

华腾新思

职教高考英语同步强化检测

华腾新思职教高考研究中心 编

职教高考
英语

同步强化检测

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职教高考
英语

同步强化检测

适用于对口升学考试、春季高考、三校生考试等

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前 言

经过多年的探索与实践,职教高考考试越来越规范有序。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加职教高考考试的考生面临着很大的挑战,多数考生为如何能在短期内熟悉考试内容、把握考试重难点、弥补“短板”而备受困扰,亟须通过高效的学习来快速提升应试能力,从而在考试中脱颖而出,考入自己的理想学府。

为了帮助广大考生在较短时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所学校的 一线任课教师及教研员,以课程标准、教学大纲及最新考试说明为依据,深入研究近几年职教高考 考试试卷的命题情况,紧密结合中职学生的学习特点,精心编写了这套职教高考考试用书,供广大 考生在复习备考时使用。

本套丛书涵盖了职业技能和英语两个科目。英语科目包括《职教高考英语总复习》和《职教高 考英语同步强化检测》。在内容编排上,《职教高考英语总复习》以课本内容为载体,浓缩精练每个 单元的重要知识点,通过讲练结合的方式帮助考生夯实基础,适用于课后同步巩固或者一轮复习; 《职教高考英语同步强化检测》供学生强化训练以及检测学习效果。

《职教高考英语同步强化检测》是《职教高考英语总复习》的同步跟踪训练,全书设置了 28 套 单元检测卷。全书知识点覆盖全面,难度与分值设置合理;基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合, 能够帮助考生把握单元重点、高效学习、强化提升。本书紧密结合配套教材,内容充实,结构严谨, 要点突出,指导性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料,考生可以利用本书强 化对基础知识的理解与运用,学习必备的应试技巧,切实提高英语能力。

此外,本书所配参考答案及解析详细、独到,由点及面,不仅方便考生核对正误,还可以帮助他 们校正解题思路、总结解题方法。

在编写本书的过程中,我们广泛征求了一线教师的意见,秉持高效、实用的理念打造精品。我 们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本书定能成为考生通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的 殿堂!

衷心希望本书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读 者不吝指正。

华腾新思职教高考研究中心

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《英语》(基础模块 1)

Welcome Unit Let's Speak English!

(本套试卷满分 100 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

一、英语知识运用(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- What's your favourite colour?
—It's _____ blue.
A. a
B. an
C. the
D. /
- Neither I _____ he knows where the bank is.
A. but
B. and
C. or
D. nor
- _____
—He is a chef.
A. Where does he go?
B. What does he do?
C. Why does he do it?
D. How does he do it?
- She likes the weather there. It's always _____.
A. sunny
B. rainy
C. cold
D. hot
- Jack, don't talk to others. You should listen _____ in class.
A. loudly
B. carefully
C. hopefully
D. importantly
- What day is it tomorrow?
—_____
A. Thursday.
B. Green.
C. A student.
D. Good.
- We will discuss _____ the plan this afternoon.
A. for
B. /
C. of
D. with

8. —What time do you usually go to school?
—_____ about half past seven.
A. On
B. At
C. In
D. From
9. —Where are you from?
—_____
A. Canada.
B. Carrot.
C. Thousand.
D. Purple.
10. Follow these _____, and you will make progress quickly.
A. ideas
B. reports
C. tips
D. stories
11. _____ on the grass. It's a rule of the park.
A. Step
B. Don't step
C. To step
D. Not step
12. Don't forget _____ the letter for me on your way home.
A. post
B. to post
C. posting
D. posted
13. —What's the date today?
—_____
A. It is sunny.
B. It is Friday.
C. It is 10 July.
D. It is a dog.
14. —When and where were you born?
—I was born _____ 1st April, 1994 _____ Beijing.
A. on; on
B. in; in
C. on; in
D. in; on
15. I don't like _____. I hope the sun will come out soon.
A. rainy weather
B. rains weather
C. a rainy weather
D. rainy weathers

二、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

从方框中所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两项为多余的选项。

- A: Excuse me, Wang Shan. 16
B: Sorry, I don't know. 17 Please go and ask Ted.
A: Excuse me. What time is it, please?

C: It's about 3:30 p. m.
A: Thank you, Ted.
C: 18 Look, under the desk.
B: Is it black?
C: 19
B: Let me have a look. Oh, it's mine.
C: 20
B: Thank you very much.

- A. Whose watch is that?
B. What's the time, please?
C. Here you are.
D. I can't find my watch.
E. Yes, it is.
F. No, it isn't.
G. Here we are.

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

When you go to England, you can be surprised that many people 21 an umbrella or a raincoat with them on a sunny morning.

On a bus or a train, you can usually see everyone is looking out of the window or reading newspapers, but they don't 22 with each other. When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing—the 23.

Why is it so? That's 24 the weather is changeable (多变的) in England. People there can have spring, summer, autumn and winter in one 25. When they get on the bus, the weather is sunny and 26, just like in spring. However, when they get off the bus, it could be rainy and cold. 27 noon, the weather will be sunny again and quite hot, and it will be 28 at this time of day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can 29 sometimes, and in summer, maybe you can see people 30 coats and sweaters.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 21. A. take | B. bring | C. to take | D. to bring |
| 22. A. say | B. talk | C. tell | D. speak |
| 23. A. weather | B. clothes | C. bus | D. sports |
| 24. A. so | B. when | C. because | D. although |
| 25. A. year | B. month | C. week | D. day |
| 26. A. cold | B. wet | C. warm | D. cool |
| 27. A. On | B. At | C. In | D. For |
| 28. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 29. A. sing | B. run | C. swim | D. dance |
| 30. A. making | B. buying | C. putting | D. wearing |

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

I had learned English for 11 years, but I knew few English idioms (习语). When I went to study in America last year, I had trouble communicating with Americans at times.

One day, I asked my roommate Kevin, “Shall we play soccer tomorrow?” He answered, “Let's play it by ear.” I was so puzzled (迷惑的). “Ear can play soccer?” I asked. He explained, “It means let's see how things go. The weather report says tomorrow is rainy.”

Last October, I was waiting for the bus in a station. Beside me sat a young man. When he knew I was Chinese, he asked me something about the Great Wall. I told him, “The Great Wall is more than 20,000 kilometres long.” The man said, “You don't say.” I was surprised. “There must be something wrong with him,” I thought. Later, I knew he meant “Really?”

I was once invited to my classmate's home. His mother said to me, “Break your ice, please.” I wondered, “You didn't give me any ice.” Later, my classmate told me she meant I could make myself relaxed in their home.

From then on, I realised English idioms had special meanings. It was wrong to translate them word by word.

31. Why did the writer go to America last year?
A. To study there. B. To spend holidays there.
C. To do business there. D. To visit his relatives there.
32. When Kevin says “Let's play it by ear”, he wants to tell the writer _____.
A. he is good at listening
B. he could play soccer with his ear

- C. he refuses the writer's suggestion
D. whether to play soccer depends on the weather
33. From the third paragraph, we can know _____.
A. the writer wanted to take a train
B. the young man knew the Great Wall well
C. the young man was the writer's good friend
D. the young man was surprised to know how long the Great Wall was
34. What does the underlined phrase "Break your ice" in Paragraph 4 mean?
A. Feel at home. B. It's polite to break the ice.
C. Ice can make you cool here. D. There must be something wrong.
35. What's the best title for the passage?
A. The Most Useful Language—English
B. The Importance of Knowing English Idioms
C. Differences Between Universities in America
D. How to Communicate with Americans

B

Have you ever seen snow? Many people in the world have not. Some countries never have snow; some have only a little on the tops of very high mountains. In the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter, but in the south of England, there is usually little.

When a student from a warm country comes to England in autumn for the first time, he feels cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this.

But snow is different. Though it is cold, it is also beautiful. Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day, and there is a lot of light in his room. He thinks "Is it so late?" and jumps out of bed. But no, it is not very late. He looks out of the window and there is snow on the ground, on the houses and everywhere. The light of his room comes from clean and beautiful snow.

36. In which part of England is there much snow in winter?
A. In the east. B. In the south.
C. In the west. D. In the north.
37. In the autumn of England, we can NOT often see _____.
A. strong winds B. dark clouds
C. grey sky D. cold rain

38. The writer thinks that in England both snow and autumn rain are _____.
A. beautiful B. clean
C. cold D. heavy
39. Why does the student ask himself "Is it so late?"
A. Because it's really late. B. Because he has some work to do.
C. Because it's bright in the room. D. Because he usually gets up early.
40. Which of the following statements (陈述) is right?
A. Every country in the world has snow in winter.
B. Many people in the world haven't seen snow.
C. It is often very warm in the autumn of England.
D. Foreign students like the weather in England.

C

Whether you are a foreigner or an English speaker, English skills can always be improved. There are some tips that can not only help you learn English, but also improve your English skills.

Read a book, a newspaper or a magazine in English, which is just above your level, with a dictionary. This will help you learn new vocabulary in a fun way. This is also a great tip on gaining some useful English knowledge. Even by spending just 15 minutes a day, you can improve your English skills quickly.

Learning grammar is necessary for learning a language. Knowing English grammar well is one of the top tips on learning English.

Keeping a diary allows you to use all of your English skills that you've been practicing with reading and grammar. This is one of the greatest tips on improving English at any time when learning this language.

When you feel you are ready, go for total immersion (专心) in English. This means making friends with English speakers around you and communicating with them. Of all English learning tips, this one will test all of your skills.

Don't forget to stimulate yourself after your hard work. You can buy yourself a small gift, such as an English record by your favourite singer. You can not only enjoy music, but also learn English by listening to English songs.

Learning English is hard, but with these tips on learning English, you will get better.

41. How many tips are talked about in the passage?
A. Four. B. Five.
C. Six. D. Seven.

42. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that _____.
- A. learning vocabulary is boring
 - B. you need a lot of time to improve English
 - C. there are some tools for reading to learn vocabulary
 - D. you can learn English well without a dictionary
43. Which is the best way to test your English skills?
- A. Reading an English magazine.
 - B. Listening to English songs.
 - C. Communicating with English speakers.
 - D. Buying yourself a small gift.
44. What does the underlined word “stimulate” in Paragraph 6 mean?
- A. Encourage.
 - B. Introduce.
 - C. Improve.
 - D. Trust.
45. Which could be the best title for this passage?
- A. Ways to Improve English Listening Skill
 - B. Tips on Learning and Improving English
 - C. Suggestions on English Reading
 - D. Advice on Learning English Grammar

五、英汉互译(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

46. Congratulations on passing the exam!

47. She worked as a waitress in a Chinese restaurant.

48. Read the book carefully and you'll find the mistakes.

49. The firefighters were so brave that they saved twelve people in the fire.

50. The weather forecast says there will be heavy rain tomorrow.

51. 劳驾,请问出口在哪里?

52. 她有时在 12:45 吃午饭。

53. 你的朋友莉莉是哪里人?

54. 你的外套是什么颜色的?

55. 水既不热也不凉。

六、书面表达(共 15 分)

假如你是北京某职业学校的学生王军,你的伦敦笔友 Jim 写信问你北京一年里的天气状况。请你写一封信告诉他,可参考表格内的提示词语,词数不少于 80,注意书信格式。

Seasons	Descriptive Words	Activities
spring	warm, short	fly kites
summer	hot, humid, often rain	go swimming
autumn	cool, dry	work in the fields
winter	cold, windy, often snow	make a snowman

Unit 1 School Is Interesting

(本套试卷满分 100 分,考试时间 120 分钟)

一、英语知识运用(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. I bought a new pair of glasses. This pair of glasses _____ great.
A. look
B. looks
C. look like
D. looks like
2. —Who _____ such a tall building?
—Mr King does.
A. own
B. will own
C. owns
D. owning
3. I am looking forward to _____ you.
A. see
B. seeing
C. saw
D. seen
4. He is good at _____ English.
A. lazy
B. friendly
C. smart
D. oral
5. We can learn _____ him when he helps the old.
A. out
B. on
C. to
D. from
6. Our physics teacher told us that the earth _____ around the sun.
A. travel
B. travelled
C. travels
D. have travelled
7. Today, many practical lessons _____ in this technical school.
A. given
B. were given
C. give
D. are given
8. We all know that one of the world's most popular sports _____ football.
A. am
B. is
C. are
D. be
9. The music _____ wonderful.
A. smells
B. feels
C. looks
D. sounds

10. _____ you crazy about _____? Come and join our music club.
A. Do; song
B. Are; singing
C. Are; sings
D. Do; sing
11. —Did you study any other language _____ English when you were at college?
—Yes, I studied three. But I have forgotten all _____ a few words of each.
A. besides; besides
B. but; except
C. except; except
D. besides; except
12. —What animal does she like best?
—_____
A. She is at home.
B. She likes pigs best.
C. She is reading.
D. Her hobby is collecting stamps.
13. Living in the _____ means you have to share a room with other students.
A. classroom
B. dormitory
C. home
D. restaurant
14. My sister usually _____ her room on Saturday.
A. cleans
B. is cleaning
C. cleaned
D. was cleaning
15. Our model is easy to _____ and maintain.
A. decide
B. appreciate
C. promise
D. operate

二、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

从方框中所给的七个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,其中有两项为多余的选项。

- A: Good morning, Zhou Jun. 16
- B: I usually come to school on foot.
- A: 17
- B: Six. I have four classes in the morning and two classes in the afternoon.
- A: 18
- B: My favourite sport is basketball.
- A: 19
- B: Because it's very exciting.
- A: 20
- B: Mr Zhao. Look! He is playing basketball there.
- A: Oh, I saw him. Nice talking to you. Thank you.

- A. How many lessons do you have every day?

B. Why do you like it?

C. What do you think of basketball?

D. How do you usually come to school?

E. What's your favourite sport?

F. What about you?

G. Who is your P. E. teacher?

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____

三、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Hello, I'm Dale. I'm a(n) 21. I study at a junior high school. I get up early every morning, so I am 22 late for school. After breakfast, I ride my bike to school. I think 23 is good for my health.

I like my school very much. There are some clubs in my school. Students 24 have a good time in these clubs. I really love 25 and singing songs. In my 26 time, I often sing songs and 27 the music, so I join the music club. When school is over on Tuesday and Thursday, the music club has activities. Here I can make some good friends, so I'm always very 28 to go to the music club.

Well, I also love to play 29 very much. I usually watch basketball games on TV. After school, my classmates often see me play basketball on the playground, 30 they call me a fan of basketball. Now I'm a member of my school basketball club. The basketball club has activities on Monday and Friday. So I have club activities four days a week.

21. A. driver

B. student

C. actor

D. doctor

22. A. sometimes

B. always

C. never

D. often

23. A. driving

B. teaching

C. playing

D. riding

24. A. need

B. needn't

C. can

D. can't

25. A. photos

B. music

C. movies

D. books

26. A. free

B. long

C. old

D. short

27. A. think of

B. look at

C. think about

D. listen to

28. A. fine

B. happy

C. right

D. sure

29. A. football

B. basketball

C. ping-pong

D. volleyball

30. A. but

B. if

C. so

D. or

四、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Amy is a tall and slim girl. She is 12 years old. She comes from England. But she lives in Nantong with her family now. She is a new student at No. 1 Middle School. She loves her new school.

Amy has to get up at 6 o'clock from Monday to Friday. That makes her feel a little unhappy. She says the students in England don't need to go to school so early. But she is never late for school. She gets to school by bike at 7:15 a. m. Her lessons begin at 7:30 a. m. She has four lessons in the morning. English is her favourite subject. In her free time, she always helps her new classmates learn English.

At 4:00 p. m. every Wednesday and Thursday, Amy usually goes to the drawing club. She loves drawing hills, buildings and people from her hometown. Sometimes she feels sorry, because she can just go there twice a week.

Chinese school life is great fun. Amy enjoys it so much.

31. What does Amy look like?

A. She is short and fat.

B. She has short hair.

C. She is tall and slim.

D. She is fat.

32. Where does Amy come from?

A. China.

B. America.

C. Japan.

D. England.

33. What time does Amy begin her lessons?

A. At 7:00 a. m.

B. At 7:30 a. m.

C. At 7:15 a. m.

D. At 7:45 a. m.

34. How many lessons does Amy have in the morning?

A. Four.

B. Five.

C. Six.

D. Seven.

35. How does Amy feel about her Chinese school life?

A. She thinks it's boring.

B. She thinks it's very busy.

C. She enjoys it very much.

D. She doesn't like it at all.

B

Welcome to our school. Our school is big and it has 600 students aged 13 to 15. However, it only had 100 students and four teachers when it was founded on September 10th, 1964.

Main Teaching Building

The school has a huge yard and next to it is the main teaching building. The building has two floors, with six classrooms on each. In each classroom there is a computer, an overhead projector, and a smart white board. It also has a small reading area with different kinds of books offered to the students.

Library

Our school library is used for all the reading classes weekly. The members of the reading club can meet here and do some reading after school.

School Hall

We have a fantastic school hall. It is used for gym, meetings and having lunch. It is the place where we hold many events, such as school plays, concerts, and indoor games.

Other Rooms

We have a well-equipped music room for music lessons, a computer room with thirty-two computers and a large staff room for teachers to have a rest during lunchtime.

36. When was the school founded?
- A. On September 11th, 1965. B. On October 1st, 1964.
C. On September 10th, 1964. D. On December 11th, 1965.
37. What do we know about the main teaching building?
- A. It has 12 classrooms in all. B. It lies in the huge school yard.
C. It is a three-storey building. D. It lacks modern teaching facilities.
38. What can students do in the school hall?
- A. Have reading classes. B. Hold concerts.
C. Borrow books. D. Fly kites.
39. Teachers can have a rest during lunchtime in the _____.
A. computer room B. music room
C. reading room D. staff room
40. You can read the passage probably _____.
A. on the school website B. in a diary
C. in a storybook D. in a notice

C

Ask any student which subject he or she hates most and 9 out of 10 students will answer “maths”. No matter which country you visit, no matter which grade you are in, you may not

learn art, geography, chemistry or Chinese, but you always learn maths. Why is this so? How come so many students hate maths, and yet cannot avoid learning it in school? Jenny Sanders, a high school student in California, said, “What good do we get from learning maths? We can use computers to compute numbers, and we can use computers to store information. I think learning maths at school is a waste of time.”

However, there is much more to maths than just learning to add and subtract (减) numbers. In fact, maths is not so much about calculation (计算) as it is about learning to think logically (符合逻辑地) and solving problems. Of course, Jenny was right that we can use computers to do calculations, but how would we even know how to use the computer if we can’t think logically? In short, computers are only tools when solving problems.

For example, imagine you are a cook and must serve dinner to 100 guests. How should you divide your resources so that you can get the job done most efficiently (高效地)? In situations like this, the ability to think logically will get you to a reasonable answer and solve your problem.

41. According to the passage, which subject do students always learn in different grades at school?
- A. Chinese. B. Maths.
C. Geography. D. Art.
42. What does Jenny Sanders think of learning maths?
- A. Interesting. B. Boring.
C. Useless. D. Difficult.
43. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Ninety percent of the students hate learning maths.
B. Students can learn maths well with computers.
C. Maths can do calculations and store information.
D. Maths helps students learn all the other subjects well.
44. What does the underlined word “resources” mean in Chinese in the passage?
- A. 科目 B. 效率
C. 信息 D. 资源
45. What does the writer want to tell us?
- A. Maths is just learning to add and subtract numbers.
B. Maths can be good for both our body and our mind.
C. Maths helps us think logically and solve problems.
D. Maths can help students find a good job in the future.

五、英汉互译(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

46. My younger sister works as a full-time teacher at a vocational school.

47. I mistook the sugar for salt. No wonder the soup tasted so sweet!

48. This online course is for students who want to work in e-commerce field.

49. Ninety-nine percent of the pupils now have practical experience of using computers.

50. The school runs cookery courses throughout the year.

51. 不仅是他,他的助理对我也很友好。

52. 我们从旅行社雇了一名导游。

53. 这张海报是由公共关系专业的一名学生设计的。

54. 我们两个都对打羽毛球着迷。

55. 这个车间里有五十多个工人。

六、书面表达(共 15 分)

假如你是英语校报编辑李华。校报收到中职新生 Ben 的来信,他提出了自己面临的两个问题。请你根据表格中的提示写一封回信,分析 Ben 的问题,并提出你的建议。

Ben's Problems	Your Advice
have few friends and always feel lonely	join some clubs to make more friends
	be friendly to others and smile at others
difficult to remember English words	read more English stories to learn English words in a practical way

- 注意:
- (1) 信件应包含以上要点,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
 - (2) 不能出现考生的真实姓名和校名;
 - (3) 词数不少于 80,开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Ben,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to life in your new school.

Yours,
Li Hua

(WY)

职教高考英语同步强化检测

参考答案及解析

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《英语》(基础模块 1)

Welcome Unit Let's Speak English!

一、英语知识运用

1. D 考查零冠词的用法。物质名词表示泛指或一般概念时,前面通常不用冠词。句意:——你最喜欢的颜色是什么?——是蓝色。故选 D。
2. D 考查固定搭配。“neither ... nor ...”意为“既不……也不……”,是固定搭配。故选 D。
3. B 考查交际用语。“Where does he go?”意为“他去哪里?”“What does he do?”意为“他是做什么工作的?”“Why does he do it?”意为“他为什么做这件事?”“How does he do it?”意为“他如何做这件事?”根据答语“He is a chef.”可知,问句询问的是职业。故选 B。
4. A 考查形容词。sunny 晴朗的;rainy 多雨的;cold 寒冷的;hot 炎热的。根据上一句“She likes the weather there.”可知应填 sunny。故选 A。
5. B 考查副词。loudly 大声地;carefully 认真地;hopefully 有希望地;importantly 重要地。句意:Jack,不要和别人说话。你应该在课堂上认真听讲。故选 B。
6. A 考查交际用语。“What day is it tomorrow?”意为“明天是星期几?”故选 A。
7. B 考查动词。discuss 意为“讨论”,是及物动词,其后直接接宾语。句意:今天下午我们将讨论这个计划。故选 B。
8. B 考查介词。on 用于具体的某一天前;at 用于具体的某个时刻前;in 用于某一天的上午、下午、晚上前,也用于某月、某年、某个世纪、时代等前;from 意为“从……起”。空格后的 about half past seven 是具体的时刻,因此用 at。故选 B。
9. A 考查交际用语。“Where are you from?”意为“你来自哪里?”应用表示地点的词来回答。故选 A。
10. C 考查名词。idea 想法;report 报告;tip 诀窍,指导;story 故事。根据语境可知选 C。
11. B 考查祈使句的否定形式。句意:不要踩草地。这是公园的一个规定。空格所在句是祈使句的否定形式“Don't+动词原形”。故选 B。
12. B 考查 forget 的用法。句意:你在回家的路上别忘了给我寄信。forget to do sth. 忘记要去做某事(未做);forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(已做)。分析句意可知,寄信这件

事还没做,所以要用动词不定式 to post。故选 B。

13. C 考查交际用语。“What's the date today?”意为“今天是几月几号?”用于询问日期,因此要用具体日期回答。故选 C。
14. C 考查介词。句意:——你是什么时候出生的?——我于 1994 年 4 月 1 日出生在北京。on 后面接具体日期,接地点时,表示“在……上面”;in 后面接年/月/季节,接地点时,接大地点,表示“在……里面”。根据“1st April, 1994”可知,第一空应填介词 on;根据 Beijing 可知,此处是指在大地点里,故第二个空填 in。故选 C。
15. A 考查不可数名词和形容词的用法。句意:我不喜欢下雨的天气。我希望太阳快点出来。weather 为不可数名词,没有复数形式,不能在前面加冠词,排除 C 项和 D 项。rain 意为“雨,雨水”,是不可数名词,没有复数形式,排除 B 项;rainy 意为“多雨的”,是形容词,在该句中作定语修饰名词 weather。故选 A。

二、补全对话

16—20 BDAEC

三、完形填空

21. A 考查动词。take sth. with sb. 某人随身携带某物;bring 带来。分析句子结构可知,that 引导宾语从句,空格处作从句的谓语,因此填 take。故选 A。
22. B 考查动词。say 说;talk 谈话;tell 告诉;speak 讲(某种语言)。此处表示“他们不和彼此说话”。故选 B。
23. A 考查语境理解。根据上文中的 umbrella 和下文中的“That's 24 the weather is changeable(多变的) in England.”可知,此处表示“他们经常谈论天气”。故选 A。
24. C 考查连词。so 因此;when 当……的时候;because 因为;although 尽管。根据语境可知,“他们经常谈论天气”的原因是“英国的天气多变”,因此用 because 引导原因状语从句。故选 C。
25. D 考查语境理解。根据后文提到的上车时和下车时的天气以及中午的天气可知,此处表示“那里的人一天可以经历四季”。故选 D。
26. C 考查形容词。cold 寒冷的;wet 潮湿的;warm 暖和的;cool 凉爽的。由常识可知,春天的天气是晴朗、温暖的。故选 C。

27. B 考查固定搭配。at noon 在中午。句意:中午,天气将再次晴朗,且非常炎热,此时将是一天中的夏天。故选 B。
28. B 考查语境理解。根据 quite hot 可知,此时是一天中的“夏天”。故选 B。
29. C 考查动词。sing 唱(歌);run 跑步;swim 游泳;dance 跳舞。根据上文中的 people can also have summer in winter 可知,冬天的时候也会有夏天那么热,这里指冬天他们有时可以游泳。故选 C。
30. D 考查动词。make 制作;buy 购买;put 放置;wear 穿。句意:所以在冬天他们有时可以游泳,在夏天,也许你可以看到人们穿着外套和毛衣。故选 D。

四、阅读理解

31. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 When I went to study in America last year 可知,作者去美国是为了学习。故选 A。
32. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“‘He explained, ‘It means let’s see how things go. The weather report says tomorrow is rainy.’”可知,他想告诉作者是否去踢足球取决于天气。故选 D。
33. D 推理判断题。根据第三段作者最后的解释“‘Later, I knew he meant ‘Really?’”可知,那个年轻人得知长城的长度之后感到非常惊讶。故选 D。
34. A 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的“‘Later, my classmate told me she meant I could make myself relaxed in their home.’”可知,短语 Break your ice 的意思是让作者像在家里一样随便一些。故选 A。
35. B 最佳标题题。根据第一段中的“I had learned English for 11 years, but I knew few English idioms (习语).”以及最后一段中的“From then on, I realised English idioms had special meanings.”可知,英语习语有着特殊的含义,所以学习英语习语很重要。故选 B。
36. D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句中的“In the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter”可知,在英格兰北部冬天有很多雪。故选 D。
37. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“‘There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this.’”可知,在英格兰,秋天会有乌云、灰色的天空和冰冷的雨水,没有大风。故选 A。
38. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句中的 cold rain in England in autumn 和最后一段第二句“‘Though it is cold, it is also beautiful.’”可知,作者认为在英格兰冬季下雪和秋季下雨都很冷。故选 C。
39. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第三句“‘Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day, and there is a lot of light in his room.’”可知,屋子里有很多光,很亮,所以这个学生才会问“已经这么晚了吗?”故选 C。
40. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“‘Have you ever seen snow? Many people in the world have not.’”可知,世界上的很多人从来没有见过雪。故选 B。
41. B 细节理解题。根据“Read a book...”“Learning grammar...”“Keeping a diary...”“When you feel you are ready, go for total immersion (专心) ...”和“Don’t forget to stimulate yourself...”可知,本文总共给出了五条学习建议。故选 B。
42. C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Read a book, a newspaper or a magazine in English, which is just above your level, with a dictionary.”可知,读英文书、英文报或英文杂志可以帮助学习生词,也就是用这些工具可以辅助学习。故选 C。
43. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“‘This means making friends with English speakers around you and communicating with them. Of all English learning tips, this one will test all of your skills.’”可知,与英语使用者沟通是测试你的英语技能的最佳方法。故选 C。
44. A 词义猜测题。根据第六段中的“Don’t forget to stimulate yourself after your hard work. You can buy yourself a small gift, such as an English record by your favourite singer.”可知,此处表示“自我激励或鼓励”。故选 A。
45. B 最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文提供了一些学习和提高英语的建议。故选 B。

五、英汉互译

46. 祝贺你通过考试!
47. 她在一家中餐馆当服务员。
48. 认真阅读这本书,你就会发现错误。
49. 消防员在火灾中救了 12 人,他们太勇敢了。
50. 天气预报说明天将有一场大雨。
51. Excuse me, where is the exit?
52. She sometimes eats lunch at a quarter to one.
53. Where is your friend Lily from?
54. What is the colour of your coat?
55. The water is neither hot nor cold.

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

Thanks for your letter. I'm glad to tell you something about

the weather in Beijing.

There are four seasons in a year. Spring is warm and short. We often fly kites after school. In summer, it's very hot. And it often rains, so it's also humid. We often go swimming on weekends. In autumn, the weather is cool and dry. Farmers are very busy. They often work in the fields. Winter comes after autumn. In winter, it's cold and windy. People usually wear scarves and warm clothes. When it snows in winter, we like to play in the snow. We often make a snowman and have a good time.

Please write and tell me the weather in London.

Kind regards,

Wang Jun

Unit 1 School Is Interesting

一、英语知识运用

1. B 考查主谓一致。句意:我买了一副新眼镜。这副眼镜看起来很棒。空格所在句的主语是 This pair of glasses, 谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。
2. C 考查一般现在时和主谓一致。根据语境及答语“Mr King does.”中的 does 可知,问句用一般现在时,答语对 Who 的回答是单数形式,因此问句谓语动词用 owns。故选 C。
3. B 考查非谓语动词。look forward to sth./doing sth. 意为“期待某事/做某事”,其中的 to 为介词。句意:我期待见到你。故选 B。
4. D 考查形容词。lazy 意为“懒惰的”;friendly 意为“友好的”;smart 意为“聪明的”;oral 意为“口头的”,oral English 意为“英语口语”。句意:他擅长英语口语。故选 D。
5. D 考查固定搭配。learn from... 向……学习。句意:当他帮助老人时,我们可以向他学习。故选 D。
6. C 考查一般现在时。当从句陈述的是客观事实时,无论主句用什么时态,从句都要用一般现在时。故选 C。
7. D 考查时态和语态。根据句意可知,many practical lessons 和动词 give 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,且句中缺谓语,因此该句用被动语态;根据时间状语 Today 可知,该句用一般现在时。故选 D。
8. B 考查主谓一致。句意:我们都知道足球是世界上最受欢迎的运动之一。当“one of...”作句子的主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。
9. D 考查系动词。smell 闻,嗅;feel 摸起来;look 看来好像;sound 听起来。句意:这支乐曲听起来非常棒。故选 D。
10. B 考查固定搭配。be crazy about sth./doing sth. 意为“对

某事/做某事着迷”,为固定搭配。句意:你对唱歌着迷吗?来加入我们的音乐社团吧。故选 B。

11. D 考查介词。besides 意为“除……之外(包括在内)”,常与 other、another、any other、else 等连用;except 意为“除……之外(不包括在内)”,指从整体中除去 except 后的人或物,常与 all、any、every 等连用。第一个空表示“除了英语还有别的语言”,用 besides;第二个空表示“除了一些单词还记得,其余都忘记了”,用 except。故选 D。
12. B 考查交际用语。句意:——她最喜欢什么动物?——她最喜欢猪。根据句意可知选 B。
13. B 考查名词。句意:住在宿舍意味着你得和其他学生共用一个房间。classroom 教室; dormitory 宿舍; home 家; restaurant 餐馆。由 share a room with other students 可推断,此处指宿舍。故选 B。
14. C 考查一般现在时。根据 usually 可知,句子应用一般现在时;主语 My sister 是第三人称单数,因此谓语动词应用 cleans。句意:我姐姐通常在星期六打扫她的房间。故选 C。
15. D 考查动词。句意:我们的模型易于操作和维护。decide 决定; appreciate 欣赏; promise 承诺; operate 操作。根据 model 和 maintain 可推断,此处表示易于操作。故选 D。

二、补全对话

16—20 DAEGB

三、完形填空

21. B 考查名词。根据下文“I study at a junior high school.”可知,“我”是一名学生。故选 B。
22. C 考查副词。根据 I get up early every morning 可知,“我”上学从不迟到。故选 C。
23. D 考查动名词。根据上文“After breakfast, I ride my bike to school.”可知,“我”骑自行车去上学,riding 符合语境。故选 D。
24. C 考查情态动词。need 需要; needn't 不用,不必; can 能,会,可以; can't 不可能。根据上文“I like my school very much. There are some clubs in my school.”可知,该句应表示肯定,结合语境可知,应用 can。故选 C。
25. B 考查名词。根据下文中的 so I joined the music club 可推断,“我”喜欢音乐和唱歌。故选 B。
26. A 考查形容词。free 空闲的; long 长的; old 老的,旧的; short 短的,矮的。free time 意为“空闲时间”,符合语境。故选 A。
27. D 考查动词短语。think of 想起; look at 看; think about

考虑;listen to 听。listen to the music 意为“听音乐”,符合语境。故选 D。

28. B 考查形容词。根据设空句中的 Here I can make some good friends 可知,“我”在音乐社团能交一些好朋友。由此可推断“我”去音乐社团很高兴。故选 B。
29. B 考查名词。根据下文“I usually watch basketball games on TV.”可知,“我”还非常喜欢打篮球。故选 B。
30. C 考查连词。根据上文的“After school, my classmates often see me play basketball on the playground”和下文的 they call me a fan of basketball 可知,两句为因果关系,放学后“我”的同学经常看到“我”在操场上打篮球,所以他们叫“我”篮球迷。故选 C。

四、阅读理解

31. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Amy is a tall and slim girl.”可知,Amy 又高又苗条。故选 C。
32. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“She comes from England.”可知,Amy 来自英格兰。故选 D。
33. B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Her lessons begin at 7:30 a. m.”可知,Amy 的课程早上七点半开始。故选 B。
34. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“She has four lessons in the morning.”可知,Amy 上午有四节课。故选 A。
35. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Chinese school life is great fun. Amy enjoys it so much.”可知,Amy 非常喜欢中国的校园生活。故选 C。
36. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句中的“when it was founded on September 10th, 1964”可知,该学校于 1964 年 9 月 10 日建立。故选 C。
37. A 细节理解题。根据 **Main Teaching Building** 部分的第二句“The building has two floors, with six classrooms on each.”可知,主教学楼共有 12 间教室。故选 A。
38. B 细节理解题。根据 **School Hall** 部分中的“It is the place where we hold many events, such as school plays, concerts, and indoor games.”可知,在学校礼堂会开展许多活动,比如学校戏剧、音乐会和室内游戏。故选 B。
39. D 细节理解题。根据 **Other Rooms** 部分的 a large staff room for teachers to have a rest during lunchtime 可知,午饭时段老师们可以在教职工休息室休息。故选 D。
40. A 文章出处题。本文主要介绍了学校的概况。由此可推知,本文可能出现在学校的网站上。故选 A。
41. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“no matter which grade you are in, you may not learn art, geography, chemistry or Chinese, but you always learn maths”可知,不管在哪个年级,数学是学生们总要学习的科目。故选 B。
42. C 观点态度题。根据第一段中 Jenny Sanders 所说的话“What good do we get from learning maths? We can use computers to compute numbers, and we can use computers to store information. I think learning maths at school is a waste of time.”可知,Jenny Sanders 认为可以用计算机计算,用计算机储存信息,学数学是浪费时间。由此可推知,她认为学数学没有用。故选 C。
43. A 细节理解题。根据第一段首句“Ask any student which subject he or she hates most and 9 out of 10 students will answer ‘maths’.”可知,90%的学生讨厌学数学。故选 A。
44. D 词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的“For example, imagine you are a cook and must serve dinner to 100 guests.”以及提示词 divide 可知,这里是指如何分配“资源”,从而高效地完成工作。故选 D。
45. C 主旨大意题。根据第二段中的“In fact, maths is not so much about calculation (计算) as it is about learning to think logically (符合逻辑地) and solving problems.”可知,数学更多的不是计算,而是让我们拥有逻辑思维能力,解决实际问题。故选 C。

五、英汉互译

46. 我妹妹在一所职业学校当全职老师。
47. 我把糖误当成盐了。怪不得汤尝起来这么甜!
48. 这门在线课程是为想在电子商务领域工作的学生开设的。
49. 现在 99% 的小学生都有使用计算机的实际经验。
50. 这个学校全年开设烹饪课程。
51. Not only he but also his assistant is very friendly to me.
52. We hired a tour guide from the travel agency.
53. The poster was designed by a student majoring in public relations.
54. Both of us are crazy about playing badminton.
55. There are more than fifty workers in this workshop.

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Ben,

I am sorry to hear that you are having trouble getting used to life in your new school. In your letter, you mentioned that you had few friends and always felt lonely. I think it is a good choice to join some clubs in your school. In this way, you can make more friends who share the same interests with you.

Besides this, you'd better be friendly to others. Smile at others and surely you will get a smile in return. You also mentioned that you found it difficult to remember English words. I think reading more English stories can help you learn English words in a practical way.

I hope you will find these suggestions useful.

Yours,

Li Hua

Unit 2 We Are Friends

一、英语知识运用

1. C 考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意:这个男孩昨天被告知放学后完成作业。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,应用一般过去时态;主语 The boy 与动词 tell 之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系,要用被动语态;由于主语为第三人称单数,故 be 动词用 was。故选 C。
2. C 考查一般过去时的否定式。句意:Mike 今天早上没来学校,因为他遇到了交通事故。根据时间状语 this morning 可知,事件发生在过去,应用一般过去时。故选 C。
3. C 考查动词短语。get through 完成,度过; get over 克服,从……恢复过来; get along with 相处,与……和睦相处; get down 写下,使沮丧。句意:你跟家人和朋友如何相处? 故选 C。
4. C 考查交际用语。句意:——发生了什么事? ——刚才我冲 Lily 大喊了。“How is it going?”意为“最近怎么样?”“What's that?”意为“那是什么?”“What happened?”意为“发生了什么事?”“Where do you want to go?”意为“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。故选 C。
5. D 考查时态和主谓一致。句意:李磊和班上的其他同学明天要去参观长城。根据句中的时间状语 tomorrow 可知,要用一般将来时,且 as well as 遵循“就远一致”的原则,be 动词与 Li Lei 在人称和数上保持一致。故选 D。
6. C 考查一般过去时。句意:我和妈妈去市场买了一些橙子去看望我的奶奶。根据 went to the market 可知,“买”是过去发生的动作,再结合并列连词 and 可知应选择 buy 的过去式 bought。故选 C。
7. A 考查形容词短语。句意:——你的业余爱好是什么? ——我喜欢绘画和旅游。be fond of 喜欢; be worried about 担心; be afraid of 对……感到害怕; be good at 擅长。根据句意可知此处询问的是业余爱好,应回答“喜欢”做某事。故选 A。

8. A 考查交际用语。句意:——为什么不向你的朋友道歉呢? ——好主意。我马上就去做。“Good idea.”意为“好主意。”“That's true.”意为“那是真的。”“I'll call them.”意为“我会给他们打电话。”“You are great.”意为“你很棒。”根据“I will do it right now.”及语境可知回答者应是赞同对方的提议,故应用“Good idea.”回答。故选 A。
9. D 考查动词。句意:这不是你的错,错过火车的事你能得到原谅。bother 费心,麻烦; operate 操作; mean 意味着,打算; forgive 原谅,宽恕。根据 It's not your fault 可知,应是被原谅。故选 D。
10. C 考查固定用法。句意:我宁愿在家学习也不去图书馆。prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意为“宁愿做某事而不做某事”,在此结构中,prefer 后要跟动词不定式,而 rather than 后要跟动词原形。故选 C。
11. B 考查固定搭配。in anger 意为“愤怒地”,为固定搭配。句意:“我不想再见到你!”她怒吼道。故选 B。
12. A 考查介词。句意:——你的新自行车很漂亮。它多少钱? ——这辆自行车我花了 1 000 元。“spend...on sth.”意为“花费……在某物上”。故选 A。
13. B 考查名词作宾语及形容词作定语。句意:他有语言天赋,而他的妹妹是一位天才钢琴家。分析句子成分可知,第一个空跟在及物动词 has 后面充当宾语,第二个空位于名词前充当定语;根据句意可知,第一个空意为“在……方面有天赋”,需要用短语 have a gift for 来表示;第二个空意为“有天赋的”,需要用形容词 gifted 来表示。故选 B。
14. D 考查固定搭配。句意:既然你对踢足球感兴趣,何不加入我们的足球俱乐部呢? be interested in doing sth. 意为“对做某事感兴趣”,是固定搭配。故选 D。
15. B 考查名词。句意:你粗心大意是你自己的过失。talent 天赋; fault 责任,过失; opinion 看法; prize 奖品。根据句意可知选 B。

二、补全对话

16—20 FGACD

三、完形填空

21. C 考查副词。上文提及 Tina 和她的许多朋友不一样,她不喜欢流行音乐,这里指在与朋友们聚在一起的一个派对上, Tina 发现她的朋友们喜欢摇滚和流行音乐。get together 意为“聚在一起,相聚”。故选 C。
22. D 考查动词。根据上文“Tina found her friends preferred rock and pop music.”可推知,当 Tina 问朋友们是否想尝试古典音乐时,他们都用奇怪的眼光看着她。故选 D。