

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·3

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

目 录

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 Festivals Around the World

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. gala | A. 感恩节 |
| 2. race | B. 农历 |
| 3. similar | C. 春节 |
| 4. Chinese calendar | D. 种族; 比赛 |
| 5. Thanksgiving Day | E. 庆典; 盛会 |
| 6. the Spring Festival | F. 中秋节 |
| 7. the Mid-Autumn Festival | G. 相似的; 类似的 |
| 8. the Water-Splashing Festival | H. 泼水节 |

II. 单词拼写

- The Mid-Autumn Festival brings families together for a heartwarming _____ (团圆).
- Autumn is the season of _____ (收获), when farmers gather their crops.
- In the wilderness, the lost hiker used rocks to spell out the SOS _____ (标记) in the hope of being rescued.
- The dove is often used as a _____ (象征) of peace and harmony.
- After months of waiting, she finally _____ (收到) the news that she had been admitted into her dream university.

III. 词形转换

- The store _____ (manage) greeted the customers with a warm smile and helped them find what they were looking for.
- The students organized a festive _____ (celebrate) to mark the end of the school year.
- The _____ (union) of the disbanded band excited its fans all over the world.

- The two cities have a _____ (similarity) climate, with warm summers and mild winters.
- The company is planning to _____ (invitation) some famous speakers to the conference.

IV. 单项选择

- The community organized a _____ featuring live music, dance, and festive activities for all.
A. gala
B. race
C. sign
D. festival
- I would like to invite you _____ the opening ceremony of our new shopping mall in Beijing.
A. attend
B. attended
C. to attend
D. attending
- The new product design is similar _____ the previous version, but with some improvements.
A. in
B. on
C. for
D. to
- Let me introduce myself to you. My name is Li Hua.
—_____.
A. Thank you very much
B. Nice to meet you
C. You're right
D. It's so great
- Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
—_____, but I have had an appointment already.
A. Sorry, I can't
B. I'd love to
C. Yes, please
D. No, I have no time
- Tom _____ a lot of birthday presents but he didn't _____ them.
A. received; accept
B. accepted; receive
C. accepted; accept
D. received; receive
- All the members of the family _____ once a year.
A. get together
B. get through
C. get lost
D. get around
- Kids naturally share things with _____ during playtime.
A. one other
B. one others
C. one another
D. another

V. 完成句子

1. 他们计划在三点钟以后到达。

They _____ some time after three.

2. 我由衷感激家人在我困难的时候给予支持。

I'm truly _____ my family's support during the difficult times.

3. 元宵节是在农历正月十五。

_____ occurs on the 15th day of the first lunar month.

4. 考试周图书馆里有很多学生。

There are _____ students in the library during exam week.

5. 我们决定邀请他加入我们的团队,共同参与即将到来的项目。

We decided _____ join our team for the upcoming project.

6. 明年他的生日在周末。

His birthday will _____ a weekend next year.

7. 收到新的智能手机我很兴奋。

I am so excited _____ the new smartphone.

8. 在困难时期,他们相互扶持,共同面对挑战。

During difficult times, they supported _____ and faced challenges together.

VI. 补全对话

A

A: Hi, Zhang Hua. Will you go to the cinema with me this evening?

B: 1 It's Mid-Autumn Festival today.

A: Mid-Autumn Festival?

B: Yes. 2 Families see it as a time to get together and usually celebrate it with a big family meal. 3

A: We don't have this festival in England. 4

B: They're round, in the shape of a full moon. You can come over to my home and try them this evening.

A: Really? 5

A. I'm sorry, I can't.

B. Thank you for your invitation.

C. What do mooncakes look like?

D. We have some mooncakes that day.

E. It's a traditional festival in China.

B

A: Hello, John, what are you doing these days?

B: Hello, Mary. 1

A: Spring Festival? I don't know anything about it.

B: Let me tell you. 2 It's just like your Christmas holiday.

A: Oh, I see. How long does the holiday last?

B: 3

A: What do you usually do during the holiday?

B: Lots of things, such as drinking, playing cards, and visiting relatives and friends.

A: How exciting! 4

B: Yes, we eat dumplings.

A: 5

B: You're welcome.

A. Do you eat anything special for the holiday?

B. Thank you for telling me so much about Spring Festival.

C. What kind of food are you eating?

D. It's the most important holiday in China

E. About one week.

F. When is Spring Festival?

G. I'm doing something for Spring Festival.

Culture Understanding & Group Work

I. 词义匹配

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. feast | A. 年糕 |
| 2. atmosphere | B. 民族的;种族的 |
| 3. ethnic | C. 盛宴;宴会 |
| 4. ancestor | D. 等待 |
| 5. wait for | E. 多达;直到 |
| 6. as well as | F. 祖先 |
| 7. up to | G. 也;还 |
| 8. rice cake | H. 气氛 |

II. 单词拼写

1. The store offers _____ (各种各样的) types of chocolate for customers to choose from.
2. I _____ (期待) to see my best friend this weekend.
3. Tom loves telling _____ (谜语) to his friends to see if they can guess the answers.
4. Working from home _____ (意味着) we can spend more time with family and avoid traffic jams.
5. Many _____ (古老的) civilizations developed along rivers.
6. Do you know what date the Lantern Festival is on the Chinese _____ (日历)?

III. 词形转换

1. We need to speed up the _____ (prepare) for the conference, as the deadline is only two weeks away.
2. The _____ (origin) of tea culture in China has a long history.
3. In Chinese culture, red _____ (symbol) joy, prosperity and good luck.
4. The sound of children's _____ (laugh) filled the park, bringing warmth to everyone around.
5. After years of misunderstanding, the two friends finally reached a settlement through _____ (forgive) and communication.

IV. 英汉互译

1. She speaks French fluently, and German as well.

2. As a fresh graduate, she's getting ready for the challenges of the workplace by learning professional skills.

3. On the eve of the Spring Festival, families gather to have a reunion dinner and watch the Spring Festival Gala.

4. The end of the movie was so unexpected that everyone in the cinema was shocked.

5. The history of this ancient temple dates back to the 12th century.

6. 他们等雨停后才去散步。

7. 夏天这里的温度可能高达 30 °C。

8. 今晚在派对上你一定要玩得开心。

9. 他喜欢看书也喜欢看电影。

10. 我们应该与他人分享我们的知识和经验,以帮助他们成长。

V. 阅读理解

People love to celebrate in Indonesia. Indonesians believe that celebrating and eating together can bring good luck for themselves.

Nyepi, New Year in Indonesia, is in March or April. It is a symbol of a fresh start for people. On the eve of Nyepi, families and friends get together in the market. They carry a huge wooden

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参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Festivals Around the World

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

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

II. 单词拼写

1. reunion 2. harvest 3. sign
4. symbol 5. received

III. 词形转换

1. manager 2. celebration 3. reunion
4. similar 5. invite

IV. 单项选择

1. A 考查名词辨析。gala 意为“庆典；盛会”；race 意为“比赛；种族”；sign 意为“标志；标记”；festival 意为“节日”。句意：社区为所有人组织了一个以现场音乐、舞蹈和节日活动为特色的庆典。故选 A。
2. C 考查固定搭配。invite sb. to do sth. 为固定搭配，意为“邀请某人做某事”。句意：我想邀请你参加我们在北京的新购物中心的开业典礼。故选 C。
3. D 考查固定搭配。be similar to 为固定搭配，意为“与……相似”。句意：新产品的设计与之前的版本相似，但做了一些改进。故选 D。
4. B 考查情景交际。句意：——让我向你介绍一下我自己。我叫李华。——很高兴见到你。Thank you very much 意为“非常感谢你”；Nice to meet you 意为“很高兴见到你”；You're right 意为“你说得对”；It's so great 意为“真是太棒了”。根据“Let me introduce myself to you. My name is Li Hua.”可知，此处应是初次见面表示很高兴见到你，表示友好和礼貌。故选 B。
5. B 考查情景交际。Sorry, I can't 意为“对不起，我不能”；I'd love to 意为“我想去”；Yes, please 意为“好的，谢谢”；No, I have no time 意为“不，我没时间”。根据“Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?”可知，此处表示邀请，对他人邀请的肯定回答常用“Yes, I'd love to.”，否定回答常用“I'd love to, but ...”。句

意：——今晚你愿意和我一起吃饭吗？——我想去，但是我已经有约了。故选 B。

6. A 考查动词辨析。receive 指客观上的收到，并不涉及主观意愿；accept 指主观上自愿接受。第一空只是强调收到礼物这个动作，所以填 received；第二空强调主观上不愿意接受礼物，所以填 accept。句意：汤姆收到了很多生日礼物但他都没有接受。故选 A。
7. A 考查动词短语。get together 意为“相聚”；get through 意为“完成”；get lost 意为“迷路”；get around 意为“随意走走”。句意：全家成员每年团聚一次。故选 A。
8. C 考查短语辨析。A、B 两项无此用法。one another 意为“互相”；another 意为“另一个”。句意：孩子们在玩耍时自然会互相分享东西。故选 C。

V. 完成句子

1. plan to arrive 2. thankful for
3. The Lantern Festival 4. a lot of
5. to invite him to 6. fall on
7. to receive 8. one another

VI. 补全对话

A

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

B

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

Reading

I. 词义匹配

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

II. 单词拼写

1. Nowadays 2. playful 3. performance
4. traditional 5. decorate

III. 词形转换

1. beginning 2. decorations 3. traditional
4. brightly 5. express

IV. 单项选择

1. B 考查名词辨析。craft 意为“手艺；工艺”；snack 意为“小吃；点心”；tradition 意为“传统”；expression 意为“表达”。句意：学生们不被允许

- 在课上吃零食。故选 B。
2. A 考查固定搭配。decorate... with... 是固定搭配,意为“用……装饰……”。句意:为了庆祝她的生日,她的朋友们用气球和鲜花装饰了惊喜派对的场地。故选 A。
 3. B 考查动词辨析。know 意为“知道”; express 意为“表达”; look 意为“看”; notice 意为“注意到”。句意:孩子们兴奋地表达了他们对新操场设计的看法。故选 B。
 4. D 考查动词短语。throw away 意为“扔掉”; run away 意为“逃跑”; put away 意为“把……收好”; wash away 意为“冲走;冲掉”。句意:暴风雨冲毁了道路,使我们无法通行。故选 D。
 5. C 考查固定用法。“one of + the + 形容词的最高级 + 名词复数”为固定用法,表示“……之一”。此处应用形容词的最高级形式,最高级前需加定冠词 the。句意:颐和园是北京最美的公园之一。故选 C。
 6. A 考查介词短语。for example 意为“例如”; in total 意为“总计”; after all 意为“毕竟”; in fact 意为“实际上”。句意:——你能告诉我上网有什么好处吗?——是的,当然可以。例如,我们可以和朋友聊天并获取有用的信息。故选 A。
 7. D 考查非谓语动词及固定搭配。prefer to do rather than do 为固定搭配,意为“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”,所以第一空用 to stay,不定式作宾语;第二空用 go,是省略了 to 的不定式。句意:他宁可待在家里也不愿意去逛商店。故选 D。
 8. B 考查非谓语动词。expect to do sth. 意为“期待做某事”。句意:学生们期望在晚会上玩得开心。故选 B。

V. 完成句子

1. The beginning of
2. a symbol of
3. learned about
4. prefer to; rather than go
5. for example
6. in expectation of

VI. 阅读理解

1. C 细节理解题。文章中提到了 Reuniting (团聚) with Families、Admiring the Full Moon (赏月)、Eating Mooncakes、Lighting and Hanging up Lanterns、Guessing Lantern Riddles 和

Worshipping the Moon 六种庆祝中秋节的活动。故选 C。

2. B 细节理解题。根据 Admiring the Full Moon 中的 The full moon is the symbol of a family reunion 和 “After the family reunion dinner, people go outdoors to admire the full moon.” 可知,赏月与家庭团聚相关。故选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据 Eating Mooncakes 中的 “The round mooncakes symbolize the full moon, and they are given as the most popular gifts to relatives and friends.” 可知,中秋节最受欢迎的礼物是月饼。故选 C。
4. C 推理判断题。根据 Guessing Lantern Riddles 中的 “... Chinese people usually write some interesting riddles on the lanterns and other people try to guess the answers on the Mid-Autumn night.” 可知,猜灯谜需要人们仔细思考。故选 C。
5. D 细节理解题。根据 Worshipping the Moon 中的 “People usually put a table outside on the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival. Then they put mooncakes and fruits on the table, face the moon and pray for fortune.” 可知,拜月的目的是祈求好运。故选 D。

Writing & Language Practice

I. 单词拼写

1. foreign
2. organize
3. blessed
4. punishment
5. harvest
6. hometown
7. appreciate
8. typical
9. prepare

II. 词形转换

1. appreciate
2. watching; reading
3. themselves
4. preparing
5. earlier

III. 单项选择

1. C 考查非谓语动词。plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”,to do 不定式作宾语。句意:格林一家计划明年去桂林旅游。故选 C。
2. D 考查非谓语动词。固定句型 “Would you mind doing sth. ?”,该句型表示“你介意做某事吗?”,其否定形式是 “Would you mind not doing sth. ?”,意为“你介意不做某事吗?”。句意:你

- 介意不穿那条旧牛仔裤吗? 故选 D。
3. D 考查非谓语动词。practice doing sth. 是固定用法,表示“练习做某事”,动名词作宾语。句意:玛丽每天练习弹钢琴。故选 D。
4. A 考查非谓语动词。fail to do sth. 表示“未能做某事”,强调未能完成某个特定的动作或目标,故第一空填 to pass。regret to do sth. 表示“遗憾要做某事(事情还没有做)”;regret doing sth. 表示“后悔或遗憾做过某事(为已经做过的事情感到后悔或遗憾)”。句意:他又没通过考试,他后悔浪费了很多时间玩网络游戏。第二空,根据句意可知,时间已经浪费了,即为已经浪费了时间玩网络游戏而感到后悔,因此应使用动名词 wasting 作 regret 的宾语。故选 A。
5. B 考查非谓语动词。pretend to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“假装做某事”。故排除 C 项和 D 项。此处 sent the email 的动作应先于 pretend 发生,所以要用动词不定式的完成式作 pretend 的宾语。故选 B。
6. A 考查非谓语动词。固定结构 have trouble (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”,此处用动名词作宾语。句意:如果您在找前往火车站的路时遇到困难,请向警察寻求帮助。故选 A。
7. B 考查 it 的用法。sb. find it+adj. to do sth. 是固定句型,表示“某人发现做某事是……的”,it 作形式宾语,interesting 作宾语补足语,to do sth. 是动词不定式短语作真正的宾语。故选 B。
8. D 考查非谓语动词。forget to do sth. 表示“忘记去做某事(事情还没做)”,forget doing sth. 意为“忘记做过某事(事情已经做了)”;remember to do sth. 意思是“记得去做某事(事情还没做)”,remember doing sth. 表示“记得做过某事(事情已经做了)”。第一空,根据 I always forget 可知,这里表达的是总是忘记去把门关上,也就是关门这个动作还没做,应该用 forget to do sth. 结构,所以是 forget to close;第二空,根据“but I remembered... it when I left yesterday.”可知,关门这个动作已经做了,所以要用 remember doing sth. 结构,也就是 remember closing。句意:我总是忘记关门,但昨天离开时

我记得关上了门。故选 D。

IV. 完成句子

1. to attend the meeting 2. At first
3. is very similar to 4. by air
5. made it 6. anything else
7. on weekends 8. spends; in

V. 单句改错

1. B; to go 2. B; are 3. B; to have
4. C; watch 5. C; her 6. A; Swimming
7. C; for 8. B; advice

VI. 写作

Dear Paul,

The Dragon Boat Festival is coming. As chairman of the Students' Union, I'm happy to invite you to join us in making zongzi.

The activity will be held at 8 am next Friday in the school hall. We will learn about the festival's history and customs like dragon boat racing. We will also make zongzi because it's the symbol of this festival. And we'll teach you how to make zongzi. You will feel the joy of making zongzi. What's more, you'll experience traditional Chinese culture by yourself. At last, you'll enjoy some ancient poems about the festival. And I'm sure you'll be surprised by the beauty of the language.

Your participation would be greatly welcomed!
Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Culture Understanding & Group Work

I. 词义匹配

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

II. 单词拼写

1. various 2. expect 3. riddles
4. means 5. ancient 6. calendar

III. 词形转换

1. preparation 2. origination 3. symbolizes
4. laughter 5. forgiveness

IV. 英汉互译

1. 她法语说得很流利,德语也一样流利。
2. 作为一名应届毕业生,她正在通过学习专业技能为职场挑战做准备。
3. 春节前夕,家家户户聚在一起吃团圆饭、看春晚。
4. 电影的结尾非常出人意料,影院里的每个人都感到震惊。
5. 这座古老的寺庙的历史可以追溯到12世纪。
6. They waited for the rain to stop before going for a walk.
7. The weather here can be up to 30 degrees in the summer.
8. Make sure to enjoy yourself at the party tonight.
9. He enjoys reading books as well as watching movies.
10. We should share our knowledge and experience with others to help them grow.

V. 阅读理解

1. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句“Nyepi, New Year in Indonesia, is in March or April. It is a symbol of a fresh start for people.”可知,在印度尼西亚,Nyepi代表着人们新的开始。故选C。
2. D 词义猜测题。根据第二段最后两句“After that, people set it on fire, hoping to drive out evil spirits. They hope that all the bad things can disappear in the new year.”可知,他们希望所有的不好的事情都能在新的一年里消失,drive out在这里是“驱散”的意思。故选D。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段最后两句“People also attend the ceremonies and visit the temples. Actors and dancers give performances.”可知,人们通过参加仪式和参观寺庙来庆祝Galungan。故选B。
4. A 细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句“They put different objects, such as a watch, a pen or a toy computer around their baby. If the baby picks up a pen, he or she may be a writer in the future.”可知,如果婴儿在聚会上拿起一支笔,将来可能会成为一名作家。故选A。
5. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了印度尼西亚的Nyepi、Turun Tanah、Galungan等特色节日的相关情况,包括庆祝方式、意义等,所以主要是介绍印度尼西亚的特殊节日。故选A。

VI. 语法填空

1. favorite 2. festivals 3. that/which
4. gifts 5. fun 6. is 7. with 8. set
9. thanks 10. Finally

Unit 2 Community Life

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 词义匹配

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

II. 单词拼写

1. opposite 2. convenient 3. main
4. pleasure 5. situation

III. 词形转换

1. convenience 2. medical 3. minutes'
4. seller 5. swimming

IV. 单项选择

1. C 考查名词所有格。根据选项可知,此处指“七分钟的路程”,7 minutes是复数形式,其所有格形式是在s后加“'”,即7 minutes'。句意:——请问,超市离这里远吗?——不远,大约步行七分钟的路程。故选C。
2. A 考查固定用法。“Why not+动词原形?”意为“为什么不……呢?”。句意:今天天气很好,为什么不去公园散步呢?故选A。
3. C 考查介词短语。in the way意为“挡在路上”;on the way意为“在途中”;by the way意为“附带问一句”;no way意为“绝不可能”。句意:——我要去图书馆还一些书。——哦,顺便问一下,你能帮我也还这一本吗?故选C。
4. A 考查名词辨析。convenience意为“方便;便利”;presence意为“存在;出席”;patience意为“耐心”;absence意为“缺席”。句意:为了方便学生,图书馆在考试周延长了开放时间。故选A。
5. D 考查固定搭配。be opposite to为固定搭配,意为“在……对面;与……相反”。句意:他的行