ways to the lessons are fun for
	students.
2.	午夜前,整个镇上都安静了下来,街上一个人也没有。
	By midnight, the whole town and there was nobody.
3.	他深吸了一口气,吹灭了蜡烛。
	He and blew out the candles.
4.	我们为按时完成任务而自豪。
	We took pride in having completed the task
5.	下个路口右转,你就能够看到一家医院。
	at the next turning, you can see a hospital.

# 第三课时



# 学习目标

- 1. 熟练掌握 greet、handle、cancel、admit、find fault with、make complaints、focus on 等的用法。
- 2. 能够意识到良好的职场行为的重要性、了解职场行为的重要细节、互相交换职场 行为的想法以及理解如何遵守职场行为。

# 重点知识精讲

# 重点单词 🕒

1. greet,动词,意思是"迎接"。指用某些语言或动作来表示对某人或某事物的欢迎。引 申可指"祝贺,庆贺"。greet 常与介词 with 搭配,表示"以……方式迎接……",也可以接 as,构 成 greet sb. /sth. as...,表示"把某人/某事当作……"。名词是 greeting,意思是"问候;招呼;迎 接;致意"。例如:

He greeted all his guests with a fixed smile on his face. 他对所有的客人都以他的一贯笑 容相迎。



The crowd greeted the winner of the race as a hero. 人群像对待英雄一样欢迎比赛的冠军。

The morning greeting from my neighbor always brightens my day. 邻居早上的问候总是能点亮我的一天。

2. handle,动词,意思是"处理;应付(局势、人、工作或感情)",名词是 handling,不可数名词,意思是"(形势、人、动物等的)处理;对待;对付;(手的)触摸;握;拿"。例如:

He's not a very good teacher because he doesn't know how to handle children. 他不是一个好的老师,因为他不懂得如何对待孩子。

I was impressed by his handling of the affair. 我对他处理事物的方式印象深刻。 toys that can stand up to rough handling 经得起摔打的玩具

3. cancel,动词,意思是"取消;撤销",固定搭配有 cancel sth. out,意思是"抵消"。名词是 cancelation,意思是"取消;撤销"。例如:

All flights have been canceled because of bad weather. 因天气恶劣,所有航班均已取消。 Don't forget to cancel the newspaper before going away. 外出前,别忘了取消报纸订阅。 We need at least 24 hours' notice of cancelation. 如欲取消,请至少提前 24 小时告知。

4. admit,动词,意思是"承认事实;承认责任;准许加入/进入"。当表示"承认",用作及物动词时,直接跟名词、动名词或者 that 从句;用作不及物动词时,常用的固定搭配为 admit to (doing) sth.,意思是"承认(做过)某事"。当表示"准许进入"时,常用的固定搭配为 admit sb./sth. to/into...,意思是"准许某人/某物进入……"。名词是 admittance,意思是"(建筑物、机构等的)进入权,进入"。例如:

Don't be afraid to admit to your mistake. 不要害怕认错。

He freely admitted that he had made a mistake in the decision. 他坦率地承认自己在决策中犯了错误。

After the argument, he admitted to losing his temper and raising his voice. 争吵过后,他承认失去了耐心,提高了嗓门。

He was admitted to the university with excellent grades. 他因优异的成绩被大学录取了。
The admittance fee for the art exhibition is quite reasonable. 这次艺术展览的人场费相当合理。

# 重点短语 🕒

1. find fault with, 意思是"挑剔;批评;抱怨"。表示对某人或某事物的缺点或错误提出批评、指责或挑剔。例如:

He loved best to find fault with me. 他最喜欢找我的茬了。

You find fault with that? 你发现这样做错了吗?

It's easy to find fault with any job. 要在任何工作上找出错误,是轻而易举的事。

# **英语导学同步练**(职业模块·服务类)

He always finds fault with my work, no matter how hard I try. 无论我多么努力,他总是挑剔我的工作。

2. make complaints, 意思是"抱怨;投诉", 相当于 make a complain, 后面也可以加 about。例如:

I'd like to make a complain about the noise. 我要就噪声问题提出投诉。

They made complaints about poor service. 他们投诉服务差。

3. focus on, 意思是"集中于"。例如:

The discussion focused on three main problems. 讨论集中在三个主要问题上。

Each exercise focuses on a different grammar point. 每个练习针对不同的语法重点。

# 重点句型

- 1. I could see in her face that life was full of interest and expectation. 我可以从她的脸上看出,生活充满了兴趣和期待。
- (1) in one's face 常常用来形容某人的脸上表现出某种情绪或态度,或者意味着某物或某人非常接近某人的脸部或视野范围。例如:

I saw fear in his face. 我在他脸上看到了恐惧。

I could feel the heat of the fire in my face as I stood too close to the burning building. 当我站得离燃烧的建筑物太近时,我脸上能感受到大火的炽热。

# 拓展与 face 有关的短语

face the truth 面对事实
face the consequences 面对后果
face the unknown 面对未知
put on a brave face 强颜欢笑
face value 面值

face the challenges 面对挑战 face the music 面对现实/承担责任 on the face of it 从表面上看 lose face 丢面子

face to face 面对面地

(2) be full of 意为"充满",与 be filled with 意思相同。例如:

His speech was full of confidence and inspired everyone who listened to it. 他的演讲充满自信,激励了每一个听众。

The classroom was filled with excitement as the students prepared for the science experiment. 学生们准备进行科学实验时,教室里充满了兴奋。

2. You share your personal stories with co-workers while you are working. 你在工作时与同事分享你的个人经历。

share sth. with sb. 意为"与某人分享某物"。例如:

She likes to share her thoughts and ideas with others. 她喜欢与他人分享自己的想法和意见。 Can you share your dessert with me? 你能和我分享你的甜点吗?



拓展	share,	名	词.	意	思	是"	'股	份.	. 股	票	,,	例如	
プロルスコ	Smarc,	17	W. I	155	100	ント	ЛX	17.7	) /JX	717	0	129 XP	:

The company's shareholders received a generous share of the profits this year. 这家公司的股东今年获得了丰厚的利润份额。

market share [贸易] 市场份额;市场据有率

earnings per share [金融] 每股收益;每股盈馀;每股盈余;每股盈利

share capital [金融] 股份资本;股份

bonus share 红股;股票股息;分红股;年终奖金分摊

A share A 股

B share B 股

典	匇	剖	沝	ŕ∢l	ि

> <u>-</u> 1731	29 1/1 (CC)	
例 1	Do they greet each other	a kiss?
	A. by	B. at
	C. with	D. use
解析	C 考查介词辨析。by 意为"经过"	;at 意为"在";with 意为"用";use 意为"使用",
	是动词。分析句子成分可知,此处表	表示使用某种方式,作状语,应用介词 with。句
	意:他们会用亲吻的方式互相问候吗	3? 故选 C。
例 2	With all that noise going on, it's a	lmost impossible for me to my work.
	A. focus on	B. call off
	C. depend on	D. put off
解析	A 考查动词短语辨析。focus on ā	意为"集中于";call off 意为"取消";depend on 意
	为"依靠";put off 意为"推迟"。根据	据 With all that noise going on 以及 it's almost
	impossible for me to my	work 可知,吵闹声让我无法集中精神工作。句
	意:吵闹声不断,我几乎无法集中精	神工作。故选 A。
	针对针	性练习
~~~~~ 台话	*************************************	

~~~	+- <u>N</u> <u>Col</u> + <u>RS</u>					
1.	. The thief admitted the precious bracelet from Miss Black's office.					
	A. steal	B. to steal				
	C. stealing	D. of stealing				
2.	I'm afraid you should focus more	_ your studies at school.				

A. in B. to

C. at D. on



3.	—I'm very with the dish I cook	ed. It looks nice and smells delicious.						
	—Mm. It does have a smell.							
	A. pleasant; pleased	B. pleased; pleased						
	C. pleasant; pleasant	D. pleased; pleasant						
4.	—Julie, don't talk with your classmate. l	Please what I'm saying.						
	—I'm sorry, Mrs. Han.							
	A. bring out	B. look forward to						
	C. pay attention to	D. check out						
5.	I'm far and I'll never get this re	eport done by Friday.						
	A. below surface	B. beyond control						
	C. behind schedule	D. above average						
	用所给单词的适当形式填空							
1.	It's a crime (handle) stolen goo	ods.						
2.	The old people require more care and	(attentively) when they are living						
	alone.							
3.	Last Sunday I went to Anhui Museum ar	nd saw many (value) works on						
	show.							
4.	She regretted having a fight with her mot	her and (apology) to her.						
5.	He showed great courage and (	determine). We are proud of him.						
{∭.	_翻译}							
Pa	art A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语,并将	· 好答案写在相应的横线上。						
	Did you notice his hand shaking?							
	<b>,</b>							
2.	Tommy wanted to make an apology, but	he didn't know how to express himself.						
3.	. He was determined to take part in the swimming competition.							
	1							
Pa	art B请根据中文提示,将下列译成英语的	可一子补充完整,并将答案写在相应的横						
线	上。							
4.	他捡起地上的塑料瓶,并把它放入正确的均	立圾箱。						
	He the plastic bottle	and put it in the proper rubbish bin.						



5.	人们相信,人工智能足够有趣,能够吸引年轻人的注意。	<b>5</b> .	
	It's believed that AI is interesting enough to	young people's	

The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams. 未来属于那些相信梦想之美的人。

# Unit 1 单元测试卷

Ι.	单项选择题					
)1.	In the armed for	rces,	_ officer is a pe	erson in a po	sition of aut	hority.
	A. an	В. /	C.	the	D. a	
)2.						
	—I'd like a cup	of water.				
	A. Should I hel	p you?	В.	Did I help y	∕ou?	
	C. May I help y	ou?	D <b>.</b>	Need I help	you?	
)3.	She seems to fir	ıd fault	everything	all the time.	•	
	A. with	B. at	С.	in	D. to	
)4.	When	with complain	nts from custon	ners, keep p	oatient and c	alm.
	A. deal	B. dealin	rg C.	dealt	D. to	deal
)5.	I like reading s	torybooks ver	y much. I ofte	en	some interes	sting stories
	my be	est friend, Mi	ke.			
	A. argue; with		В.	share; with		
	C. tell; on		D <b>.</b>	share; to		
)6.	you pa	ark your car c	lear of the entr	ance.		
	A. Make sure	B. For s	ure C.	Sure of	D. Su:	re about
)7.	Random turned	to shout	him again	l <b>.</b>		
	A. to	B. with	С.	in	D. at	
)8.	Please tell the h	otel manager	l will	in before 12	o'clock in th	he morning.
	A. check	B. come	С.	search	D. sta	У
)9.	He prefers to _	on the	e appearance of	customers.		
	A. focus	B. attend	d C.	care	D. wa	tch
)10	) you l	nave dark skir	ı, you still need	d protection	from the sur	n.
	A. Even if	B. Even	when C.	Even worse	D. Ev	en now
${ m I\hspace{1em}I}$ .	完形填空					
How	v much do you kr	iow about mar	nners? Differen	t countries h	nave <u>11</u> 1	manners. Ir
2 A	Asian countries (	亚洲国家),it	is good manner	s to take off	your <u>13</u>	_ before you
nto a	house. <u>14</u> in	n European ([	灰洲的)countr	ries, even if	they sometime	mes become
y dirt	y, this is not don	ie. If you <u>1</u>	5 a Chinese	house, whe	n you have a	a meal, you
ally d	o not <u>16</u> th	e food. You	often leave a !	little to <u> </u>	.7_ that yo	ou have had
ugh.	But in England,	a visitor alwa	ys finishes food	l to show th	at he has	18 it. We
st kno	ow the customs (,	风俗)of other	countries, so	that the loca	ıls will not tl	hink us bad
nnered	d. People all over	the world ag	ree that a well-	mannered pe	erson should	be kind and
9 to	others. If you re	emember this	. at least you	will not go y	verv far wro	ong. 20

likes a per	son with good man	ners, but no one like	s a person with bad n	nanners. Mind your
manners.				
( )11.	A. same	B. different	C. some	D. interesting
( )12.	A. some	B. any	C. other	D. few
( )13.	A. bags	B. shoes	C. coats	D. hats
( )14.	A. And	B. So	C. But	D. Or
( )15.	A. go	B. travel	C. visit	D. come
( )16.	A. need	B. finish	C. choose	D. have
( )17.	A. say	B. see	C. understand	D. show
( )18.	A. finished	B. enjoyed	C. taken	D. drunk
( )19.	A. careful	B. helpful	C. impolite	D. healthy
( )20.	A. Somebody	B. Anybody	C. Nobody	D. Everybody
<b>Ⅲ.</b> β	包读理解			
We k	now good manners	are important. Toda	y I am going to tell y	ou something about
manners in	n different countries	. Something that is r	ude in one country m	ay be quite polite in
another. ]	For example, in Bri	tain you mustn't lift	your bowl to your m	nouth when you are
having liq	uid food. That is co	onsidered bad manne	ers in Britain. But in	. Japan you needn't
worry abo	out making a noise w	vhen you drink somet	thing. It shows that	you are enjoying it.
In Britain	we try not to put of	our hands on the tab	le during a meal. In	Mexico, however,
guests are	expected to keep th	neir hands on the tabl	e throughout a meal.	In Arabic countries
we must b	e careful with our h	ands. You see, in A	rabic countries you m	ustn't eat with your
left hand.	This is considered	to be very impolite.	So, what should yo	ou do if you visit a
foreign co	untry?			
Well,	you needn't worry.	. You can ask one of	f the locals to help yo	ou and you can just
watch care	efully and try to do	what they do.		
( )21.	In Arabic countries	s you must be carefu	l with your	
	A. feet	B. mouth	C. eyes	D. hands
( )22.			during a me	
	A. on the desk	-	B. over the mouth	
	C. on the table		D. in the pocket	
( )23.	Which of the follo	wing is TRUE?	•	
		untries, the manners	are the same.	
			anners in different co	ountries.
	C. Good manners			
		_	areful with our hands	S.
( )24.		ng of the underlined v		J.
, , , , , , ,	A. 穿过	B. 贯穿	C. 通过	D. 横过
( )25.		this passage is		~· KA
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	A. manners	B. habits	—.· C. traffic	D. lights
	11. manners	D. Habits	C. Haine	D. lights

# 英语导学同步练 (职业模块・服务类)

参考答案及解析

# Unit 1

# **Workplace Manners**

# 第一课时

# (報) 對对性练习

# I. 单项选择题

- 1. A 考查交际用语。"Yes, please. I want a hat."意为"是的,请。我想要一顶帽子。" "You're welcome."意为"不用谢。""I'm fine. Thanks."意为"我很好,谢谢。""Yes, you can. Here you are."意为"是的,你可以。给你。"这是在商店购物。A 项符合语境。句意:——需要帮忙吗?——是的。我想要一顶帽子。故选 A。
- 2. A 考查动词短语辨析。pick up 意为"学会";look up 意为"查阅";make up 意为"编造";fix up 意为"修理"。句意:凯西通过和当地的男孩、女孩玩耍学会了很多西班牙语。故选 A。
- 3. D 考查形容词辨析。pleasing 意为"令人愉快的",用于指物,一般用作表语;pleasure 意为"愉快",名词;pleased 意为"感到高兴的",用于指人;pleasant 意为"令人愉快的",用于指物,一般用作定语。空格处修饰名词 trip,作定语,修饰物。句意:我们所有人都对这次愉快的旅行很满意。故选 D。
- 4. B 考查非谓语动词。plan to do sth. 意为 "计划做某事",需用动词不定式。句 意:——春天是放风筝的好时机。——是 的,我计划在这个星期天放风筝。故选B。
- 5. B 考查现在进行时表将来。be+v.-ing形式表示按计划、安排将发生的动作,常用于表示位置转移的动词,如 go、come、leave、start、arrive等,常与将来的时间状语连用。故选 B。

# Ⅱ. 补全对话

1—5 BDFGC

# 第二课时

# **医整型风**铅 譯

# I. 单项选择题

- 1. A 考查动词短语辨析。pay attention to 意为"注意"; get on with 意为"和········相处"; make up 意为"编造"; look forward to 意为"期待"。根据"What did Anna say?"及 Sorry 可知,此处是指没有注意到她说什么。故选 A。
- 2. A 考查非谓语动词。notice sb. do sth. 意为"注意到某人做了某事",强调动作的全过程;notice sb. doing sth. 意为"注意到某人正在做某事",强调动作正在进行。分析句子可知,此处指"我在厨房做饭,没有看到汤姆拿了外套走了",指"拿"这个动作的全过程。故选 A。
- 3. C 考查动词短语辨析。find out 意为"查明";look for 意为"寻找";make sure 意为"确定";step up 意为"加紧;加速"。根据后文 I will try to 可知,"我"将会尽力,所以前文应是不确定。故选 C。
- 4. B 考查连词辨析。as if 意为"好像"; even if 意为"即使"; so that 意为"为了"; as long

- as 意为"只要"。根据 It's really our pride 和 we just make our first step 可知,"我们的 骄傲"与"第一步"构成转折让步。故选 B。
- 5. B 考查名词辨析。prediction 意为"预测"; schedule 意为"时间表"; calendar 意为"日 历"; survey 意为"调查"。根据 Go to bed at the same time every day 可知,每天按时睡 觉,即保持睡眠时间表。故选 B。

# Ⅱ 完成句子

- 1. make sure 2. calmed down
- 3. took a deep breath 4. on schedule
- 5. Turn right; and

# 第三课时

# 图 针对唯练习

# I. 单项选择题

- 1. C 考查非谓语动词。admit doing sth. 是 固定搭配,表示"承认做过某事"。句意:小偷承认偷了布莱克小姐办公室的那只珍贵的手镯。故选 C。
- 2. D 考查动词短语。in 意为"在……里面"; to 意为"到";at 意为"在(时刻、年龄等)"; on 意为"在……上面"。focus on 意为"集中 于",是固定搭配。句意:恐怕你在学校应该 把更多的精力放在学业上。故选 D。
- 3. D 考查形容词辨析。pleasant 表示性质,一件事物使人满意,愉快;pleasant 通常与news、day、weather、voice、view 等名词连用;pleased 表示状态,一个人满意、愉快的状态。指对某人或某事感到高兴或满意,含有被动之意,其后常与 with、about 或动词不定式连用,有时也可接从句。句意:——我对我做的菜很满意。它看起来很好,闻起来很香。——嗯。它确实有一种令人愉快的气味。故选 D。
- 4. C 考查动词短语辨析。bring out 意为"生产"; look forward to 意为"期待"; pay attention to 意为"注意"; check out 意为"结账离开"。句意:——朱莉,不要和你的同学说话。请注意我说的话。——对不起,韩老师。故选 C。
- 5. C 考查介词短语辨析。below surface 意为 "地表以下"; beyond control 意为"无法控制"; behind schedule 意为"迟于预订时间"; above average 意为"高于平均水平"。根据句中 I'll never get this report done by Friday可知,无法在星期五之前完成这份报告,由此可知,远远迟于预计时间,behind schedule意为"迟于预计时间",符合语境。句意:我远远迟于预计时间,我将无法在星期五之前完成这份报告。故选 C。

# Ⅱ. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

- 1. to handle 2. attention 3. valuable
- 4. apologized 5. determination

# Ⅲ. 翻译

- 1. 你有没有注意到他的手在抖?
- 汤米想道歉,但他不知道如何表达自己的想法。
- 3. 他决心要参加游泳比赛。
- 4. picked up
- 5. draw; attention





# Unit 1 单元测试卷

# [ 单项选择题

- 1. A 考查冠词。officer 读音以元音音素开 头,没有特指某个官员。句意:在武装部队里,军官 是指在掌权位置的人。故选 A。
- 2. C 考查情景交际。表示能够帮助某人或为某人服务时,用"May I help you?"表示。句意:——有什么能帮您吗?——我想要一杯水。故选 C。
- 3. A 考查固定搭配。find fault with 意为"挑剔,抱怨"。句意:她似乎总是对任何事情都很挑剔。故选 A。
- 4. B 考查时间状语从句。句意:当处理客户 投诉时,要保持耐心与冷静。在 when 引导的时间 状语从句中,当主句主语与从句主语一致,且从句 谓语含有 be 动词时,从句主语与 be 动词可以省略。 故选 B。
- 6. A 考查祈使句。make sure 意为"确保"; for sure 意为"确定"; be sure of/about 意为"确定"。此处是祈使句,应该以动词原形开头。句意:确保你把车停在远离入口的地方。故选 A。
- 7. D 考查固定搭配。shout at sb. 为固定搭配,意为"对某人大喊大叫"。 句意: 兰登转头又朝他大吼。故选 D。
- 8. A 考查固定搭配。check in 为固定搭配, 意为"办理登机手续;登记入住"。句意:请告诉酒 店经理我会在上午十二点前办理入住。故选 A。
- 9. A 考查固定搭配。focus on 为固定搭配,意 为"专注于"。句意:他喜欢关注客户的相貌。故选 A。
- 10. A 考查状语从句。even if 意为"即使"; even when 意为"即使当"; even worse 意为"更糟糕的是"; even now 意为"即使是现在"。句意:即使你皮肤很黑,你仍然需要保护皮肤免受太阳伤害。故选 A。

# Ⅱ 完形填空

- 11. B 考查形容词。same 意为"相同的"; different 意为"不同的"; some 意为"一些"; interesting 意为"有趣的"。根据 Different countries have 可知,不同的国家有不一样的礼仪。故选 B。
- 12. A 考查代词。some 意为"一些"; any 意为"任何"; other 意为"其他的"; few 意为"几乎没有"。句意:在一些亚洲国家, 进屋之前脱鞋子是有礼貌的。故选 A。
- 13. B 考查名词。bag 意为"包"; shoe 意为 "鞋子"; coat 意为"外套"; hat 意为"帽子"。根据句意可知,此处指脱鞋。故选 B。

- 14. C 考查连词。and 意为"和",表顺承;so意为"因此",表因果;but 意为"但是",表转折与对比;or 意为"或者",表选择。根据 Asian 与European 可知表转折与对比。故选 C。
- 15. C 考查动词。go 意为"去"; travel 意为 "旅行"; visit 意为"参观,拜访"; come 意为"来"。 句意:若是你去一户中国人家里拜访,当你吃饭的 时候,你通常不会把食物都吃完。故选 C。
- 16. B 考查动词。need 意为"需要"; finish 意为"完成"; choose 意为"选择"; have 意为"有,吃"。根据句意可知表示的是把食物吃完。故选 B。
- 17. D 考查动词。say 意为"说"; see 意为"看见"; understand 意为"明白"; show 意为"表明"。根据上句可知在中国去别人家吃饭,要剩一点,借此说明你吃饱了。故选 D。
- 18. B 考查动词。finish 意为"完成"; enjoy 意为"享受,喜欢"; take 意为"带"; drink 意为"喝"。根据 But in England 可知是与中国进行对比,表示"在英国,把饭吃完表明你很喜欢主人做的饭。"故选 B。
- 19. B 考查形容词。careful 意为"仔细的"; helpful 意为"有帮助的"; impolite 意为"不礼貌的"; healthy 意为"健康的"。句意:全世界的人都认同一件事,那就是一个有礼貌的人应该是友善的,对他人有帮助的。故选 B。
- 20. D 考查代词。somebody 意为"某人"; anybody 意为"任何人"; nobody 意为"没有人"; everybody 意为"每个人"。根据 but no one likes a person with bad manners "没有人喜欢不礼貌的人"可知前面表示的是人人喜欢行为举止得体的人。故选 D。

### Ⅲ. 阅读理解

- 21. D 细节理解题。根据第一段"In Arabic countries we must be careful with our hands."可知,在阿拉伯国家我们要很注意手。故选 D。
- 22. C 细节理解题。根据第一段"In Britain we try not to put our hands on the table during a meal."可知,在英国,吃饭过程中,把手放在饭桌上是不礼貌的。故选 C。
- 23. B 细节理解题。通读全文,可知本文讲 的是不同国家的不同餐桌礼仪。故选 B。
- 24. B 词义猜测题。根据第一段"In Britain we try not to put our hands on the table during a meal."中的 during 可知,此处表达的也是"在……的期间",强调吃饭的全过程。与 during 相近的意思就是"贯穿"。故选 B。
- 25. A 主旨大意题。根据文章开头"We know good manners are important."与全文各个国家餐桌礼仪的对比可得出答案。故选  $\Lambda$ 。