

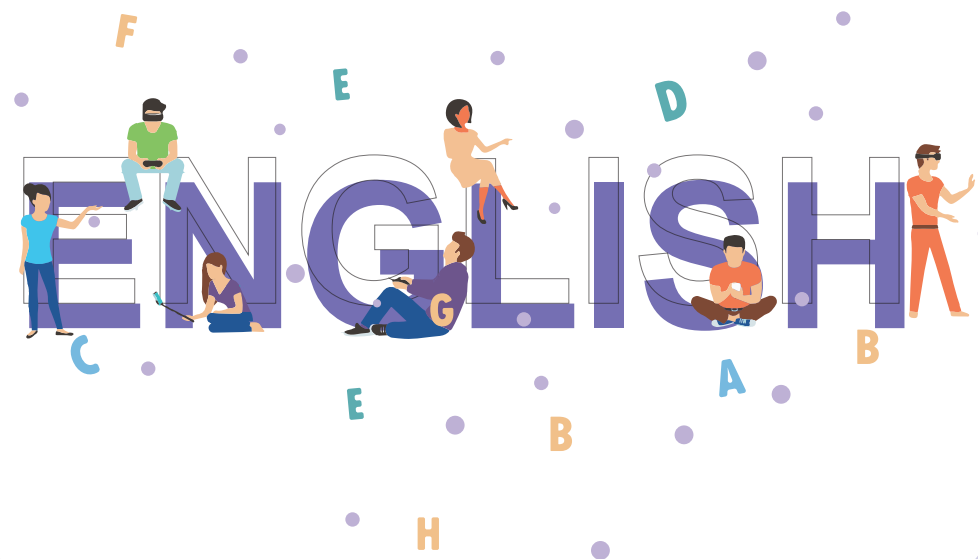
中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语

同步辅导与练习

拓展模块

主编 郑慧静



西南财经大学出版社
Southwestern University of Finance & Economics Press

中国·成都

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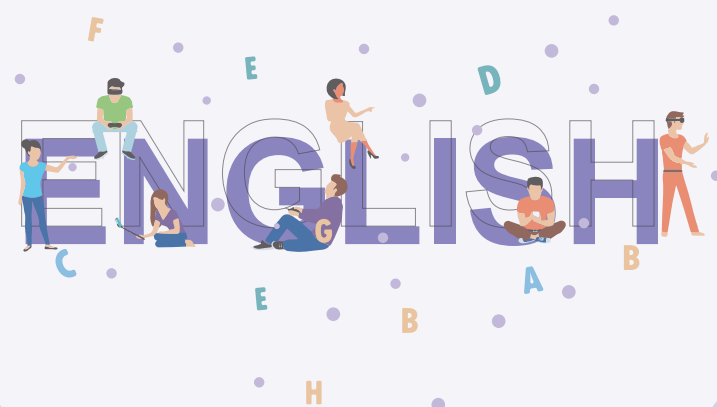


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拓展模块



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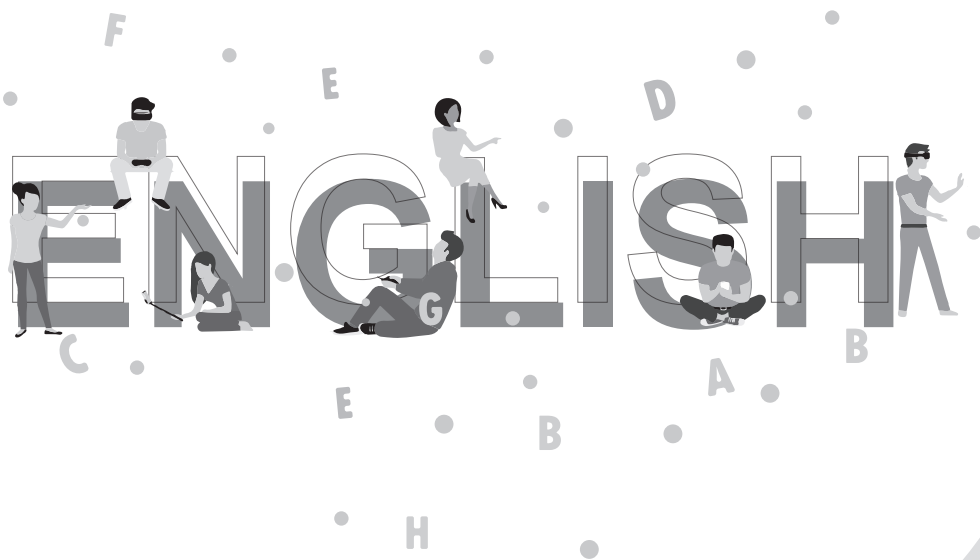
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YINGYU TONGBU FUDAO YU LIANXI(TUOZHAN MOKUAI)

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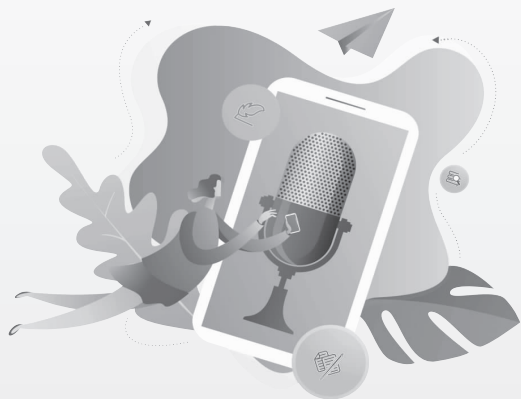
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前言

PREFACE

本书是根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新版的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成的。全书共分为 8 个单元,每个单元包括知识梳理和课后巩固提高两个部分。

一、知识梳理

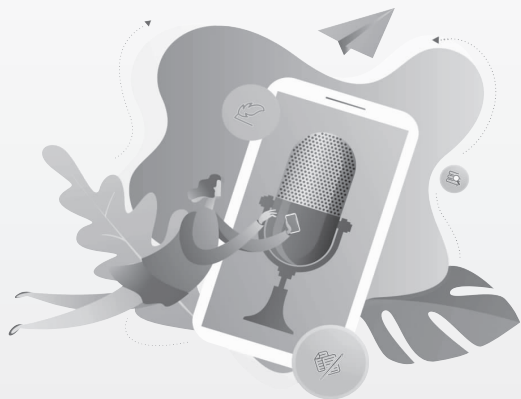
该部分按照填空的形式列出了最新版《英语》(拓展模块)相应单元需要学生重点掌握的单词、短语和句型,并对相应单元的重点语法知识进行了归纳和总结。本板块旨在使学生能快速掌握相应单元的重点知识,从而方便学生对相应单元知识的整体把握。

二、课后巩固提高

该部分分为 Part A 基础巩固和 Part B 能力提升两个部分。Part A 基础巩固部分包括单词拼写、单项选择、情景对话和完成句子四个题型,该部分主要考查和巩固学生对最新版《英语》(拓展模块)中相应单元的基础语言知识的掌握情况。其中,单词拼写和单项选择主要考查的是最新版《英语》(拓展模块)相应单元中的一些重要词汇和语法知识。Part B 能力提升部分包括完形填空、阅读理解、英汉互译和写作四个题型,该部分旨在提高学生的阅读和写作能力,为学生今后的学习和就业打下一定的基础。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不当之处,恳请广大师生在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们及时做出修订。

编 者



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Unit 1 Taking a Training Course



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 学术的 | (2) accounting (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 录取 | (4) certificate (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 确认, 证实 | (6) conference (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 初级的 | (8) e-commerce (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 雇员 | (10) gesture (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 中级的 | (12) internship (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 演讲, 讲座 | (14) register (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (15) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 需求, 必要条件 | (16) senior (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |

重点短语

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) _____ 大学入学考试 | |
| (2) sign up for _____ | (3) _____ 毕业典礼 |
| (4) online course _____ | (5) _____ 关注 |
| (6) be awarded to _____ | (7) _____ 参加 |
| (8) can't wait to do sth. _____ | (9) _____ 持续 |
| (10) in all aspects _____ | |
| (11) _____ 取得好成绩 | |



- (12) have/get a fever _____ (13) _____ 旨在,目的是
- (14) be in need of help _____
- (15) _____ 成功地发展;锻炼身体
- (16) search for _____
- (17) _____ 获得,可以使用
- (18) be considered as _____
- (19) _____ 满足某人的需求

重点句型

- (1) He is going to take a _____. 他将去参加一个培训课。
- (2) Which one would you like to _____? 你想申请哪所(大学)?
- (3) What volunteer activities _____ the course are you interested in? 和课程相关的志愿者活动中,你对哪个感兴趣?
- (4) If you want to know more, don't _____ contact us. 如果您想了解更多内容,请不要犹豫,尽管联系我们。
- (5) This online course _____ students _____ practice and focus on their individual needs. 该在线课程允许学生练习并专注于他们的个人需求。
- (6) Anybody who loves reading is _____. 欢迎任何喜欢阅读的人。
- (7) Studying one of the above courses will _____ you _____ use English more confidently in your daily life. 学习以上任一课程能够让你在日常生活中更自信地使用英语。
- (8) _____ an unforgettable class it is! 它是多么令人难忘的一节课呀!
- (9) _____ fast the boys run! 男孩儿们跑得多快呀!

重点语法

感叹句

感叹句是用于表达喜悦、惊讶和气愤等情绪的句子,带有强烈的感情色彩。感叹句有 what 和 how 引导的两种形式。通常主语和谓语可以省略。



1. what 引导的感叹句句型

句 型	例 句
What + a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!	What a lovely girl (she is)! 多可爱的女孩呀!
What + 形容词 + 复数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!	What handsome boys (they are)! 多帅气的男孩们呀!
What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!	What cold water! 多冰冷的水啊!

2. how 引导的感叹句句型

句 型	例 句
How + 形容词或副词 + 主语 + 谓语!	How lucky she is! 她多么幸运啊! How quickly you walk! 你走得多快啊!
How + 主语 + 谓语!	How he runs! 他跑得真快呀!

3. 一些表示情绪的单词或词组可单独成为感叹句

例如: Amazing! 真了不起! Oh, my God! 天哪!

4. 解题技巧

做感叹句试题时,首先观察句子中是否有动词。如果没有,看句子最后一个词,一般名词用 what,形容词和副词用 how。如果有动词,该句则是主谓保留的感叹句,然后把主谓去掉,看剩下的最后一个词,是名词就用 what,是形容词或副词就用 how。例如:

What bad weather! (句子无动词—句子最后一个词是名词—what 引导感叹句)

How sunny it is! (句子有系动词—去掉主谓 it is—句子最后一个词是形容词—how 引导感叹句)

情态动词

常见的情态动词有 must, can, could, may, might, ought to, need, shall, should, will, would 等。

1. can 与 could

(1) 表示能力(体力、知识、技能)。

Can you lift this heavy box? 你能提起这个重箱子吗?

Mary can speak three languages. 玛丽会说三种语言。

此时可用 be able to 代替 can, can 只有一般现在时和一般过去时,而 be able to 则有更多的时态。



(2) 表示请求和允许。

—Can I go now? 我现在能走了吗?

—Yes, you can. /No, you can't. 是的,可以。/不,不可以。

在疑问句中还可使用 could 代替,但此时的 could 不是过去式,只是语气更委婉,不能用于肯定句和答语中。

—Could I come to see you tomorrow? 明天我可以来看你吗?

—Yes, you can. 是的,可以。

(3) 表示推测(惊讶、怀疑、不相信的态度),用于疑问句、否定句和感叹句中。表否定的推测“不可能”用 can't。

This can't be true! 那不可能是真的!

2. may 与 might

(1) 表示请求和允许。might 比 may 语气更委婉,不是过去式。

—May/Might I take this book out of the room? 我可以把这本书带出这个房间吗?

—Yes, you may/can. 是的,可以。

句型“May I...?”在征询对方许可时比较正式和客气,而“Can I...?”在口语中更常见。

(2) 表示推测、可能性(不用于疑问句)。

might 不是过去式,它所表示的可能性比 may 小。

He may/might be very busy now. 他现在可能很忙。

(3) 表示祝愿,不用 might。

May you live longer, Grandpa! 爷爷,祝您长寿!

3. must 与 have to

(1) 表示命令,must 意为“必须”,must 引起的一般疑问句,肯定回答用 must(必须),否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to,表示“不必”;have to 也表示“必须”,指客观的需要,意为“不得不”。

You must come in time. 你必须及时赶来。

—Must we hand in our exercise books today? 我们必须今天上交练习册吗?

—Yes, you must. 是的,必须。/—No, you needn't/don't have to. 不,不必。

(2) must 是说话人的主观意愿“必须”,而 have to 则强调客观逼迫“不得不”。must 没有时态的变化,have to 有更多的时态形式:一般现在时的第三人称单数形式是“has to”,过去式是“had to”。

The play isn't interesting. I really must go now. 这部话剧很无趣,我真的得走了。

I had to work when I was at your age. 我像你这个年纪的时候不得不去工作。



(3) 表示肯定的推测“一定,肯定”。

You're Tom's good friend, so you must know what he likes best.

你是汤姆的好朋友,所以你一定知道他最喜欢什么。

Your mother must be waiting for you now. 你妈妈现在一定在等你。

(4) mustn't 表示“禁止,不许”。

You mustn't play with fire. 你不许玩火。

You mustn't be late again. 你不能再迟到了。

4. will, would 与 shall

will/would 表示请求、建议或征求对方意见,用于第二人称的疑问句。would 比 will 语气更加委婉。shall 用于第一人称,表示征求对方的意见或提出建议。

Will/Would you pass me the ball, please? 你能把球传给我吗?

I will never do that again. 我再也不那样做了。

They asked him if he would go abroad. 他们问他是否要出国。

Shall we go out for a walk? 我们去散步怎样?

5. should 和 ought to

(1) should 和 ought to 意为“应该”。should 的否定式为 shouldn't; ought to 的否定式为 ought not to。

(2) should 表示劝告、建议或命令; ought to 表示义务和责任,比 should 语气更强。

We should protect the environment. 我们应该保护环境。

The bus driver ought to be responsible for the passengers' safety.

公交车司机应该对乘客的安全负责。



课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- Academic ability is not the only criterion for _____ (录取) to the college.
- I studied _____ (初级的) mathematics in primary school.
- The company held a _____ (会议) to discuss its future plans.
- She can _____ (证实) what happened.
- The man was accused of bribing (贿赂) a _____ (高级的) official.



6. The _____ (雇员) was dismissed by the employer last month.
7. Shaking hands is a _____ (手势) of showing kindness and friendliness.
8. He still hasn't found an _____ (实习工作).
9. She is a past president of the _____ (学术的) committee.
10. Their _____ (要求) that he should have one year's experience is reasonable.

II. 单项选择

1. —Do you mind me talking to you in Chinese?
—_____.
A. Sorry B. Certainly C. Not at all D. All right
2. Ann will be given a _____ at the end of the program to show she has mastered computer skills.
A. currency B. certificate C. sympathy D. privilege
3. John has been working at the company for 20 years and is now a _____ manager.
A. senior B. delicate C. elaborate D. pretty
4. I will share my advice about this course _____ you.
A. at B. on C. in D. with
5. His parents don't allow him _____ with friends on weekends.
A. eat out B. eating out C. to eat out D. to eating out
6. When the teacher asked him a question, he didn't hesitate _____ it immediately.
A. answer B. to answer C. answering D. to answering
7. Do remember to prepare _____ the next examination.
A. at B. in C. for D. from
8. Tera is _____ in Chinese culture. She began to study in Shanghai University two years ago.
A. interest B. interested C. interests D. interesting
9. —Must we do it right now?
—_____.
A. Yes, you do B. No, you don't C. No, you needn't D. No, you mustn't
10. The old building is _____ repair because of the heavy rain.
A. in need of B. in charge of C. in favor of D. in place of
11. —Will you please tell John to come to my office?
—_____.
A. Yes, I do B. OK, please C. Thank you D. I'll be glad to

- ### III. 情景对话

- A. Where did you go to school?
- B. I think we had chemistry classes together in high school.
- C. No, you'd better not.
- D. What did you do after graduating from senior high?
- E. I heard your parents took you on a tour of some major cities of Europe.
- F. No, of course not.
- G. What about you?



IV. 完成句子

1. 露西决定报名上瑜伽课。

Lucy decided to _____ for yoga classes.

2. 噪声让我无法集中注意力工作。

The noise made it hard for me to _____ work.

3. 终身学习对每个人来说都是必要的。

_____ is necessary for everyone.

4. 他已经通过了大学入学考试。

He has passed the _____.

5. 下周将会有毕业典礼。

There will be a _____ next week.

6. 大约 50 人参加了昨天的晚会。

About 50 people _____ the party yesterday.

7. 这家商店能满足我们的需求。

This shop can _____.

8. 他喜欢把注意力集中在工作上。

He likes _____ his attention _____ work.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

“Where is the university?” This is a question that many visitors to Cambridge (剑桥) ask. But no one can give them a(n) _____ 1 _____ answer, because people can find no wall _____ 2 _____ the university. The university is the city. You can find classroom buildings, _____ 3 _____, museums and offices of the university all over the city. And most of its members are the students and _____ 4 _____ of the thirty-one colleges.

Cambridge was already a common (普通的) town _____ 5 _____ the first students and teachers arrived 800 years ago. It grew up by the river Granta, and the river is also _____ 6 _____ the Cam. People built a _____ 7 _____ over the river as early as 875. So the town got its name “Cambridge”.

In the 14th and 15th centuries more and more land was used for college buildings. The town grew much _____ 8 _____ in the 19th century after the opening of the railway in 1845. Cambridge became a _____ 9 _____ in 1951 and now it has a population (人口) of over 100,000.



Many young students in other countries _____ 10 _____ to study at Cambridge. Thousands of people from all over the world come to visit the university town. It has become a famous place all around the world.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. wrong | B. clear | C. easy | D. hard |
| 2. A. around | B. in | C. near | D. next |
| 3. A. cinemas | B. libraries | C. zoos | D. parks |
| 4. A. parents | B. farmers | C. principals | D. teachers |
| 5. A. before | B. but | C. although | D. and |
| 6. A. said | B. called | C. spoken | D. talked |
| 7. A. bridge | B. building | C. classroom | D. house |
| 8. A. smaller | B. slower | C. faster | D. cleaner |
| 9. A. city | B. college | C. university | D. country |
| 10. A. stop | B. hate | C. hope | D. need |

II. 阅读理解

A

I think the Buddy Club is great. I really enjoy talking with the older students about school life and growing up. They can tell me a lot. One student told me how he relaxed (放松) before exams. Another student told me about great websites for learning history and English. The Buddy Club is also a good place to just forget about school altogether! One of the older students taught us origami (日本折纸). We made paper planes, birds and hats together. The table tennis tournament (锦标赛) was a great idea. I didn't do very well, but I learnt a lot from watching the doubles tournament won by a fourteen-year-old girl and a seventeen-year-old boy.

Last year, we had the annual (每年的) Buddy Club Picnic. Everyone enjoyed the games we played. After I learnt how to fish, I caught two fish in the lake. I think it might be a good idea to change the Buddy Club Picnic to a weekend camping trip. We could learn how to put up (架起) tents (帐篷) and how to find our way through a forest. Many of the older students know how to do this already, and I think they would like to teach the younger students.

I want to say again how much I enjoy the club. When I'm older, I will make friends with younger students. Then, I can tell them all about school life and growing up.

- What does the writer enjoy doing at the club?

A. Learning Japanese.	B. Talking with older students.
C. Playing table tennis.	D. Surfing the Internet.



2. What websites did the writer learn about?
 - A. Websites about paper planes.
 - B. Websites about origami.
 - C. Websites about learning English and history.
 - D. Websites about relaxing.
3. Did the writer win the table tennis tournament?
 - A. No, and he was very unhappy.
 - B. No, but he became the second.
 - C. Yes, he won the doubles.
 - D. No, but he enjoyed watching it.
4. How does the writer want to change the Buddy Club Picnic?
 - A. He wants more fish to be caught.
 - B. He wants to make it shorter.
 - C. He wants to have it in a tent.
 - D. He wants to change it to a weekend camping trip.
5. What does the writer want to learn at Buddy Club Picnic?
 - A. How to put up a tent and make a fire.
 - B. How to put up a tent and find his way through a forest.
 - C. How to make clean water and find his way through a forest.
 - D. How to find his way through a forest and climb a mountain.

B

Xiao Qiang, a 12-year-old Chinese boy, has too many activities. His father takes him away from school four afternoons a week and drives him across town to do them. "I do most of my homework in the car when we are driving, and I have to do the rest (其余的) when I get home. I am too tired. I just want to sleep," he said.

"More and more kids become unhappy because they have too many activities to do," said Mr. Wang, an expert (专家) on child development. "41% children aged 9~13 said they felt worried most of the time, and about 75% of them said that they wished they had more free time to play."

"Over-scheduling (过量的课程安排) is a growing problem for Chinese families," said Mr. Wang. "It is not good for both kids and their parents. Most families eat quickly or often eat fast food on their way to football practice or music lessons. We all know it is important for kids to learn how to relax (放松). If they don't know that now, it will be more difficult to know when they get older. Kids need time to relax. Parents should think about what is right for kids."

6. How old is Xiao Qiang?
 - A. 9.
 - B. 10.
 - C. 12.
 - D. 13.



7. Where does Xiao Qiang do most of his homework?
 A. In the classroom. B. At home.
 C. In the car. D. On the train.
8. How many students want to have more free time to play?
 A. 25%. B. 41%. C. 59%. D. 75%.
9. Now lots of students are _____ because they have too many things to do.
 A. unhappy B. happy C. excited D. relaxed
10. Which of the following is right according to the passage?
 A. Xiao Qiang's mother takes him to do lots of activities.
 B. Over-scheduling now is becoming a problem in Chinese families.
 C. It is easy to learn how to relax when the students get older.
 D. Parents should think much for themselves.

C

Happy Children's Palace

Monday 19:00~20:30	English Learning Prof. G. White Would you like to improve your English? This is for middle school students. (2 weeks)
Tuesday 17:30~19:00	Photograph Mr. Green Learn to take good photos. Bring your camera with you. (4 weeks)
Wednesday 18:00~19:00	Computer Prof. J. Brown Learn how to use the new software (软件). (10 weeks)
Friday 19:00~20:30	Drawing Miss Yang Lin Would you like to learn drawing? It's for beginners (初学者) only. (16 weeks)
Saturday 15:00~16:30	Cambridge Young Learners English (剑桥少儿英语) Prof. W. Lambert The lessons are for the children of 5~10. (20 weeks)
Sunday 10:00~11:00	Swimming Club Mr. Liu Xin Want to keep in good health? Want to swim like a fish? Come to the club. (9 weeks)



11. You can't go to Happy Children's Palace to learn some skills (技能) on _____.
A. Monday B. Wednesday C. Thursday D. Sunday
12. Tom is a student in No. 4 Middle School. If he wants to improve his English, he can learn it from _____.
A. Prof. W. Lambert B. Prof. G. White
C. Prof. J. Brown D. Mr. Liu Xin
13. If you'd like to learn to use the new software, you have to go to Happy Children's Palace _____.
A. twice B. nine times C. ten times D. sixteen times
14. Happy Children's Palace is forty minutes' ride from Henry's home. After learning drawing, Henry can get home at about _____ by bike.
A. 9:00 B. 9:10 C. 9:30 D. 9:40
15. The underlined word "Photograph" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 摄影 B. 画画 C. 舞蹈 D. 演讲

III. 英汉互译

1. He doesn't meet the requirements for this job.

2. Our system allows disabled people to communicate with outside world.

3. At my graduation ceremony, I could feel my father's deep love.

4. How beautiful these flowers are!

5. She planned to do something helpful in the summer holiday.

6. 我们应该知道如何恰当地表达我们对自然的爱。

7. 我得到了一份实习工作。

8. 我迫不及待想在这个周末见到我的祖父母。

9. 我的目标是在晚饭前完成我的家庭作业。





10. 这个书包不属于他,他的是黄色的。

IV. 写作

假设你是王林,你的英国笔友 Mike 来信询问你的学校生活,请你根据以下提示给他写一封回信。

提示:

1. 你每天上几节课,学习什么科目;
2. 你对哪些科目感兴趣,哪些科目学得不够好以及课外活动情况;
3. 每天花多长时间做作业,对学校生活是否满意。若不满意,你希望如何改善。

注意:

1. 80 词左右;
2. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Dear Mike,

I'm very glad to receive your letter. You asked me about my school life in your letter. Now I'll tell you something about it. _____

Yours,
Wang Lin

知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) academic (2) 会计 (3) admission (4) 证书, 文凭 (5) confirm (6) 会议
(7) elementary (8) 电子商务 (9) employee (10) 手势; 姿势 (11) intermediate
(12) 实习工作; 实习期 (13) lecture (14) 登记, 注册 (15) requirement
(16) 高年级的; (地位, 级别) 较高的



【重点短语】

- (1) college entrance exam (2) 报名 (3) graduation ceremony (4) 网络课程
(5) focus on (6) 被颁发给 (7) take part in (8) 迫不及待做某事 (9) last for
(10) 在各方面 (11) get good results (12) 发烧 (13) aim to (14) 需要帮助
(15) work out (16) 寻找 (17) get access to (18) 被认为是
(19) meet one's needs

【重点句型】

- (1) training course (2) apply to (3) related to (4) hesitate to (5) allows; to
(6) welcomed (7) enable; to (8) What (9) How



(GJ)

英语同步辅导与练习 (拓展模块)

参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Taking a Training Course

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. admission 2. elementary 3. conference
4. confirm 5. senior 6. employee
7. gesture 8. internship 9. academic
10. requirement

II. 单项选择

1. C 考查交际用语。sorry 意为“抱歉”；certainly 意为“当然”；not at all 意为“一点都不”；all right 意为“好的”。对“介意做某事吗？”的回答应是 not at all, 表示一点都不介意。故选 C。
2. B 考查名词辨析。currency 意为“流通”；certificate 意为“证书”；sympathy 意为“同情”；privilege 意为“特权”。句意：安将在课程结束时获得证书，以证明她已经掌握了计算机技能。故选 B。
3. A 考查形容词辨析。senior 意为“(地位、级别)较高的”；delicate 意为“易碎的”；elaborate 意为“复杂的；详尽的”；pretty 意为“标致的”。句意：约翰在这家公司工作了 20 年，现在是一位高级经理。故选 A。
4. D 考查固定搭配。share sth. with sb. 意为“与某人分享某物/事”。句意：我将与你分享我关于这门课程的建议。故选 D。
5. C 考查非谓语动词。allow sb. to do sth. 为固定短语，意为“允许某人做某事”，故空格处应用动词不定式作宾语补足语。句意：他的父母不允许他周末和朋友外出吃饭。故选 C。
6. B 考查固定搭配。hesitate to do sth. 为固定搭配，意为“犹豫做某事”。句意：当老师问他问题时，他立刻毫不犹豫地回答了。故选 B。

7. C 考查固定搭配。prepare 与介词 for 搭配，意为“为……准备”。句意：记得为下一次考试做准备。故选 C。
8. B 考查固定搭配。be interested in 为固定搭配，意为“对……感兴趣”。句意：特拉对中国文化感兴趣。两年前，她开始在上海大学学习。故选 B。
9. C 考查情态动词。此处考查对 must 引导的一般疑问句的回答。肯定回答用“Yes, you must.”，否定回答用“No, you needn't.”或“No, you don't have to.”。故选 C。
10. A 考查介词短语。in need of 意为“需要”；in charge of 意为“负责，掌管”；in favor of 意为“支持，赞成”；in place of 意为“代替，取代”。句意：那栋老建筑因为暴雨需要修缮。故选 A。
11. D 考查交际用语。根据上句“请你告诉约翰来一下我的办公室好吗？”可知，下句应是回答“愿意告诉”，且对应上句同样为一般将来时态。故选 D。
12. A 考查情态动词。dare 为情态动词时，后跟动词原形；其否定形式为在 dare 后加 not。由后面的“认为自己一定是错的”可知，前面说的是“不敢询问”，为否定句，则正确答案为 dare not ask。故选 A。
13. C 考查动词固定搭配。take 意为“拿；乘坐”；make 意为“制作；使”；meet 意为“遇见；满足”；do 意为“做”。meet one's needs 是固定搭配，意为“满足某人的需求”。句意：这座新购物中心的建造是为了满足当地人民的需求。故选 C。
14. B 考查感叹句。此处用了感叹句结构“How+形容词+主语+谓语！”。故选 B。
15. B 考查动词短语。look after 意为“照顾，照料”；search for 意为“寻找”；take care of 意为“照顾，照看”；turn down 意为“拒绝；调低(音量)”。句意：警察整夜都在森林里

寻找那个走失的孩子。故选 B。

III. 情景对话

1-5 FBDGA

IV. 完成句子

1. sign up
2. focus on
3. Life-long learning
4. college entrance exam
5. graduation ceremony
6. took part in
7. meet our needs
8. focusing; on

Part B

I. 完形填空

1. B 考查形容词。wrong 意为“错误的”；clear 意为“明确的，清晰的”；easy 意为“容易的”；hard 意为“艰难的”。根据 because 从句中的描述可知，此处指给他们一个明确的答案。故选 B。
2. A 考查介词。around 意为“环绕，围绕”；in 意为“在……里”；near 意为“在附近”；next 意为“靠近”。根据前半句以及下一句 The university is the city. 可知，此处表示大学周围没有围墙。故选 A。
3. B 考查名词。cinemas 意为“电影院”；libraries 意为“图书馆”；zoos 意为“动物园”；parks 意为“公园”。根据空后内容 museums and offices of the university all over the city 可知，此处指的也是学校设施，四个选项中只有 B 符合句意。故选 B。
4. D 考查名词。parents 意为“父母亲”；farmers 意为“农民”；principals 意为“校长”；teachers 意为“教师”。根据空前 the students 和并列连词 and 可知，空格处所填词和 the students 是并列关系，因此填 teachers。故选 D。句意：并且，它的大部分成员是 31 所学院的学生和老师。
5. A 考查连词。before 意为“在……之前”；but 意为“但是”；although 意为“虽然”；and 意为“和”。联系上下文可知，此处表示在 800 年前第一批学生和老师到达之前剑桥就是一个普通的城镇了。故选 A。

6. B 考查动词。said 意为“说”；called 意为“叫作”；spoken 意为“讲话”；talked 意为“谈论”。句意：小镇成长于 Granta 河附近，这条河也被叫作 Cam。故选 B。
7. A 考查名词。bridge 意为“桥”；building 意为“建筑物”；classroom 意为“教室”；house 意为“房子”。根据空后 over the river 和下一句中的 got its name “Cambridge” 可知，此处表示在河上建了一座桥。故选 A。
8. C 考查比较级。smaller 意为“更小的”；slower 意为“更慢的”；faster 意为“更快的”；cleaner 意为“更干净的”。根据后文 after the opening of the railway 可知，此处表示这个小镇在 19 世纪发展更快了。故选 C。
9. A 考查名词。city 意为“城市”；college 意为“学院”；university 意为“大学”；country 意为“乡村，国家”。根据后文 now it has a population of over 100,000 以及常识并结合选项可知，此处表示 Cambridge 已经成为一座城市。故选 A。
10. C 考查动词。stop 意为“停止”；hate 意为“讨厌，憎恨”；hope 意为“希望”；need 意为“需要”。根据下一句“世界上很多人来到这个城镇”可知，此处表示许多其他国家的学生希望来剑桥大学学习。故选 C。

II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 I really enjoy talking with the older students about school life and growing up. 可知，作者喜欢和高年级的学生谈论学校生活和成长。故选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第五句 Another student told me about great websites for learning history and English. 可知，另一个学生告诉了作者学习历史和英文的网站。故选 C。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句 I

didn't do very well, but I learnt a lot from watching the doubles tournament won by a fourteen-year-old girl and a seventeen-year-old boy. 可知,作者没有赢得比赛,但是通过观看比赛学到了很多。由此推断作者没有赢得比赛,但是很享受比赛。故选 D。

4. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 I think it might be a good idea to change the Buddy Club Picnic to a weekend camping trip. 可知,作者想把这个活动改为周末野营旅行。故选 D。
5. B 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第二句 We could learn how to put up tents and how to find our way through a forest. 可知,我们要学会如何搭帐篷和如何在森林中不迷路。故选 B。
6. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句 Xiao Qiang, a 12-year-old Chinese boy, has too many activities. 可知,肖强 12 岁。故选 C。
7. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中肖强说的话 I do most of my homework in the car when we are driving 可知,他在汽车上完成大部分作业。故选 C。
8. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中王先生的话 about 75% of them said that they wished they had more free time to play 可知,大约 75% 的学生想要更多的玩耍时间。故选 D。
9. A 细节理解题。根据第二段中王先生说的话 More and more kids become unhappy because they have too many activities to do 可知,由于有很多活动,很多孩子变得不快乐。故选 A。
10. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句 Over-scheduling is a growing problem for Chinese families 可知,过量的课程安排对中国家庭来说是个问题,B 选项正确。故选 B。第一段提到肖强的爸爸开车带他去参加活动,A 选项不正确;第三段倒数第二句

提到,孩子长大了后学习如何放松更加困难,C 选项不正确;第三段最后一句提到,父母应该多为孩子考虑,D 选项不正确。

11. C 细节理解题。浏览表格左栏可知,从周一到周日,只有周四没有课程。故选 C。
12. B 细节理解题。根据题干信息 improve his English 定位到 English Learning 栏。由栏中信息可知,是 Prof. G. White 教授英语。故选 B。
13. C 细节理解题。根据题干信息 the new software 定位到 Computer 栏。栏中提到 Learn how to use the new software. (10 weeks), 由此可知,需要去 10 次。故选 C。
14. B 数字计算题。根据题干信息 After learning drawing 定位到 Drawing 栏。左侧是时间 19:00~20:30, 即 20:30 下课。题干中提到,从快乐少年宫到亨利的家骑自行车是 40 分钟的路程。20:30 下课,骑车 40 分钟到家,最早 21:10 到家。故选 B。
15. A 词义猜测题。根据题干信息 Photograph 定位到 Photograph 栏。根据第三行 Learn to take good photos. 可知,是教拍照的课程,由此推测 Photograph 的意思是“摄影”。故选 A。

III. 英汉互译

- 他不满足这个工作的必要条件。
- 我们的系统允许残疾人与外界交流。
- 在我的毕业典礼上,我能感受到父亲深深的爱。
- 这些花多么美丽呀!
- 她计划在暑假做些有益的事。
- We should know how to express our love for nature appropriately.
- I got an internship.
- I can't wait to see my grandparents this weekend.
- I aim to finish my homework before dinner.
- This bag doesn't belong to him. His is yellow.

IV. 写作

One possible version:

Dear Mike,

I'm very glad to receive your letter. You asked me about my school life in your letter. Now I'll tell you something about it. I'm a secondary school student in Beijing. I study Chinese, maths, English, geography, art, music, computer and other subjects. Classes begin at 7:45 am. We have four classes in the morning and three in the afternoon. I study hard. I'm good at Chinese and English but don't do so well in maths. I'm going to work harder. We have a lot of after-school activities here. We often play football, basketball or volleyball from 4 pm to 5 pm. We can also go to some interest clubs. We can get more knowledge there. I usually spend an hour on my homework. I think my school life is colorful.

Yours,

Wang Lin

Unit 2 Sharpening Your Skills

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. participate
2. stadium
3. oral
4. rewarding
5. hospitality
6. consumers
7. colleague(s)
8. handle
9. individual
10. timid

II. 单项选择

1. 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。句意:如果他学习再努力些,他很快就会赶上我们。故选 B。
2. C 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 when she was in Shanghai 可知应该用一般过去时。句意:简在上海时,每个月都买一件新裙子。故选 C。
3. D 考查名词辨析。句意:我们学生应该持有这样一种态度:即使我们在学习中取得了

很大成功,也不应该骄傲。结合句意,冒号后边应为态度的内容。故选 D。

4. C 考查动词短语。look forward to 意为“期待,盼望”;pay attention to 意为“注意,留意”;keep in touch with 意为“与……保持联系”;take care of 意为“照顾,照料”。句意:我的祖父母经常通过打电话和他们的老朋友保持联系。故选 C。
5. B 考查现在进行时。根据 Be quick! 及句意可知,此处表示“所有的老师和同学都在等我们”,应该用现在进行时。故选 B。
6. C 考查一般将来时。根据时间状语 in the future 可知用将来时。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。故选 C。
7. A 考查现在完成时。has gone 表示去了某地还没回来,表示该人不在说话地点;has been 表示主语曾经去过某地,有这种经历;went 是过去式;will go 是将来时态,意为“将要去”。根据前面的否定猜测“不可能是她”可知,怀特女士去了北京还没回来。句意:——看!你的老师怀特女士在那边。——不,那不可能是她。她去了北京。故选 A。
8. A 考查过去进行时。根据 went 可知主句的动作应该是过去正在发生的动作,要用过去进行时。句意:当我走进教室时,杰瑞正在看书。故选 A。
9. D 考查过去完成时。根据语境,他离开的动作发生在“我”到达前,“我”到达发生在过去,所以他离开的动作要用过去完成时,表示过去的过去。故选 D。
10. A 考查过去将来时。“be + to do”通常表示“计划、安排”将要做的事情,还表示“有义务”要做的事。但此句中,was to have done 表示“过去原打算要做而没有做的事”。句意:——你去过墨西哥吗?——没有,去年我打算去的,但爸爸不让我去。故选 A。