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# 英语导学同步练

职业模块·工科类

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职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语导学同步练 职业模块·工科类

主编 左晓妍

哈尔滨工程大学出版社  
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# 英语

## 导学同步练

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主 编 左晓妍

副主编 季聪聪 姜 萌 马绘颖



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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,每个单元的开头均对本单元的重点单词、短语和句型进行了梳理,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参考用书,也可以作为专业培训班、进修班的教学用书,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





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# Unit 1

## Working Together

### 重点单词

co-worker *n.* 同事

technician *n.* 技术员

knowledge *n.* 知识

background *n.* 背景

personality *n.* 性格

confidence *n.* 自信

cooperate *v.* 合作

application *n.* 应用程序

password *n.* 密码

client *n.* 客户

negative *adj.* 负面的

training *n.* 培训

contact *v. & n.* 联系;接触

exist *v.* 存在

refuse *v.* 拒绝

attitude *n.* 态度;看法

diverse *adj.* 不同的

### 重点短语

get along with 与……和睦相处

set up 安排

give sb. a call 给某人打电话

strong point 优点

be friendly with 对……友好

keep...in mind 牢记

learn the ropes 熟悉情况

melting pot 大熔炉

depend on 取决于

put yourself in one's shoes 换位思考

get settled 安顿下来

be ready to 准备去

instead of 代替

be fed up with 厌烦

deal with 处理

make mistakes 犯错误

weak point 缺点

put off 推迟

dress code 着装规定

write down 记下

as...as possible 尽可能……地

smooth out 解决

team spirit 团队精神

get familiar with 熟悉

show up 出现

come up with 想出



offer a helping hand 伸出援手	in times of 在……时候
fall asleep 入睡	take the medicine 服药
fail to 未能	catch the bus 乘公共汽车
rush into 冲进	be busy with 忙于
out of place 不适当	stare at 盯着
have something to do with 与……有关	log into 登录
draw attention 引起注意	

### 重点句型

I get along pretty well with most of them. 我和他们大多数人相处得非常好。

What's wrong? 怎么了?

It's hard to work with him. 很难和他合作。

In order to have a good start and make friends, keep the following tips in mind. 为了有个好的开端,并交到朋友,牢记下面的技巧。

Difficult people do exist at work. 不好相处的人在工作中确实存在。

How difficult a person is for you to deal with may depend on your self-confidence, knowledge and skills. 一个人有多难相处也许取决于你的自信、知识和技能。

It's no use showing kindness and respect to difficult co-workers. 向难以相处的同事展示善意和尊重是没用的。

It is a good idea to take some notes while listening to instructions. 听指令的时候做笔记是个好主意。

But something was wrong with the young man. 但年轻人的身体出了点问题。

The guy sitting next to me is not nice at all! 坐在我旁边的人一点儿都不友好!

## 第一课时



### 学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 co-worker、client、technician、contact、negative、get along with、be fed up with、set up、deal with、make mistakes、strong point、weak point、be friendly with、put off 等的用法。





(2)培养对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。

(3)准确掌握有关与同事相处的常见表达方法。

## 重点知识精讲

### 重点单词

1. co-worker, 名词, 意思是“同事”。例如:

I have a co-worker named Tom. 我有一个同事名叫 Tom。

Our new co-worker has some great new ideas. 我们的新同事有些好的新点子。

**拓展** colleague, workmate, 意思是“同事”。例如:

I am a colleague of Lily. 我是 Lily 的同事。

One day, Peter met his old workmate Wang Ming on a trip. 一天, Peter 在旅途中遇到他的老同事王明。

2. client, 名词, 意思是“客户”。例如:

I have a client to meet right now. 我现在有个客户要见。

He had lunch with a client. 他与一位客户共进了午餐。

3. technician, 名词, 意思是“技术员”。例如:

Charles was a gifted technician. Charles 是一个有天赋的技术员。

Could you send a technician to help us? 你们可以派个技术员过来帮我们吗?

**拓展** 词根 techn-表示“技术, 能力”, 相当于 skill、ability, 其他相关词汇:

单 词	词 性	含 义	例 句
technique	名词	技术, 技巧	She showed her co-worker the technique. 她向同事演示了那个技巧。
technology	名词	科技, 技术	Technology is changing our life rapidly. 技术正在迅速改变我们的生活。
technical	形容词	技术上的	We offer products with free technical support. 我们提供的产品配有免费的技术支持。
technically	副词	在技术上, 在工艺上; 严格按照事实地	In those days taking videos was not technically possible. 在那个时候, 录视频在技术上是不可能的。 Technically (speaking), the two countries are starting a trade war. 严格说来, 这两国正在展开一场贸易战。



4. negative, 形容词, 意思是“负面的, 否定的”。例如:

Don't think too much about the negative things. 不要想太多消极的事情。

They received a negative reply. 他们得到一个否定的答复。

5. contact, 动词和名词, 意思是“联系; 接触”。例如:

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me. 如果你有任何问题, 请随时联系我。

After graduation, I lost contact with most of my classmates. 毕业后, 我与大部分同学失去了联系。

**重点短语**

1. get along with, 意思是“与……相处”; get along well with sb., 意思是“和某人相处得很好”。例如:

It's important to learn how to get along with your colleagues. 学会与同事相处是很重要的。

I get along well with my colleagues at work. 我与我的同事在工作中相处得很好。

**拓展** get on with, 意思是“与……相处”。例如:

Do you get on well with your boss? 你和老板相处得好吗?

He can't get on well with his family. 他和家人相处得不好。

2. be fed up with, 意思是“厌烦”。例如:

I'm fed up with all these delays. 我对所有这些延误感到厌烦。

I'm fed up with waiting for her. 我等她等烦了。

3. set up, 意思是“安排”。例如:

My parents set up a family dinner to celebrate my grandma's birthday. 我父母安排了一场家庭聚餐, 庆祝我奶奶的生日。

**拓展** 拓展: arrange, 动词, 意思是“安排; 筹备”。例如:

She arranged a birthday party for his son. 她为儿子安排了一场生日聚会。

4. deal with, 意思是“处理”。例如:

He has some unfinished business to deal with. 他还要处理一些尚未了结的事务。

We must take measures to deal with the problem. 我们必须采取措施处理这个问题。

**拓展** handle, cope with, 意思是“处理”。例如:

Thanks, but I think I can handle it. 谢谢, 不过我认为我能处理这件事。

She finds it difficult to cope with her illness. 她发现自己的疾病很难应对。



5. make mistakes,意思是“犯错误”。例如:

It's okay to make mistakes as long as you learn from them. 只要你从中吸取教训,犯错误也没关系。

Don't worry, we all make mistakes. 没关系,我们都会犯错。

6. strong point,意思是“优点”。weak point,意思是“缺点”。例如:

My strong point is my ability to communicate effectively with others. 我的优点是我能够有效地与他人沟通。

His weak point is his lack of confidence. 他的不足之处是缺乏自信。

7. be friendly with,意思是“友好地对待,对……友好”。例如:

All students are very friendly with new arrivals. 所有学生对新来的人都很友好。

I just want to be friendly with everybody. 我只是想友好对待每个人。

8. put off,意思是“推迟”。例如:

I had to put off the meeting until next week. 我不得不把会议推迟到下周。

Don't put off today's work for tomorrow. 不要把今天的工作推迟到明天。

### 重点句型

1. I get along pretty well with most of them. 和他们大多数人相处得非常好。

pretty 在这里的意思是“非常,相当”,修饰形容词和副词。例如:

The results were pretty good. 结果相当不错。

The exam was pretty difficult. 这场考试相当难。

2. What's wrong? 怎么了?

类似表达还有“What's the matter?”“What's up?”等。例如:

You look worried. What's wrong? 你看起来很担心。怎么了?

What's the matter? Is there anything wrong? 怎么了? 有问题吗?

What's up? Wait a minute, please. 怎么了? 请等一下。

3. It's hard to work with him. 很难和他合作。

句型“It is +adj. (+for sb.) +to do sth.”意思是“(某人)做某事是怎样的。”It 作形式主语,真正主语是 to do sth.。例如:

It is important for us to learn English well. 我们学好英语很重要。

It is easy to work out the problem. 解决这个问题很简单。

### 典例剖析

例1 — Where is Susan?

— She has gone out to have lunch with her \_\_\_\_\_.

A. content                      B. contact                      C. client                      D. ceiling





B: Oh. Do you know when she'll be back?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: OK. Well, could I leave a message for her?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Could you ask her to give me a call this evening?

A: Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Bella, I'm her co-worker. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: All right. I'll tell her.

- A. No, I've no idea.
- B. She's got my phone number.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Who's answering the phone?
- E. Could I have your name, please?
- F. Is that Sandra?
- G. I'll call you later.

## 第二课时



### 学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 knowledge、training、background、application、diverse、personality、exist、confidence、refuse、cooperate、attitude、keep ... in mind、dress code、learn the ropes、as ... as possible、melting pot、depend on、smooth out、put yourself in one's shoes、team spirit、get settled、get familiar with、be ready to、show up、instead of 等的用法。

(2) 通过阅读文章,能够认识到与同事和睦相处的重要性,培养对新工作环境的观察力、独立思考能力和批判性思维能力。

(GJ)

**英语导学同步练**  
**(职业模块·工科类)**  
**单元测试卷**

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## Unit 1 单元测试卷

### I. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Kate is a kind girl. I think she can \_\_\_\_\_ her classmates.  
A. get along well with                      B. hear of  
C. hear from                                      D. get ready for
- ( ) 2. —What do you think of the film?  
—It is boring. I am fed up with it.  
Which has the same meaning as the underlined part?  
A. am interested in                              B. am excited about  
C. am bored with                                      D. am surprised at
- ( ) 3. If you have a \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards life, you will feel unhappy at times.  
A. positive              B. negative                      C. friendly                      D. kind
- ( ) 4. —Can you have a picnic with me this Sunday, Cindy?  
—I'm not sure. It \_\_\_\_\_ whether I'm free or not.  
A. works on              B. depends on                      C. puts on                      D. tries on
- ( ) 5. —Remember not to drop rubbish while climbing the mountain. It's bad for the environment.  
—I will \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. deal; with              B. be fed up; with                      C. get along; with                      D. keep; in mind
- ( ) 6. —How can I improve my English?  
—Read English \_\_\_\_\_. It really helps.  
A. as much as possible                              B. as quickly as possible  
C. as soon as possible                              D. as early as possible
- ( ) 7. —Jack, you seemed relaxed at the party.  
—You must be kidding. I felt \_\_\_\_\_ among those successful people.  
A. out of order              B. out of shape                      C. out of place                      D. out of control
- ( ) 8. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground lied to his father.  
A. laying                      B. lying                              C. lied                              D. laid
- ( ) 9. Always read the \_\_\_\_\_ before you take the medicine.  
A. collections              B. instructions                      C. invitations                      D. celebrations
- ( ) 10. —How about \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets \_\_\_\_\_? It's usually cheaper than you buy there.  
—It's a good idea.  
A. selling; before you go                              B. buying; when you get there  
C. booking; in advance                              D. selling; in advance

### II. 完形填空

What's a team spirit? Team spirit means the willingness of people to work together and help each other as part of a team. With this spirit, people try hard 11 their team the best of all. It is quite often that one is not able to carry out a job by himself. He needs more people to 12 it together. 13 there is no team spirit, a group of people will not be a whole unit.

There are two kinds of team spirit. One kind is the connection between a team of people because their efforts and cooperation are necessary. 14 is people's love and pride for their country, when a whole nation cheers for its country in competitions.

Team spirit creates various good influences. It creates friendship and trust between people who may not 15 well without such team spirit. There may also be bad influences. Too great team spirit may cause 16 or fights with other team members.

Some people don't understand team spirit properly. They think team spirit means having to become a member of an organization, team or fan club. 17, team spirit can be built anywhere. Anyone can show team spirit just by showing support for the goal.

We should train our 18 to cooperate with others. We must learn to work well in the team and let the team spirit guide us to success. 19 can we cooperate with others very well? The following 20 tips are the most helpful ones. First, be honest with others. Second, be humble (谦虚) enough. Finally, don't be selfish. All in all, team spirit is an important ability and skill nowadays. Let's work hard to develop it for a brighter future.

- ( ) 11. A. to make                      B. making                      C. made                      D. be made  
( ) 12. A. complain                      B. complete                      C. compare                      D. compete  
( ) 13. A. If                      B. While                      C. Unless                      D. Until  
( ) 14. A. The other                      B. Another                      C. Others                      D. The others  
( ) 15. A. get into                      B. get along                      C. get mad                      D. get off  
( ) 16. A. developments                      B. agreements                      C. arguments                      D. achievements  
( ) 17. A. In that case                      B. In fact                      C. In short                      D. In time  
( ) 18. A. mind                      B. ability                      C. action                      D. opinion  
( ) 19. A. How                      B. What                      C. Why                      D. When  
( ) 20. A. two                      B. four                      C. three                      D. one

### III. 阅读理解

No one wants to look silly or do the wrong thing at a new job. It is important to make the right impression from the first day. You will face new people. You will be in a new place. It may be difficult to know what to do. Here are five tips to help you make it through the first day in a new job.

① The first impression can last for a long time. Make sure you make a good one. Before your first day, find out if your new job has a dress code (rules about what you should wear at work). If so, be sure to follow it. No matter what, always be neat and clean.

② Get to work on time. Give yourself an extra 15 minutes to make sure you arrive on time.

③ Pay attention to introductions. You may be introduced to your workmates. They will be important to you. They are the ones who will answer your questions when the boss is not around.

④ Ask questions. Make sure that you know clearly what you should do. If you are not told your duties, ask your supervisor.

⑤ Never be the first one to leave. See what others are doing at the end of work hours. It does not look good for you to be eager to leave.

- ( ) 21. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?  
A. Your new job.                      B. The dress code.  
C. The first impression.                      D. The rule of being on time.
- ( ) 22. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. You should be the first one to arrive at work.  
B. The first impression is not as important as you think.  
C. You should not be eager to go back home at the end of work hours.  
D. You should arrive 15 minutes earlier.
- ( ) 23. From the passage, your supervisor is probably your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. visitor                      B. teacher                      C. co-worker                      D. leader
- ( ) 24. What's the best title for the passage?  
A. The Right Clothes for Work                      B. Rules for the First Day at Work  
C. How to Work Better                      D. Never Be Late for Work
- ( ) 25. Where is this passage probably taken from?  
A. A magazine.                      B. A tourist guide.                      C. Science fiction.                      D. A novel.

(GJ)

**英语导学同步练**  
**(职业模块·工科类)**  
**参考答案及解析**

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## Unit 1 Working Together

### 第一课时

#### 针对性练习

#### I. 单项选择

1. A 考查交际用语。“What's wrong?”意为“怎么了?”“What's your name?”意为“你叫什么名字?”“What's the weather like?”意为“天气怎么样?”“What a pity!”意为“太遗憾了!”句意:——你看起来脸色苍白。你怎么了?——我感觉不太好。可能感冒了。故选A。
2. B 考查短语辨析。put up with意为“忍受”;be fed up with意为“厌烦”;come up with意为“提出”;catch up with意为“赶上”。句意:我真的厌烦了这种天气。为什么不变成晴天?故选B。
3. D 考查动词短语辨析。give up意为“放弃”;send up意为“发射”;bring up意为“提出;抚养”;set up意为“安排”。句意:你能帮我安排下周和经理会面吗?根据句意可知选D。
4. C 考查动词短语辨析。talk with意为“和……交谈”;make friends with意为“和……交朋友”;deal with意为“处理,解决”;leave for意为“启程去”。句意:——中国在解决贫困问题上做得很好。——太好了。我们为自己是中国人而感到骄傲。故选C。
5. A 考查名词辨析。technician意为“技术员”;customer意为“顾客”;client意为“客户”;nurse意为“护士”。句意:——你好。我的电脑中毒了,现在不工作了。——不要担心。我们的技术员马上和你联系。你的电话号码是多少?故选A。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 FACEB

### 第二课时

#### 针对性练习

#### I. 单项选择

1. B 考查固定搭配。study for意为“为……学习”;“keep...in mind”意为“牢记”;“give...a lift”意为“送……一程”;“let...down”意为“使……失望”。句意:你最好牢记新规则。故选B。
2. D 考查固定搭配。“as+形容词/副词原级+as possible”的意思是“尽可能……”,根据run out of house可知,这里应该用副词quickly。句意:如果房子着火了,你最好尽快跑出去。故选D。
3. C 考查动词辨析。disappear意为“消失”;learn意为“学习”;exist意为“存在”;watch意为“看”。句意:“Ancient”的意思是非常古老的,或者存在了很长时间的。由

Ancient和old可推断选C。

4. A 考查动词短语辨析。depend on意为“取决于”;agree with意为“同意”;live on意为“以……为生”;take up意为“占据”。句意:我不确信周末我们是否能开运动会,因为取决于天气。故选A。
5. C 考查固定搭配。dress code意为“着装规定”;melting pot意为“大熔炉”;team spirit意为“团队精神”;learn the ropes意为“熟悉某一行业”。根据Group activities可知,团体活动培养团队精神。句意:课内和课后将组织团体活动以帮助儿童培养团队精神。故选C。

#### II. 完成句子

1. work with
2. deal with
3. Keep in mind
4. as quickly/soon as possible
5. smooth out

### 第三课时

#### 针对性练习

#### I. 单项选择

1. C 考查固定搭配。cannot help意为“帮不了”;help oneself意为“请自便”;offer a helping hand意为“伸出援手”。句意:——我伸出援手。然而,她拒绝了。——也许她能自己解决。故选C。
2. D 考查动词短语辨析。keep the medicine意为“保存药品”;take your temperature意为“测量体温”;stay in bed意为“卧床”;take the medicine意为“服药”。根据three times a day可知是服药。句意:——我应该做什么,医生?——每天服药3次,你很快就会好起来。故选D。
3. B 考查固定搭配。fail to do sth.意为“未能做成某事”。句意:——尽管他尽力跑了,但他还是没能赶上早班车。故选B。
4. A 考查形容词短语。表示“忙于做某事”可用be busy with sth.和be busy (in) doing sth.。句意:我父母忙于家务。故选A。
5. B 考查短语辨析。connect to意为“连接”;be related to意为“与……有关”;make up意为“组成”;do harm to意为“对……有害”。结合语境和后文it's important for you to have a balanced diet可知,饮食均衡很重要,因为某些疾病与饮食习惯息息相关。have something to do with意为“与……有关”。故选B。

#### II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. instructions
2. examining
3. asleep
4. to understand
5. sitting

#### III. 翻译

1. 提前做好准备是个好主意。
2. 他去看医生了,因为他的右手出了点问题。
3. 听讲座时,记下重点。
4. draws; attention
5. stares at



## Unit 1 单元测试卷

### I. 单项选择

1. A 考查动词短语辨析。get along well 意为“和……相处得好”；hear of 意为“听说”；hear from 意为“收到……的来信”；get ready for 意为“为……做准备”。句意：Kate 是一个友善的女孩。我认为她可以和同学融洽相处。故选 A。

2. C 考查形容词短语辨析。be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”；be excited about 意为“对……感到激动”；be bored with 意为“对……感到厌烦”；be surprised at 意为“对……感到惊讶”。句意：——你觉得这部电影怎么样？——很无聊。我受够了。故选 C。

3. B 考查形容词辨析。positive 意为“积极的”；negative 意为“消极的”；friendly 意为“友好的”；kind 意为“和善的”。句意：如果你对生活有消极的态度，有时你会感到不开心。故选 B。

4. B 考查动词短语辨析。work on 意为“从事”；depend on 意为“取决于”；put on 意为“穿上”；try on 意为“试穿”。句意：——Cindy，这个星期天你能和我一起去野餐吗？——我不确定。这取决于我是否有空。故选 B。

5. D 考查固定搭配。deal with 意为“处理”；be fed up with 意为“厌烦”；get along with 意为“与……相处”；“keep... in mind”意为“牢记”。句意：——记住爬山的时候不要乱扔垃圾。对环境不好。——我会牢记的。故选 D。

6. A 考查固定搭配。as much as possible 意为“尽可能多地”；as quickly as possible 意为“尽可能快地”；as soon as possible 意为“尽可能快地”；as early as possible 意为“尽可能早地”。句意：——我如何提高英语？——尽可能多地读英语。真的很有帮助。故选 A。

7. C 考查固定搭配。out of order 意为“次序混乱”；out of shape 意为“变形，走样”；out of place 意为“不恰当，格格不入”；out of control 意为“无法控制”。句意：——Jack，你在聚会上看起来很放松。——你一定是在开玩笑，我觉得自己和那些成功人士格格不入。故选 C。

8. B 考查现在分词作定语。空格处所填词作 The boy 的后置定语，lie(躺下)与 The boy 为主谓关系，要用现在分词形式。lie 意为“躺，说谎”，现在分词为 lying；lay 意为“放置”，现在分词为 laying。句意：躺在地上的男孩对他爸爸撒谎了。故选 B。

9. B 考查名词辨析。collection 意为“收藏”；instruction 意为“说明书”；invitation 意为“邀请”；celebration 意为“庆祝”。句意：在吃药之前一定要阅读说明书。故选 B。

10. C 考查动词和短语辨析。sell 意为“卖”，before you go 意为“在你去之前”。buy 意为“买”，when you get there 意为“你到那里的时候”。book 意为“预订”，in advance 意为“提前”。句意：——提前订票怎么样？这通常比去那里买便宜。——好主意。故选 C。

### II. 完形填空

11. A 考查固定搭配。根据 try hard 可知，此处填动词不定式，try hard to do sth. 表示“努力做某事”。故选 A。

12. B 考查动词。complain 意为“抱怨”；complete 意为“完成”；compare 意为“比较”；compete 意为“比赛”。根据上文“It is quite often that one is not able to carry out a job by himself.”可知，他需要多人共同完成这项工作。故选 B。

13. A 考查连词。if 意为“如果”；while 意为“当……时”；unless 意为“除非”；until 意为“直到”。由空后语境可知，此处应用 if 引导条件状语从句，表示“如果没有团队精神”。故选 A。

14. A 考查代词。the other 指两者中的另一个；another 指三个及以上的另一个；others 泛指其他的人或物；the others 特指其他的人或物。根据上文“There are two kinds of team spirit. One kind is...”可知，有两种团队精神，上文已经提到其中一种，此处指两者中的另一个，用 the other 来指代。故选 A。

15. B 考查动词短语。get into 意为“陷入”；get along 意为“相处，进展”；get mad 意为“发疯”；get off 意为“离开”。根据 well 及语境可知，此处用动词短语 get along well，表示“和睦相处”。故选 B。

16. C 考查名词。development 意为“发展”；agreement 意为“同意”；argument 意为“争论”；achievement 意为“成就”。根据 or fights 可知此处用 arguments 表示团队精神太强带来的不良影响。故选 C。

17. B 考查介词短语。in that case 意为“在那种情况下”；in fact 意为“事实上”；in short 意为“简而言之”；in time 意为“及时”。团队精神可以建立在任何地方，这是事实。故选 B。

18. B 考查名词。mind 意为“头脑”；ability 意为“能力”；action 意为“行动”；opinion 意为“想法”。根据下文 team spirit is an important ability 可知，此处指与他人合作的能力。故选 B。

19. A 考查疑问词。how 意为“如何”；what 意为“什么”；why 意为“为什么”；when 意为“什么时候”。下文“First, be honest with others. Second, be humble enough. Finally, don't be selfish.”回答的是很好地与他人合作的方法，用 how 提问。故选 A。

20. C 考查数词。根据“First, be honest with others. Second, be humble enough. Finally, don't be selfish.”可知，提到了 3 个技巧。故选 C。

### III. 阅读理解

21. B 推理判断题。根据它前的“Before your first day, find out if your new job has a dress code”可知，在(上班的)第一天之前要了解新工作是否有着装规定，因此 it 指代着装规定。故选 B。

22. C 细节理解题。根据⑤的内容可知，要观察其他人在工作时间结束时做什么，急着离开不好。因此不要在下班时着急回家。故选 C。

23. D 词义猜测题。新入职的时候一般是上司安排工作，supervisor 应指代 leader“领导”。故选 D。

24. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“Here are five tips to help you make it through the first day in a new job.”可知，文章主要给了 5 条关于工作第一天的建议，选项 B“第一天工作的规则”适合作文章标题。故选 B。

25. A 推理判断题。根据主旨“第一天工作的建议”可知，本文可能摘录于一本杂志。故选 A。

