



华腾新思

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语

强基随堂练

基础模块·2

主编 华腾新思职教高考研究中心

- ✓ 回归课本
- ✓ 夯实基础
- ✓ 随堂测试

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前　　言

当前,我国的中等职业教育快速发展,受到社会、学校、家庭等各方面的高度关注。职教高考作为中职生提升学历的重要途径,也变得越来越受重视。

对广大中职生来说,课内知识的掌握与巩固是提升技能、在未来的职教高考中取得好成绩的重要保障。然而,不少中职生在课后缺乏系统、高效的练习,难以将课堂所学知识转化为扎实的能力。针对这一情况,我们策划并编写了本书,旨在帮助广大中职生加强日常训练,为未来的升学和职业发展奠定坚实基础。

本书的显著特色如下:

1. 强调回归课本

本书严格依据中职教材编写而成,所有习题均围绕课本知识点进行设计,避免过度拓展或设置偏离教学标准的题目,确保学生能通过练习加深对课堂所学知识点的理解,进而消化课本内容,真正做到“学一课,练一课,掌握一课”。

2. 着重夯实基础

本书的习题以基础题为主,兼顾少量的提升类题目;在确保题目难度适中的同时,注重知识点的覆盖率和典型性。通过系统练习,学生不仅能夯实基础,巩固课堂所学知识,还能逐步培养解题思维,为未来的升学考试做好充分准备。

3. 便于组织测试

本书以“课后作业”的形式进行编排:每一课的练习题均与教学进度高度匹配,方便教师随堂布置作业;每一课的练习题均自成单位、不跨页,可直接剪裁,作为闭卷考试的试卷使用,方便教师组织测试;每一课的练习题题量适中,学生花费较短时间即可完成练习,不会加重课业负担。

希望本书能成为广大中职生学习的得力助手。愿每一位同学通过扎实的练习,夯实基础,提升能力,在未来的职教高考和职业发展道路上自信从容,收获成功!

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Unit 1 Travel

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

1. Switzerland	A. 长城
2. Egypt	B. 旅行
3. the Great Wall	C. 香格里拉
4. pyramid	D. 各种各样的
5. journey	E. 埃及
6. travel products	F. 单人房
7. double room	G. 旅游产品
8. single room	H. 双人房
9. Shangri-La	I. 金字塔
10. all kinds of	J. 瑞士

II. 单词拼写

1. I need to buy a _____ (票) for the concert next week.
2. The _____ (当地的) market is famous for its fresh fruit and vegetables.
3. She writes a _____ (每天的) journal to record her thoughts and experiences.
4. I booked my trip through a travel _____ (代理公司) last weekend.
5. The Tang _____ (朝代) is considered a golden age in Chinese history.
6. They decided to _____ (旅行) around Europe during the summer vacation.

III. 词形转换

1. I made a _____ (reserve) for two at the restaurant last night.
2. The hotel is _____ (full) booked during the holiday season.
3. She will make an _____ (introduce) of the new project to the team tomorrow.
4. The _____ (snow) weather made the roads slippery and dangerous.
5. This park is a _____ (nation) treasure and attracts millions of visitors every year.

IV. 单项选择

2. 这座城市以其美丽的景点而闻名。

This city is famous for its beautiful _____.

3. 这个游乐园全年开放,吸引了很多游客。

The amusement park is open _____ and attracts many visitors.

4. 图书馆里有大量的书籍可供阅读。

There are _____ books to read in the library.

5. 这部电影值得一看,因为它讲述了一个感人的故事。

This movie is _____ because it tells a touching story.

6. 这个地区富含对经济发展非常重要的矿产资源。

This area _____ mineral resources, which are important for economic development.

7. 孩子们迫不及待地想打开他们的圣诞礼物。

The children _____ open their Christmas presents.

8. 我们预定了一间家庭套房,足够容纳五个人。

We booked a _____ that is large enough for five people.

V. 补全对话

A

A: Hello, Mike! Do you travel often?

B: Yes. 1

A: Really? Tell me some famous places of interest, please.

B: OK! 2 I visited the Eiffel Tower there.

A: Oh, how wonderful! Have you ever been to China?

B: Yes, I went to Beijing last summer. 3 I'll never forget the Great Wall.

A: Could you show me some of the photos tomorrow?

B: Certainly. 4

A: I'm going to Hong Kong to visit my aunt next week.

B: Sounds great! 5

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.

A. I took many photos there.

B. Enjoy your trip!

C. I went to Paris two years ago.

D. What do you plan to do this summer vacation?

E. I have been to many places in the world.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

B

A: Hello, Jenny! Long time no see. Where did you go during the winter holiday?

B: Hello, Alice! 1 My uncle lives there and we visit him every winter holiday.

A: Wow! You're so lucky. 2

B: You should have a visit if you have a chance. It's a beautiful country.

A: 3

B: For about two weeks. My uncle showed us around Sydney.

A: 4

B: Of course. The Sydney Opera House is famous all over the world. We visited it on the first day.

A: What else did you do?

B: 5 They were so cute. We also traveled over the mountains on horseback.

A: That must be exciting.

B: Yes! I enjoyed my stay there.

A. I have never been to Australia.

B. Well, we also visited the zoo and saw some kangaroos.

C. How did you go to Australia with your family?

D. How long did you stay there?

E. I went to Australia with my family.

F. Where is the Sydney Opera House?

G. Did you visit the Sydney Opera House?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Reading

I. 词义匹配

1. in the Ming Dynasty	A. 第一手的; 亲身的
2. at an early age	B. 穿过; 通过
3. lifetime	C. 步行
4. first-hand	D. 在明朝
5. on foot	E. 教育
6. well-known	F. 对……有热情
7. pass away	G. 去世; 逝世
8. have a passion for	H. 著名的
9. education	I. 一生; 终生
10. diary	J. 日记
11. pass through	K. 在很小的时候

II. 单词拼写

1. She made a great _____ (努力) to finish the project on time.
2. The _____ (主要的) problem we face is the lack of resources.
3. Please handle your _____ (行李) carefully to avoid any damage.
4. He decided to _____ (放弃) smoking for the sake of his health.
5. The journalist _____ (记录) every detail of the event in her notebook.
6. The news of the festival spread _____ (遍及) the town.

III. 词形转换

1. The _____ (travel) shared his experiences of visiting remote villages.
2. She slept _____ (comfortable) on the bed after a long journey.
3. After many attempts, they _____ (final) solved the difficult puzzle.
4. The _____ (discover) of this new species surprised the scientists.
5. He listened _____ (careful) to the instructions before starting the task.

IV. 单项选择

1. It's not easy, but you should _____ your bad habits.
A. give up B. look for C. take up D. put on
2. Last summer, they _____ a road trip across the country.
A. take B. took C. takes D. taking
3. We should _____ getting close to wild animals because they may hurt us.
A. enjoy B. finish C. avoid D. suggest
4. They _____ a big party to celebrate their friend's birthday last Sunday.
A. have B. has C. had D. having
5. We _____ for the mountains early in the morning to watch the sunrise.
A. set off B. set aside C. set up D. set down
6. She _____ her hometown and went to a big city to look for a job last year.
A. leave B. leaves C. left D. leaving
7. My parents always _____ my decisions, which gives me the confidence to pursue my dreams.
A. support B. oppose C. doubt D. ignore
8. He _____ his homework before going out to play yesterday.
A. finishes B. finish C. finishing D. finished

V. 完成句子

1. 我在这次国外旅行中经历了很多有趣的事情。
I _____ many interesting things during this trip abroad.
2. 你应该照顾你生病的爷爷。
You should _____ _____ your sick grandfather.
3. 为了提高英语水平, 他每天都练习阅读。
He practices reading every day _____ _____ _____ improve his English.
4. 花园里有各种各样美丽的花朵。
There are _____ _____ _____ beautiful flowers in the garden.
5. 他在八岁的时候开始对绘画感兴趣。
He _____ _____ _____ painting at the age of eight.

6. 无论遇到什么困难,我们都应该坚持我们的目标。

We should _____ our goals no matter what difficulties we meet.

7. 由于大雨,足球比赛不得不被取消了。

The football match had to be canceled _____ the heavy rain.

8. 他在二十岁时就成了一名优秀的篮球运动员。

He became an excellent basketball player _____ twenty.

VI. 阅读理解

If you are traveling in Chengdu, there are many interesting places to visit. Here are some great choices.

Giant Panda Base

• Activities:

1. Observe the daily life of giant pandas.
2. Attend lectures to learn about pandas.
3. Watch a panda performance.

• Best Time: Morning (when pandas are the most active).

• Transportation: Bus or taxi.

• Ticket Prices: Adult: ¥55 Student: ¥27

Kuanzhai Alley

• Activities:

1. Taste Chengdu snacks.
2. Buy handicrafts.
3. Experience tea culture.

• Best Time: Evening (when shops and snack stalls are the busiest).

• Transportation: Subway or taxi.

• Ticket Prices: Free

Sanxingdui Museum

• Activities:

1. See ancient copper masks and other artifacts.
2. Try the VR experience to explore the ancient civilization.

• Best Time: Avoid holidays (to skip crowds).

• Transportation: Long-distance bus or self-driving.

• Ticket Prices: Adult: ¥72 Student: ¥36

Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area

• Activities: Hiking and enjoying nature.

• Best Time: Autumn (when the colors are the most beautiful).

• Transportation: Airplane or long-distance bus.

• Ticket Prices:

High Season (Apr. 1 to Nov. 15):

Adult: ¥190 Student: ¥80

Low Season (Nov. 16 to Mar. 31):

Adult: ¥80 Student: ¥50

1. Which activity is NOT mentioned at the Giant Panda Base?

- A. Attending lectures to learn about pandas.
- B. Observing the daily life of giant pandas.
- C. Feeding pandas freely.
- D. Watching a panda performance.

2. What is the best time to visit Kuanzhai Alley to experience its busiest atmosphere?

- A. In the morning.
- B. During the day.
- C. In the evening.
- D. Late at night.

3. Which statement is TRUE about the Sanxingdui Museum?

- A. It is best to visit it during holidays.
- B. It is closed during holidays.
- C. You can go there by subway.
- D. You can see many ancient copper masks there.

4. A student and parents need to pay _____ to visit Jiuzhaigou in the low season.

- A. 80 yuan
- B. 50 yuan
- C. 130 yuan
- D. 210 yuan

5. What can be inferred about transportation to these places?

- A. The Giant Panda Base can only be reached by bus.
- B. Kuanzhai Alley is accessible by bus, subway and taxi.
- C. Sanxingdui Museum requires a long-distance bus or a car.
- D. Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area is so far that it can only be reached by airplane.

Writing & Culture Understanding

I. 词义匹配

1. record	A. 味道; 风味
2. theme	B. 匆忙; 急速
3. exhibition	C. 醒着的
4. profile	D. 仅仅; 简单地
5. tourist	E. 主题
6. simply	F. 记录
7. carefully	G. 简介; 侧面轮廓
8. flavor	H. 沿途
9. back home	I. 展览
10. photograph	J. 游客
11. rush	K. 照片; 拍照
12. go with	L. 与……相配; 伴随
13. awake	M. 回家
14. along the way	N. 仔细地

II. 单词拼写

1. The _____ (经历) of living abroad taught her a lot about different cultures.
2. The _____ (旅行者) shared his exciting stories with the local villagers.
3. This city is _____ (著名的) for its beautiful architecture and long history.
4. The scientist carefully _____ (观察) the behavior of animals in the wild.
5. During the holiday, we went _____ (观光) and visited many famous landmarks.
6. It was a great _____ (乐趣) to meet old friends at the reunion party.

III. 词形转换

1. Effective _____ (communicate) skills can help you make more friends.
2. The scientist studied the problem in _____ (deep) and finally found the solution.
3. The little girl's _____ (curious) led her to explore every corner of the old house.
4. The ideal _____ (locate) for the new shopping mall is near the subway station.

5. After hours of hiking, they felt a strong _____ (hungry) and decided to eat.

6. The recent _____ (discover) of the ancient city has attracted a lot of attention.

IV. 英汉互译

1. At the age of 10, he started learning how to play the piano.

2. She spends at least three hours a day practicing dancing.

3. You can connect with your classmates through group activities.

4. Try to read as much as possible to improve your vocabulary.

5. 这个历史遗址吸引了成千上万的游客。

6. 她对实验结果感到惊讶。

7. 他决定寻求专业人士的帮助来解决这个问题。

8. 一方面, 这项计划可以节省时间; 另一方面, 它可能会增加成本。

V. 阅读理解

Travel Journal

Thursday, April 24th

We arrived in the clean and lovely city of Yangzhou early in the morning. This is our first trip to China. The various smells of local food caught our attention.

Tonight, we're going to try something special for dinner. Our hotel is inexpensive but very clean. We plan to stay here for a few days, visit some places in the city, and then travel to the Great Wall in Beijing.

Sunday, April 27th

We visited the famous Slender West Lake, which was crowded with visitors from all over the

world. Outside the park gate, we bought many toys for our friends. Everything was so colorful, and we took hundreds of photos! Later today, we'll try the famous foot massage (按摩) and then leave for the Great Wall. We'll take the night train to downtown Beijing, stay there for two days, and then take a bus to the Great Wall.

Wednesday, April 30th

Our trip to the Great Wall was long and tiring. On the way, we visited a small mountain village. The villagers enjoy their quiet life and are the kindest people I've ever met—they always smile and say “Hello”. Since Ralph and I know only a little Chinese, smiling is our best way to show friendliness.

1. From the passage, we can see that the author stayed in Yangzhou for _____.
A. four days B. five days
C. six days D. seven days

2. The author didn't _____ in Yangzhou.
A. taste delicious food B. visit places of interest
C. do the foot massage D. climb mountains

3. The author traveled from downtown Beijing to the Great Wall _____.
A. by train B. by car
C. by bus D. on foot

4. Which statement is NOT true?
A. The author took a night train from Yangzhou to downtown Beijing.
B. The trip from downtown Beijing to the Great Wall was long.
C. The villagers live quietly but happily.
D. The author traveled alone.

5. What is the best title for the passage?
A. My First Visit to Yangzhou
B. My Travels in China
C. Delicious Food and Beautiful Places
D. A Trip to the Great Wall

VI. 写作

假如你是李华,请你根据表格内容的提示给你的笔友 Alan 写一封邮件,告诉他今年你将去他

所在的城市游玩，并制定了旅行计划。你想征求他的意见，同时询问他是否可以接机。

Your arrival time	10:30 a.m. , July 2
	go to a concert
Your travel plan	go camping
	...
Means of transportation during your visit	by bike, by bus...

注意：

- (1) 必须包含以上所有信息, 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
- (2) 词数 80 词左右;
- (3) 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Alan,

How is it going?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua

Language Practice & Group Work

I. 单词拼写

1. To 避免 (避免) accidents, you should always follow traffic rules.
2. The festival is celebrated 遍及 (遍及) the small city.
3. After hours of discussion, they 终于 (终于) reached an agreement.
4. Visiting the Great Wall was a 一生 (一生) experience for him.
5. She keeps a 日记 (日记) to record her daily activities.

II. 词形转换

1. My uncle and aunt plan to _____ (traveler) around the world next year.
2. He became _____ (interest) in music when he was a child.
3. The hotel room was very _____ (comfort), and we had a good sleep.
4. She overcame many _____ (difficult) to become a successful businesswoman.
5. His teacher always _____ (encouragement) him to participate in class discussions.

III. 单项选择

IV. 完成句子

1. 他决定放弃玩游戏,专注于学习。
He decided to give up playing games and focus on his studies.

2. 天还没亮,他们就兴高采烈地出发去湖边了。
Before dawn, they set off cheerfully for the lake.

3. 这是我们面临的主要挑战之一。
This is one of the major challenges we are facing.

4. 她付出了巨大的努力,终于通过了考试。
She made a great effort and finally passed the exam.

5. 为了节省时间,我们决定乘地铁去火车站。
To save time, we decided to take the subway to the train station.

6. 他对音乐表现出极大的兴趣,经常参加音乐会。
He shows great interest in music and often attends concerts.

7. 他昨晚太累了,以至于在沙发上睡着了。
He was so tired last night that he fell asleep on the sofa.

8. 她决定独自完成这项任务。
She decided to complete the task alone.

V. 单句改错

1. She experience a lot of difficulties when she studied abroad last year. _____
A B C D

2. He record the results of the experiment in his notebook yesterday. _____
A B C D

3. In order to improving his English, he spends two hours reading every day. _____
A B C D

4. They tried all sorts of method to solve the problem, but none worked. _____
A B C D

5. At an early age, she showed great talent in painting and win many awards. _____
A B C D

6. The practice base provide students with hands-on experience last summer. _____
A B C D

7. We arrived at time for the meeting, but it had started early without notice. _____
A B C D

8. The boy was forced finish his homework before leaving. _____
A B C D

9. He fail to pass the exam because he didn't study hard enough. _____
A B C D

10. They got lost in the forest and can't find their way back. _____
A B C D

VI. 语法填空

Nowadays, more and more people are interested in traveling. Traveling 1 (become) one of the most popular activities in our daily life.

Last summer, I 2 (go) to Beijing with my parents. It was an exciting 3 (experienced). We 4 (visit) many famous places there, such as the Great Wall, the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace.

The Great Wall is a symbol of China. It 5 (build) by ancient people. When we 6 (walk) on it, we saw many 7 (tourist) from different countries. Some of them were tracing

the ancient bricks with their fingertips. They all 8 (say) that the Great Wall was amazing.

The Forbidden City is also a wonderful place. There are a lot of old buildings in it. We 9 (learn) a lot about Chinese history while visiting it.

We 10 (have) a good time in Beijing. I hope to visit it again in the future.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

英语强基随堂练

(基础模块 · 2)

参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Travel

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

1. J 2. E 3. A 4. I 5. B 6. G 7. H
8. F 9. C 10. D

II. 单词拼写

1. ticket 2. local 3. daily
4. agency 5. Dynasty 6. travel

III. 词形转换

1. reservation 2. fully 3. introduction
4. snowy 5. national

IV. 单项选择

1. D 考查名词。money 意为“钱”;space 意为“空间”;luck 意为“运气”;effort 意为“努力”。“It takes a lot of effort to do sth.”是固定句型,意为“做某事需要付出很多努力”。句意:完成这样一项如此具有挑战性的任务需要付出很多努力。故选 D。
2. C 考查时态。根据 Last weekend 可知,句子描述的是过去发生的事情,要用一般过去时,have 的过去式是 had。句意:上周末,我们在海滩上玩得很开心。故选 C。
3. B 考查动词。explain 意为“解释”;experience 意为“体验;经历”;express 意为“表达”;expect 意为“期望”。句意:我想通过环游世界来体验不同的文化。故选 B。
4. D 考查时态。根据 last night 可知,句子时态为一般过去时,finish 的过去式是 finished。句意:他昨晚在晚饭前完成了他的家庭作业。故选 D。
5. A 考查形容词。unique 意为“独特的”;ordinary 意为“普通的”;common 意为“常见的”;usual 意为“通常的”。句意:这幅画真的很独特;我以前从未见过像这样的画。故选 A。
6. A 考查时态和助动词。根据 at first 和“Finally,”

she understood them.”可知,句子描述的是过去的事情,且 understand 是实义动词,变否定句要用助动词 didn’t。句意:她一开始不理解这些语法规则。最后,她理解了它们。故选 A。

7. C 考查形容词。filled 意为“充满的”,be filled with 表示“充满……”;crowded 意为“拥挤的”,be crowded with 表示“挤满……”;covered 意为“覆盖的”,be covered with 表示“被……覆盖”;tired 意为“疲倦的”,be tired with 表示“因……而疲劳”。句意:街道被雪覆盖了,让我们一起清扫街道吧。故选 C。
8. B 考查情景交际。You’d better not 意为“你最好不”;Have a nice trip 意为“旅途愉快”;You are lucky 意为“你是幸运的”;It’s up to you 意为“这取决于你”。根据 “My family plans to travel to Hainan during the vacation.”可知,此处应祝福对方外出旅游愉快。句意:——我们全家计划在假期期间去海南旅游。——祝你们旅途愉快。故选 B。

V. 完成句子

1. booked 2. scenic spots
3. all year round 4. a great many
5. worth watching 6. is rich in
7. can’t wait to 8. family suite

VI. 补全对话

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

Reading

I. 词义匹配

1. D 2. K 3. I 4. A 5. C 6. H 7. G
8. F 9. E 10. J 11. B

II. 单词拼写

1. effort 2. major 3. luggage
4. quit 5. recorded 6. throughout

III. 词形转换

1. traveler 2. comfortably 3. finally
4. discovery 5. carefully

IV. 单项选择

1. A 考查动词短语。give up 意为“放弃”;look for 意为“寻找”;take up 意为“开始从事;占据”;put on 意为“穿上;上演”。句意:这不容易,但你应该放弃你的坏习惯。故选 A。

2. B 考查时态。根据 Last summer 可知,句子描述的是过去发生的动作,要用一般过去时,take 的过去式是 took。take a road trip 表示“进行一次公路旅行”。句意:去年夏天,他们进行了一次穿越全国的公路旅行。故选 B。

3. C 考查动词。enjoy 意为“享受;喜爱”;finish 意为“完成”;avoid 意为“避免”;suggest 意为“建议”。句意:我们应该避免接近野生动物,因为它们可能会伤害我们。故选 C。

4. C 考查时态。根据 last Sunday 可知,句子时态为一般过去时,have 的过去式是 had。句意:上周日他们举办了一个盛大的派对来庆祝他们朋友的生日。故选 C。

5. A 考查动词短语。set off 意为“出发;动身”,常与 for 连用表示出发去某地;set aside 意为“留出”;set up 意为“建立;设立”;set down 意为“记下;放下”。句意:我们一大早出发去山里看日出。故选 A。

6. C 考查时态。根据 last year 可知,句子描述的是过去发生的动作,要用一般过去时,leave 的过去式是 left。句意:去年她离开家乡,去了一座大城市找工作。故选 C。

7. A 考查动词。support 意为“支持”;oppose 意为“反对”;doubt 意为“怀疑”;ignore 意为“忽视”。句意:我的父母总是支持我的决定,这给了我追求梦想的信心。故选 A。

8. D 考查时态。根据 yesterday 可知,句子时态为一般过去时,finish 的过去式是 finished。句意:昨天他出去玩之前写完了家庭作业。故选 D。

V. 完成句子

1. experienced 2. take care of
3. in order to 4. all sorts of
5. became interested in 6. hold on to
7. due to/because of 8. at the age of

VI. 阅读理解

1. C 细节理解题。根据 **Giant Panda Base** 部分中的“**Activities**: 1. Observe the daily life of giant pandas. 2. Attend lectures to learn about pandas. 3. Watch a panda performance.”可知,“随意喂养大熊猫”这项活动没有被提及。故选 C。

2. C 细节理解题。根据 **Kuanzhai Alley** 部分中的“**Best Time**: Evening (when shops and snack stalls are the busiest).”可知,傍晚去宽窄巷子体验最好。故选 C。

3. D 细节理解题。根据 **Sanxingdui Museum** 部分中的“**Activities**: 1. See ancient copper masks and other artifacts.”可知,“你可以在那里看到许多古代铜面具”的说法是正确的。故选 D。

4. D 细节理解题。根据 **Jiuzhaigou Scenic Area** 部分中的“**Low Season** (Nov. 16 to Mar. 31): Adult: ¥80 Student: ¥50”可知,如果一个学生在淡季和他的父母一起去九寨沟风景区游玩,他们要付 210 元。故选 D。

5. C 推理判断题。根据 **Sanxingdui Museum** 部分中的“**Transportation**: Long-distance bus or self-driving.”可知,三星堆博物馆离市中心很远,需要坐长途汽车或自驾。故选 C。

Writing & Culture Understanding

I. 词义匹配

1. F 2. E 3. I 4. G 5. J 6. D 7. N
8. A 9. M 10. K 11. B 12. L 13. C
14. H

II. 单词拼写

1. experience 2. traveler 3. famous

4. observes 5. sightseeing 6. pleasure

III. 词形转换

1. communication 2. depth 3. curiosity

4. location 5. hunger 6. discovery

IV. 英汉互译

1. 在十岁时,他开始学习弹钢琴。

2. 她每天至少花三个小时练习跳舞。

3. 你可以通过小组活动与同学们建立联系。

4. 尽量多读书以提高你的词汇量。

5. This historic site attracts thousands of tourists.

6. She was surprised by the results of the experiment.

7. He decided to seek professional help to solve the problem.

8. On the one hand, this plan can save time; on the other hand, it may increase costs.

V. 阅读理解

1. A 细节理解题。根据 **Thursday, April 24th** 部分中的“We arrived in the clean and lovely city of Yangzhou early in the morning.”和 **Sunday, April 27th** 部分中的“Later today, we'll try the famous foot massage (按摩) and then leave for the Great Wall.”可知,作者 4 月 24 日到达扬州,27 日晚上离开扬州,所以在扬州旅游了四天。故选 A。

2. D 细节理解题。根据 **Thursday, April 24th** 部分中的“Tonight, we're going to try something special for dinner.”以及 **Sunday, April 27th** 部分中的“We visited the famous Slender West Lake, which was crowded with visitors from all over the world.”和“Later today, we'll try the famous foot massage (按摩) ...”可知,作者在扬州品尝了美食、参观了名胜古迹并做了足部按摩,但没有提到爬山。故选 D。

3. C 细节理解题。根据 **Sunday, April 27th** 部分中的“We'll take the night train to downtown Beijing, stay there for two days, and then take a

bus to the Great Wall.”可知,作者从北京市区前往长城是乘坐公共汽车。故选 C。

4. D 细节理解题。根据 **Wednesday, April 30th** 部分中的“Since Ralph and I know only a little Chinese, smiling is our best way to show friendliness.”可知,作者并非独自旅行。故选 D。

5. B 最佳标题题。作者描述了自己从扬州到北京的行程以及做过的事情,所以 **My Travels in China** 为最佳标题。故选 B。

VI. 写作

Dear Alan,

How is it going? I'm excited to tell you that I'll visit your city this summer. I'm arriving at 10:30 a.m. on July 2. During my stay, I plan to go to a concert to enjoy the local music. Also, I'd love to go camping in the beautiful countryside around the city. Besides, I want to explore the city by bike and take a bus to visit some famous attractions. I wonder if you could pick me up at the airport. And could you give me some advice on my plan?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Language Practice & Group Work

I. 单词拼写

1. avoid 2. throughout 3. finally
4. lifetime 5. diary

II. 词形转换

1. travel 2. interested 3. comfortable
4. difficulties 5. encourages

III. 单项选择

1. C 考查动词。start 意为“开始”;prevent 意为“阻止”;quit 意为“放弃;停止”;continue 意为“继续”。句意:你应该戒烟,因为它不仅对你有害,也对周围的人有害。故选 C。

2. B 考查时态。根据 Last summer 可知,句子描

述的是过去发生的事情,要用一般过去时,travel 的过去式是 traveled。句意:去年夏天,他们沿着丝绸之路旅行,参观了许多国家公园。故选 B。

3. C 考查动词短语。look at 意为“看”;look for 意为“寻找”;take care of 意为“照顾”;take off 意为“起飞;脱下”。句意:我妈妈出去的时候让我照顾我的妹妹。故选 C。

4. C 考查时态。根据 when I was in primary school 可知,句子描述的是过去的事情,要用一般过去时,take 的过去式是 took。句意:我上小学的时候每天乘公共汽车去上学。故选 C。

5. B 考查固定搭配。“spend+时间+(in) doing sth.”是固定用法,意为“花费时间做某事”,in 可以省略,所以此处用 do 的动名词形式 doing。句意:我弟弟通常每天放学后花一个小时做他的家庭作业。故选 B。

6. B 考查时态。根据 before her math test 以及 got a very good grade 可知,句子描述的是过去的事情,要用一般过去时,study 的过去式是 studied。句意:Emily 在她的数学考试前每晚都学习,并且取得了非常好的成绩。故选 B。

7. D 考查动词短语。put off 意为“推迟”;give off 意为“发出”;shut off 意为“关闭;切断”;get off 意为“下车”。句意:她在下一站下了公共汽车,然后走着去了她的办公室。故选 D。

8. C 考查时态。根据 last week 可知,句子描述的是过去发生的动作,要用一般过去时。move 的过去式是 moved。句意:上周她搬进了新社区的一个新公寓。故选 C。

IV. 完成句子

1. give up 2. set off 3. major
4. effort 5. take the subway
6. shows great interest in
7. fell asleep 8. by herself

V. 单句改错

1. A; experienced 2. A; recorded
3. B; improve 4. C; methods
5. D; won 6. B; provided
7. B; in 8. B; to finish
9. A; failed 10. D; couldn't

VI. 语法填空

1. has become 2. went 3. experience
4. visited 5. was built 6. walked
7. tourists 8. said 9. learned 10. had

Unit 2 Health and Fitness

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

1. J 2. I 3. S 4. H 5. R 6. K 7. E
8. F 9. M 10. N 11. D 12. C 13. O
14. P 15. T 16. Q 17. L 18. G 19. B
20. A

II. 单词拼写

1. fever 2. technician 3. terrible
4. cough 5. temperature

III. 词形转换

1. unwellness 2. fitness 3. appointment
4. physical 5. active

IV. 单项选择

1. A 考查固定搭配。under pressure 是固定短语,意为“在压力下”。句意:她最近工作压力很大,所以她需要休息。故选 A。
2. C 考查主系表结构。sound 是系动词,后接形容词作表语。句意:这首歌听起来真的很美妙。我非常喜欢它。故选 C。
3. A 考查动词。recover 意为“恢复”;differ 意为“不同”;protect 意为“保护”;suffer 意为“遭受”。recover from 是固定短语,意为“从……中恢复”。句意:她花了两周时间才从流感中完全恢复。故选 A。
4. B 考查时态。根据 last week 可知,句子描述的是过去发生的动作,用一般过去时。句意:上周