

英语导学同步练

基础模块

1

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职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

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主编
伍洪禄

天津出版传媒集团
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主 编 伍洪禄
副主编 阮美玲



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Welcome Unit Let's Speak English!



课前——预习·翻译

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ (n.) 词组; 表达 | 2. café (n.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (v.) 讨论; 商讨 | 4. chef (n.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (n.) 建议, 提示 | 6. firefighter (n.) _____ |
| 7. _____ (n.) 出口 | 8. forecast (n.) _____ |
| 9. _____ (n.) 入口 | 10. technician (n.) _____ |
| 11. _____ (adv.) 仔细地; 小心地 | 12. waitress (n.) _____ |
| 13. _____ (n.) 祝贺 | 14. junior (adj.) _____ |

Say Hello!

一、英译汉

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. France _____ | 2. Australia _____ |
| 3. German _____ | 4. Russia _____ |
| 5. India _____ | 6. Italy _____ |
| 7. China _____ | 8. Japan _____ |
| 9. Britain _____ | 10. the UK _____ |
| 11. America _____ | 12. the United States _____ |

二、给问句选择相应的答语

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Hello! | A. Morning! |
| 2. Good morning! | B. Hi! |
| 3. How do you do? | C. Nice to meet you, too. |
| 4. Nice to meet you. | D. Very good, thank you. |
| 5. How are you? | E. How do you do? |



三、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —How is it going?

—_____

A. Glad to meet you.

B. Not bad.

C. How do you do?

D. I'm five.

2. —Is Ross from _____?

—Yes, she is a Canadian.

A. America

B. Britain

C. Australia

D. Canada

3. —Hello! _____

—I'm Bob.

A. Who is he?

B. What's your name?

C. Where are you from?

D. How do you do?

4. —How old are you?

—_____

A. I'm Zhou Bo.

B. I'm fine.

C. I'm fifteen.

D. I'm from Beijing.

5. —Where do you come from?

—_____

A. I'm sixteen years old.

B. I come from the UK.

C. I'm good, thanks.

D. I live in New York.

四、根据实际情况回答下列问题

1. What's your name?

2. How old are you?

3. Where do you come from?

4. Are you a student?

5. What does your father/mother do?



The Alphabet

一、请按顺序默写出 26 个英文字母的大小写形式

二、请圈出元音字母

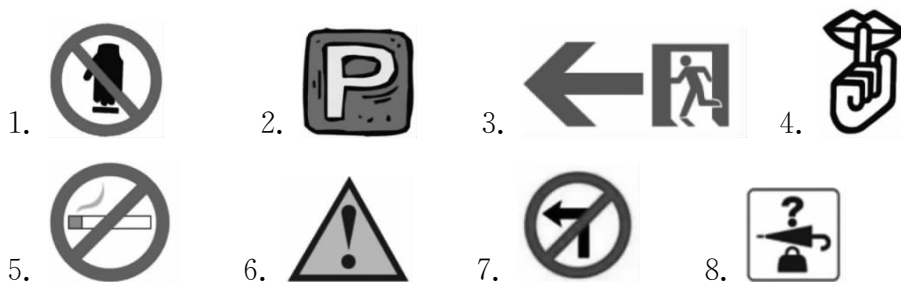
Bb	Gg	Ll	Aa	Qq	Pp	Ii
Yy	Ee	Ff	Zz	Oo	Rr	Cc
Xx	Uu	Vv	Hh	Mm	Kk	Ww

三、看一看并连线

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 1. SOS | A. 世界卫生组织 |
| 2. WHO | B. 全美篮球协会 |
| 3. ID | C. 紧急求救信号 |
| 4. FIFA | D. 不明飞行物 |
| 5. NBA | E. 身份证件 |
| 6. UFO | F. 国际足球联合会 |

English in Life

一、给下列图片选择相应的英文标识



- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| A. No left turn | B. Lost and Found | C. Danger! | D. No smoking! |
| E. Parking | F. Don't touch! | G. Exit | H. Keep quiet! |



二、英译汉

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. No Parking! _____ | 2. Look out! _____ |
| 3. Parking lot _____ | 4. Push _____ |
| 5. Pause _____ | 6. No swimming. _____ |
| 7. No littering. _____ | 8. No Photos! _____ |

All Walks of Life

一、英汉互译

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. waitress _____ | 2. technician _____ |
| 3. housewife _____ | 4. pupil _____ |
| 5. astronaut _____ | 6. pilot _____ |
| 7. 秘书 _____ | 8. 警察 _____ |
| 9. 消防员 _____ | 10. 牙医 _____ |
| 11. 科学家 _____ | 12. 导游 _____ |
| 13. 护士 _____ | 14. 医生 _____ |
| 15. 厨师 _____ | 16. 农民 _____ |
| 17. 司机 _____ | 18. 老师 _____ |

二、读句子并填空

1. —What do you do?
—I _____ an actor.
2. —What _____ your father _____?
—He is an engineer.
3. —What _____ Jane's _____?
—She is a dentist.

Numbers

一、给带有下划线的数词选出正确的英文表达

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. <u>11</u> | A. eleven | B. twelve |
| 2. <u>40</u> | A. thirty | B. forty |



- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3. <u>57</u> | A. fifteen-seven | B. fifty-seven |
| 4. <u>231</u> | A. two hundred and thirty-one | B. two hundreds and thirty-one |
| 5. <u>8000</u> | A. eight thousands | B. eight thousand |
| 6. <u>10000</u> | A. one million | B. ten thousand |
| 7. <u>1st</u> | A. first | B. one |
| 8. <u>4th</u> | A. forth | B. fourth |
| 9. <u>5th</u> | A. fifth | B. fiveth |
| 10. <u>9th</u> | A. ninth | B. ninth |

二、根据句意及中文提示写单词

- There are _____ (五十) students in our class.
- There are _____ (十二) months in a year.
- The number of students in our school is about _____ (两千).
- Where is _____ (六班)?
—It's on the _____ (第二) floor.
- My sister is _____ (三) years old. We had a party for her _____ (第三) birthday yesterday.

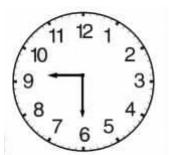
Dates and Times

一、汉译英

- 星期一 _____
- 星期二 _____
- 星期三 _____
- 星期四 _____
- 星期五 _____
- 星期六 _____
- 星期日 _____

二、请按顺序写出十二个月份的英文表达及缩写

三、根据钟表上的时间选择正确答案



- A. half past nine

B. a quarter past nine



2. A. a quarter to ten

B. a quarter past nine



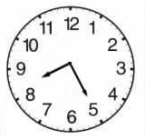
3. A. half to one

B. half past one



4. A. five twenty

B. twenty to five



5. A. twenty-five to eight

B. twenty-five past eight

四、单项选择

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. It's 11:15. We can say a ____ eleven.

A. quarter to B. quarter past C. half to D. half past

2. —What day is it today?

—_____

A. It's five o'clock.

B. It's on 5 May, 2024.

C. It's Monday.

D. It's in June.

3. —_____

—It's six fifteen.

A. What is it?

B. What time is it?

C. What day is it today?

D. What is the date today?

4. —_____ were you born?

—I was born ____ April 5th, 2005.

A. When; in B. What day; in C. When; on D. What day; on

五、根据实际情况回答问题

1. What's the date today?



2. What day is it today?

3. What time is it?

4. When were you born?

5. When is Children's Day?

Weather

一、写出下列单词对应的形容词形式

1. sun → _____

2. wind → _____

3. rain → _____

4. cloud → _____

5. snow → _____

6. fog → _____

二、选词填空

hot cold weather windy rain

1. What's the _____ like today?

2. It is a _____ day. You'd better wear your sunglasses.

3. It's going to _____. Don't forget to take an umbrella with you.

4. When it is _____, I will fly a kite.

5. In Harbin, it is very _____ in winter.

三、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. How is the weather in summer?

2. It's a sunny day today, isn't it?

3. Do you enjoy fall in Beijing?

4. What's the temperature today?



Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

5. 那里秋天的天气怎么样?

_____ there in autumn?

6. 北京今天天气干燥,有大风。

It will be _____ today with _____ in Beijing.

7. 我希望明天像今天一样暖和。

I hope tomorrow will be _____ today.

8. 上海天气晴朗,阳光充足,气温不高。

The weather in Shanghai is fine, sunny but _____.

9. 今天长沙为多云天气,不热也不冷。

Today, it will be cloudy in Changsha, _____ too hot _____ too cold.

“ Colours ”

一、汉译英

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 红色 _____ | 2. 蓝色 _____ | 3. 绿色 _____ | 4. 黄色 _____ |
| 5. 橙色 _____ | 6. 紫色 _____ | 7. 粉色 _____ | 8. 棕色 _____ |
| 9. 黑色 _____ | 10. 白色 _____ | | |

二、用表示颜色的单词补全英文句子

- The _____ leaves were falling from the trees.
- The sky is _____.
- These tomatoes are _____.
- The grapes are _____.
- The grass on both sides is _____.

三、补全对话

阅读下列对话,从所给选项中,选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

Salesperson: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?

Mr. Black: 1

Salesperson: OK. What size do you need?

Mr. Green: 2

Salesperson: 3

Mr. Green: I'd like a black one.



Salesperson: Sure. What about this one?

Mr. Green: I like it very much. 4

Salesperson: 100 *yuan*.

Mr. Green: OK. 5 Here's the money.

- A. Here it is.
- B. I'd like to buy a new sweater.
- C. Can I try it on?
- D. What colour would you like?
- E. I'll take this one.
- F. How much is it?
- G. I want Size M.

四、根据实际情况回答问题

1. What's your favourite colour?

2. What colour is your bag?

3. What colour are your shoes?

4. What is the colour of your teacher's clothes today?

Classroom English

英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. It's time to begin our lesson.

2. Open your books, please.

3. Now let's learn something new.



4. That's all for today.

5. Can you repeat it?

6. Pay attention to your pronunciation.

7. Let's do it one by one.

8. Work in pairs, please.

9. Listen carefully.

10. May I come in?

11. Can I have a try?

12. Any questions?

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

13. (我们)准备上课。

Let's _____ class.

14. 下次不要迟到。

Don't _____ next time.

15. 今天谁值日?

Who's _____ today?

16. 请回座位。

Please _____ your seat.

17. 仔细想想,再来一次。

Think it over and _____.

课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. expression 2. 咖啡馆 3. discuss 4. 主厨;厨师 5. tip 6. 消防员 7. exit
8. 预报 9. entrance 10. 技术人员 11. carefully 12. 女服务员 13. congratulation
14. 初级的



Unit 1 School Is Interesting



Warming up & Listening & Speaking



课前——预习·翻译

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ (v.) 操作 | 2. poster (n.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (n.) 护理技巧 | 4. dormitory (n.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (n.) 车间; 工作场所 | 6. e-commerce (n.) _____ |
| 7. _____ (adj.) 机械的 | 8. cookery (n.) _____ |
| 9. _____ (n.) 病人 | 10. program design _____ |
| 11. _____ 照顾 | 12. mechanical basics _____ |



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词和短语

1. poster ['pəʊstə(r)] n. 海报

Let's design a simple poster to advertise our new products. 让我们设计一张简单的海报来宣传我们的新产品。

2. dormitory ['dɔːmɪtəri] n. 寝室

The dormitory is very clean and comfortable. 宿舍既干净又舒适。

拓展

学校里常见的建筑和场地:

classroom 教室 library 图书馆 playground 操场 office building 办公楼
computer lab 微机室 dining hall 食堂 teaching building 教学楼

3. nursing ['nɜːsɪŋ] n. 护理技巧; 护理学

She was awarded a scholarship to study nursing abroad. 她获得了去国外学习护理的奖学金。

**搭配**

nursing staff 护理人员 nursing care 看护 nursing home 养老院;疗养院

拓展

其他职业学校常设课程

cookery 烹饪

travel and tourism 旅游与旅游业

business communication 商务沟通

accounting basics 会计基础

e-commerce 电子商务

car-repair 汽车维修

computer basics 计算机基础

accounting 会计

mechanical basics 机械基础

program design 程序设计

4. mechanical [mɪ'kænikl] *adj.* 机械的

He is a skilled mechanical engineer. 他是一位技术精湛的机械工程师。

5. workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] *n.* 车间;工作场所

He spent his day in the workshop, fixing broken machines. 他整天在车间里修理坏掉的机器。

搭配

workshop safety 工场安全

workshop equipment 车间设备

painting workshop 绘画工作坊

filmmaking workshop 电影制作工作室

6. operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *v.* 操作;运转;动手术

I can't operate this machine without a manual. 没有手册我无法操作这台机器。

拓展

operate on 对……动手术

The surgeon operated on the patient for six hours. 外科医生为病人做了6个小时的手术。

operation [ˌɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 操作;经营;[外科]手术

operator ['ɒpə'reɪtə] *n.* 经营者;操作员

7. patient ['peɪjnt] *n.* 病人,患者 *adj.* 有耐心的

He works hard to take care of his patients. 他努力工作来照顾患者。

拓展

be patient with 对……有耐心

Please be patient with me. I'm still learning how to use this new software. 请对我有耐心。我还在学习如何使用这款新软件。



patience [ˈpeɪʃns] *n.* 耐心

We should have patience with the kids. 我们应该对孩子们有耐心。

8. cookery [ˈkʊkəri] *n.* 烹饪法; 烹饪术

The school runs cookery courses throughout the year. 这个学校常年开设烹饪学习班。

拓展

cook [kʊk] *v.* 做饭; 烹饪 *n.* 厨师

cooker [ˈkʊkər] *n.* 厨灶; 炉具

My father cooks dinner every day. 我爸爸每天做晚餐。

She was employed as a cook in a hotel. 她受雇在一家饭店做厨师。

We bought a new cooker for our new house. 我们为新房子买了新的炉具。

重点句型

1. We can learn how to operate different machines. 我们可以学习如何使用不同的设备。

此处的 how to operate different machines 是“疑问副词+不定式(to do)”结构作宾语, 相当于“疑问副词+从句”, 句子可以改写为 “We can learn how we can operate different machines.”。

2. Do you practice cooking different dishes during the class? 你们会在课上练习烹饪不同的菜肴吗?

practice 作动词时, 其后常接名词或动名词作宾语, 例如:

They practice yoga to stay healthy. 他们练习瑜伽以保持健康。

She practices playing the piano every day. 她每天练习弹钢琴。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

一、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- Sometimes we have skill-training classes in the _____.
A. hospital B. park C. workshop D. address
- Could you show me how to _____ this new recorder?
A. operate B. listen C. look D. learn
- What do you often do when you are free?
— _____
A. My favourite subject is PE. B. I'm very tired.



C. I study Chinese.

D. I like Chinese.

4. The _____ was very ill, so the doctor suggested that he stay in hospital for further treatment.

A. patient

B. poster

C. dormitory

D. cookery

5. He practices _____ the piano every day to improve his skills.

A. play

B. playing

C. plays

D. to play

二、补全对话

阅读下列对话,从所给选项中,选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

A: Do you like your new school?

B: 1

A: 2

B: We have classes in our classroom. 3 In classes we listen to the teacher, take notes, discuss questions and so on. The classes are interesting.

A: 4

B: We do our homework, chat with our classmates, do some sports and sometimes surf the Internet.

A: 5

A. What do you usually do at school?

B. Yes, I like it very much.

C. Hello, Lucy.

D. How colourful your school life is!

E. Sometimes we have skill-training classes in the workshop.

F. I take down the new words.

G. What do you usually do after class?

三、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. The first step in program design is understanding the problem.

2. Our school offers the course of mechanical basics.

3. She is very patient with children and enjoys teaching them.



Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 我不喜欢流行音乐节目和烹饪节目。

I _____ pop music shows or _____ programmes.

5. 医生将对病人的膝盖进行手术以修复损伤。

The doctor will _____ the patient's knee to repair the damage.

“ Reading & Writing ”



课前 —— 预习 · 翻译

1. _____ (*adj.*) 实践的;实际的

2. agency (*n.*) _____

3. _____ (*n.*) 领域;范围

4. photography (*n.*) _____

5. _____ (*adv.*) 自信地

6. company (*n.*) _____

7. _____ (*adv.*) 除此之外;而且

8. design (*v.*) _____

9. _____ (*n.*) 某专业的学生;专业

10. tour guide _____

11. _____ 期待

12. vocational school _____

13. _____ 对……着迷



课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

重点单词和短语

1. vocational school 职业学校

The vocational school helps students develop skills for future careers. 职业学校帮助学生为未来职业培养技能。

拓展

vocational [vəʊ'keɪʃənl] *adj.* 职业的

Vocational training is very important. 职业培训非常重要。

vocation [vəʊ'keɪʃn] *n.* 职业

Teaching is my true vocation. 教书是我真正的职业。

2. practical ['præktɪkl] *adj.* 实践的;实际的

Her suggestions were very practical and helpful. 她的建议非常实际和有用。

**拓展**

practice ['præktɪs] *v.* (=practise) 练习 *n.* 实践; 训练

She practices the piano every day. 她每天都练习钢琴。

She decided to put her new ideas into practice. 她决定要把自己的新想法付诸实践。

3. field [fi:ld] *n.* 领域; 范围

In the field of education, technology is changing the way we learn. 在教育领域, 技术正在改变我们的学习方式。

拓展

field 作名词时, 还有“田地; 运动场”的意思, 例如:

Our plane flies over mountains, rivers and fields. 我们的飞机飞越山脉、河流和田野。

The players warmed up on the football field before the game. 比赛前, 球员们在足球场上热身。

4. tour guide 导游

Our tour guide is very knowledgeable about the city's history. 我们的导游对这个城市的历史非常了解。

5. agency ['eɪdʒənsi] *n.* 代办处; 中介处

We contacted a travel agency to help us plan our vacation. 我们联系了一家旅行社来帮助我们规划假期。

6. company ['kʌmpəni] *n.* 公司

He started his own software company five years ago. 他五年前创办了自己的软件公司。

7. look forward to 期待

I'm looking forward to learning more about this subject. 我期待着学习更多关于这个主题的知识。

拓展

look forward to + doing/*n.* 期待(做)某事

I'm really looking forward to the summer vacation. 我真的很期待暑假。

与 look forward to 用法相似的短语还有:

pay attention to + doing/*n.* 注意(做)某事

be/get used to + doing/*n.* 习惯于(做)某事

contribute to + doing/*n.* 对……作出贡献

devote oneself to + doing/*n.* 致力于, 献身于



8. design [dɪˈzaɪn] v. 设计; 计划

She is designing a new logo for her company. 她正在为她的公司设计一个新的标志。

拓展

designer [dɪˈzaɪnə(r)] n. 设计者; 设计师

He is a very talented designer. 他是一位很有天赋的设计师。

9. photography [fəˈtɒɡrəfi] n. 摄影

My father taught me the basics of photography when I was young. 我小时候父亲教了我摄影的基础知识。

拓展

Photography Club 摄影俱乐部

take photos 拍照, 照相

10. be crazy about 对……着迷

I'm crazy about learning English. 我对学英语很着迷。

拓展

be keen on 热衷于, 对……有兴趣

They are keen on travelling and exploring new places. 他们热衷于旅行和探索新地方。

11. confidently ['kɒnfɪdəntli] adv. 自信地

He spoke confidently about his plans for the future. 他自信地谈论着他对未来的计划。

拓展

confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] adj. 自信的

After studying hard for the exam, I feel confident about my chances of success. 经过努力学习备考, 我对自己成功的机会很有信心。

12. besides [brɪˈsaɪdz] adv. 除此之外; 而且

Besides being healthy, exercise also helps improve your mood. 除了有益健康, 运动还有助于改善你的心情。

拓展

besides、except、except for、but 表示“除……外”时的辨析

介词(短语)	含义及用法	例句
besides	意为“除……之外”, 所除去的对象包括在总数之内	We all went to the cinema besides Jason. 除了 Jason 外, 我们也都去了电影院。(Jason 和我们都去了。)
except	意为“除……之外”, 所除去的对象不包括在总数之内	We all went to the cinema except Jason. 除了 Jason 外, 我们都去了电影院。(Jason 没去。)



续表

介词(短语)	含义及用法	例句
except for	意为“除了……”,对句子主语进行细节校正或附加说明,后接名词或代词,等同于“except (that) + 句子”	The composition is good except for the spelling. 除了拼写,这篇作文还是不错的。 He was very smart except for carelessness. 他很聪明,只是有点粗心。
but	意为“除……之外”时,所除去的对象不包含在总数之内,有以下三种用法: ① 常用于否定句中,“not... but”相当于 only ② 用于 no one、none、nothing、nobody、nowhere 等否定词或 who、where、what 等疑问词之后 ③ but 后如果是动词,通常用不定式,但主句含有 do 时,后面的不定式省略 to	① I'm not interested in other subjects but English. 除英语外,我对其他学科都不感兴趣。(只对英语感兴趣) ② There is nothing but water. 除了水,什么都没有。 Who but a fool would do such a thing? 除了傻瓜,谁会干这样的事? ③ We had no other ways but to help her. 除了帮助她,我们没有其他办法。 He has nothing to do but wait. 他除了等,别无他法。(前有 do,后省 to)

13. major ['meɪdʒə(r)] *n.* 某专业的学生;专业

His major is history. 他的专业是历史。

拓展

major *v.* 主修

major in... 主修……;专业是……

I think I'll major in economics. 我想我会主修经济学。

major *adj.* 重大的;主要的

Smoking is one of the major causes of cancer. 吸烟是引发癌症的主要元凶之一。

重点句型

1. Some are workers in factories or chefs in restaurants, others are tour guides from travel agencies or secretaries working for companies... 有些是工厂工人或餐馆主厨,另一些是旅行社导游或公司秘书……

(1) some..., others... 意为“有些……,另一些……”,是一个常见的并列结构。例如:

Some people own several houses, others have none. 一些人拥有好几栋房子,另一些人一栋也没有。



(2) working for companies 是后置定语,修饰前面的 secretaries,指的是“为公司工作的秘书”。

易混辨析

“some..., others...”和“some..., the others...”辨析

“some..., others...”结构中,前面的“一些”和后面的“其他的”加起来并不是全体;而“some..., the others...”结构中,前面的“一些”和后面的“其他的”加起来一定是全体,the others 特指剩下的那些。例如:

Mary and Tom are in the classroom, the others have gone downstairs. 玛丽和汤姆在教室里,其他人都下楼了。

2. All of our teachers are not only knowledgeable and experienced, but also very kind and friendly. 我们所有的老师不仅知识渊博、经验丰富,而且非常善良、友好。

not only... but also... 意为“不仅……而且……”,作主语时,谓语遵循“就近原则”。例如:
Not only you but (also) he is wrong. 不仅你错了,他也错了。

重点语法

一般现在时

一般现在时是表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作的时态。一般现在时常与以下时间状语连用:always (总是)、usually (通常)、often (经常)、sometimes (有时)、every day (每天)、every year (每年)、every week (每周)、once a week (每周一次)、once a month (每月一次)等。

1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 表示事物或人物的特征、状态。例如:

He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。

It seldom snows in this city. 这座城市很少下雪。

(2) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。例如:

Tom usually watches TV on Saturday. Tom 通常在星期六看电视。

(3) 表示客观现实或真理。例如:

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Three and two is five. 三加二等于五。

(4) 表示按计划、安排、规定或时间表预计要发生的动作,可用一般现在时表将来。这类动词(短语)有 be、have、start、begin、leave、go、come、arrive、return 等。例如:

The train leaves at 6:00 am tomorrow. 火车明天早上六点开。

Tomorrow is Wednesday. 明天是星期三。



We have a holiday tomorrow. 我们明天放假。

(5) 在时间或条件状语从句中,用一般现在时代替一般将来时。例如:

If it doesn't rain, we will go for a picnic tomorrow. 如果不下雨,明天我们将去野餐。

2. 一般现在时的构成

(1) be 动词:主语+be (am, is, are) +其他。例如:

They are students. 他们是学生。

(2)行为动词:主语+行为动词+其他。例如:

They have a lot of courage. 他们勇气十足。

(3)当主语为第三人称单数时,要在动词后加“-s”或“-es”。例如:

The teacher teaches English. 这个老师教英语。

3. 一般现在时的否定句和疑问句

(1) 谓语动词是 be 动词的情况。

① 否定句:主语+ be + not +其他。例如:

Mr. Li isn't a teacher. 李先生不是一名教师。

② 一般疑问句:Be + 主语+其他。例如:

—Are you a student? 你是一名学生吗?

—Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的,我是。/ 不,我不是。

③ 特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词(What/Where/Why/Who/Whose/Which/ How/How many/How much/How soon/How far/How often/How old/...) + be+主语+其他。例如:

Where is my book? 我的书在哪儿?

(2) 谓语动词是行为动词的情况。

① 否定句:主语+ don't /doesn't + 动词原形+其他(当主语为第三人称单数时,要用 doesn't 构成否定句)。例如:

They don't understand the problem. 他们不理解这个问题。

The cat doesn't jump very high. 这只猫跳得不高。

② 一般疑问句:Do /Does + 主语+动词原形+其他。当主语为第三人称单数时,要用 does 构成一般疑问句。例如:

—Do you often play soccer? 你经常踢足球吗?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的,我经常踢。/ 不,我不经常踢。

—Does she go to school on foot? 她走路去上学吗?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 是的,她走路。/ 不,她不走路。

③ 特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+do/does+主语+其他。例如:

How does your father go to work? 你父亲是怎么去上班的?



4. 动词第三人称单数形式的变化规则

(1) 一般情况下,在动词后直接加-s。例如:

cook—cooks leave—leaves

(2) 以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾的动词,在其后加-es。例如:

miss—misses fix—fixes push—pushes

watch—watches go—goes

(3) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词,把词尾的 y 变为 i,再加-es。例如:

study—studies carry—carries

(4) 特例:

be—is have—has

主谓一致(I)

主谓一致是指句子中的谓语动词在人称和单复数上必须与主语保持一致,即主语是单数形式,谓语动词也用单数形式;主语是复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。这是英语语法必须遵循的原则。

(1) 不可数名词、可数名词单数作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式;复数名词或复数代词作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Water is the most important for people's life. 水对于生命来说是最重要的。

My dog barks when someone comes to the door. 当有人来到门口时,我的狗会叫。

The flowers need to be watered every day. 这些花需要每天浇水。

They usually eat at a restaurant after work. 他们下班后通常会在餐馆吃饭。

(2) 名词前面被 each、every、no 等修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式;all 和 some 后接复数名词时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Each child has got a gift. 每个孩子都得到了礼物。

All students are studying hard. 所有的学生都在努力学习。

(3) 有些只有复数形式的名词,如 glasses、shorts、trousers、jeans、shoes、clothes、gloves、chopsticks、pants 等作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

My glasses are broken. 我的眼镜坏了。

Jim's trousers are fashionable. 吉姆的裤子很时髦。

(4) 不定代词 another、each one、somebody、someone、something、nobody、everybody、everyone、everything、nothing、anybody、anything、no one、anyone 等作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Something is wrong with my radio. 我的收音机出了毛病。

Is everyone here? 每个人都在吗?



Nobody was in when I went to Black's house. 当我去布莱克家的时候,家里没人。

(5) 有些名词形式上是复数,而意义上却表示单数,如 news、means、works、maths、physics、politics、Olympics 等,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Physics is hard to study. 物理很难学。

The Olympics is held every four years. 奥林匹克运动会每 4 年举行一次。

(6) 有些名词形式上是单数,而意义上却表示复数,如 people、police、cattle 等,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The police are searching the forest for the lost boy. 警察正在森林里搜寻那个迷路的男孩。

Some people like fishing. 一些人喜欢钓鱼。

(7) 有些集体名词如 family、government、class、staff、crowd、team、group、public 等作主语,谓语动词的单复数要根据具体使用环境来确定,若表示个体单位,谓语动词用单数形式;若表示集体中的每个成员,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

My family are fond of watching TV. 我的家人都喜欢看电视。

My family isn't large but comfortable. 我的家不大,但很舒服。

(8) 一些单复数同形的名词如 fish、deer、sheep、means、Chinese、Japanese 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数由其在句中的意义来确定。例如:

A Chinese is talking with a Japanese in English. 一个中国人和一个日本人正在用英语交谈。

The Chinese are all friendly. 中国人都很友好。

(9) 表示重量、度量、时间、金钱、人口、数学运算等的词或短语作主语时,常视为一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Ten dollars is on the table. 餐桌上有 10 美元。

200 kilometres per hour is too fast. 每小时 200 千米太快了。

Two months is a long holiday. 两个月算是长假了。

Five plus three is eight. 5 加 3 等于 8。

The population of this area is more than 1 million. 这个地区的人口超过 100 万。



课后——巩固·提升

一、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Look! The police _____ the food onto the bank of the river.

- A. am carrying B. is carrying C. are carrying D. are carried



2. Tom is looking forward to _____ a chance to visit the modern China.
A. having B. have C. has D. had
3. A hundred kilometres _____ a long distance.
A. was B. were C. are D. is
4. My mother wants me to talk with the foreigners _____.
A. comfortably B. seriously C. confidently D. energetically
5. If he _____ harder, he will catch up with us soon.
A. study B. studies C. will study D. studied
6. —Maths _____ my favourite subject. What about you?
—Physics _____. I think it's very interesting.
A. is; is B. are; are C. are; is D. is; are
7. Our teacher said the sun _____ from the east.
A. will come B. came C. would come D. comes
8. _____ the rain, the cold wind made the situation even worse.
A. Besides B. Except C. Except for D. But for
9. The new tool is very _____ and can be used in a variety of situations.
A. useless B. practical C. vocational D. impractical
10. Nowadays, \$ 20 an hour for parking downtown _____ too much.
A. wasn't B. weren't C. aren't D. isn't

二、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. Do you have any work experience in this field?

2. The new employee is learning how to design a website for his company.

3. Before our trip, the tour guide from the agency gave us some tips on eating.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 他的专业是历史,但他痴迷于摄影。

His major is history, but he is _____ photography.

5. 他期待从职业学校毕业后成为一名导游。

He is looking forward to _____ after he graduates from the vocational school.



三、书面表达

Mr. Li 需要一位英语助手。假如你是 Zhao Jing, 看到信息之后, 想给 Mr. Li 写一封自荐信, 通过电子邮件发给 Mr. Li。

词数: 80 词左右 (开头已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Dear Mr. Li,

How is it going with you? I'm Zhao Jing. _____

Yours truly,

Zhao Jing

“ For Better Performance & Around the World ”



课前 —— 预习 · 翻译

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ (n.) 表演; 演出 | 2. Confucius (n.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (n.) 助手; 助理 | 4. Mandarin (n.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (adj.) 口头的; 口述的 | 6. public relations _____ |



课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

重点单词和短语

1. performance [pə'fɔ:məns] n. 表演; 演出

I can't wait to see your dance performance at the concert. 我迫不及待想看你在音乐会上的舞蹈表演。

2. assistant [ə'sistənt] n. 助手; 助理

A secretary major can work as an assistant after graduation. 文秘专业的学生毕业后可以从事助理的工作。

拓展

assist [ə'sist] v. 帮助; 协助; 援助

We'll do all we can to assist you. 我们要尽量帮助你。



assistance [ə'sistəns] *n.* 帮助;援助;支持

The government offers financial assistance to those in need. 政府为有需要的人提供财政援助。

3. oral ['ɔ:rəl] *adj.* 口头的;口述的

搭配

oral practice 口语训练 a test of both oral and written English 英语口语和笔试

4. public relations 公共关系

Public relations is an important subject in vocational schools. 公共关系是职业学校里的一门重要课程。

重点句型

1. Now please introduce yourselves one by one. 现在请大家逐一自我介绍一下吧。

one by one 意为“逐个地;逐一地”。与 one by one 结构相似的词组有:

day by day 一天天,逐日

year by year 年复一年

little by little 缓慢地;逐渐地;一点一点地

step by step 一步步地,逐步地

2. It's reported that some soccer teams or clubs will fly the grass to the place where the players are trained. 据报道,一些足球队或俱乐部会把草坪空运到球员们训练的地方。

It's reported that... 是一个常用的句型,意为“据报道……”,that 引导的是一个主语从句,此处用 it 来代替此从句,以避免句子结构的头重脚轻。在 that 引导的主语从句中,谓语是 will fly, fly 在此处意为“空运”。主语从句中又含有一个 where 引导的定语从句,修饰其先行词 the place。

3. In fact, developing quality turf for ball games is quite an important speciality. 事实上,为球类运动研制优质的草皮是一门相当重要的专业。

turf 意为“(铺草坪用的)草皮块”,developing quality turf for ball games 在此处是动名词短语作主语。speciality [ˌspeʃi'æləti] (= specialty [ˌspeʃəlti]) 意为“专业;特产;特色菜”。

4. The requirements of turf are different for different occasions or competitions, and the types of grass suitable for different countries vary. 不同场合或比赛对草皮的要求不同,不同国家适用的草坪种类也不同。

本句由两个分句构成,第二个分句中 suitable for different countries 是一个省略了主谓成分的定语从句(which are suitable for different countries),修饰主语 the types of grass。谓语是 vary,意为“不同,有别”。



5. The most famous one is Norland College in England, from which the little Prince George's nanny graduated. 最著名的要数英格兰的诺兰德学院,(英国)小王子乔治的保姆就毕业于这所学校。

本句中 包含一个非限制性定语从句 from which the little Prince George's nanny graduated, 修饰先行词 Norland College in England。

6. In some schools in Germany, there is a speciality called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care. 在德国的一些学校,有一门专业叫作个人卫生和化妆品,或者皮肤护理。

主句是 there be 句型, called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care 是过去分词短语作后置定语,相当于定语从句“which is called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care”, 修饰表语 a speciality。



课后——巩固·提升

一、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

At my primary school, I was one of the smartest kids there. I never studied, but I always got perfect scores. I thought I was born clever. At least I believed so. I was also a prodigy in music according to myself. I could sing better than almost everyone else in my school. I was pretty sure that once I got to the sixth grade, everyone would be surprised by me.

But actually, they weren't.

When I arrived at my new class, I couldn't wait to show everyone what I could do. However, there was always someone else who could do them better. My grades began to suffer. More talented girls often sang solos (独唱). I believed I wasn't smart. I believed I wasn't talented. I believed I was a failure.

Over the next two years, I had to work very hard. Every prize for the singing competition was given to me for hard work and effort. Grades were still very low but improving little by little. I worked really hard. However, I was never the best at everything.

I haven't realized until recently that I really don't have to be the best at everything. I was too hard on myself. In fact, when I did badly in a test, my classmates never laughed at me.

No one is perfect. There will probably always be someone better than me at something. Anyway, there are about seven billion people in this world. I will never be the number one at everything, and that's really okay.



1. What does “a prodigy” probably mean in English?
 - A. A smart kid.
 - B. A crazy fan.
 - C. A common child.
 - D. A lazy girl.
2. When the writer was at the new class, _____.
 - A. she lost her interest in music
 - B. she had difficulty in learning
 - C. she surprised everyone in solos
 - D. she got separated from friends
3. What happened to the writer during the next two years?
 - A. She won many prizes without any effort.
 - B. She found the best way to become perfect.
 - C. She gave up trying because of the low scores.
 - D. She failed to be perfect though she worked hard.
4. What has the writer realized recently?
 - A. There is no success without effort.
 - B. Being talented is the key to success.
 - C. Don't expect too much of yourself.
 - D. It's not necessary to care about the result.
5. Which would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. I Wasn't Perfect
 - B. My Past Life as a Young Girl
 - C. Hard Work Doesn't Work
 - D. When You're Not Perfect

二、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. You can do some oral practice in your dormitory.

2. I didn't know it was your performance until I saw the poster.

3. Besides, public relations is also an important subject.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 老板想要一名有工作经验的助理。

The boss wanted an _____ work experience.

5. 孩子们在门口排好队,然后逐个进入教室。

The children lined up at the door and entered the classroom _____.



Fun Time

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出其画线部分的读音与其他三个单词画线部分读音不同的词。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>f</u> ilm | B. <u>ch</u> ild | C. <u>w</u> ish | D. <u>th</u> ink |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> ine | B. <u>t</u> idy | C. <u>n</u> ine | D. <u>h</u> abit |
| 3. A. <u>r</u> ight | B. <u>m</u> ilk | C. <u>l</u> ike | D. <u>t</u> iger |
| 4. A. <u>de</u> ad | B. <u>alre</u> ady | C. <u>le</u> ave | D. <u>he</u> avy |
| 5. A. <u>d</u> ie | B. <u>t</u> ie | C. <u>pie</u> ce | D. <u>l</u> ie |

Warming up & Listening & Speaking 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. operate 2. 海报 3. nursing 4. 寝室 5. workshop 6. 电子商务 7. mechanical
8. 烹饪法;烹饪术 9. patient 10. 程序设计 11. take care of 12. 机械基础

Reading & Writing 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. practical 2. 代办处;中介处 3. field 4. 摄影 5. confidently 6. 公司 7. besides
8. 设计;计划 9. major 10. 导游 11. look forward to 12. 职业学校 13. be crazy about

For Better Performance & Around the World 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. performance 2. 孔子 3. assistant 4. 普通话 5. oral 6. 公共关系

Fun Time 参考答案及解析

1. B child 中的 i 发/aɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/ɪ/. 故选 B。
2. D habit 中的 i 发/ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/aɪ/. 故选 D。
3. B fish 中的 i 发/ɪ/, 其余三个选项中的 i 发/aɪ/. 故选 B。
4. C leave 中的 ea 发/i:/, 其余三个选项中的 ea 发/e/. 故选 C。
5. C piece 中的 ie 发/i:/, 其余三个选项中的 ie 发/aɪ/. 故选 C。

Unit 1 单元测试卷

一、单项选择题

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —Hi, Mike. Nice to see you. _____
—Everything is OK. Thanks.
A. How's it going? B. Where are you from?
C. What are you doing? D. How's the weather?
2. —Could you teach me how to _____ the machine? It's too hard for me.
—With pleasure.
A. train B. order
C. achieve D. operate
3. I look forward to _____ a trip to Yunnan with my family this winter vacation.
A. take B. taking
C. took D. takes
4. You'll fall behind unless you _____ more time on your study.
A. will spend B. is spending
C. spend D. spends
5. The teacher asked me to design a _____ for the coming music show.
A. poster B. report
C. note D. postcard
6. Our geography teacher told us that the light _____ faster than the sound.
A. will travel B. travel
C. would travel D. travels
7. _____ milk and cheese, we also need some vegetables and fruit for our salad.
A. Except B. Without
C. Beside D. Besides
8. _____ my friends _____ I am interested in football and Messi is our favorite star.
A. Both; and B. Either; or
C. Neither; nor D. Not only; but also
9. Sherlock Holmes solved a lot of cases with the help of his _____.
A. assisted B. assistant
C. assist D. assistance
10. I plan to travel to Beijing next month, and I think 2,000 yuan _____ enough.
A. was B. is
C. are D. were

二、语言应用

Part A 根据下列图片所提供的信息,从 11~17 题所给的三个选项(A、B、C)中选出最佳选项。

11. From the poster, we know that _____.



- A. students can send an email for more information
 - B. the entrance exams last about a month
 - C. students can take entrance exams every Sunday
12. How much will you make if you work for six hours as a babysitter?



- A. £18.00.
 - B. £27.00.
 - C. £36.00.
13. According to the ticket, you'd better get to the train station at _____.

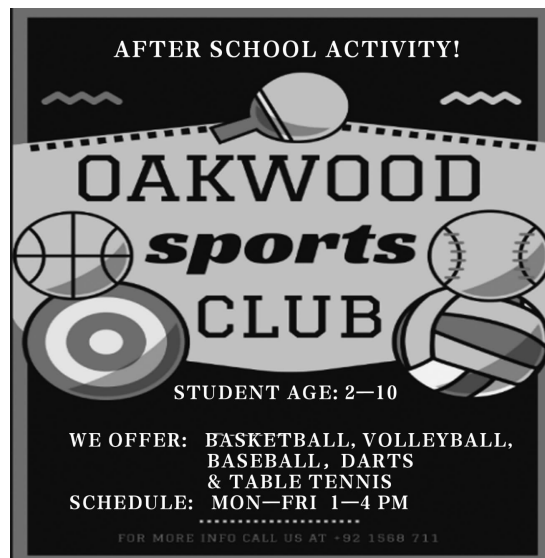


- A. 14:00
- B. 14:30
- C. 15:10

14. What is this?



- A. A menu. B. An invitation. C. An advertisement.
15. In the club, students can play _____ kinds of sports.



- A. four B. five C. six
16. The zoo is open for _____ hours on Wednesday.



- A. eight B. nine C. eleven

For the first few weeks, I didn't miss home or really feel any kind of emotion (情感) at all except tired. There was so much for me to learn. My energy was directed towards figuring out my campus (校园), trying to learn college-level classes and remembering the names of every new person I met. I explored every corner, looking for the perfect place to study. I learned to make plans to go shopping, clean my room and do some washing on Sundays.

Nowadays in my second term, I feel like I have almost adapted to (适应) the university life. The period from high school to college wasn't as difficult as I thought. One of the best things that college has taught me is how to be independent.

21. Why did the writer feel lost when he left his hometown?
 - A. Because he didn't prepare for his new school life.
 - B. Because he missed his mother if he left home.
 - C. Because he thought it was difficult to travel.
 - D. Because he didn't like the college.
22. How far is it from Coppel to Waco?
 - A. One day's drive.
 - B. One hour's drive.
 - C. Four hours' drive.
 - D. Two hours' drive.
23. How did the writer feel at first in his new school?
 - A. Worried.
 - B. Tired.
 - C. Comfortable.
 - D. Difficult.
24. Which things did the writer do in college?
 - a. figured out his campus
 - b. tried to learn college-level classes
 - c. remembered the names of new people he met
 - d. looked for the perfect place to study
 - e. went shopping
 - f. cleaned his room
 - g. did some washing
 - A. abcdefg
 - B. abcde
 - C. abc
 - D. abcd
25. What's the best title for the passage?
 - A. My Little Hometown
 - B. My Plan for Life
 - C. My New Friends
 - D. My University Life

四、补全对话

阅读下面的对话,从所给选项中选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

- A: How is your school life this term?
B: Still busy but more wonderful and relaxing.
A: Really? 26
B: Because we have different kinds of clubs.
A: Good. 27
B: We have a poem club, a sports club, a dancing club. Ah, so many of them!
A: Fantastic! Which club are you in?
B: 28

A: Oh? Why didn't you join the dancing club? 29
 B: Yes. But I am practicing it at a dancing school on Sunday afternoon.
 A: I see. You have a colorful life in and out of school.
 B: 30 Oh, I'm running out of time. Bye for now!
 A: See you!

- A. Aren't you good at dancing?
 B. What clubs do you have?
 C. Why?
 D. When do you go to the dancing club?
 E. The poem club.
 F. I think so.
 G. What do you usually do there?

五、翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

31. I learn program design and photography in the vocational school.

32. You should do oral practice confidently.

33. The tour guide asked the tourists to get on the bus one by one.

34. The building is designed as the dormitory for the students.

35. I choose nursing because I like taking care of patients.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

36. 不仅迈克而且他的朋友都对踢足球着迷。

Not only Mike but also his friend _____ playing football.

37. 许多男生都对机械领域感兴趣。

Many boys are interested in the _____.

38. 一些学生在教室上课,其余学生在车间上技能培训课。

_____ students are having lessons in the classroom, _____ are having skill training classes in workshops.

39. 据报道,这家公司已经开发出了一款新软件。

_____ that this company has developed a new software.

40. 有一门专业叫做公共关系。

There is a major _____.

Welcome Unit Let's Speak English!

Say Hello!

一、英译汉

1. 法国 2. 澳大利亚 3. 德国 4. 俄罗斯 5. 印度
6. 意大利 7. 中国 8. 日本 9. 不列颠,英国 10. 英国
11. 美国 12. 美国

二、给问句选择相应的答语

1. B 2. A 3. E 4. C 5. D

三、单项选择

1. B 考查交际用语。How is it going? 近况如何?/事情进展得怎么样? 这是一个常见的问候语,用来询问对方最近的情况或某件事情的进展状况。“Not bad. (还不错。)”符合语境。故选B。
2. D 考查交际用语。根据“she is a Canadian(她是加拿大人)”可知,她来自加拿大。故选D。
3. B 考查交际用语。根据“I'm Bob. (我是鲍勃。)”可知,对方询问的是“你是谁/你叫什么名字”。故选B。
4. C 考查交际用语。根据“How old are you? (你多大了?)”可知,询问的是年龄,所以“I'm fifteen. (我15岁了。)”符合题意。故选C。
5. B 考查交际用语。根据“Where do you come from? (你来自哪里?)”可知,“I come from the UK. (我来自英国。)”符合题意。故选B。

四、根据实际情况回答下列问题

略。

The Alphabet

一、请按顺序默写出26个英文字母的大小写形式

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll
Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww
Xx Yy Zz

二、圈出元音字母

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

三、看一看并连线

1. C 2. A 3. E 4. F 5. B 6. D

English in Life

一、给下列图片选择相应的英文标识

1. F 2. E 3. G 4. H 5. D 6. C 7. A 8. B

二、英译汉

1. 禁止停车! 2. 小心! 3. 停车场 4. 推
5. 暂停 6. 禁止游泳。 7. 禁止乱扔垃圾。
8. 禁止拍照!

All Walks of Life

一、英汉互译

1. 女服务员 2. 技术人员 3. 家庭主妇 4. 小学生
5. 宇航员 6. 飞行员 7. secretary 8. policeman
9. firefighter 10. dentist 11. scientist 12. tour guide
13. nurse 14. doctor 15. chef 16. farmer 17. driver
18. teacher

二、读句子并填空

1. am 2. does; do 3. is; job

Numbers

一、给带有下划线的数词选出正确的英文表达

1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. B
9. A 10. B

二、根据句意及中文提示写单词

1. fifty 2. twelve 3. two thousand
4. Class Six; second 5. three; third

Dates and Times

一、汉译英

1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday
4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday

二、请按顺序写出十二个月份的英文表达及缩写

January (Jan.) February (Feb.) March (Mar.)
April (Apr.) May (May) June (Jun.)
July (Jul.) August (Aug.) September (Sept. 或 Sep.)
October (Oct.) November (Nov.)
December (Dec.)

三、根据钟表上的时间选择正确答案

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

四、单项选择

1. B 考查钟点表达法。日常生活中,我们通常把时间的读法简化,直接照数字顺序读。表示“几点过几分”可以用“分钟数+past+小时数”,但分钟数必须小于或等于30。11:15可以读作a quarter past eleven 或 fifteen minutes past eleven。故选B。
2. C 考查询问“星期几”时的答语。“What day is it?”意为“今天星期几?”,用来提问星期。故选C。
3. B 考查提问时间的方式。What is it? 这是什么? “What time is it? (几点了?)”用来提问时间点;“What day is it today? (今天星期几?)”用来提问星期;“What is the date today? (今天几月几日?)”用来提问日期。根据答语“It's six fifteen.”可知,此处提问的是时间点。故选B。
4. C 考查固定表达和介词。When were you born? 意为“你的生日是什么时候?”,是固定表达;表示在具体的某一天,用介词on。故选C。

五、根据实际情况回答问题

略。

Weather

一、写出下列单词对应的形容词形式

1. sunny 2. windy 3. rainy 4. cloudy
5. snowy 6. foggy

二、选词填空

1. weather 2. hot 3. rain 4. windy 5. cold

三、英汉互译

1. 夏天的天气怎么样?
2. 今天天气阳光明媚,不是吗?
3. 你喜欢北京的秋天吗?
4. 今天的气温是多少?
5. What's the weather like
6. dry; strong wind
7. as warm as
8. not too hot
9. neither; nor

Colours

一、汉译英

1. red 2. blue 3. green 4. yellow 5. orange
6. purple 7. pink 8. brown 9. black 10. white

二、用表示颜色的单词补全英文句子

1. brown 2. blue 3. red 4. purple 5. green

三、补全对话

1. B 2. G 3. D 4. F 5. E

四、根据实际情况回答问题

略

Classroom English

1. 上课时间到了。 2. 请打开书本。
3. 现在咱们学习新课。 4. 今天的课就到这里。
5. 你可以再说一遍吗? 6. 注意你的发音。
7. 我们一个一个来。 8. 请两人一组(练习)。
9. 认真听讲。 10. 我可以进来吗?
11. 我能试试吗? 12. 有什么问题吗?
13. get ready for 14. be late 15. on duty
16. go back to 17. try again

Unit 1 School Is Interesting

Warming up & Listening & Speaking

一、单项选择

1. C 考查名词词义辨析。句意:有时我们在车间里上技能训练课。hospital 医院;park 公园;workshop 车间;address 地址。根据 skill-training classes 可知,workshop 符合语境。故选 C。
2. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意:你能向我展示怎样操作这台新的录音机吗? operate 操作;listen 听;look 看;learn 学习。根据句意可知选 A。
3. C 考查交际用语。My favourite subject is PE. 我最喜欢的学科是体育。I'm very tired. 我很累。I study Chinese. 我学习汉语。I like Chinese. 我喜欢汉语。句意:——你空闲的时候经常做什么事情? ——我学习汉语。故选 C。
4. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意:这个病人病得很重,所以医生建议他住院进一步治疗。patient 病人;poster 海报;dormitory 寝室;cookery 烹饪法。根据句意可知选 A。
5. B 考查动词的用法。practice 意为“练习”,后面通常接动词的-ing 形式。句意:他每天练习弹钢琴以提高他的技巧。故选 B。

二、补全对话

1. B 2. A 3. E 4. G 5. D

三、英汉互译

1. 程序设计的第一步是理解问题。
2. 我们学校开设机械基础这门课程。
3. 她对孩子很有耐心,并且喜欢教他们。
4. don't like; cookery
5. operate on

Reading & Writing

一、单项选择

1. C 考查主谓一致。police 形式上是单数,而意义上却表示复数。句意:瞧!警察们正在把食品搬到河岸上。故选 C。
2. A 考查固定搭配。look forward to doing sth. 意为“期盼做某事”,介词 to 后接 doing,是固定搭配。故选 A。
3. D 考查时态及主谓一致。句意:100 千米是一段很长的距离。当表示时间、金钱、距离等的复数名词被当作整体看待时,谓语动词用单数形式;这里表示客观事实,用一般现在时。故选 D。
4. C 考查副词词义辨析。句意:我妈妈想让我自信地与外

国人交谈。comfortably 舒服地;seriously 严肃地;confidently 自信地;energetically 精力充沛地。故选 C。

5. B 考查一般现在时。根据“主将从现”的原则可知,if 引导的条件状语从句应用一般现在时。故选 B。
6. A 考查主谓一致。maths 和 physics 形式上是复数,而意义上却表示单数。句意:——数学是我最喜欢的学科,你呢? ——物理是我最喜欢的学科。我认为它非常有趣。故选 A。
7. D 考查一般现在时。表示客观事实、真理及自然现象用一般现在时态,即使出现在过去语境中,也用一般现在时态。句子中“太阳从东方升起”是自然现象。故选 D。
8. A 考查介词辨析。besides 意为“除……之外”,所除去的对象包括在总数之内;except 意为“除……之外”,所除去的对象不包括在总数之内;except for 意为“除了……”,通常用于指出除了某个特定方面或细节之外,还有其他的內容,但此处并没有特定方面;but for 意为“要不是,若非,倘若没有”,通常用于表示如果没有某个特定的因素或行动,某事就不会发生或不存在。句意:除了雨,寒风也使得情况变得更糟。故选 A。
9. B 考查形容词词义辨析。useless 无用的;practical 实用的,实际的;vocational 职业的;impractical 不实用的。句意:这个新工具非常实用,可以在多种情况下使用。根据句意可知选 B。
10. D 考查一般现在时及主谓一致。由时间词 nowadays 可知,说的是当下的一种状态,要用一般现在时,排除 A、B 两项;主语为 \$20 an hour,金钱作主语时,看作一个整体,谓语用单数形式,故选 D。

二、英汉互译

1. 你在这个领域有工作经验吗?
2. 这名新员工正在学习如何为他的公司设计一个网站。
3. 在我们旅行之前,旅行社的导游给了我们一些关于饮食的建议。
4. crazy about
5. becoming a tour guide

三、书面表达

Dear Mr. Li,

How is it going with you? I'm Zhao Jing. I am a girl, aged 18. I'm a college student. I'm in Grade 3. I major in Business English. Last year, I passed the CET-6 and I'm very good at spoken English. I think the time you mentioned in the English Assistant Wanted is suitable for me. I am free on Tuesday evening and on weekends. I believe I can get on well with you. Because I'm friendly and patient. If you give me the chance, I'm sure I can do it well.

Thank you for your consideration.

Yours truly,

Zhao Jing

For Better Performance & Around the World

一、阅读理解

1. A 词义猜测题。根据第一段第一句“At my primary school, I was one of the smartest kids there.”以及本段倒数第二句“I could sing better than almost everyone else in my school.”可知在作者自己看来,她在音乐方面也是一个很有天赋的孩子。故选 A。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“My grades began to suffer.”以及本段最后一句“I believed I was a failure.”可

知,作者在学习上遇到了困难。故选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据第四段最后两句“I worked really hard. However, I was never the best at everything.”可知,尽管作者很努力,她也没有做到完美。故选 D。
4. C 推理判断题。根据第五段第一句“I haven’t realized until recently that I really don’t have to be the best at everything.”可知,作者明白了不要对自己期望过高。故选 C。
5. D 标题归纳题。本文的关键词就是“not perfect”,作者通过讲述自己过去的经历总结了一个道理:没有必要强迫自己每件事都做到完美。故选 D。

二、英汉互译

1. 你可以在宿舍做些口语训练。
2. 当我看到海报我才知道这是你的演出。
3. 此外,公共关系课程也是一门重要课程。
4. assistant with 5. one by one

Unit 2 We Are Friends

Warming up & Listening & Speaking

一、单词拼写

1. close 2. relationship 3. down 4. considerate
5. volunteers

二、单项选择

1. C 考查固定短语和动词的用法。句意:——你喜欢成为一名俱乐部成员吗?——如果你想了解这个,加入我们吧! be fond of 意为“喜欢”,后接 doing; want 后接不定式 to do。故选 C。
2. B 考查提建议及应答的句型。句意:——为什么不在这周日跟我们去看一场电影呢?——好主意。我迫不及待了。故选 B。
3. B 考查一般过去时。句意:——上个周末你去哪里了?——我去长城了。根据时间状语 last weekend 可知此处用一般过去时。故选 B。
4. C 考查固定搭配。worry about 担忧。句意:不要担心我。我能照顾好自己。故选 C。
5. B 考查形容词。comfort 是动词,意为“安慰”;comfortable 是形容词,意为“舒服的”;comfortably 是副词,意为“舒服地”;uncomfortable 是形容词,意为“不舒服的”。句意:她的有礼貌使我感到舒服。feel 是系动词,后接形容词。故选 B。
6. A 考查固定搭配。句意:我觉得我无法对他们的决定作出评论。make comments on... 对……作出评论。故选 A。
7. B 考查动词词义辨析。forget 忘记;forgive 原谅;remember 记得;remind 提醒。句意:对不起我说了那些话。你能原谅我吗?故选 B。
8. A 考查一般过去时。句中 because 引导原因状语从句,从句中使用了一般过去时,主语也应使用一般过去时,且 finish 为行为动词,此时需借助 didn’t 构成一般过去时的否定句。句意:因为她生病了,所以她没完成作业。故选 A。
9. A 考查名词词义辨析。fault 过错;blame 责备;comment 评论;relationship 关系。句意:这起车祸完全是司机的过错。根据句意可知,这里表示的是“过错”。故选 A。
10. C 考查交际用语。How is it going? 最近怎么样? What’s that? 那是什么? What happened? 发生了什么

事? Where do you want to go? 你想去哪里? 根据答句“I shouted at Lily just now.”可知,应问发生了什么事。句意:——发生了什么?——刚才我冲莉莉喊了。故选 C。

三、补全对话

1. C 2. F 3. A 4. D 5. G

四、英汉互译

1. 一个产品的名称好并不意味着它的质量好。
2. 我的朋友安慰我说:“你妈妈会原谅你的。”
3. 这不是什么大事,但是我父母对这个问题反应强烈。
4. 不要去打扰他了,他要为期末考试做准备。
5. 他经常在户外做志愿者工作。
6. in anger; apology
7. shouts at
8. under pressure
9. worried about
10. humorous; gifted/talented

Reading & Writing

一、单词拼写

1. respect 2. argument 3. details 4. recognise
5. topic

二、单项选择

1. B 考查主谓一致。and 连接的并列主语 teacher 和 poet 前面均有定冠词 the,表示两个不同的对象,谓语动词应用复数形式。句意:这个老师和这个诗人是好朋友。故选 B。
2. A 考查主谓一致。该并列主语是指同一个人(and 后面的名词前没有冠词),谓语用单数。句意:那位歌舞家已经来四川了。故选 A。
3. B 考查固定句型。spend 的常见搭配有“sb. + spend + 时间/金钱 + (in) doing sth.”和“sb. + spend + 时间/金钱 + on sth.”。句意:他们花了太多时间写报告。故选 B。
4. A 考查主谓一致。句意:本和他的哥哥都没有听过这个故事。适用于就近一致原则的有 there be 句型、or、either... or...、not only... but also...、neither... nor... 等。此处由 his brother 决定谓语动词的形式,且此处为现在完成时。故选 A。
5. B 考查介词和固定搭配。pay attention to 意为“关心,留心”,为固定搭配。句意:这个医院的病人应给予高度关注。故选 B。
6. B 考查主谓一致。由 either... or... 或 or 连接的并列成分作主语时,谓语动词与最靠近它的主语保持一致。故第一空与 he 一致,用 is; 第二空与 you 一致,用 are。故选 B。
7. C 考查介词和固定搭配。quarrel with sb. 意为“和某人争吵”,为固定搭配。句意:我父母昨晚因为钱的问题吵了一架。故选 C。
8. B 考查副词词义辨析。exactly 精确地;regularly 定期地,经常;confidently 自信地;frankly 坦白地。句意:她经常带她妈妈去公园做运动。故选 B。
9. B 考查形容词词义辨析。serious 严肃的;casual 随便的;urgent 紧急的;tense 紧张的。句意:会议在一个非常随意的气氛中举行,没有正式的议程。故选 B。
10. B 考查主谓一致。or、either... or...、not only... but also...、neither... nor... 等结构适用于就近原则。此题由 my uncle 决定 be 的形式。句意:我的父母和叔叔都喜

4. exchange; with
5. hung; on

Reading & Writing

一、单词拼写

1. unique/special 2. firework 3. resolutions
4. countdown 5. hugs/hugged

二、英汉互译

1. 他们是孪生兄弟,彼此相爱。
2. 我正在考虑换一所房子。
3. 今年一定要坚持你的新年决心。
4. the Golden Week
5. made promises

三、书面表达

My Favourite Traditional Chinese Festival

There are many traditional festivals in China. My favourite Chinese festival is the Spring Festival. I can have lots of fun during this festival.

The Spring Festival is a popular festival in our country. It is in January or February. Our family get together. We have a big dinner at my grandparents' home. I always eat a lot of delicious food. My cousin and I both get lucky money from our grandparents. My parents usually go shopping with me. We buy some nice clothes for ourselves. We often greet relatives on the phone.

The Spring Festival is the most important festival in China because it's the beginning of a new year. I'm always happy in the Spring Festival.

For Better Performance & Around the World

一、单项选择题

1. C 考查动词词义辨析。句意:最幸福的人是那些能够欣赏生活之美的人。require 要求;honour 给……荣誉;appreciate 欣赏,感激;interview 采访,面试。根据句意可知选 C。
2. D 考查一般将来时。句意:看那些黑云,马上就要下雨了,我们快点。表示有迹象表明要发生某事,用 be going to。故选 D。
3. D 考查形容词。updated 现代化的;outdated 过时的;overcoming 是 overcome 的现在分词形式,意为“克服”;upcoming 即将来临的。句意:学生们都盼望着即将到来的春游。故选 D。
4. C 考查一般将来时。句意:随着科技的发展,机器人煮饭机在未来将出现在我们的家庭中。根据时间状语 in the future 可知用一般将来时。故选 C。
5. B 考查现在进行时表将来。现在进行时(be+现在分词)表将来,主要表示按计划或安排要发生的动作,常用于表示位置移动的动词,如 come、go、leave、move 等。句意:今天晚上一些朋友要来参加安妮的生日聚会,因此她的妈妈现在非常忙。故选 B。

二、阅读理解

1. D 主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知,本文描述了三个国家在新年前夕的各项活动。故选 D。
2. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“When twelve o'clock comes, people start eating the grapes.”可知,西班牙人通过吃葡萄来迎接新年。故选 A。
3. C 细节理解题。根据文章内容可知,西班牙人在新年前夕吃葡萄;日本人吃面条。他们的共同点是都吃一些食

物。故选 C。

4. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“‘There they watch the first sunrise of the new year.’可知,日本人在新年的第一天登上富士山是为了看新年的第一次日出。故选 C。
5. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“‘In Japan, people eat noodles on New Year's Eve. This food is said to bring long life.’可知,日本人在新年吃面条寓意长寿。故选 A。

三、英汉互译

1. 练习书法让我在忙碌的一天后感到放松。
2. 剪纸是向儿童介绍中国传统文化的好方法。
3. appreciate it

Unit 1 单元测试卷

一、单项选择题

1. A 考查交际用语。How's it going? 最近怎么样? Where are you from? 你来自哪里? What are you doing? 你正在干什么? How's the weather? 天气怎么样? 句意:——嗨,迈克。很高兴见到你。最近怎么样? ——一切都好。谢谢。结合答句“Everything is OK. 一切都好。”可知,此处是在询问对方的近况,选项 A 符合语境。故选 A。
2. D 考查动词词义辨析。train 培训,训练;order 命令,指示;achieve 达到,取得,实现;operate 操纵,操作(机器或设备),运转,动手术。句意:——你能教我如何操作这台机器吗? 这对我来说太难了。——乐意效劳。根据 the machine 可知,此处指操作机器。故选 D。
3. B 考查固定搭配。句意:我期待着这个寒假和我的家人去云南旅行。look forward to doing sth. 意为“期盼做某事”,介词 to 后接动词-ing,是固定搭配。故选 B。
4. C 考查时态。句意:除非你在学习上多花些时间,否则你会落后的。unless 引导的条件状语从句中,从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时,且句子的主语 you 为第二人称。故选 C。
5. A 考查名词词义辨析。poster 海报;report 报告,汇报;note 便条;笔记;postcard 明信片。句意:老师让我为即将到来的音乐秀设计一个海报。根据 design 和 the coming music show 可知应选 A。
6. D 考查宾语从句的时态。句意:我们的地理老师告诉我们光比声音传播得快。the light travels faster than the sound 是由 that 引导的宾语从句,表示光的速度比声音快,是客观事实,因此宾语从句用一般现在时。故选 D。
7. D 考查介词辨析。句意:除了牛奶和奶酪,我们还需要一些蔬菜和水果来做沙拉。except 除了……之外(不包含所提及对象);without 没有,缺乏;beside 在旁边;besides 除了……之外(包含提及对象)。根据句中 also 可知,做沙拉的材料包括空后的牛奶和奶酪。故选 D。
8. D 考查并列连词及主谓一致。both... and 意为“两者都”,谓语动词用复数;either... or 或者……或者;neither... nor 两者都不;not only... but also 不但……而且……。B、C、D 项主谓一致遵循“就近原则”。句意:我和我的朋友都对足球感兴趣,梅西是我们最喜欢的球星。根据 Messi is our favorite star 可推出“我”和“我”的朋友都喜欢足球,排除 B、C 两项;再根据就近原则,排除 A 项。故选 D。
9. B 考查词性和词义。assisted 作形容词,意为“辅助的”;assistant 作名词,意为“助手,助理”;assist 作动词,意为“帮助,协助”;assistance 作名词,意为“帮助,援助”。句

意:夏洛克·福尔摩斯在他助手的帮助下破获了许多案件。根据空前的形容词性物主代词 his 和句意可知,应填 assistant。故选 B。

10. B 考查时态及主谓一致。句意:我打算下个月去北京旅行,我认为两千元是足够的。由 plan 可知,时态应用一般现在时,排除 A、D 项;主语为 2,000 yuan,金钱作主语,谓语动词用单数。故选 B。

二、语言应用

11. B 根据图片文字 from July 25 to August 22 可知,入学考试大概持续一个月。故选 B。
12. B 根据图片文字 £4.50 an hour 可知,工作一小时可获得 4.5 英镑,6 小时也就是: $4.50 \times 6 = \text{£}27$ 。故选 B。
13. A 根据图片文字 DEPARTURE TIME 14:10 可知,火车出发时间为 14:10,所以最好在 14:10 之前到达车站。故选 A。
14. B 根据图片文字 you are invited, to celebrate Chad's 8th Birthday, Saturday, April 4th 和 Chad's house 可知,这是一份邀请函。故选 B。
15. B 根据图片文字 "WE OFFER BASKETBALL, VOLLEYBALL, BASEBALL, DARTS & TABLE TENNIS" 可知,有 5 项运动可供选择。故选 B。
16. B 根据图片文字 OPEN 7AM DAILY、CLOSING TIMES 及 WEEKEDAYS 4 PM 可知,动物园每天上午 7 点开放,周一到周五下午 4 点关闭。因此,动物园周三开放九个小时。故选 B。
17. A 根据图片中的价目表,一杯卡布奇诺为 9 美元,一份巧克力饼干为 13 美元,加起来一共是 22 美元,所以 25 美元可以买下它们;而 B、C 中的饮料和甜点的总价均超过 25 美元。故选 A。
18. A 根据图片中 Item(物品)下面所列的物品名称,可知买了三种物品(trousers, socks 和 sweater)。故选 A。
19. A 根据图片中的 13/04/2018 和 15:17 PM 可知,结账时间为 2018 年 4 月 13 日下午 3 点 17 分。故选 A。
20. C 根据图片中 Number 下面所列的件数和 Price 下面所列的物品价格,消费者共支付了: $150 + 10 \times 3 + 375 = 555$ 美元。故选 C。

三、阅读理解

21. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二、三句 "All my friends were so excited to start their own lives, but I just wasn't sure if I was ready for that yet. Many things worried me." 可知,作者没有准备好开始自己的生活。故选 A。
22. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句 "But I hid my fears and when the time finally came, I hugged my mother goodbye, made the two-hour one-way drive from Coppel to Waco, and set up my new room." 可知,从科佩尔到韦科单程开车两个小时。故选 D。
23. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 "For the first few weeks, I didn't miss home or really ... at all except tired." 可知,最初的几个星期,作者只感觉到累。故选 B。
24. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第三至五句 "My energy was directed towards figuring out my campus (校园), trying to learn college-level classes and remembering the names of every new person I met. I explored every corner, looking for the perfect place to study. I learned to make plans to go shopping, clean my room and do some washing on Sundays." 可知,作者在大学里做了以

下的几件事:弄清楚他的校园、努力学习大学水平的课程、记住所有的新人、寻找完美的学习场所、去购物、打扫房间、洗衣服。故选 A。

25. D 最佳标题题。根据最后一段 "Nowadays in my second term, I feel like I have almost adapted to (适应) the university life. The period from high school to college wasn't as difficult as I thought. One of the best things that college has taught me is how to be independent." 及全文可知,本文主要介绍了作者的大学生活。故选 D。

四、补全对话

26. C 27. B 28. E 29. A 30. F

五、翻译

31. 我在职业学校学习程序设计和摄影。
32. 你应该自信地进行口语练习。
33. 导游让游客们一个一个地上车。
34. 这座建筑被设计成学生的宿舍。
35. 我选择护理学,因为我喜欢照顾病人。
36. is crazy about 37. mechanical field
38. Some; the others 39. It's reported
40. called public relations

Unit 2 单元测试卷

一、单项选择

1. A 考查名词词义辨析。comment 评论;意见;issue 问题;topic 话题;detail 细节。句意:——你能评论一下《西游记》这本书吗?——嗯,这是一本有着精彩故事的好书。根据答句可知,上句是问对书的看法。故选 A。
2. B 考查以-ed 结尾的形容词。以-ed 结尾的形容词,多修饰人,意为“感到……”;以-ing 结尾的形容词,多修饰物,意为“令人……”。句意:我很担心,整晚都没合眼。根据主语 I 可知,空处指人感到担心的,所以应该填 worried。故选 B。
3. A 考查形容词和副词用法。alone 作形容词,意为“独自的,单独的”,通常只是表示客观上的一个人或没有外人,而不表示寂寞或孤独等感情色彩。仅作表语,不能用于名词前;alone 还可作副词,意为“独自,单独”;lonely 作形容词,意为“(因为形单影只而感到)孤单的”;lone 作形容词,意为“孤身的,单独的”,只用于名词前。句意:我爷爷一个人住在乡下,但他并不感到孤独。第一空修饰动词 live,应用副词 alone;feel 为系动词,后接形容词作表语,第二空应用形容词 lonely。故选 A。
4. B 考查时态。句意:——你的裙子真漂亮。——谢谢,我在度假时买的。when 引导的从句用的是“一般过去时”,所以主句也应用“一般过去时”。故选 B。
5. A 考查主谓一致。句意:不但你,而且我也对卡通片《小猪佩奇》感兴趣。not only... but also 连接并列的主语时,谓语动词遵循就近原则。根据空格前的主语 I 可知,be 动词要用 am。故选 A。
6. A 考查非谓语动词。句意:在课堂上,你应该注意听老师讲课。pay attention to sth. /doing sth. 专心于(做)某事,注意(做)某事。to 为介词,其后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 作宾语。故选 A。
7. D 考查形容词词义辨析。close 亲密的;casual 随便的;common 普通的;normal 正常的。句意:我们都知道一个人的正常体温大约是 37 度。根据 temperature of a person is about 37 °C 可知,此处是指人体正常温度大约是 37 度。故选 D。