

# 英语

## 同步辅导与练习

基础模块 · 2



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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

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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。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

该部分以填空的形式列出了最新版《英语》(基础模块·2)每个单元需要学生重点掌握的单词、短语和句型,并对本单元的重点语法知识进行了归纳和总结。本部分旨在使学生快速掌握本单元的重点知识,从而方便学生对本单元知识进行整体把握。

### 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种题型,该部分主要考查和巩固学生对最新版《英语》(基础模块·2)中每个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》(基础模块·2)每个单元中的一些重要词汇和语法知识。Part B能力提升包括完形填空、阅读理解、英汉互译和写作四种题型,该部分旨在提高学生的阅读和写作能力,为今后的学习和就业打下一定的基础。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,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 Travel



## 知识梳理

### 重点单词

(1) _____ (adv.) 舒服地; 舒适地	(2) agency (n.) _____
(3) _____ (v.) 覆盖	(4) avoid (v.) _____
(5) _____ (adj.) 每天的; 日常的	(6) effort (n.) _____
(7) _____ (n.) 发现	(8) dynasty (n.) _____
(9) _____ (adv.) 终于	(10) experience (v.) _____
(11) _____ (n.) 旅行	(12) local (adj.) _____
(13) _____ (n.) 行李	(14) major (adj.) _____
(15) _____ (adj.) 全国的	(16) throughout (prep.) _____
(17) _____ (v.) 放弃	(18) travel (n.) _____
(19) _____ (v. & n.) 记录	(20) ticket (n.) _____

### 重点短语

(1) _____ 各种各样的	(2) scenic spot _____
(3) _____ 因……知名	(4) make a plan _____
(5) _____ 因为; 应归于	(6) all year round _____
(7) _____ 放弃	(8) all kinds of _____
(9) _____ 穿过; 通过	(10) a great many _____
(11) _____ 出发	(12) be worth doing _____
(13) _____ 照顾; 注意	(14) can't wait to do _____



(15) _____ 对……感兴趣	(16) retire from _____
(17) _____ 富有	(18) at an early age _____
(19) _____ 为了……	(20) for the first time _____
(21) _____ 坚持	(22) have a passion for _____
(23) _____ 考虑	(24) connect with _____
(25) _____ 好奇	(26) on the other hand _____
(27) _____ 睡着	(28) say farewell to _____
(29) _____ 捡起	(30) pass away _____
(31) _____ 在……岁时	
(32) in one's youth _____	

### 重点句型

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is Shangri-La(香格里拉). 我们面前是香格里拉。

(2) The upper part of the mountain is covered with snow \_\_\_\_\_. 山的上部终年积雪。

(3) What is the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ here? 这里最著名的景点是什么?

(4) It's really \_\_\_\_\_. 这真的值得一游。

(5) I \_\_\_\_\_ get there. 我迫不及待地想去那里。

(6) Xu Xiake was a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He \_\_\_\_\_ books about different places \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to travel. 徐霞客是明代著名的旅行家。他从小就对关于不同地方的书籍产生了兴趣,而且从小就产生了想去旅行的想法。

(7) With the support of his family, Xu \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,22岁的徐霞客第一次出发,他的一生主要有四次旅行。

(8) Although he experienced \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties, Xu never thought of quitting. 虽然他经历了各种艰难,但是他从未想过放弃。

(9) \_\_\_\_\_ his efforts, the diary finally became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*. It is \_\_\_\_\_ its value in Chinese history. 由于他的努力,日记最终汇编成了《徐霞客游记》,这本书以其在中国史上的价值而闻名。





(10) A tourist wants to see \_\_\_\_\_, while a traveler may choose not to rush. 观光客总想尽可能多地游览景点,而旅行者却可能选择放慢脚步,从容而行。

### 重点语法

## 一般过去时

### 一、用法

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或状态,常和 a moment ago, last year, yesterday, at that time, in the past 等表示过去的时间状语连用。例如:

She was a little girl at that time. 那时候她还是个小女孩。

He didn't sleep well last night. 他昨天晚上没有睡好。

2. 一般过去时也可以表示过去习惯性、经常性的动作。一般过去时不强调动作对现在的影响,只说明过去的事情。

She often took an active part in all the activities when she studied at our school. 她在我们学校学习的时候经常积极参加各种活动。

### 二、动词过去式的构成规则

动词形式	变化规则	举例
一般情况下	在动词词尾加-ed	play—played work—worked
以不发音的-e 结尾	在动词词尾加-d	live—lived move—moved
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	将 y 变为 i, 再加-ed	study—studied cry—cried
以“元音字母+辅音字母”构成的重读闭音节	双写词尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed	stop—stopped plan—planned

### 三、句式结构

1. be 动词作谓语的一般过去时。

肯定句: 主语 + was/were + 其他.

否定句: 主语 + was/were + not + 其他.

一般疑问句: Was/Were + 主语 + 其他?

肯定回答: Yes, 人称代词主格 + was/were.

否定回答: No, 人称代词主格 + wasn't/weren't.



## 2. 行为动词作谓语的一般过去时。

肯定句: 主语 + 动词的过去式 + 其他.

否定句：主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 其他。

一般疑问句: Did+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答：Yes, 人称代词主格+did.

否定回答：No, 人称代词主格 + didn't.



## 课后巩固提高

## Part A 基础巩固

## I. 单词拼写

1. Our flight \_\_\_\_\_ (终于) arrived at the airport on time.
2. Between 1929 and 1933, America's \_\_\_\_\_ (全国的) income fell by more than half.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (避免) working in places which are too public.
4. There is too much \_\_\_\_\_ (行李). We have to put them in the office.
5. The Tang \_\_\_\_\_ (朝代) makes Chinese proud.
6. He writes for the \_\_\_\_\_ (每天的) newspaper.
7. Tom bought the \_\_\_\_\_ (票) for his parents on Valentine's Day.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ (发现) of oil in this region boosted the local economy.
9. Liu Xiang broke the \_\_\_\_\_ (记录) in athletics.
10. The country is \_\_\_\_\_ (覆盖) by forest and land.

## II. 单项选择





### III. 情景对话

Daming: Hello, this is Daming. Who's that?

Betty: This is Betty. I want to visit your hometown—Tianjin. Can you give me some suggestions?

Daming: 1 What do you want to know?

Betty: 2

Daming: Yes, you are right. It's usually very hot in summer.

Betty: 3

Daming: I think you'd better come in October.

Betty: 4

Daming: Because the weather starts to get cooler and the trees start to change color.

Betty: 5

Daming: You can visit many places of interest here, such as Tianjin Ancient Culture Street and you can also try some traditional Chinese food.

Betty: I'm looking forward to visiting Tianjin. Thank you for your suggestions.  
Bye-bye.

Daming: Bye-bye. Hope to see you soon.

## A Why do you th

## B. What's the weather like in Tianjin?

- A. Why do you think so?
- B. What's the weather like in Tianjin?
- C. What can I do there?
- D. When is the best time to visit Tianjin?
- E. Is it very hot in summer?
- F. Could you go sightseeing with me?
- G. Certainly.



#### IV. 完成句子

1. 森林里有各种各样的植物和动物。

In the forest, there are \_\_\_\_\_ vegetation and animals.

2. 我们必须照顾老人,因为总有一天我们也会变老。

We must \_\_\_\_\_ the old because one day we will become old as well.

3. 因为坏天气,我们去山西旅游的计划已经取消了。

Our plan to Shanxi has been canceled \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.

4. 一旦我想放弃我的梦想,我的灵魂就会和我交谈,也会给我鼓励。

Once I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my dream, my soul will talk with me and encourage me.

5. 他们早早出发去山上看日出。

They \_\_\_\_\_ early to catch the sunrise on the mountain.

6. 这个暑假我迫不及待地想参观长城。

I \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Great Wall this summer holiday.

7. 我们可以在这家书店买到很多字典。

We can buy \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries in this bookshop.

8. 桌子前面是垃圾桶。

\_\_\_\_\_ the desk is the trash can.

#### Part B 能力提升

#### I. 完形填空

Travel can teach kids more than a textbook. First, traveling is good for kids. They can find new interests. Travel 1 information alive for kids, and makes it much more exciting than studying from textbooks. Second, they learn how to fit themselves into new situations, and communicate with other people while traveling. Also, they learn 2 because sometimes it takes a long time to get to some exciting or interesting places.

I've been traveling since I was 3 years old. For me, to stop 4 would be like taking something important away from my soul. I can't live without traveling and I wouldn't be who I am 5 I don't travel. So when some people say it's difficult to travel after having kids, I completely disagree. In my opinion, when people become parents, it doesn't mean they can't travel any more. My children have traveled since they were three



weeks old.

Bringing 6 new life into the world comes with many responsibilities(责任). And I'd love to be a good 7. One of my duties is to educate my children. I'm so thankful that I 8 many places with my parents on family trips since I was young. I've learned that the outside world is 9 than the little one I was living in. Of course, I want to pass these travel experiences to my children because these will be their lifelong treasure.

I value(珍惜) the memories 10 I have when traveling with my children. I'm sure they will always remember them in their lives.

1. A. made	B. making	C. makes	D. will make
2. A. wait	B. waits	C. waiting	D. to wait
3. A. seventh	B. seven	C. the seven	D. the seventh
4. A. traveled	B. to travel	C. traveling	D. travels
5. A. if	B. unless	C. although	D. until
6. A. an	B. a	C. /	D. the
7. A. mother	B. mother's	C. mothers	D. mothers'
8. A. visited	B. visit	C. have visited	D. was visiting
9. A. colorful	B. most colorful	C. the most colorful	D. more colorful
10. A. that	B. who	C. whom	D. what

## II. 阅读理解

### A

Traveling is a good way to spend some time with your family and friends. Mostly people travel during their vacation in order to take some break from their daily life. Traveling not only relaxes you, but also teaches you about different cultures and traditions. The most amazing part of traveling is enjoying delicious food and shopping for different cultural things. For this reason many people love traveling. But the most important thing which you have to do before going anywhere is to make successful traveling plans. Here are some useful tips.

Decide a traveling place. To decide any traveling place, you can look for the tourist spots(地点), its weather, the best time to visit it and the way to reach the place. But the most important is to consider whether the place is in your budget(预算).

Budget for your traveling. Money is very important for you to make a successful plan. So first think of the amount of money you can afford for a travel. Then make a traveling plan according to the money.





Book your hotel. After you decide the place and prepare the money, you should remember to book a hotel. If you forget it, it might happen that you won't get the staying place.

Make a list of all visiting spots according to your time and money. For this you can ask your friends who has visited that place earlier for some advice. Besides, you can get help on the Internet.

Try to do something new and try new food. You can do something new like cultural shopping, cultural events and adventurous sports. During the trip, you can also enjoy delicious food of different places. Enjoy the flavor of different cultures. Enjoy each moment with your friends and family members.

1. What can we know from the first paragraph?
  - A. Many people go traveling to get adventure experience.
  - B. Traveling can teach you about different cultures and traditions.
  - C. Many people love traveling because they can fully relax.
  - D. The most important part before traveling is to find who you travel with.
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. When deciding the traveling place, the most important thing is to find the best time for traveling.
  - B. It's never too late to book your hotel when you reach the traveling place.
  - C. You can get some advice about the traveling place from your friends or the Internet.
  - D. Money is not so important when preparing for your traveling.
3. How many pieces of advice does the writer give us?
 

A. 6.	B. 5.
C. 4.	D. 3.
4. What does the underlined word “flavor” mean in Chinese?
 

A. 气味	B. 韵味
C. 差异	D. 景观
5. What does the passage mainly talk about?
  - A. How to enjoy your traveling.
  - B. What to do during a trip.
  - C. How to make money for a trip.
  - D. How to make traveling plans.

## B

Wheeler was born to travel. His father worked for an airline. For the first 16 years of his life, Wheeler and his family have lived in many different countries.



In the early 1970s, Wheeler met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before hitting jobs, Wheeler and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, they visited places like Iran(伊朗), India, and so on.

When Wheeler and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked many questions about their trips. To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs(风俗), and places. But unlike other travel books then, Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not visit. He also wrote about unusual things. The book was very popular.

Wheeler and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued traveling. They wrote books for every place they visited. Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 kinds of books. Wheeler, the great traveler, still writes about travels to many places and will bring us more surprises.

6. Wheeler and his wife ended the year-long trip in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England B. Iran  
C. India D. Australia

7. Wheeler wrote the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make money for his next trip  
B. tell people about his new company  
C. draw people's attention to his family  
D. answer people's questions about his trip

8. How was the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* different from other travel books then?  
A. It was longer and more popular.  
B. It was the first travel book in the world.  
C. It talked about places most tourists did not visit.  
D. It talked about a country's weather and customs.

9. Which of the following is TRUE about Wheeler's company?  
A. His father started it.  
B. It is an airline company.  
C. Hundreds of people work for it.  
D. It has no books about traveling.

10. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a great traveler and his books B. a tour to different countries  
C. a great writer and his family D. different kinds of companies



## C

They say that “Travel is the best teacher” and there is no better example of this idea than the Ming Dynasty travel writer and geographer Xu Xiake (1587—1641). His book, *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*, not only encouraged a love of traveling among Chinese people but provided important scientific information about the country’s land and geography.

Born in a wealthy family in Jiangyin, Xu became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. When he was 18, however, Xu’s father died and so it seemed impossible for his traveling dreams. He then was responsible for the farm work and his 60-year-old mother as tradition required.

But his mother had different ideas. Understanding her son’s love of traveling and thinking highly of the knowledge he could get from such experiences, this modern-thinking woman refused to keep her son at home. She suggested that Xu travel for three months every year, when there was less farm work. So at the age of twenty and with his mother’s support, Xu set off for the first time, leaving behind not only his mother but his new wife as well. He would repeat this farewell each year for most of the next 30 years. During this time, he traveled throughout the whole country, carefully studying the lands he passed through and recording his experiences and many discoveries in a diary. This diary, which once had over 500,000 words, would finally become *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*.

Although Xu was rich, Xu avoided comfortable travels, preferring to go almost everywhere on foot. By this way he could research the environment in detail and get a true picture of the natural world. Many of his trips were hard-to-reach mountain areas and wild forests where few people lived. His willingness to face hardships came at a cost however. The trips were hard and tiring and he was frequently sick, robbed and beaten during his journeys.

Sadly Xu became seriously ill during his last and longest journey, a 4-year trip through the southwest of China. He died in 1641, soon after returning to his hometown for the last time. When his diary was finally printed years after his death, many parts of it had been destroyed or lost. Although incomplete, it still made Xu a legend(传奇人物) traveler around the world.

11. Which of the following best describes Xu’s mother?
  - A. Strict but interesting.
  - B. Supportive and open-minded.
  - C. Helpful and hard-working.
  - D. Kind but uneducated.
  
12. Xu preferred walking during his travels because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it gave him the chance to meet different kinds of people
  - B. it helped him save money and travel for a longer time
  - C. it allowed him to see and study the environment in detail



D. it was the only way to reach the places he was interested in

13. What is TRUE about Xu's book *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*?

- A. It was the first travel book ever written in China.
- B. It made Xu very famous during his lifetime.
- C. It was mainly about different people of China.
- D. It was only made public after Xu died.

14. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Xu Xiake's Life Story
- B. Xu Xiake's Discovery
- C. Xu Xiake's Traveling Experience
- D. Xu Xiake's Book

15. What is the correct order for the following events from Xu's life?

- a. He went on his first journey.
- b. His book was finally printed.
- c. He returned to his hometown for the last time.
- d. He developed an interest in books about other places.
- e. He started managing the farm work after his father died.

- A. a-e-d-c-b
- B. d-e-a-b-c
- C. d-e-a-c-b
- D. e-d-a-b-c

### III. 英汉互译

1. She showed a talent for music at an early age.

---

2. France is famous for its fine food and wine.

---

3. He announced his intention to retire from teaching.

---

4. What are the important scenic spots here in Sichuan?

---

5. He gave me a great many useful suggestions.

---

6. 由于我的老师教得好,我通过了考试。

---



7. 我父亲生病时打算戒烟。

8. 张骞穿过沙漠来到一个县。

9. 保持身体健康比工作更重要。

10. 昨天晚上他和女儿在电影院看了一部电影。

#### IV. 写作

现在的科技越来越发达,交通越来越便利。因此,出门旅行的人也越来越多。请写一篇100词左右的文章,描述你印象最深的一次旅行。

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#### 知识梳理参考答案

##### 【重点单词】

- (1) comfortably (2) 代理处 (3) cover (4) 避免 (5) daily (6) 努力
- (7) discovery (8) 朝代 (9) finally (10) 经历;感受 (11) journey (12) 当地的
- (13) luggage (14) 主要的 (15) national (16) 遍及;到处 (17) quit (18) 旅行
- (19) record (20) 入场券;票

##### 【重点短语】

- (1) all sorts of (2) 景点 (3) be known for (4) 制订计划 (5) due to
- (6) 全年 (7) give up (8) 各种各样的 (9) pass through (10) 许多 (11) set off
- (12) 值得做 (13) take care of (14) 迫不及待做某事 (15) become interested in
- (16) 从……退休 (17) be rich in (18) 早年 (19) in order to (20) 首次;第一次
- (21) hold on to (22) 热爱 (23) think of (24) 与……连接 (25) with curiosity
- (26) 另一方面 (27) fall asleep (28) 告别 (29) pick up (30) 去世
- (31) at the age of (32) 年轻时



### 【重点句型】

- (1) In front of us
- (2) all year round
- (3) scenic spot
- (4) worth visiting
- (5) can't wait to
- (6) became interested in; at an early age
- (7) set off for the first time
- (8) all sorts of
- (9) Due to; well known for
- (10) as many places as possible



(GJ)

**英语同步辅导与练习  
(基础模块 · 2)**

**参考答案及解析**

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## Part A

## I. 单词拼写

1. finally 2. national 3. avoid
4. luggage 5. Dynasty 6. daily
7. tickets 8. discovery 9. record
10. covered

## II. 单项选择

1. B 考查固定搭配。a great many 意为“许多”，用来修饰可数名词复数。句意：每年，许多游客来到张家界欣赏美丽的风景。故选 B。
2. B 考查时态。根据时间状语 three years ago 可知，句子用一般过去时。take a risk 意为“冒险”。句意：汤姆三年前去了北极冒险。故选 B。
3. C 考查副词。consistently 意为“一贯地，始终如一地”；luckily 意为“幸运地”；finally 意为“最后，终于”；slowly 意为“慢慢地”。句意：这个总统的演讲最终以掌声收尾。故选 C。
4. D 考查连词。so 是表原因的连词；but 是表转折的连词；since 是表原因的连词；in order to 是表目的的短语，用于说明学习英语的目的。故选 D。
5. B 考查情景交际。根据答语“呃，敦煌莫高窟以壁画闻名”可知，问句问莫高窟的客观情况。故选 B。
6. A 考查介词短语。due to 意为“由于”，后跟名词、代词或动名词；with the help of 意为“在……的帮助下”；because 意为“因为”，后接原因状语从句；owing to 意为“由于”，后接名词、代词或动名词，D 项缺少 to。heavy pressure 为名词短语。故选 A。
7. A 考查情景交际。Why not take a tour to

Mount Tai? 意为“何不去泰山旅游呢？”；The Eiffel Tower is wonderful. 意为“埃菲尔铁塔很不错。”；It's a place worth visiting. 意为“这是一个值得游览的地方。”；I have a passion for a visit to Jiuzhaigou Valley. 意为“我非常想去九寨沟旅游。”。第一句提到“我厌倦了待在城市里”，答语应提议去另一个地方散心。故选 A。

8. D 考查固定搭配。can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待去做某事”。句意：学生们两个月前参加了考试，现在他们等不及要知道考试成绩。故选 D。
9. A 考查固定搭配。be known for 意为“以……而闻名”；be known as 意为“作为……而闻名”；be known to 意为“为……所熟知”。句意：四川以辛辣的食物而闻名。故选 A。
10. B 考查主谓一致。此句为倒装句，主语为 a farmland，谓语动词用单数 is。句意：河流前面有一片农田。故选 B。
11. C 考查 set 短语。set about 意为“出发，开始”；set aside 意为“把……放一边”；set off 意为“启程”；set down 意为“放下”。句意：在淘金热时期，人们从其他地方启程去美国寻找财富。故选 C。
12. D 考查固定搭配。avoid doing sth. 意为“避免做某事”。句意：汤姆跳开了，避免被倒下的树砸到。故选 D。
13. A 考查动词短语。take care of 意为“照顾”；take advantage of 意为“利用”；look back 意为“回顾”；look into 意为“调查”。句意：他为了照顾他的母亲放弃了工作。故选 A。
14. A 考查时态。根据时间状语 last year 可知，此句用一般过去时。句意：作为一个出了名的冒险家，安娜去年到过 54 个国家。故选 A。

15. B 考查 give 短语。give away 意为“赠送，泄露”；give up 意为“放弃”；give in 意为“让步”；give out 意为“散发，分发”。句意：他总是一直在努力戒烟。故选 B。

### III. 情景对话

1—5 G E D A C

### IV. 完成句子

1. all sorts of 2. take care of 3. due to  
4. give up 5. set off 6. can't wait  
7. a great many 8. In front of

### Part B

#### I. 完形填空

1. C 考查时态。该句中的 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词，根据 and 后的 makes 可知，空格处也要用一般现在时。故选 C。

2. D 考查不定式。learn to do sth. 意为“学会做某事”。句意：而且，他们学会了等待，因为有时候去一些令人兴奋的、有趣的地方要花很长时间。故选 D。

3. B 考查数词。“基数词+years old”表示“……岁”。句意：从七岁开始，我一直在旅行。故选 B。

4. C 考查固定搭配。stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”；stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做另一件事”。根据句意可知，此处表示停止旅游。故选 C。

5. A 考查连词。if 意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句；unless 意为“除非”，引导条件状语从句；although 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句；until 意为“直到”，引导时间状语从句。句意：没有旅行我无法生活，如果没有旅行，我不会是我现在的样子。故选 A。

6. B 考查冠词。new life 是首次提到，且 new 读音以辅音音素开头，因此用不定冠词 a 修饰。故选 B。

7. A 考查名词。根据空格前的冠词 a 和形容词 good 可知，此处填名词 mother。故选 A。

8. C 考查时态。根据时间状语 since I was young 可知，此句用现在完成时。句意：我很感激，从很小的时候就跟随父母在家庭旅行时到过很多地方。故选 C。

9. D 考查形容词比较级。根据空格后的 than 可知，此处用比较级。句意：我了解到，外面的世界比我生活的那个小世界精彩得多。故选 D。

10. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，10 I have 作定语从句，修饰 the memories，先行词在定语从句中作宾语，用 that。故选 A。

#### II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 Traveling not only relaxes you, but also teaches you about different cultures and traditions. 可知，旅游可以帮你了解不同的文化和风俗。故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 For this you can ask your friends who has visited that place earlier for some advice. Besides, you can get help on the Internet. 可知，你可以询问去过那里的朋友，也可以在网上找信息。故选 C。

3. B 细节理解题。通读全文可知，第二至六段给出了五条建议，分别是：Decide a traveling place; Budget for your traveling; Book your hotel; Make a list of all visiting spots according to your time and money. 和 Try to do something new and try new food. 故选 B。

4. B 词义猜测题。文章前面介绍了不同地方的美味与美食，后文提到与家人、朋友分享每时每刻。因此此处是表达了享受不同文化的韵味。推断 flavor 意为“韵味”。故选 B。

5. D 主旨大意题。文章第一段最后一句提到

make successful traveling plans 与 Here are some useful tips. 接下来给出了五条建议,因此本文主要谈论了如何制定旅行计划。故选 D。

6. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. 可知,他们这次旅行从英国开始,经过亚洲,最后到达澳大利亚。故选 D。

7. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. 可知,为了回答人们的问题,他才写了这本书。故选 D。

8. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 But unlike other travel books then, Wheeler's book also talked about places most tourists did not visit. 可知, Wheeler 的这本书介绍了一些大部分旅行者没有去过的地方。故选 C。

9. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. 可知, Wheeler 的公司目前有 800 名员工。故选 C。

10. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了惠勒的旅行经历和他写的有关旅行的书。故选 A。

11. B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的 Understanding her son's love of traveling and thinking highly of the knowledge..., this modern-thinking woman refused to keep her son at home. She suggested that Xu travel for three months every year... So at the age of twenty and with his mother's support, Xu set off for the first time... 可知,徐霞客的母亲理解他对旅行的热爱,支持他每年出去旅行 3 个月。由此推断徐霞

客的母亲对他的理想是支持的,且是开明的。故选 B。

12. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 By this way he could research the environment in detail and get a true picture of the natural world. 可知,徐霞客选择徒步旅行是因为他可以通过这种方式考查地理环境,还原自然的真实面貌。故选 C。

13. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 When his diary was finally printed years after his death, many parts of it had been destroyed or lost. 可知,这是徐霞客的日记,在他去世多年后才公之于众,因此他的书是在他死后才出版的。故选 D。

14. A 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了徐霞客的一生以及他的游记。故选 A。

15. C 细节理解题。a 项:他开始了他的第一次旅行;b 项:他的书终于印刷了;c 项:他最后一次回到家乡;d 项:他对关于其他地方的书产生了兴趣;e 项:他父亲去世后,他开始接管家里的农田。根据文章第二段可知,徐霞客一开始对书产生了兴趣,后来提到他父亲去世;第三段提到他在母亲的支持下开始了第一次旅行;最后一段提到他的书出版。因此正确顺序为 d-e-a-c-b。故选 C。

### III. 英汉互译

1. 她在年幼时就展现出了音乐天赋。
2. 法国以美食和美酒闻名。
3. 他宣布了他从教学岗位退休的打算。
4. 四川省重要的景点有哪些?
5. 他给了我许多有用的建议。
6. I passed the exam due to my teacher.
7. My father intended to give up smoking when he was sick.
8. Zhang Qian passed through the desert and arrived at a county.

9. Keeping healthy is more important than work.
10. Yesterday evening he and his daughter watched a movie in the cinema.

#### IV. 写作

One possible version:

Last week, my parents and I, visited Beijing. We went there by plane. That was our first trip to Beijing. So we felt very excited. The weather in Beijing was great. It was sunny and cool. There are many places of interest there. We visited the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, Tian'anmen Square and the Beihai Park. Of course, we visited Bird's Nest, too. We had quite a good time in Beijing. We thought Beijing was a great city and the local people were friendly. We hope to visit Beijing again someday.

## Unit 2

## Health and Fitness

### Part A

#### I. 单词拼写

1. quality
2. cough
3. energy
4. develop
5. stress
6. reduces
7. physical
8. Temperature
9. self-respect
10. cancer

#### II. 单项选择

1. C 考查连词。When 意为“当……时”，引导时间状语从句；as if 意为“似乎”；even though 意为“尽管”，引导让步状语从句；because 意为“因为”，引导原因状语从句。his family is poor 和 he lives a happy life 之间是转折关系。故选 C。
2. C 考查主谓一致。There be 句型中遵循就近一致原则，即 be 动词应和其后出现的主语在人称和数上一致，two pictures 是复数形式，因此 be 动词用 are。故选 C。
3. D 考查情景交际。根据答语“我喉咙痛。”可知，问句询问身体状况。句意：——你感

觉怎么样？——我喉咙痛。故选 D。

4. C 考查固定搭配。lose one's temper 意为“发脾气”。句意：不久她就向他发脾气，把他赶走了。故选 C。
5. D 考查固定句型。It + 系动词 + 形容词 + for sb. + to do sth. 表示“对于某人来说做某事是怎样的”，其中系动词用第三人称单数形式。句意：抓到这个小偷对警察来说变得困难了。故选 D。
6. A 考查名词。appointment 意为“约定”，make an appointment 意为“预约”；temperature 意为“温度”；energy 意为“能量”；cancer 意为“癌症”。句意：她给女儿预约参加这个活动。故选 A。
7. B 考查固定短语。as a matter of fact 意为“实际上”，可用作插入语；as a result of 意为“由于……”，其后可接名词、代词或动名词；consequently 意为“因此，所以”；as long as 意为“只要”。intense wars 是 more people were injured 的原因，而且是名词短语。故选 B。
8. C 考查介词短语。on the playground 意为“在操场上”。句意：凯特兴奋地在操场上打羽毛球。故选 C。
9. A 考查形容词短语。be ashamed of 意为“为……感到羞耻”；be proud of 意为“为……自豪”；be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”；be encouraged by 意为“被……鼓励”。根据 refused to meet friends 可知，此处表示他感到羞耻。句意：一场事故后，鲍勃总是感到自卑，拒绝和朋友们见面。故选 A。
10. D 考查动词短语。die of 意为“死于”；live on 意为“靠……生活”；knock at 意为“敲(门)”；suffer from 意为“遭受，因……而受苦”。句意：傅小姐去年得了癌症，但她最终活了下来。故选 D。
11. A 考查固定搭配。enjoy oneself 意为“玩