

# 金典学案



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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语金典学案 (基础模块·2)

金典学案编写组 编

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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

# 英语 金典学案

基础模块·2

金典学案编写组 编

- 梳理知识线
- 详解重难点
- 加强随堂练



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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

# 英语

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## 我们为什么要推出“金典学案”系列?

2020年,教育部发布了中等职业学校语文、数学、英语、思想政治、历史等学科的课程标准,这些课程标准是指导中等职业学校(以下简称中职学校)教师教学和学生学习的重要指南。

2020年版课程标准的制定是中职教育改革的重要举措,旨在培养适应社会发展需要的高素质劳动者和技能型人才,因此,该课程标准对中职学校教师的“教”与学生的“学”均提出了诸多新要求。

为了帮助广大中职学校的师生更准确地把握课程标准的精神,我们在深入研究课程标准、学科教材,以及各地职教高考的特点与发展趋势的基础上,精心编写了这套“金典学案”。

## “金典学案”系列有什么特色?

“金典学案”的主体内容按照“课前预习—课中探究—课后巩固”的思路进行编写,包含单元(章节)测试卷、期中测试卷或期末测试卷等综合测试卷。各部分的定位及使用方法建议如下表所示。

内 容	定 位	使用方法建议
课前预习	对课堂上将要讲解的知识进行重难点提示或提供背景介绍,帮助学生提前进入学习状态	学生自主学习,或在教师指导下学习
课中探究	辅助教师引导学生对课本知识进行应用、探究,帮助学生掌握学习的重难点,领会核心知识,提升核心素养	以教师引导为主,师生充分互动、探究,形式可多样化
课后巩固	针对课堂所讲解的知识点,辅以相应的练习题,帮助学生进行巩固提升,做到学以致用	可作为学生的随堂作业或课后作业
测试卷	参考考试常见题型命制独立试卷,重视对知识点的综合考查,阶段性地检测学生的学习成果	教师可组织学生进行集中测试,然后评分,最后做测试数据分析

衷心希望“金典学案”能为广大中职学校的师生提供有力的帮助,助力广大中职学子驶入成才“快车道”!

金典学案编写组





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# Unit 1 Travel



## “ Warming Up & Listening and Speaking ”

### 学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 Egypt、ticket、local、daily、travel、agency、product、reservation、double、Shangri-La、cover、famous、ethnic、journey、experience、national、France、unique、Italy、retire、book tickets、scenic spot、in front of、all year round、a great many、be worth doing sth.、can't wait to do sth. 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 培养对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (3) 准确掌握有关旅行的常见表达方法。



### 课前 —— 预习 · 梳理

Egypt *n.* 埃及

local *adj.* 当地的

travel *n.* 旅行

product *n.* 产品

double *adj.* 双人的

cover *v.* 覆盖

ethnic *adj.* 民族的

experience *v.* 感受；经历

France *n.* 法国

Italy *n.* 意大利

book tickets 订票

in front of 在……的前面

a great many 很多，许多

ticket *n.* 入场券；票

daily *adj.* 每天的；日常的

agency *n.* 代理处

reservation *n.* 预订

Shangri-La *n.* 香格里拉

famous *adj.* 著名的，出名的

journey *n.* 旅行

national *adj.* 全国的

unique *adj.* 独特的；唯一的

retire *v.* 退休

scenic spot 景点

all year round 全年，一年到头

be worth doing sth. 值得做某事



can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

That's right. 没错。

What is the most famous scenic spot here? 这里最著名的景点是什么?

Sounds great! 听上去不错!

We'll be able to see many beautiful places. 我们将能看到许多美丽的地方。

It's really worth visiting. 这真的值得一游。

Could you tell us more about Shangri-La? 您能多给我们介绍一下香格里拉吗?

I can't wait to get there. 我迫不及待地想去那里。

We'll be there in 20 minutes. 我们将在 20 分钟后到达那里。

I'm interested in ... and I'm searching for a product ... 我对……感兴趣,我正在找……的产品。

Why not take a look at...? 为什么不看看……呢?



## 课中——精讲·探究

### 重点单词



#### 1. **unique** *adj.* 独特的;唯一的

The handmade vase was truly unique. 这个手工花瓶确实特别。

Your kindness is what makes you unique. 你的善良成就了你的独一无二。

#### 2. **famous** *adj.* 著名的,出名的

Her lifelong dream was to be a famous writer. 她毕生的梦想就是成为一名著名的作家。

### 拓展

be famous for 和 be famous as 的用法辨析

词组	含义	例句
be famous for	因……而出名	Vienna is famous for its music. 维也纳因音乐而出名。
be famous as	作为……而出名	Mo Yan is famous as a writer. 莫言作为作家而出名。

#### 3. **experience** *v.* 感受;经历

I experienced a sense of happiness today. 我今天感受到了快乐。

Everyone will experience some problems in their lives. 每个人在人生中都会经历一些问题。

#### 4. **retire** *v.* 退休

retire 后常用介词 from。例如:



He had to retire from his work because of illness. 因为生病,他不得不退休。

### 重点短语

#### 1. in front of 在……前面

in front of 指的是在某物外部的前面。例如:

A car suddenly stopped in front of me. 一辆汽车突然停在了我前面。

### 拓展

in front of 和 in the front of 的用法辨析

词组	含义及用法	例句
in front of	意为“在……前面”,指在某物外部的前面	There is a big tree in front of the teaching building. 教学楼前有一棵大树。
in the front of	意为“在……的前面”,指在某物内部的前面	She sits in the front of the classroom. 她坐在教室的前面。

#### 2. all year round 全年,一年到头

Keeping the room tidy all year round is not easy. 一年到头保持房间整洁不容易。

#### 3. a great many 很多,许多

a great many 用来修饰可数名词的复数。例如:

The little boy asked his mother a great many questions. 这个小男孩问了他的妈妈许多问题。

#### 4. be worth doing sth. 值得做某事

worth,形容词,意思是“值得……”,其后可接名词或动词-ing形式。例如:

The city is worth a visit. 这座城市值得参观。

Your idea is well worth considering. 你的想法非常值得考虑。

#### 5. can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

I can't wait to meet them. 我迫不及待地想见到他们。

### 重点句型

#### 1. Sounds great! 听上去不错!

本句主要用于对别人建议的附和。例如:

—What good weather it is! Let's go for a walk. 天气真不错! 我们去散步吧。

—Sounds great. 听上去不错。



2. **We'll be able to see many beautiful places.** 我们将能看到许多美丽的地方。

be able to 后接动词原形, 即 be able to do sth. ,意思是“能够做某事”。例如:

You must be able to speak French for this job. 做这份工作你必须会说法语。

3. Could you tell us more about Shangri-La? 您能多给我们介绍一下香格里拉吗?

could 表示委婉的语气。例如：

Could you help me carry the box upstairs? 您能帮我把这个箱子搬到楼上吗?

## 典例剖析

**【解析】**D 考查固定搭配。be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”；be famous for 意为“因……而出名”。句意：马克·吐温作为一名美国作家而出名。他因为他的小说而出名。故选 D。

2. Bob misses his grandparents very much, so he can't wait \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- A. see
- B. saw
- C. seeing
- D. to see

**【解析】** D 考查固定搭配。can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待地做某事”，wait后跟动词不定式结构。句意：鲍勃非常想念他的祖父母，所以他迫不及待地想见到他们。故选D。



## 课后——巩固·提升

## 1. 单项选择

## II. 补全对话

A: What's your plan for the summer vacation?

B: 1

A: Where would you like to go?

B: To the beach.

A: 2 Taking a walk on the beach and lying in the sun are pretty good.

B: Yeah. I decided to go to Bali Island. 3

A: It's really a beautiful and clean place. 4

B: For two weeks.

A: 5

B: On July 18,

A: Have a nice trip!

B: Thank you.

- A. Don't worry.
- B. I want to travel.
- C. When are you leaving?
- D. I have never heard of it.
- E. That's really a good idea.
- F. How long will you stay there?
- G. I've heard the scenery there is good.



## Reading

### 学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 **dynasty**、**avoid**、**comfortably**、**luggage**、**quit**、**throughout**、**record**、**effort**、**finally**、**take care of**、**give up**、**in order to**、**on foot**、**all sorts of**、**due to**、**be well known for**、**pass away**、**hold on to**、**have a passion for**、**become interested in** 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 通过阅读文章,能够准确提取有关历史上著名旅行家的关键信息,并能准确列出与他相关的事件及其发生的时间。



### 课前——预习·梳理

**dynasty** *n.* 朝代

**avoid** *v.* 避免

**comfortably** 舒服地;舒适地

**luggage** *n.* 行李

**quit** *v.* 放弃

**throughout** *prep.* 遍及;到处

**record** *v. /n.* 记录

**effort** *n.* 努力

**finally** *adv.* 终于

**discovery** *n.* 发现

**take care of** 照顾;注意

**give up** 放弃

**in order to** 为了……

**on foot** 步行

**all sorts of** 各种各样的

**due to** 由于,因为

**be well known for** 因……而出名

**pass away** 去世

**hold on to** 坚持

**have a passion for** 对……充满热爱

**become interested in** 对……产生兴趣

Xu Xiake (1587–1641) was a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客(1587—1641)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,并且想去旅行。

With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,徐(霞客)22岁时开始了第一次旅行。他一生中共有4次主要的旅行。



Xu spent over 30 years traveling throughout the country. He carefully studied the places he passed through and recorded his experiences and discoveries in his diary.  
徐(霞客)花了 30 多年的时间在全国游历。他仔细研究经过的地方,并在日记中记录他的经历和发现。



## 课中——精讲·探究

### 重点单词



#### 1. **avoid** *v.* 避免

avoid 后常接名词或动词-ing 形式。例如：

Drive carefully to avoid road accidents. 小心驾驶以避免交通事故。

My parents ask me to avoid going out alone at night. 我父母要求我晚上不要单独出门。

#### 2. **quit** *v.* 放弃

The doctor advises me to quit smoking. 医生建议我戒烟。

### 拓展

quite, 副词, 意思是“相当, 很”。例如：

I'm quite happy to meet you here. 我很高兴在这里遇见您。

quiet, 形容词, 意思是“安静的”。例如：

She is a shy and quiet girl. 她是一个腼腆安静的女孩。

#### 3. **record** *v.* 记录

You'd better record your major costs throughout the year. 你最好记录一下一年当中你的主要支出。

### 拓展

record 还可以作名词, 意思是“记录; 记载”。例如：

It is the coldest December on record. 这是有记录以来最冷的 12 月。

#### 4. **effort** *n.* 努力

I put a lot of effort into my studies. 我在学业上付出了很多努力。

### 拓展

effort 的常见搭配有 make an effort, 意思是“努力(做某事)”。例如：

She made an effort to clean the room despite being tired. 尽管很累, 她还是努力打扫房间。



## 5. comfortably *adv.* 舒服地;舒适地

Are you sitting comfortably? 你坐得舒服吗?

拓展

comfortable,形容词,意思是“舒服的;舒适的”。例如:

These new shoes are not very comfortable. 这双新鞋穿起来不太舒服。

### 重点短语



#### 1. take care of 照顾;注意

We need to take care of our bodies. 我们需要照顾好自己的身体。

Take care of the wet floor, or you may slip. 小心湿滑的地面,不然你可能会滑倒。

#### 2. give up 放弃

I won't not give up. 我不会放弃。

Don't give up! 不要放弃!

#### 3. in order to 为了

in order to 后接动词原形,构成短语 in order to do sth. ,表示目的。例如:

I go swimming every day in order to keep fit. 我每天游泳以保持健康。

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. 她早早到场以便找个好座位。

#### 4. all sorts of 各种各样的

There are all sorts of books in the library. 图书馆里有各种各样的书籍。

I like making all sorts of things, like posters and toys. 我喜欢制作各种各样的东西,如海报和玩具。

#### 5. due to 由于,因为

The bus was delayed due to the heavy rain. 公共汽车因为大雨晚点。

The team's success was largely due to her hard work. 这支队伍的成功在很大程度上是因为她的努力工作。

#### 6. hold on to 坚持

Hold on to your dreams and one day they may come true. 坚持你的梦想,总有一天它们可能会实现。

Music was the only thing I could hold on to when things went wrong. 当情况变得不好时,音乐是我唯一不会放弃的东西。

#### 7. have a passion for 对……充满热爱

Some people have a passion for reading. 有些人酷爱阅读。



I have a passion for football. 我酷爱足球。

### 8. become interested in 对……产生兴趣

I became interested in drawing. 我对绘画产生了兴趣。

Many foreigners became interested in learning Chinese. 许多外国人对学习汉语产生了兴趣。

#### 拓展

部分形容词有-ing 和-ed 两种形式,但表示的意义不同。-ing 形式通常指事物本身的性质,意为“令人感到……的”;而-ed 形式通常指人的感受,意为“感到……的”。例如:

interesting 有趣的

interested 感兴趣的

boring 乏味的,无聊的

bored 感到无聊的

relaxing 使人放松的,令人放松的

relaxed 放松的,轻松自在的

frightening 令人害怕的

frightened 受惊的

It's interesting to play basketball. 打篮球很有趣。

I'm interested in playing basketball. 我对打篮球感兴趣。

It's a very frightening experience. 那是一次非常令人恐惧的经历。

She was frightened by the movie. 她被这部电影吓坏了。

#### 重点句型

1. Xu Xiake ( 1587 – 1641 ) was a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客(1587—1641)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,并且想去旅行。

at an early age 的意思是“在幼年;在早年”。例如:

The boy began reading all kinds of books at an early age. 这个男孩很小就开始读各种各样的书籍。

2. With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,徐(霞客)22岁开始了第一次旅行。他一生中共有 4 次主要的旅行。

with+宾语(十介词短语),表示伴随或原因。例如:

With some books in his hand, the teacher went into the classroom. 教师手里拿着几本

书，走进了教室。

at the age of 的意思是在“在……岁时”。例如：

He started learning to play the piano at the age of 5. 他在 5 岁时开始学习弹钢琴。

3. Xu spent over 30 years traveling throughout the country. He carefully studied the places he passed through and recorded his experiences and discoveries in his diary. 徐(霞客)花了30多年的时间在全国游历。他仔细研究经过的地方,并在日记中记录他的经历和发现。

spend+时间+doing sth. 意思是“做某事花了……时间”。例如：

Judy spent two years finishing her new novel. 朱迪花了两年的时间写完了她的新小说。

典例剖析

1. Many old people take a walk after supper \_\_\_\_\_ stay healthy.

- A. in order that
- B. as a result
- C. because
- D. in order to

**【解析】** D 考查固定短语的用法。in order that 意思是“为了”，后面跟从句；as a result 意思是“结果；因此”；because 意思是“因为”，后面跟句子；in order to 意思是“为了”，后面跟动词原形。句意：为了保持健康，许多老年人晚饭后去散步。结合句意和选项，故选 D。

2. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ in this \_\_\_\_\_ storybook?

- A. interested; interesting
- B. interested; interested
- C. interesting; interested
- D. interesting; interesting

**【解析】** A 考查形容词辨析。表示某人对某物感兴趣用 *be interested in sth.*；*interesting* 指某物是有趣的，这里用来修饰 *storybook*。句意：你对这本有趣的故事书感兴趣吗？故选 A。

课后——巩固·提升

## I. 单项选择

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ books.

- A. interested; interesting
- B. interesting; interested
- C. interesting; interesting
- D. interested; interested



2. He usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ bike, but sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ foot.

A. with; on      B. on; by  
C. on; with      D. by; on

3. We all sat in the front of the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ see clearly.

A. so that      B. in order to  
C. as long as      D. as soon as

4. Boys and girls, never \_\_\_\_\_, and your dream will come true.

A. give up      B. give away  
C. give out      D. give off

5. —Miss Li, could you \_\_\_\_\_ on English learning?  
—Sure. First, you should read English every day.

A. give me some advice      B. have a lot of experience  
C. solve the problem      D. make an effort

## II. 词义配对

1. on foot	A. 努力
2. take care of	B. 由于, 因为
3. all sorts of	C. 为了
4. become interested in	D. 避免
5. in order to	E. 步行
6. hold on to	F. 照顾; 注意
7. due to	G. 对……充满热爱
8. avoid	H. 坚持
9. have a passion for	I. 各种各样的
10. effort	J. 对……产生兴趣

## Writing & Language Practice

### 学习目标

- (1) 能够根据所给材料, 运用所学语言知识介绍历史上著名的旅行家及其成就。
- (2) 熟练掌握一般过去时的用法。



## 课前 —— 预习 · 梳理

When he was 19, his father died, and he had to take care of his mother. 他 19 岁时,父亲去世了,他不得不照顾母亲。

Although he experienced all sorts of difficulties, Xu never thought of quitting. 尽管经历了种种困难,徐(霞客)从未想过放弃。



## 课中——精讲·探究

## 重点写作

假设你是李华。你的美国笔友 Jack 最近对中国古代有过旅行经历的名人产生了兴趣。请你根据以下内容的提示,写一封英语邮件,向 Jack 介绍司马迁游历全国,完成史学巨著的故事。内容如下:

(1) 司马迁是西汉伟大的史学家。

(2)从20岁起,司马迁开始游历全国。这些经历为他后来撰写《史记》积累了丰富的素材。

(3)他花了十几年的时间完成了《史记》这一对后世产生深远影响的作品。

(4) 在写作过程中,他遇到了很多困难和挑战,但是他没有放弃。这种精神值得我们学习。

要求：

(1)语言规范,语句通顺,可适当发挥。

(2) 词数 100 左右, 文章中不得出现自己的真实姓名和校名。

提示词:perseverance 毅力,不屈不挠的精神



### 写作指导

本文是一篇材料作文,要求学生根据要点提示介绍司马迁的旅行经历和成就。写作时学生要以第三人称的视角来介绍,时态使用一般现在时和一般过去时。要点齐全,可适当发挥。语言连贯,无语法和拼写错误。

### 写作范文

Dear Jack,

I'm happy to know that you are interested in ancient Chinese figures who traveled extensively. One such remarkable person was Sima Qian, a great historian in the Western Han Dynasty.

From the age of 20, Sima Qian began to travel throughout the country. He visited old towns, explored historic sites, and chatted with local people. These experiences helped him collect lots of materials for his book *Records of the Grand Historian* or *Shiji*.

It took him more than 10 years to finish this book. The book has exerted a profound influence on people and future generations. While writing, he faced many difficulties and challenges, but he didn't give up. His perseverance is truly inspiring.

I hope this brief introduction makes you curious and want to learn more about Sima Qian's amazing life and books.

Best,

Li Hua

### 写作拓展

1. ... started his/her journey to... when he/she was...
2. ... chooses... because he/she has heard so much about its...
3. In order to... they travel by... to reach their destination.
4. The scenery along the way is... and...
5. I visited the famous... and it was amazing.
6. They immersed themselves in the local culture by trying ...
7. ... travels to gather inspiration for his/her next...
8. As a lifelong learner, ... visits universities and research centers in ... to further his/her knowledge.
9. ... travels to immerse himself/herself in different cultures and traditions.



10. My job requires me to travel to...
11. ... takes on extreme sports or adventures during his/her travels to push his/her physical and mental limits.
12. My main purpose for traveling is to...
13. While hiking in..., he/she got lost but ended up discovering a hidden waterfall.
14. The funniest thing that happened was...
15. ... was a real challenge, but we made it to the top!
16. ... found themselves in a tricky situation while trying to communicate in...
17. An unexpected encounter with... left... in awe.
18. ... met some travelers who became their friends for life.
19. Visiting... has helped... improve her... skills.
20. Traveling has broadened my perspectives and made me more...
21. It has helped me become more...
22. I'm more grateful for the simple things in life after traveling.
23. Seeing the beauty of nature has made... appreciate its wonders even more.
24. I now have a deeper understanding of...
25. Travel has always been a source of inspiration for my writing.
26. ... keeps a travel journal to collect ideas for future creations.
27. The stories they hear from locals inspire fictional narratives in their writing.
28. Every trip sparks new ideas and creativity for my work.
29. Many of his/her creations are based on the people, places, and stories he/she met during his/her trips.
30. Through my art, I want to share the stories of the people I met.

## 重点语法



## 一般过去时

### 一、一般过去时的用法

(1) 一般过去时表示过去某个时间或某段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。例如：

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

She was a little girl at that time. 那个时候她还是一个小女孩。



(2) 一般过去时可以表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,不强调动作对现在的影响,只说明过去的事情。例如:

She often took an active part in all kinds of activities when she studied at our school. 她在我们学校学习期间经常积极参加各种活动。

## 二、一般过去时的时间标志词

常与一般过去时连用的时间标志词有 yesterday、last week/year、a week/month ago、in 2018、once upon a time、in the past 等。例如:

Yesterday, we went to the zoo. 昨天,我们去了动物园。

The village attracted many investors in the past. 过去这个村庄吸引了很多投资者。

## 三、一般过去时的构成

### 1. 含有 be 动词的一般过去时

肯定句:主语+was/were+其他. 例如:

Ann was very busy last week. 安上周很忙。

否定句:主语+was/were+not+其他. 例如:

Ann was not busy last week. 安上周不忙。

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+was/were+not. 例如:

—Were you born in Shanghai? 你出生在上海吗?

—Yes, I was. /No, I wasn't. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。

### 2. 含有实义动词的一般过去时

肯定句:主语+动词的过去式+其他. 例如:

Jack visited his grandpa last week. 杰克上周拜访了他的祖父。

否定句:主语+didn't+动词原形+其他. 例如:

Jack didn't visit his grandpa last week. 杰克上周没有拜访他的祖父。

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. 例如:

—Did Jack visit his grandpa last week? 杰克上周拜访他的祖父了吗?

—Yes, he did. /No, he didn't. 是的,他拜访了。/不,他没有。



## 四、动词过去式的构成

### 1. 规则动词的过去式

动词形式	变化规则	例词
一般情况	在动词词尾加-ed	work→worked; play→played want→wanted; act→acted
以不发音的字母-e 结尾	在动词词尾加-d	live→lived; move→moved hope→hoped; taste→tasted
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i, 再加-ed	study→studied; try→tried cry→cried; carry→carried
以重读闭音节结尾的动词， 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写词尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed	stop→stopped; drop→dropped plan→planned; regret→regretted

### 2. 不规则动词的过去式

不规则动词的过去式没有统一的变形规则, 需要单独记忆。常见不规则动词过去式见下表。

动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式
am	was	become	became	bring	brought
is	was	begin	began	buy	bought
are	were	choose	chose	come	came
do	did	cut	cut	eat	ate
have	had	fall	fell	feel	felt
find	found	fly	flew	forget	forgot
give	gave	go	went	know	knew
make	made	mean	meant	meet	met
put	put	read	read	ride	rode
say	said	see	saw	sell	sold
send	sent	set	set	shine	shone
sing	sang	sit	sat	sleep	slept
speak	spoke	spend	spent	stand	stood
swim	swam	take	took	teach	taught
tell	told	think	thought	throw	threw
understand	understood	wake	woke	write	wrote



## 典例剖析



1. My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ a walk together yesterday.

A. takes      B. took      C. take      D. are taking

**【解析】** B 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,句子应该用一般过去时。句意:我和我朋友昨天一起去散步了。故选 B。

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework because she was ill.

A. didn't finish      B. wasn't finish      C. doesn't finish      D. don't finish

**【解析】** A 考查一般过去时的否定句。原因状语从句 because she was ill 使用的是一般过去时,因此主句的动作也应该是发生在过去的,句子应用一般过去时。finish 是实义动词,否定形式需要在它前面加 didn't。句意:她没有完成作业因为她生病了。故选 A。



## 课后——巩固·提升

### I. 单项选择

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ a risk in the Arctic three years ago.  
A. take      B. took      C. takes      D. taken
2. A Chinese spacecraft successfully \_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of Mars on May 22, 2021.  
A. lands      B. landed      C. would land      D. had landed
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ an engineer in 2004.  
A. married      B. has married      C. will marry      D. marries
4. Mr. White, who \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai seven years ago, is a manager of a company in Beijing.  
A. was working      B. worked      C. had worked      D. has worked
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike for me last week.  
A. buy      B. will buy      C. buys      D. bought

### II. 写作

假设你是红星职业学校的学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对马可·波罗很感兴趣。请你根据以下内容的提示,用英语给他回一封邮件,简单介绍一下马可·波罗。内容包括:

(1) 马可·波罗的生平。



(2) 主要的旅行经历和成就。

(3) 对后世的影响。

注意：

(1) 词数不少于 80。

(2) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

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Yours,

Li Hua

## Culture Understanding & Group Work

### 学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 closely、tourist、rush、historic、matter、curiosity、discover、delicious、focus on、on the other hand、connect with、as... as possible、find out 等词汇的用法。

(2) 了解旅行家和游客的区别。

(3) 复习本单元的重要知识点。



### 课前——预习·梳理

closely *adv.* 仔细地

*tourist* *n.* 游客

*rush* *v.* 急促

*historic* *adj.* 历史的

*matter* *v.* 要紧;重要

*curiosity* *n.* 好奇心

*discover* *v.* 发现

*delicious* *adj.* 美味的

*focus on* 专注于

*on the other hand* 另一方面

*connect with* 与……连接;与……联系

*as... as possible* 尽可能……

*find out* 查明



## 课中——精讲·探究

### 重点单词



#### 1. closely *adv.* 仔细地

She observed closely what was going on. 她仔细地观察着正在发生的事。

The teacher read the composition closely. 老师仔细地阅读了这篇作文。

#### 拓展

close, 形容词, 意思是“近的; 亲密的”。例如:

Our house is very close to the school. 我们家离学校很近。

She is a close friend of mine. 她是我的一位密友。

#### 2. rush *v.* 急促

Don't rush—take your time. 别急, 慢慢来。

We had to rush to get to the airport on time. 为了准时赶到机场, 我们不得不匆匆赶路。

#### 3. historic *adj.* 历史的

This is a historic moment for our country. 这对我们国家来说是一个具有历史意义的时刻。

We visited a historic site during our trip. 我们在旅行中参观了一处历史遗迹。

#### 拓展

historical, 形容词, 意思是“与历史相关的; 基于史实的”。例如:

He is writing a historical novel set in the 19th century. 他正在写一部以 19 世纪为背景的历史小说。

We need to examine the historical context of this event. 我们需要审视这起事件的历史背景。

#### 4. matter *v.* 要紧; 重要

It doesn't matter if you're a little late. 你稍微晚一点没关系。

What matters is that you tried your best. 重要的是, 你拼尽了全力。

#### 拓展

matter, 名词, 意思是“事情; 问题”。例如:

This is a private matter, so please don't ask. 这是私事, 请勿过问。

There's a matter I need to discuss with you. 有件事我需要和你商量。

#### 5. curiosity *n.* 好奇心

Children show curiosity about everything. 儿童对一切事物都显露出好奇心。



As I made progress in reading, my curiosity grew, and I wanted to know everything. 随着我在阅读方面取得进步,我的好奇心增长了,我想知道一切。

**拓展**

curious,形容词,意思是“好奇的”。例如:

They were very curious about the people who lived upstairs. 他们对住在楼上的人感到很好奇。

They were extremely curious. 他们非常好奇。

**6. discover v. 发现**

Scientists around the world are working to discover a cure for the disease. 世界各地的科学家正致力于寻找这种疾病的治疗方法。

She was surprised to discover that her old friend was living nearby. 她惊讶地发现她的老朋友就住在附近。

**拓展**

discovery,名词,意思是“发现;发觉”。例如:

The discovery of penicillin changed the course of medicine. 青霉素的发现改变了医学的发展进程。

It was a great discovery for the young researcher. 这对那位年轻的研究者来说是一项重大发现。

**重点短语****1. focus on 专注于**

focus,动词,意思是“集中(注意力、精力等)”。例如:

We need to focus on the main problem right now. 我们现在需要专注于主要问题。

She decided to focus on her studies this semester. 她决定这学期专注于自己的学业。

**拓展**

focus,名词,意思是“焦点;中心”。例如:

The focus of the meeting is environmental protection. 这次会议的焦点是环境保护。

Her focus is on improving her English skills. 她的精力集中在提升英语能力上。

**2. on the other hand 另一方面**

Children, on the other hand, should appreciate what their parents do for them. 另一方面,孩子们应该感激他们的父母为他们所做的一切。

### 3. connect with 与……连接;与……联系

connect, 动词, 意思是“连接; 联系”。例如:

This road connects with the expressway. 这条路和高速公路相连。

We can connect with them by phone. 我们可以通过电话和他们联系。

#### 4. as... as possible 尽可能……

Please reply to the email as soon as possible. 请尽快回复这封邮件。

We need to finish the work as carefully as possible. 我们需要尽可能仔细地完成这项工作。

## 典型案例

1. On the one hand, you shouldn't be shy; \_\_\_\_\_, you mustn't forget your manners.

- A. on the another hand
- B. on the contrary
- C. on the other hand
- D. on the way

**【解析】** C 考查介词短语。“on the one hand...on the other hand...”意思是“一方面……另一方面……”，属于固定搭配。故选C。

2. On snowy days, a driver must drive as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

- A. quick
- B. more slowly
- C. carefully
- D. more carefully

**【解析】** C 考查同级比较。quick 是形容词,意思是“快的”;more slowly 是副词比较级,意思是“更慢地”;carefully 是副词,意思是“小心地”。more carefully 是副词比较级,意思是“更小心地”。根据“as+形容词/副词原级+as ...”结构可知,此处填原级,排除 B 和 D;drive 是动词,需要用副词来修饰。故选 C。



## 课后——巩固·提升

### I. 单项选择



3. My grandma \_\_\_\_\_ me some interesting stories when I was little.  
A. tells      B. tell      C. told      D. will tell

4. In a team, what \_\_\_\_\_ is not personal fame but group success.  
A. matters      B. manages      C. mentions      D. memorizes

5. The artist studied the painting \_\_\_\_\_ to learn its skills.  
A. carelessly      B. closely      C. quickly      D. proudly

6. They \_\_\_\_\_ a small wooden house near the lake last summer.  
A. build      B. builds      C. built      D. will build

7. The boy's \_\_\_\_\_ made him ask questions about everything around him.  
A. pressure      B. curiosity      C. fear      D. anger

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ his missing key in his pocket by accident this morning.  
A. finds      B. find      C. found      D. will find

9. Doctors are working to \_\_\_\_\_ new ways to treat this illness.  
A. discover      B. accept      C. refuse      D. ignore

10. The police are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ who stole the valuable jewelry.  
A. look for      B. find out      C. put away      D. give out

## II. 完成句子

1. 一方面我想参加派对,但另一方面我需要学习备考。

On the one hand, I want to go to the party, but \_\_\_\_\_, I need to study for exams.

2. 借助互联网,人们可以便捷地与他人联系。

Through the Internet, people can \_\_\_\_\_ others conveniently.

3. 为了提高我们的口语,我们应该尽可能多地练习。

To improve our spoken English, we should practice \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 天气这么好,我想去公园散步。

The weather is so nice that I \_\_\_\_\_ taking a walk in the park.

5. 自从看了那部纪录片,她就对科学产生了兴趣。

She has \_\_\_\_\_ science since she watched that documentary.

6. 出门在外,记得照顾好自己。

While away from home, remember to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

7. 无论遇到什么困难,我们都应该放弃梦想。

No matter what trouble we face, we shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ our dreams.

8. 他们计划明天出发去乡下。

They plan to \_\_\_\_\_ for the countryside tomorrow.

9. 为了考上理想的大学,他每天努力学习。

He studies hard every day \_\_\_\_\_ get into his ideal university.

10. 这家书店里有各种各样的书籍。

There are \_\_\_\_\_ books in this bookstore.

(GJ)

**英语金典学案  
(基础模块·2)  
综合测试卷**

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## Unit 1 综合测试卷

### I. 单项选择

- Have you ever been to Shanghai?  
—Of course. Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_ there six years ago, but now I live in Taizhou.  
A. worked      B. working      C. would work      D. have worked
- He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ smoking but failed.  
A. give away      B. give up      C. give in      D. give out
- He \_\_\_\_\_ me his name yesterday, but I can't remember it now.  
A. tells      B. will tell      C. told      D. is telling
- There \_\_\_\_\_ two libraries in our school forty years ago.  
A. is      B. were      C. was      D. are
- After three years of hard work, she \_\_\_\_\_ realized her dream.  
A. carefully      B. slowly      C. finally      D. suddenly
- \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy pressure from work, she can't help crying.  
A. Due to      B. With the help of      C. Because      D. Instead of
- He quit his job in order to \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.  
A. take care of      B. take advantage of      C. look back      D. look into
- Sichuan is well known \_\_\_\_\_ its spicy food.  
A. for      B. as      C. in      D. from
- This pair of shoes is so \_\_\_\_\_ that I can walk all day without any pain.  
A. final      B. comfortable      C. daily      D. national
- The sofa is designed for you to sit \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoy long hours of reading.  
A. suddenly      B. comfortably      C. happily      D. quietly

### II. 完形填空

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

I've been traveling since I was \_\_\_\_\_ years old. For me, to stop \_\_\_\_\_ would be like taking something important away from my soul. I can't live without traveling and I wouldn't be who I am \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ new life into the world comes with many responsibilities. And I'd love to be a good \_\_\_\_\_. One of my duties is to educate my children. I'm so thankful that I \_\_\_\_\_ many places with my parents since I was young. I've learned that the outside world is \_\_\_\_\_ 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 20 I have when traveling with my children. I'm sure they will always remember the experiences in their lives.

11. A. made	B. making	C. makes	D. will make
12. A. wait	B. waits	C. waited	D. to wait
13. A. seventh	B. seven	C. the seven	D. the seventh
14. A. traveled	B. to travel	C. traveling	D. travels
15. A. if	B. unless	C. although	D. until
16. A. an	B. a	C. /	D. the
17. A. mother	B. mother's	C. mothers	D. mothers'
18. A. visited	B. visit	C. have visited	D. was visiting
19. A. colorful	B. most colorful	C. the most colorful	D. more colorful
20. A. that	B. who	C. whom	D. what

### III. 阅读理解

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

In the early 1970s, Tony met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before getting jobs, Tony 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 Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked them many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Tony wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs (风俗), and places to see. But unlike other travel books then, Tony's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.

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

21. Tony and his wife ended the year-long trip in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. England      B. Iran      C. India      D. Australia
22. Tony 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
23. 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 go.  
D. It talked about a country's weather and customs.
24. Which of the following is TRUE about Tony'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.
25. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a great traveler and his books      B. a tour of different countries  
C. a great writer and his family      D. different kinds of companies

(GJ)

**英语金典学案  
(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. 单项选择

1—5 BDDCA

1. B 考查固定搭配。be worth doing sth. 意为“值得做某事”。句意：——我从没去过香港迪士尼乐园。——哦，那里很值得一去。故选 B。

4. C 考查介词短语辨析。in the front of 意为“在……前面”，指的是在某物内部的前面；in front of 意为“在……的前面”，指的是在某物外部的前面。句意：我们一般把老师的讲桌放在教室的前面，老师经常站在讲桌前。故选 C。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 BEGFC

### Reading

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 ADBAA

1. A 考查形容词的辨析。interested 通常指人的感受，意为“感兴趣的”；interesting 是指事物本身的性质，意为“有趣的”。根据题意可知选 A。

2. D 考查介词短语。“by+交通工具”表示“乘坐某种交通工具”，例如：by bike 意为“骑自行车”，by bus 意为“乘公共汽车”。但是“步行”要用 on foot，是固定用法。根据题干可知，第一个空为“骑自行车”，选 by bike，第二个空为“步行”，选 on foot。故选 D。

#### II. 词义配对

1—5 EFIJC 6—10 HBDGA

### Writing & Language Practice

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 BBABD

1. B 考查动词时态。take a risk 意为“冒险”。根据时间状语 three years ago 可知，句子用一般过去时。句意：汤姆 3 年前去北极冒险。故选 B。

4. B 考查动词时态。根据 seven years ago 可知，句子用一般过去时。句意：怀特先生 7 年前在上海工作，他(现在)是北京一家公司的经理。故选 B。

#### II. 写作

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

I'm glad to know that you are interested in Marco Polo! Marco was born in Italy around 1254. He embarked on his journey to Asia with his father and uncle when he was just a teenager. It took the Polos four difficult years to reach China.

Marco stayed in China for many years. During

his stay, he immersed himself in the local culture by learning the language and participating in festivals. His travel experiences inspired him to write *The Travels of Marco Polo*, which made people in Europe eager to know more about Asia. Today, his works continue to inspire travelers and artists alike, reminding us of the wonders waiting to be discovered.

Hope this sparks your imagination!

Yours,  
Li Hua

### Culture Understanding & Group Work

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 BBCAB 6—10 CBCAB

3. C 考查一般过去时。时间状语 when I was little 表示过去，谓语动词用过去式。句意：我小时候，奶奶给我讲了一些有趣的故事。故选 C。

10. B 考查动词短语。look for 意为“寻找(强调动作)”；find out 意为“查明；找出(强调结果)”；put away 意为“收起”；give out 意为“分发”。句意：警方正试图查明是谁偷走了贵重的珠宝。故选 B。

#### II. 完成句子

1. on the other hand 2. connect with  
3. as much as possible 4. feel like  
5. been interested in 6. take good care of  
7. give up 8. set off 9. in order to  
10. all sorts of

## Unit 2 Health and Fitness

### Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 BDADA

1. B 考查名词辨析。mood 意为“情绪”；temper 意为“脾气”；sleep 意为“睡眠”；interest 意为“兴趣”。lose one's temper 意为“发脾气”。句意：这个男孩又没有做作业，这让他妈妈大为恼火。故选 B。

2. D 考查情景交际。句意：——您感觉怎么样？——不太好。我喉咙痛。根据答语“Not too good.”可知，问句询问感觉怎么样。故选 D。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 DAFGC

who 或 that, 其余的情况一律用 that。这里强调的是 with Li Ping。句意: 昨天下午我是和李平一起去商店购物的。故选 B。

10. A 考查动词辨析。involve 意为“包含; 使参与”; show 意为“展示”; join 意为“加入”; list 意为“列出”。句意: 这个生日派对将包含几个有趣的环节, 比如切蛋糕和做游戏。故选 A。

## II. 完成句子

1. turn off 2. pay attention to
3. realize the importance of 4. calls on
5. electrical appliances 6. participate in
7. climate change 8. follow its lead
9. changed his mind 10. dry up

## Unit 1 综合测试卷

### I. 单项选择

1. A 考查一般过去时。句意: ——你去过上海吗? ——当然。实际上, 6 年前我在那里工作, 但现在我住在台州。根据“Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_ there six years ago but now I live in Taizhou.”可知, “我”6 年前在上海工作, 但现在并不在上海, 因此应该用一般过去时, 故选 A。

2. B 考查 give 短语辨析。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: 他试图戒烟但失败了。故选 B。

3. C 考查一般过去时。由句意可知“他昨天告诉过我他的名字, 但我现在不记得了”, “告诉”是过去发生过的动作, 故选 C。

4. B 考查一般过去时和主谓一致。根据 forty years ago 可知, 句子的时态为一般过去时, 因此 be 动词应该用 was 或者 were。主语 two libraries 是复数形式, 所以 be 动词应该用 were。句意: 40 年前, 我们学校有两个图书馆。故选 B。

5. C 考查副词辨析。carefully 意为“仔细地”; slowly 意为“慢慢地”; finally 意为“最后, 终于”; suddenly 意为“突然”。句意: 经过 3 年的努力工作, 她终于实现了自己的梦想。故选 C。

6. A 考查连词及介词短语辨析。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; instead of 意为“代替”。句意: 由于工作压力很大, 她忍不住哭了。故选 A。

7. A 考查动词短语辨析。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。

8. A 考查固定搭配。be well known as 意为“作为……而闻名”; be well known for 意为“以……而闻名”; be well known to 意为“为……所熟知”。句意: 四川以其辛辣的食物而闻名。故选 A。

9. B 考查形容词辨析。final 意为“最终的”; comfortable 意为“舒服的”; daily 意为“每天的”; national 意为“国家的”。句意: 这双鞋子非常舒适, 以至于我可以整天走路而感觉不到任何疼痛。故选 B。

10. B 考查副词辨析。suddenly 意为“突然地”; comfortably 意为“舒适地”; happily 意为“开心地”; quietly 意为“安静地”。句意: 这款沙发是为你舒适地坐着享受长时间的阅读而设计的。故选 B。

### II. 完形填空

11. 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。

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

13. B 考查数词。句意: 从 7 岁开始, 我一直在旅行。“基数词 + years old”表示“……岁”, 故选 B。

14. 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。

15. 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。

16. 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。

17. 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。

18. C 考查时态。句意: 我很感激, 从很小的时候起就跟随父母到过很多地方。根据时间状语 since I was young 可知, 此句用现在完成时。故选 C。

19. 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。

20. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知, 20 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。

### III. 阅读理解

21. 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,到过亚洲,最后到了澳大利亚。故选 D。

22. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“To answer these questions, Tony 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。

23. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“But unlike other travel books then, Tony’s book also talked about places most tourists did not go.”可知,托尼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。

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

25. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了托尼的旅行经历和他写的有关旅行的书。故选 A。

## Unit 2 综合测试卷

### I. 单项选择

1. D 考查 there be 结构和名词复数。句意:餐桌上有一些奶酪和几片面包。这句话中使用了 there be 结构,be 动词的单复数形式应与最近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。some cheese 是不可数名词,故 be 动词用单数,排除 A 和 C。several pieces of 表示“几片”,修饰 bread。故选 D。

2. B 考查 there be 结构。句意:——看!山上有一些羊。——是的,它们在开心地吃草。该句使用了 there be 句型,先排除 C 和 D。sheep 单复数同形,根据 They 可知,不止一只羊,是复数。故选 B。

3. D 考查 there be 结构的一般将来时。句意:今天下午将有一个班会。请做好准备。根据 this afternoon 可知,时态是一般将来时,本句用 there be 结构的将来时,即 there is going to be 或者 there will be。注意:there be 结构不能和 have 连用。故选 D。

4. D 考查动词短语辨析。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”。句意:傅小姐得了癌症,但她活了下来。故选 D。

5. A 考查固定搭配。句意:你们到重庆后,玩得开心,在城市里到处转转。enjoy oneself 意为“玩得开心”,故选 A。

6. A 考查动词辨析。handle 意为“处理”;ignore 意为“忽视”;develop 意为“发展”;reduce 意为“使变小”。句意:医生必须有处理紧急情况的能力。故选 A。

7. A 考查固定搭配。recover from 意为“恢复”“It will take sb. some time. to do sth.”表示“要花某人一些时间去做某事”。故选 A。

8. A 考查动词辨析。ignore 意为“忽视”;notice 意为“注意到”;remember 意为“记住”;follow 意为“遵循”。句意:老师告诉我们不要忽视火警;它关乎我们的安全。故选 A。

9. D 考查情景交际。句意:——你这样多久了?——两天了。答语“For two days.”是一段时间,因此问句应询问多长时间,用 how long 提问。故选 D。

10. D 考查情态动词。must 表示“必须”;can’t 表示“不能”或“不可能”;mustn’t 表示“禁止”或“一定不能”;may 表示“可能”。根据前文“I am not sure.”可知,空格处要填入表示“可能”的情态动词,故选 D。

### II. 完形填空

11. A 考查形容词辨析。句意:我们都知道保持健康很重要。important 意为“重要的”,符合语境。故选 A。

12. B 考查疑问词。句意:但是,不是所有的人都知道如何保持健康。how 意为“如何”,符合语境。故选 B。

13. C 考查固定搭配。enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,为固定用法。故选 C。

14. D 考查形容词辨析。句意:他们忘记了充足的睡眠对健康有益。enough 意为“充足的”,符合语境。故选 D。

15. A 考查名词。句意:一些人从来不早起,也不锻炼。in the morning 意为“在早晨”,根据前文中的 get up early 可知 morning 符合语境。故选 A。

16. B 考查形容词辨析。句意:确实锻炼对我们保持健康来说非常重要。true 意为“真的;符合事实的”,符合语境。故选 B。