

职教高考 英语 总复习

严格依据山东省最新考纲编写

主编 华腾新思职教高考研究中心

职教高考英语总复习

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ZHIJIAO GAOKAO YINGYU ZONGFUXI

主编 华腾新思职教高考研究中心

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通过多年的摸索与实践,山东省职教高考越来越规范有序,考试具有较高的信度、效度和必要的区分度。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加山东省职教高考的考生面临着很大的挑战。为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所重点中等职业学校的任课教师,根据英语科目最新的考试标准,深入研究了近几年山东省职教高考英语试卷的命题情况,针对命题中出现的最新变化,精心编写了本书,供广大考生在复习时使用。

英语是考试的必考科目之一,其知识点较多、难度较大,也是考生备考的重点和难点。本书在编写时紧扣《中等职业学校英语课程标准》(2020年版)和山东省职教高考《英语考试标准》(2026年版),紧密结合山东省职教高考的真题和最新版的中等职业学校教科书,内容充实,结构严谨,要点突出,参考性强,是广大考生进行考试复习和储备知识的重要参考资料。

本书有以下鲜明特色:

1. 编写阵容强大,编者熟知学情考情

本书编者系山东省中等职业学校的骨干教师,始终工作在教学第一线,熟悉考情和考生的备考情况,在长期的教学实践中总结出了中等职业学校英语科目的丰富教学经验,提出了先进的编写理念和系统的编写思路,使得本书具有较高的参考价值。

2. 立足考试大纲,全面服务考生

本书是山东省职教高考的教学辅导用书,试题类型、试题难度等的设计均参照了历年真题和最新考试说明,体现了山东省职教高考的考试特色,做到了既能把握考试的命题特点,又能体现其发展趋势。

3. 合理编排内容,科学设计体例

本书包括四个部分,分别是“英语(基础模块1)”“英语(基础模块2)”“英语(基础模块3)”“英语(拓展模块)”。每一部分按单元顺序并结合课文内容讲解知识点,且设置相应的练习题。全书知识点覆盖全面,练习题难易度适中,将基础知识考查与解题能力训练相结合,能够帮助考生把握重点,找准方向,科学备考,高效学习。考生可以利用本书感受试题难度,更好地把握考情,强化对基础知识的理解与运用,学习必备的解题技巧,切实提高知识运用能力。

本书以赠册的形式提供参考答案及解析。参考答案及解析详细、独到,由点及面,不仅方便考生核对正误,而且能帮助他们矫正解题思路、总结解题方法。

衷心希望本书能为广大考生的复习备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请指正。



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英语

(基础模块1)

Unit 1 Personal and Family Life

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Unit 4 School Life

Unit 5 Celebrations

Unit 6 Food and Drinks

Unit 7 The Smartphone and the Internet

Unit 8 People and Events

Unit 1 Personal and Family Life



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

- (1) 掌握有关自我介绍和相互问候的常见表达方式。
- (2) 能够快速提取有关个人和家庭的文章的主要信息,并能对信息进行对比、分析和判断。
- (3) 掌握一般现在时的基本用法。
- (4) 掌握写作话题:个人及家庭介绍。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (*n.*) 家庭
- (2) vocational (*adj.*) _____
- (3) _____ (*v.*) 拜访;参观
- (4) photo (*n.*) _____
- (5) _____ (*n.*) 经理
- (6) energetic (*adj.*) _____
- (7) _____ (*n.*) 递送;送货
- (8) parent (*n.*) _____
- (9) _____ (*adj.*) 严格的
- (10) especially (*adv.*) _____
- (11) _____ (*adv./adj.*) 独自
- (12) cook (*v. & n.*) _____
- (13) _____ (*adj.*) 手工制作的
- (14) gift (*n.*) _____
- (15) _____ (*n.*) 小狗
- (16) jog (*v.*) _____
- (17) _____ (*v.*) 介绍
- (18) firefighter (*n.*) _____
- (19) _____ (*v.*) 意思是;意味着
- (20) manage (*v.*) _____
- (21) _____ (*v./n.*) 计划
- (22) department (*n.*) _____
- (23) _____ (*n.*) 宠物

- (24) technician (*n.*) _____
- (25) _____ (*adv./adj.*) 在附近;附近的

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 姓
- (2) given name _____
- (3) _____ 自我介绍
- (4) talk about _____
- (5) _____ (仔细)察看,检查
- (6) like doing sth. _____
- (7) _____ 在某人怀中
- (8) _____ 照顾
- (9) _____ 对……(人)
严格的
- (10) _____ 高中
- (11) Chongyang Festival _____
- (12) _____ 顺便提一下
- (13) _____ 妹妹
- (14) help sb. with sth. _____
- (15) _____ 起床
- (16) get together _____
- (17) _____ 对……(事物)严格的
- (18) flight attendant _____

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) Nice to _____ you, Mr. Yanqing. 见到你很高兴,燕青老师。
- (2) _____ ! I'm a new student from Liverpool. 早上好!我是来自利物浦的新生。
- (3) Could you tell me _____ your family? 你能跟我讲讲你的家人吗?
- (4) I _____ my parents, my grandparents, and my elder brother. 我和我的父母、祖父母以及哥哥一起生活。

(5) They _____ every evening. 他们每天晚上去慢跑。

(6) What _____ he do? 他是做什么工作的?

(7) This _____ your mother. 这一定是你的母亲。

单元聚焦参考答案

二、重点单词

- (1) family (2) 职业的 (3) visit
 (4) 照片 (5) manager (6) 精力充沛的
 (7) delivery (8) 母亲或父亲 (9) strict
 (10) 尤其 (11) alone (12) 烹饪; 厨师
 (13) handmade (14) 礼物 (15) puppy
 (16) 慢跑 (17) introduce (18) 消防队员
 (19) mean (20) 管理 (21) plan
 (22) 部门 (23) pet (24) 技术员; 技师
 (25) nearby

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) family name (2) 名
 (3) introduce oneself (4) 谈论, 议论
 (5) look at (6) 喜欢做某事
 (7) in one's arms (8) take care of
 (9) be strict with (10) high school
 (11) 重阳节 (12) by the way
 (13) younger sister (14) 帮助某人做某事
 (15) get up (16) 相聚, 聚会
 (17) be strict about (18) 空乘人员

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) meet (2) Good morning
 (3) something about (4) live with
 (5) go jogging (6) does (7) must be



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. introduce [ˌɪntrəˈdju:s] v. 介绍

【典型例句】

They are introducing themselves. 他们正在进行自我介绍。

【词汇拓展】

introduction [ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn] n. 采用; 引进; (正式的) 介绍, 引见; 序言, 引言

The introduction of corn benefits us a lot. 玉米

的引进使我们受惠不少。

Mary was shy during her introduction to the company. 在向公司介绍自己时, Mary 感到羞怯。

The introduction tells us how to use the book. 引言告诉我们怎样使用这本书。

【常见搭配】

(1) introduce oneself 介绍自己

The teacher asked us to introduce ourselves first before class. 上课前, 老师让我们首先做一下自我介绍。

(2) introduce... to... 把……介绍给……

Please allow me to introduce Mr. Brown to you. 请允许我向你介绍一下 Brown 先生。

(3) introduce... into... 把……传入……

Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America. 烟草由美洲传入欧洲。

【随时练 1】

(1) Let me introduce him _____ you.

- A. to B. at
 C. in D. on

(2) I'd like to _____ myself _____ you.

我想向你做一下自我介绍。

(3) May I _____ my new friend _____ you? 我能向你介绍一下我的新朋友吗?

2. visit [ˈvɪzɪt] v. 拜访; 参观

【典型例句】

Ella Baker is visiting her classmate Zhang Yuchen. Ella Baker 正在拜访她的同班同学张雨晨。

【词汇拓展】

(1) visit n. 访问; 参观; 游览; 看望

pay a visit to... 拜访……; 参观……

I think we should pay a visit to our English teacher. 我认为我们应该拜访一下我们的英语老师。

I would like to pay a visit to London. 我想去伦敦旅行。

(2) visitor [ˈvɪzɪtə(r)] n. 游客

The number of visitors is rising. 游客的数量正在增长。

【随时练 2】

(1) The foreign delegation is _____ Beijing. 这个外国代表团正在访问北京。

(2) I'm going to _____ Beijing. 我将去北京游玩。

3. photo [ˈfəʊtəʊ] *n.* 照片

【典型例句】

There is a photo on the table. 桌子上有一张照片。

【常见搭配】

take a photo/take photos 拍照

Let me take a photo of you. 让我给你拍张照片吧。

【知识拓展】

take a picture 拍照

I want to take a picture in the park. 我想在公园里拍张照。

【随时练 3】

Can I _____ of the painting? 我可以拍一张这幅画的照片吗?

4. manage [ˈmænɪdʒ] *v.* 完成(困难的事); 管理; 经营

【典型例句】

They managed to get to the airport on time. 他们设法准时赶到了机场。

She manages a hotel. 她经营着一家旅馆。

【词汇拓展】

(1) manager [ˈmænɪdʒə(r)] *n.* 经理

He wants to be a manager when he grows up. 他长大后想成为一名经理。

(2) management [ˈmænɪdʒmənt] *n.* 经营, 管理; 经营者, 管理部门

The company needs better management rather than more employees. 这家公司需要的是更好的管理, 而不是更多的员工。

The management is doing its best to improve the situation. 管理层正在尽最大努力改善局面。

【随时练 4】

(1) Her elder brother is a _____ in a company. 她的哥哥在一家公司当经理。

(2) He has _____ the company's marketing department for three years. 他管理公司的营销部门已经三年了。

5. strict [strikt] *adj.* 严格的

【典型例句】

Our parents are very strict with us. 我们的父母对我们非常严格。

【词汇拓展】

(1) strictly [ˈstriktli] *adv.* 严格地

We should follow the rules strictly. 我们应当

严守规则。

(2) strictness [ˈstriktnəs] *n.* 严格; 严密; 严重

He was brought up in great strictness. 他在极其严格的教育下长大。

【常见搭配】

(1) be strict with 对……(人)严格的

Our teacher is very strict with us in our studies. 在学习方面, 我们老师对我们要求非常严格。

(2) be strict about 对……(事物)严格的

She is very strict about her diet and never eats junk food. 她对自己的饮食非常严格, 从来不吃垃圾食品。

【随时练 5】

(1) She is on a _____ diet. 她正在严格节食。

(2) _____ speaking, tomatoes are not fruit. 严格来说, 西红柿不是水果。

(3) He _____ his children.

A. is strict

B. stricts

C. is strict with

D. strict with

6. especially [ɪˈspeʃəli] *adv.* 尤其

【典型例句】

She likes eating fruits, especially strawberries. 她喜欢吃水果, 尤其是草莓。

【词汇拓展】

(1) special [ˈspeʃl] *adj.* 特殊的, 特别的; 重要的, 格外看重的

There is something special about the place. 这个地方有些特别之处。

Let's give our warm welcome to tonight's special guest. 让我们向今晚的特邀嘉宾表示热烈的欢迎。

(2) special *n.* 特制产品; 特价

There are daily specials to choose from in the restaurant. 这家餐馆有每日特价菜可供选择。

(3) specialize [ˈspeʃəlaɪz] *v.* 专门研究(或从事)

That doctor specializes in children's illnesses. 那位医生专门研究儿童疾病。

【随时练 6】

(1) I love Beijing, _____ in spring. 我爱北京, 尤其是春天的北京。

(2) She is a _____ girl. 她是一个特别的女孩。

(3) There is a _____ on steak this month in our restaurant. 本月我们餐厅有牛排特价。

7. energetic [ˌenəˈdʒetɪk] *adj.* 精力充沛的

【典型例句】

The little boy is always energetic. 这个小男孩总是精力充沛。

【词汇拓展】

energy [ˈenədʒi] *n.* 精力,活力;能源

Watching too much TV is a waste of time and energy. 看太多电视浪费时间和精力。

It's very important to save energy. 节约能源非常重要。

【随时练 7】

You can exercise more to keep _____. 你可以多运动以保持精力充沛。

8. jog [dʒɒg] *v.* 慢跑

【典型例句】

I jog five kilometers a day. 我每天慢跑5千米。

【常见搭配】

go jogging 去慢跑

We plan to go jogging together next month. 我们计划下个月一起慢跑。

【随时练 8】

(1) He likes to get up early to _____. 他喜欢早起去慢跑。

(2) How often do you _____? 你多久慢跑一次?

9. mean [mi:n] *v.* 意思是;意味着

【典型例句】

What does this sentence mean? 这个句子是什么意思?

This means you have to go home on foot. 这意味着你得步行回家。

【随时练 9】

—What does this word _____ in the passage?

—It refers to “kindness”.

A. say B. mean

C. tell D. speak

10. nearby [ˌniːəˈbaɪ] *adv.* 在附近 *adj.* 附近的

【典型例句】

She parked her car nearby. 她把车停在附近了。

The nearby park is a great place for a walk. 附近的公园是散步的好地方。

【随时练 10】

Is there a supermarket _____? 附近有超市吗?

二、重点短语及句型

1. talk about 谈论,议论

【典型例句】

They are talking about their homework. 他们正在讨论他们的家庭作业。

【易混辨析】

speak、tell、talk 和 say 的用法区别如下:

单 词	含义及用法	常 见 搭 配	例 句
speaking	意为“说,讲”,强调说的方式和能力,后可接语言作宾语	speaking to sb. 跟某人说话 speak highly of 高度赞扬	You shouldn't speak to your mom like that. 你不应该那么跟你妈妈说话。 The teacher speaks highly of her. 老师对她的评价很高。
telling	意为“讲述,告诉”,后可接双宾语	tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事 tell sth. to sb. 把某事告诉某人 tell sb. (not) to do sth. 告诉某人(不要)做某事	She told him the truth. = She told the truth to him. 她告诉了他真相。 The doctor told him to stay in bed for three days. 医生让他卧床3天。 The doctor told him not to get out of his bed. 医生让他不要下床。
talking	意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的谈话	talk to/with sb. 和某人交谈 talk about sth. 谈论某事	I don't want to talk with him. 我不想和他说话。 We can talk about the issue later. 我们可以稍后讨论这个问题。

续表

单 词	含义及用法	常 见 搭 配	例 句
say	意为“说,讲,告诉”,侧重指说话的内容,宾语可以是名词、代词或从句	say to sb. 对某人说 say thanks/sorry to sb. 向某人表达谢意/歉意 say yes/no to sb. 同意/拒绝某人	What did she say to you? 她跟你说了什么? I want to say thanks to you. 我想对你说一声谢谢。 You can't say yes to every request. 你不能答应每一个要求。

【随时练 11】

(1) We will _____ this problem after supper. 我们晚饭后讨论这个问题。

(2) Her father will talk _____ her teacher _____ her lessons.

- A. to; to B. to; about
C. about; about D. about; to

2. in one's arms 在某人怀中**【典型例句】**

Who is that baby in your mother's arms? 你妈妈怀里的那个婴儿是谁?

【词汇拓展】

(1) arm [ɑ:m] *n.* 手臂, 上肢

He seized her by her arm. 他抓住了她的胳膊。

(2) arms [ɑ:mz] *n.* 兵器, 武器

The police searched their house for illegal arms. 警察为寻找非法武器搜了他们的房子。

【常见搭配】

(1) arm in arm 挽臂, 臂挽臂

He likes taking a walk arm in arm with his wife after supper. 他喜欢晚饭后和他妻子臂挽臂地去散步。

(2) keep sb. at arm's length 与某人保持距离; 不亲近某人

He is used to keeping people at arm's length. 他习惯和人保持距离。

【随时练 12】

(1) The mother held the baby _____ . 这位妈妈把婴儿抱在了怀中。

(2) They came into the room _____ .

- A. arm in arm B. arm with arm
C. arm to arm D. arms in arms

3. by the way 顺便提一下**【典型例句】**

By the way, did you finish the report I asked

you to write? 顺便问一下, 我让你写的报告完成了吗?

【常见搭配】

(1) on the way 在路上

She's on the way to the airport; her flight leaves in an hour. 她在去机场的路上; 她的航班一小時后起飞。

(2) out of the way 不再挡路, 不再碍事

After cleaning, the toys are finally out of the way. 打扫后, 玩具终于不挡路了。

(3) in the way 妨碍, 挡道

Your phone is in the way; I can't see the screen. 你的手机挡住(我的视线)了; 我看不到屏幕。

【随时练 13】

_____ , did you finish watching that TV series we talked about last week? 顺便问一下, 你看完我们上周讨论的那部电视剧了吗?

4. take care of 照顾**【典型例句】**

When our parents go away on business trips, Aunt Mary always takes care of us. 当我们的父母出差时, Mary 阿姨总是照顾我们。

【知识拓展】

表示“照顾, 照料, 看管”的短语还有 look after, care for, watch over 等。例如:

Could you look after my dog while I'm on vacation? 我度假期间你能帮我照顾一下我的狗吗?

He cared for the sick child throughout the night. 他整夜照顾生病的孩子。

Will you watch over my plants this weekend? 这个周末你会帮忙照看我的植物吗?

【随时练 14】

She has to _____ her sick grandmother after school. 放学后她必须照顾生

病的奶奶。

5. The dialogue is between a teacher and a student. 对话发生在一位老师和一位学生之间。

【要点提取】

between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间

This flower blooms between June and July. 这种花在六月和七月之间开放。

【常见搭配】

between the lines 言外之意,字里行间

Read between the lines whenever you read poems. 无论何时你读古诗,都要体会其言外之意。

【易混辨析】

between 和 among 的用法区别如下:

(1) between [br'twi:n] *prep.* 在……中间,介于……之间(主要用于两者之间)

I will come back between seven o'clock and eight o'clock tonight. 我今晚会在 7 点和 8 点之间回来。

(2) among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在……中(主要用于三者及三者以上之中)

He likes sitting among students and talking with them. 他喜欢坐在学生们中间和他们聊天。

【随时练 15】

The train goes _____ Shanghai _____ Hangzhou.

- A. between; and B. between; to
C. from; and D. from; between

6. I live with my parents, my grandparents, and my elder brother. 我和我的父母、祖父母以及哥哥一起生活。

【要点提取】

(1) live with sb. 和某人住在一起

Will you come and live with us? 你要回来跟我们一起住吗?

(2) elder brother 指的是“哥哥”,“弟弟”用 younger brother 来表示,elder 的意思是“年龄较大的”。

She has a younger brother and an elder sister. 她有一个弟弟和一个姐姐。

【随时练 16】

I _____ two classmates in a small

apartment near the school. 我和两个同学一起住在学校附近的一间小公寓里。

7. This man holding a basketball is my father. 这位拿着篮球的男士是我爸爸。

【要点提取】

holding a basketball 在句中作后置定语,修饰主语 This man。主语 This man 和 hold 之间是主谓关系,所以用 hold 的现在分词形式 holding。

That boy wearing a pair of glasses is Jim. 戴着一副眼镜的那个男孩是 Jim。

【随时练 17】

Who is the man _____ our English teacher? 和我们的英语老师聊天的那位男士是谁?

8. My grandmother lives alone. 我祖母独自居住。

【要点提取】

live alone 独自居住

She is too young to live alone. 她年纪太小,无法独自居住。

【常见搭配】

leave sb. alone 不打扰某人,不惊动某人

Don't leave me alone. I will be sad. 别扔下我。我会伤心的。

【易混辨析】

alone 和 lonely 的用法区别如下:

(1) alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj. & adv.* 独自,单独

She is alone at home. 她独自一人在家。

I was reading alone when the teacher came in. 老师进来的时候我正在独自看书。

(2) lonely ['ləʊnli] *adj.* 孤独的,寂寞的

I am alone but I don't feel lonely. 我独自一人,但是我不觉得孤单。

【随时练 18】

(1) I seldom go out _____ at night. 我晚上很少独自出去。

(2) She lives _____ all the time but she doesn't feel _____.

- A. alone; lonely B. alone; lone
C. lonely; alone D. lone; alone

(3) I won't change, so leave me _____.

- A. alone B. lonely
C. single D. first

9. Emma and I plan to visit her and give her a handmade gift. 艾玛和我打算去看望她,并送给她一份手工制作的礼物。

【要点提取】

(1) plan to do sth. 计划做某事

plan 在这里作动词,意为“精心安排,计划,谋划”;plan 还可以作名词,意为“计划,打算”。例如:

The couple plans to travel abroad in the spring of next year. 这对夫妇计划明年春天出国旅行。

Do you have any plans for the summer vacation? 这个暑假你有什么计划吗?

(2) give sb. sth. 给某人某物(也可以用 give sth. to sb. 来表示)

Can you give your sister this apple? 你能把这个苹果给你姐姐吗?

Please give this package to Mr. Smith when you see him. 你见到 Smith 先生时,请把这个包裹给他。

【随时练 19】

(1) We plan _____ our grandparents in the countryside next weekend.

- A. visited B. visiting
C. to visit D. visit

(2) —Can you give this letter _____ Mr. Smith?

—Of course, I will.

- A. to B. for
C. at D. with

三、重点语法

一般现在时

1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。

Tom usually watches TV on Saturday. Tom 通常在周六看电视。

I seldom get up early on the weekend. 我周末很少早起。

(2) 表示人或事物的特征或状态。

John loves playing football. John 喜欢踢足球。

The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。

(3) 表示客观事实、真理及自然现象。即使出现在过去的语境中,也要用一般现在时。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Wang Fang said that the earth moves around the sun. 王芳说地球绕着太阳转。

(4) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,当主句是一般将来时时,从句要用一般现在时表示将来。

I will tell her as soon as I see her. 我一看到她就会告诉她。(含有时间状语从句)

I won't go with you unless I finish my work. 我不会和你一起去,除非我完成我的工作。(含有条件状语从句)

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go climbing. 如果明天不下雨,我们将去爬山。(含有条件状语从句)

【注意】if 既可以表示“如果”,也可以表示“是否”。表示“如果”时,if 引导的是条件状语从句;表示“是否”时,if 引导的是宾语从句。

I don't know if she will come. If she comes, Tom will let me know. 我不知道她是否会来。如果她来, Tom 会让我知道的。(第一个 if 意为“是否”,引导的从句作动词 know 的宾语,“我”不知道她是否会来,还没有发生,所以从句用一般将来时;第二个 if 意为“如果”,引导的是条件状语从句,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来。)

(5) 主句是祈使句时,从句常用一般现在时代替将来时。

Don't try to run before you can walk. 在你走路前,就不要试着跑了。

(6) 用于 here 或 there 开头的倒装句中,一般现在时表示正在发生的动作或存在的状态。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

2. 一般现在时的句式结构

(1) 含有 be 动词的句子的一般现在时。

肯定句:主语+am/is/are+其他。

Mr. Li is a teacher. 李先生是一名教师。

否定句:主语+am/is/are+not+其他。

Mr. Li isn't a teacher. 李先生不是一名教师。

一般疑问句:Am/Is/Are+主语+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+am/is/are.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+am/is/are+not.

—Are you a student? 你是一名学生吗?

—Yes, I am. /No, I am not. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。

谓动词的形式。

【参考范文】

My Family

I have a big family. My father is 40 years old. He is a doctor. He works in a hospital. My mother is 38 years old. She is an English teacher. She works in a high school. She often helps me with my English. I also have a sister. She is 10 years old. She is a student. I am a student, too. We are in the same school. My grandparents live with us. I have a happy family. I love them all.

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的与家庭生活相关的句型有：

Could you tell me something about your family?

I was only three years old then.

I live with my parents and my younger sister.

This is my mother. She is a teacher.

There are five people in my family.

This is my elder brother.

Look at my family photo.

I have a happy family.

I love my family very much.

【随时练 21】

请介绍一下你的家庭成员及其职业和爱好。

注意：

(1) 作文中不能出现真实的人名、学校名等信息。

(2) 可适当发挥，以使行文连贯。

(3) 词数：80~120 词。

My Family



1. (2024·山东) Once he _____ a job, he won't stop until it's finished.

- A. starts B. started
C. is started D. will start

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查时态和语态。在含有时间状语从句、条件状语从句和让步状语从句的复合句中，如果主句是一般将来时，从句用一般现在时替代一般将来时。所以此题中从句时态应用一般现在时，故排除选项 B 和 D；根据句意可知，句子用主动语态，故排除选项 C。句意：他一旦开始工作，就会一直干到完成为止。故选 A。

2. (2022·山东) You can _____ the word in the dictionary if you want to know its meaning.

- A. look up B. look after
C. look for D. look into

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查动词短语。look up 意为“查阅”；look after 意为“照料，照顾”；look for 意为“寻找”；look into 意为“调查”。句意：如果你想知道这个单词的意思，你可以在词典里查。根据语境可知，是“在词典里查单词”的意思。故选 A。

3. (2020·山东) —Jane, you look beautiful today! I like your hairstyle.

—_____.

- A. Not at all B. No, I'm not
C. Thank you D. It's all right

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查交际用语。第一个人说的话意为“Jane，你今天看起来很美！我喜欢你的发型。”对于别人的赞扬，回答者通常应表示感谢。故选 C。

4. (2020·山东) —_____ is it from here to your company?

—It's only about ten minutes' walk.

- A. How long B. How many
C. How soon D. How far

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查疑问词组。how long 意为“多长”，对时间和长度进行提问；how many 意为“多少”，对数量进行提问；how soon 意为“多久”，对时间进行提问；how far 意为“多远”，对距离进行提问。根据答语“It's only about ten minutes' walk.”可知，问句是问从这儿到公司的距离。故选 D。

5. (2019·山东) Nowadays about 70% of the energy used in this city _____ from oil and gas.

- A. come B. comes
C. have come D. had come

【答案】 B

【解析】考查一般现在时和主谓一致。根据句中的时间状语 Nowadays 可知,句子要用一般现在时;主语 about 70% of the energy 是不可数名词,谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。



一、英语知识运用

- My dog _____ fast.
A. don't run B. don't runs
C. doesn't run D. doesn't runs
- Who is the girl over there?
—She _____ my sister.
A. is B. am
C. are D. be
- May I have your name, please?
— _____
A. Yes, please.
B. My name is Jim Green.
C. And you?
D. What's your name, please?
- Tony, could you introduce _____ to your new classmates?
A. you B. your
C. yours D. yourself
- Mike _____ English every evening.
A. has studied B. study
C. studies D. studied
- He went on to _____ his accident.
A. talk about B. talk to
C. talk with D. talk into
- His mother _____ a housewife.
A. am B. is
C. are D. be
- _____ Tom _____ to work hard to help his family?
—Yes, he _____.
A. Has; /; does B. Has; /; has
C. Does; has; has D. Does; have; does
- A bus station is between the school _____ the hotel.
A. in B. behind
C. to D. and

- Jenny _____ in an office. Her parents _____ in a hospital.
A. work; works
B. works; work
C. works; are working
D. work; work

二、补全对话

- (Mary and Frank are talking about family photos.)
A: Hi, Mary. Is this a photo 11 your family?
B: Yes, it is. There 12 three people in my family. The man in the blue uniform is my dad.
A: Wow, he is tall and handsome. What does he 13 ?
B: He is a policeman. He works hard every day.
A: Who is the woman 14 white?
B: She is my mom. She is a nurse in the hospital. She is warm-hearted.
A: You have a great family.
B: 15 a lot.
11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____
14. _____ 15. _____

三、短文填空

Family life is the heart of our happiness. A loving family helps us become brave. My dad is a capable 16 (manage) who always finds time to help me with my homework after work. Though he is strict 17 me, his care is always evident. My mom devotes herself to taking care 18 our family, often buying fresh food from the nearby market to 19 (烹饪) delicious meals.

Last week, I stayed 20 (独自) at home and felt a bit scared. Mom kept calling to check on me, and when she came back, she held me 21 her arms gently. That moment made me realize how precious (珍贵的) family love is. We are 22 (plan) to visit my grandparents this weekend. 23 the way, my little cousin is coming too, and I'm excited to 24 (介绍) myself to her—we've never met before!

Family teaches us to be kind and responsible. With their support, I feel confident to face any

challenges. I cherish every moment with my 25 (love) ones, for they are the most precious part of my life.

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____
 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____
 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
 25. _____

四、阅读理解

My name is Max. I am twelve years old. I have many friends. Most of them are the same age as me.

My best friend is Bill. He lives near me. We go to the same school and we are in the same class. Bill helps me with my math. I help him with his English. Bill is taller than me. He is quite fat. He doesn't like sports, so he doesn't get much exercise. We both have black eyes, but Bill's hair is longer. I like sports and I play football or go swimming every day. Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together. Sometimes I win. Sometimes he wins.

26. The main idea of the passage is _____.
- A. Max has many friends
 B. Max and Bill go to the same school
 C. Max and Bill are best friends
 D. Max and Bill like the same things
27. Most of Max's friends are _____.
- A. twelve years old
 B. older than Max
 C. younger than Max
 D. thirteen years old
28. Max and Bill live _____.
- A. near each other
 B. in different towns
 C. in the same house

D. in the school

29. Max helps Bill with _____.
- A. his math
 B. his English
 C. his sports lessons
 D. his computer lessons
30. Max and Bill both like to _____.
- A. swim
 B. play football
 C. play computer games
 D. play sports

五、写作

假如你是李华,准备参加英语报社组织的英语征文比赛。请你用英语写一篇介绍你的家庭生活的短文。

内容提示:

- (1) 家庭情况。
 (2) 具体描述(家务、家规、家庭氛围等)。
 (3) 你的感受。

注意:

(1) 包括所有内容提示,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

(2) 词数:80~120词。开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Everyone has their own family life. Now let me introduce my family life.

Unit 2 Transportation



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

(1) 掌握有关交通出行和行走路线的常见表达方式。

(2) 能够快速提取有关交通出行方案的文章的关键信息,并能够对信息进行梳理。

(3) 掌握祈使句的基本用法。

(4) 掌握写作话题:交通出行。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (*n.*) 地址
- (2) airport (*n.*) _____
- (3) _____ (*v.*) 换乘
- (4) convenient (*adj.*) _____
- (5) _____ (*n.*) 方向
- (6) district (*n.*) _____
- (7) _____ (*n.*) 快线
- (8) green (*adj.*) _____
- (9) _____ (*n.*) 交通;交通工具
- (10) near (*prep.*) _____
- (11) _____ (*n.*) 出口
- (12) subway (*n.*) _____
- (13) _____ (*n.*) 出租车
- (14) terminal (*n.*) _____
- (15) _____ (*n.*) 游客
- (16) e-bike (*n.*) _____
- (17) _____ (*n.*) 费用 (*v.*) 花费
- (18) library (*n.*) _____
- (19) _____ (*n.*) (交通) 线路
- (20) gym (*n.*) _____
- (21) _____ (*n.*) 车站 (*v.*) 停止
- (22) station (*n.*) _____
- (23) _____ (*adv.*) 代替;反而

(24) hotel (*n.*) _____

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 上车
- (2) turn left/right _____
- (3) _____ 下车
- (4) the Summer Palace _____
- (5) _____ 到达
- (6) take a taxi _____
- (7) _____ 高峰期
- (8) you'd better _____
- (9) _____ 担心……
- (10) by subway _____
- (11) _____ 班车
- (12) in the wrong direction _____
- (13) _____ 共享单车
- (14) at least _____
- (15) _____ 沿着
- (16) ask for directions _____
- (17) _____ 直走
- (18) change to _____
- (19) _____ 用完
- (20) at noon _____
- (21) _____ 挨着,靠近
- (22) in front of _____
- (23) _____ 国际机场

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) _____ can I help you? 我能帮你什么忙?
- (2) It _____ about one hour _____ get to the hotel. 到那家酒店大约需要一个小时的时间。
- (3) Don't _____ it. 别担心。
- (4) Take Shuttle Bus Line 6 and _____ at Zhonghua Hotel Station. 乘坐 6 号班车,在中华酒店站下车。

(5) You'd better _____ .
你最好乘坐地铁。

(6) How can I _____ the hotel from
the airport? 我怎么从机场到宾馆?

(7) The subway is _____, especially during
_____. 地铁出行很方便,尤其是在高峰
时段。

(8) _____ Subway Line 2 at
Zhuquemen Station. 在朱雀门站换乘地铁2号线。

单元聚焦参考答案

二、重点单词

- (1) address (2) 机场 (3) change
(4) 方便的 (5) direction (6) 区
(7) express (8) 绿色的;环境保护的
(9) transportation (10) 临近 (11) exit
(12) 地铁 (13) taxi (14) 航站楼
(15) visitor (16) 电动自行车 (17) cost
(18) 图书馆 (19) line (20) 体育馆;健身房
(21) stop (22) 车站;站 (23) instead
(24) 宾馆,旅社

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) get on (2) 向左/右转
(3) get off (4) 颐和园 (5) get to
(6) 打车 (7) rush hour (8) 你最好
(9) worry about (10) 乘坐地铁
(11) shuttle bus (12) 朝着错误的方向
(13) shared bike (14) 至少;起码
(15) go along (16) 问路,询问方向
(17) go straight (18) 换乘 (19) run out of
(20) 在中午 (21) next to (22) 在……前面
(23) international airport

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) How (2) takes; to (3) worry about
(4) get off (5) take the subway (6) get to
(7) convenient; rush hour (8) Change to



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. direction [dɪ'rekʃn] n. 方向

【典型例句】

The bus number is right, but you're going in

the wrong direction. 公共汽车的车号是对的,但是
你坐错方向了。

【词汇拓展】

(1) direct [dɪ'rekt] *adj.* 直接的;径直的

You'd better give me a direct answer. 你最好直
截了当地回答我。

Is there a direct bus to your school? 有直达你
们学校的公共汽车吗?

(2) directly [dɪ'rektli] *adv.* 直接地,径直地

My mom asks me to go home directly after
school. 我妈妈让我放学后直接回家。

(3) director [dɪ'rektə(r)] *n.* 导演

Do you know that famous director? 你认识那位
著名的导演吗?

【常见搭配】

(1) in every direction 向四面八方,向各方面

People shouted and ran in every direction. 人们
一边喊叫一边向四面八方跑。

(2) in the direction of 朝着……方向

He waved in the direction of the window. 他朝
着窗户的方向挥了挥手。

(3) ask for directions 问路,询问方向

We can ask for directions at the information
desk. 我们可以去问讯处问路。

【随时练 1】

(1) He drove in the _____ of the farm. 他向
着农场的方向驶去。

(2) This train is a _____ train from Qingdao
to Jinan. 这趟列车从青岛直达济南。

(3) Let's stop and _____
directions. 让我们停下来问问路吧。

2. near [nɪə(r)] *prep.* 临近

【典型例句】

There's a bank near the next bus stop. 下一个
公共汽车站附近有一家银行。

【词汇拓展】

(1) near *adj.* 距离近,不远

Can you tell me where the nearest bank is? 你
能告诉我最近的银行在哪里吗?

(2) nearly ['niəli] *adv.* 几乎,差不多

She has been a teacher in this school for nearly
three years. 她在这所学校当老师差不多3年了。

【随时练 2】

(1) His birthday is _____ the New Year. 他的生日离新年非常近。

(2) She lives _____ here. 她住在这个地方附近。

(3) —How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

—_____ every day. 几乎每天。

3. green [grɪn] *adj.* 绿色的;环境保护的

【典型例句】

By the way, it's much greener than taking a taxi. 顺便说一下,它比打车环保多了。

【词汇拓展】

(1) green *adj.* 缺乏经验的;未成熟的,青的,生的

As a new teacher, he is still very green. 作为一名新教师,他还非常缺乏经验。

These tomatoes are still too green to pick. 这些西红柿还没有成熟,不能采摘。

(2) greenhouse ['grɪnhaʊs] *n.* 温室,暖房

Everyone should do something to reduce the greenhouse effect. 每个人都应该为减少温室效应做些事情。

【常见搭配】

green hand 生手,没有经验的人

Tom is still a green hand at teaching English. Tom 在英语教学上还是个生手。

【随时练 3】

(1) The grass turns _____ when spring comes. 当春天来临时,小草会变绿。

(2) —The boy hardly touched the ball during the game. 这个男孩比赛期间几乎没碰到球。

—Be patient. He is a _____, after all. 耐心点。毕竟他是一个生手。

4. convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 方便的

【典型例句】

Taking the subway will be fast and convenient. 乘坐地铁将会又快又方便。

【词汇拓展】

convenience [kən'vi:niəns] *n.* 方便,便利;便利的事物(或设施)

It is great convenience to have a supermarket near my house. 我家附近有一家超市,真是太方便了。

【常见搭配】

(1) at sb.'s convenience 在某人方便时
I'm looking forward to seeing you at your convenience. 我期待着在您方便时与您见面。

(2) for the convenience of 为了……的方便
They have provided seats for the convenience of their customers. 为了方便顾客,他们提供了座位。

【随时练 4】

(1) Can you spare me a few minutes when it is _____? 你方便的时候能占用你几分钟时间吗?

(2) I hope you can reply to my letter _____ . 我希望你方便时能够给我回信。

5. address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址

【典型例句】

Can you tell me your address? 你能告诉我你的地址吗?

【词汇拓展】

address *v.* 称呼(某人),冠以(某种称呼);写(收信人)姓名、地址

In certain situations, special titles are used to address people. 在某些情况下,称呼人时会使用专门的头衔。

The letter was correctly addressed, but delivered to the wrong house. 信上的姓名和地址写得都对,但是被错投到别人家了。

【常见搭配】

email address 电子邮件地址

The email address she gave me is wrong. 她给我的电子邮件地址是错的。

【随时练 5】

(1) I don't know her _____. 我不知道她的地址。

(2) What's your _____? 你的电子邮件地址是什么?

6. express [ɪk'spres] *n.* 快线

【典型例句】

Start from Terminal 1 station, Airport Express Line, change to Subway Line 2 at Zhuquemen station... 从机场快线 1 号航站楼站出发,在朱雀门站换乘地铁 2 号线……

【词汇拓展】

(1) express *n.* 快件服务,快递服务

I want to send the book by express. 我想用快

递寄送这本书。

(2) express *v.* 表示,表达,表露

Words cannot express how pleased I am. 我无法用言语表达我有多么高兴。

(3) expression [ɪk'spreʃn] *n.* 表示,表达,表露;表情,神色

There is a bored expression on his face. 他的脸上有一种乏味的表情。

【随时练 6】

(1) The _____ has left at 4:30 p. m. 这趟特快列车已经于下午 4:30 发车。

(2) Don't look at me with a hurt _____. 不要用一种受伤害的表情看着我。

7. change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* 换乘

【典型例句】

You should change at the next station. 你应该在下一站换乘。

【词汇拓展】

(1) change *v.* 改变,变化;转换,变更;替换

Things change all the time. 万物一直在变化中。

(2) change *n.* 改变,变化;替代;换车;找给的零钱;硬币

She doesn't like change. 她不喜欢改变。

Here is your change. 这是找你的零钱。

【随时练 7】

(1) Can you tell me where I should _____? 你能告诉我应该在哪里换乘吗?

(2) She wants to _____ her doctor. 她想换医生。

(3) Do you have _____ for two dollars? 你
有两美元的零钱吗?

8. transportation [ˌtrænsˈpɔːtɪˈeɪʃn] *n.* 交通;交通工具

【典型例句】

She prefers walking to other forms of transportation. 比起其他交通方式,她更喜欢步行。

【词汇拓展】

(1) transport [ˈtrænsˈpɔːt] *v.* (用交通工具)运输,运送,输送

I hope you can transport me to the airport in 40 minutes. 我希望你能在 40 分钟内把我送到机场。

(2) transporter [ˈtrænˈspɔːtə(r)] *n.* 大型载重运输车

My uncle has a car transporter. 我叔叔有一辆
装运汽车的运输车。

【随时练 8】

Convenient public _____ makes it easier for people to travel around the city. 便捷的公共交通让人们在城市里出行更方便。

9. instead [ɪnˈsted] *adv.* 代替;反而

【典型例句】

I don't like coffee, so I'll have tea instead. 我不喜欢咖啡,所以我要喝茶代替。

【词汇拓展】

instead of 意为“代替,而不是”,后接名词或者动名词。

The mother gave her son a book instead of a toy as a birthday present. 妈妈给了她儿子一本书而不是一个玩具作为生日礼物。

【随时练 9】

I walked home _____ taking a taxi yesterday. 我昨天是走路回家的,而不是乘坐出租车。

10. exit [ˈeksɪt] *n.* 出口

【典型例句】

You should know where the nearest exit is in case of fire. 你应该知道最近的出口在哪里,以防火灾发生。

【词汇拓展】

exit *v.* 出去,退场

People began to exit after the film ended. 电影结束后,人们开始离场。

【随时练 10】

Excuse me, could you tell me where the nearest _____ is? 打扰一下,请问最近的出口在哪里?

11. stop [stɒp] *n.* 车站 *v.* 停止

【典型例句】

The teacher asked the students to stop talking and listen carefully. 老师让学生们停止说话,认真听讲。

Excuse me, is this the right stop for the city museum? 打扰一下,这就是去市博物馆的车站吗?

【常见搭配】

(1) stop 后接动名词(doing): stop doing sth. (停止正在做的事)。

She stopped watching TV when her mother came back. 妈妈回来时,她停止了看电视。

(2) stop 后接不定式(to do): stop to do sth. (停下来去做另一件事)。

We walked for an hour and then stopped to have a rest. 我们走了一个小时,然后停下来休息。

(3) stop 后接宾语 + from + 动名词: stop sb./sth. from doing sth. (阻止某人/某物做某事)

Nothing can stop us from achieving our goals. 没有什么能阻止我们实现目标。

【随时练 11】

(1) Don't _____ even if you fail many times. 即使失败很多次也别放弃尝试。

(2) We were so tired that we had to _____ drink some water on the hike. 我们太累了,徒步旅行途中不得不停下来喝口水。

(3) The government has taken measures to _____ factories _____ pouring waste water into rivers. 政府已采取措施阻止工厂向河流排放废水。

二、重点短语及句型**1. get to 到达****【典型例句】**

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest hospital? 打扰一下,您能告诉我如何去最近的医院吗?

【易混辨析】

arrive、get 和 reach 都可以表示“到达”,区别如下:

(1) arrive 为不及物动词,其后接宾语时应加上介词 in(后接大地点)或者 at(后接小地点)。

Mr. Wang arrived in Beijing last week. 王先生上周到达了北京。

The old man arrived at the hotel at last. 这位老人终于到达了旅馆。

(2) reach 是及物动词,其后直接接宾语。

When did you reach the office? 你什么时候到的办公室?

(3) get 为不及物动词,其后接宾语时应加上介词 to。

We get to school at 8:00 every morning. 我们每天早上8点到校。

【随时练 12】

Luckily, I _____ the airport in time. 幸运的是,我及时到达了机场。

2. get on/off 上/下车**【典型例句】**

Maybe I should get off and take a taxi. 也许我应该下车,坐出租车去。

Which bus stop shall we get on the bus at? 我们要在哪个公共汽车站上车?

【常见搭配】

(1) get away from 逃跑,离开

I want to get away from this noisy environment. 我想离开这个嘈杂的环境。

(2) get back 返回,回去

Mike is in a hurry to get back to work. Mike 急于回去工作。

(3) get in touch with 与……取得联系

I tried to get in touch with you yesterday, but I failed. 我昨天设法与你取得联系,但是我失败了。

(4) get rid of 摆脱,丢弃,扔掉

It's hard to get rid of them. 要摆脱他们很难。

(5) get up 起身,站起;起床

When do you usually get up on the weekend? 你周末通常什么时候起床?

【随时练 13】

(1) I will _____ at the next bus stop. 我将在下一个公共汽车站下车。

(2) She promised that she would _____ me by email. 她承诺她会通过电子邮件与我联系。

3. take a taxi 打车**【典型例句】**

There's little time left. We have to take a taxi. 没时间了。我们必须打车了。

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的乘坐交通工具的表达方式如下:

(1) “by + 交通工具”,如 by bus、by car、by train、by plane 等。

I like traveling by plane. 我喜欢乘坐飞机旅行。

Don't 或 Never。

Don't stand up. 别站起来。

Don't be careless. 别粗心。

Never play with fire. 永远别玩火。

(2) let 型的否定式有两种：“Don't + let + 宾语 + 动词原形 + 其他。”和“Let + 宾语 + not + 动词原形 + 其他。”。

Don't let him go. / Let him not go. 别让他走。

Let them not play with fire. 别让他们玩火。

(3) “no + doing”是用来表示禁止的祈使句。

No smoking! 禁止吸烟!

No fishing! 禁止钓鱼!

3. 祈使句的反意疑问句

(1) 肯定的祈使句的反意疑问句用 will you 或 won't you。

Please open the door, will/won't you? 请你把门打开,好吗?

(2) 否定的祈使句的反意疑问句用 will you。

Don't be late again, will you? 你别再迟到了,行不行?

(3) 以 Let's 开头的祈使句,反意疑问句用 shall we。

Let's turn on the TV, shall we? 让我们打开电视机,好吗?

【注意】以 Let's 开头的祈使句的反意疑问句部分用 shall we,以 Let us 开头的祈使句的反意疑问句部分用 will you 或 won't you。

Let us stay here, will/won't you? (你)让我们留在这儿,好吗?

【记忆口诀】

祈使句,祈使句,请求、命令或建议。

主语是 you 常省去,动词原形开头记。

否定形式要注意,句首要把 Don't 加。

要讲客气用 please,句首句末没关系。

【随时练 21】

(1) _____ everyone with politeness even those who are very rude to you because you are nice.

- A. Treat B. Treating
C. Treated D. To treat

(2) Don't make any more mistakes, _____?

- A. will he B. will you
C. do you D. shall we

(3) Be careful when you cross the road, _____?

- A. are you B. aren't you
C. will you D. shall we

(4) Let us open the bottle together, _____?

- A. shall we B. will you
C. shall us D. will us

(5) _____ kind and helpful to the people around us, and we will make the world a nicer place to live in.

- A. Be B. Being
C. To be D. Been

(6) Tom, _____ the umbrella with you.

Look at the clouds. It's going to rain!

- A. taking B. takes
C. take D. taken

(7) _____ on the grass, or it will “cry”.

- A. To walk
B. Not to walk
C. Walk
D. Don't walk

(8) _____ quiet, please. My baby is sleeping.

- A. Be B. Being
C. Is D. Are

(9) —Wow, how big the breakfast is!

—_____ and enjoy it.

- A. Sitting down B. To sit down
C. Sit down D. Sat down

四、重点写作

假如你是李华,今天放学回家的路上遇到了一位来中国旅游的美国人。他向你询问回宾馆的路。从你们所在的位置到宾馆步行大约需要 10 分钟。现在请你根据下图提示给他指路。词数:80~120 词。

邮局		公园	宾馆
餐馆	光 华 路	银行	
★			
医院		超市	

四、阅读理解

Traveling to work by car gets more expensive today. People can do nothing about the world's petrol(汽油) price. They have to work hard so that they can pay for petrol. However, some people are trying to stop driving to work. People have found that it is a good idea to ride a bike to work. More and more people return to bikes.

Children often go to school by bike. And now businessmen are going to work by bike, too. "The bike is easy to use," says Molly, "and it is also very cheap. It is a good way for those who do business like me. You can buy 30 bikes at the price of a small car. A bike doesn't use expensive petrol. A 10-year-old child can learn to use a bike. And most bikes can be used for a long time."

Mr. Brown goes to his hospital by bike every day. He says, "A bike doesn't cost much money, and most families can have two or more. Bike-riding is good for our health. Today most people get fat because they don't get enough exercise. It's a good way to exercise by riding a bike. What's more, in big cities it's usually quicker to travel by bike than by bus or by car. Drivers can do nothing but get angry when there is a traffic jam."

26. Some people don't want to drive to work because _____.
- A. cars are getting expensive
B. the price of petrol is getting expensive
C. cars are difficult to take care of
D. it's hard to get petrol
27. The underlined words "return to bikes" in Paragraph 1 mean "_____".
- A. begin to ride bikes again
B. give bikes back to others
C. go back by bike
D. borrow bikes from others
28. After reading, we know that Molly is a _____.
- A. doctor B. student
C. patient D. businesswoman

29. Mr. Brown thinks that bike-riding has _____ good points.
- A. two B. three
C. four D. five
30. Drivers get angry _____.
- A. when there is a traffic jam
B. when others drive to work
C. when they ride bikes
D. when it rains

五、写作

假如你是李华,你的朋友 Steve 和他的家人想去开阳湖游玩,请给 Steve 写一封信,为他们指明前往的路线,并简单介绍一下游玩项目。

内容提示:

(1) 路线:在中心客运站下车后,沿着迎丰街走,在第三个十字路口右转,然后沿着枫林路直行,枫林公园在右边,枫林公园旁边就是开阳湖。

(2) 游玩活动:划船、拍照、跳舞、散步、下棋等。

注意:

(1) 包含内容提示的所有内容,可适当发挥,以使行文连贯。

(2) 词数:80~120 词。开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

How is it going? I'm glad to tell you something about Kaiyang Lake.

I hope that you can have a good time.

Yours,
Li Hua

Unit 3 Shopping



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

- (1) 掌握有关网上购物的常见表达方式。
- (2) 能够准确提取有关网上购物的文章的关键信息,并能对信息进行对比和分析。
- (3) 掌握形容词和副词的比较等级的用法。
- (4) 掌握写作话题:网上购物。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (*v.*) 增加
- (2) bestselling (*adj.*) _____
- (3) _____ (*adj.*) 中号的;(肉)五分熟的
- (4) cart (*n.*) _____
- (5) _____ (*v.*) 包含
- (6) compare (*v.*) _____
- (7) _____ (*n.*) 棉花;棉布
- (8) customer (*n.*) _____
- (9) _____ (*n.*) 折扣
- (10) edition (*n.*) _____
- (11) _____ (*n.*) 特色;特征
- (12) fit (*v.*) _____
- (13) _____ (*n.*) 牛仔裤
- (14) mall (*n.*) _____
- (15) _____ (*n.*) 材质;材料
- (16) offer (*v.*) _____
- (17) _____ (*adv./adj.*) 在线(的);联网(的)
- (18) original (*adj.*) _____
- (19) _____ (*n/v.*) 评价;复习
- (20) silk (*n.*) _____
- (21) _____ (*n.*) 尺码;大小
- (22) snack (*n.*) _____
- (23) _____ (*n.*) 款式;风格

- (24) stationery (*n.*) _____
- (25) _____ (*n.*) 线衣;毛衣
- (26) tight (*adj.*) _____
- (27) _____ (*v.*) 解释
- (28) provide (*v.*) _____

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 便利店
- (2) compare... with/to... _____
- (3) _____ 商店店员
- (4) try on _____
- (5) _____ 试衣间
- (6) over there _____
- (7) _____ 有一点儿
- (8) help sb. (to) do sth. _____
- (9) _____ 多少;多少钱
- (10) on sale _____
- (11) _____ 用……支付
- (12) payment code _____
- (13) _____ 向某人展示某物
- (14) at any time _____
- (15) _____ 在使用中
- (16) take place _____
- (17) _____ 增加
- (18) be good for _____
- (19) _____ 富有……的

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) How can I _____ you? 有什么可以帮助您的吗?
- (2) I'd like _____ jeans, please. 我想买一条牛仔裤。
- (3) _____ these ones? 这些怎么样?

(4) Can I _____? 我能试穿它们吗?

(5) _____, 给你。

(6) Do you have a larger _____? 有大一些的尺码吗?

(7) _____ are they? 它们多少钱?

(8) They're _____ now. 它们现在正在打折销售。

(9) Can I _____ my phone? 我能用手机支付吗?

(10) I'll _____ them. 我买了。

单元聚焦参考答案

二、重点单词

- (1) add (2) 畅销的 (3) medium
 (4) 购物车;手推车 (5) include
 (6) 比较 (7) cotton (8) 顾客
 (9) discount (10) 版本 (11) feature
 (12) (尺寸)合身;适合 (13) jeans
 (14) 商场 (15) material (16) 提供
 (17) online (18) 原来的;起初的
 (19) review (20) 丝绸 (21) size
 (22) 零食 (23) style (24) 文具
 (25) sweater (26) 紧身的;紧的
 (27) explain (28) 提供

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) convenience store (2) 把……与……比较
 (3) shop assistant (4) 试穿
 (5) fitting room (6) 在那里 (7) a bit
 (8) 帮助某人做某事 (9) how much
 (10) 打折销售;减价出售 (11) pay with
 (12) 支付码 (13) show sb. sth.
 (14) 在任何时候 (15) in use (16) 发生
 (17) add to (18) 对……有好处
 (19) be rich in

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) help (2) a pair of (3) How about
 (4) try them on (5) Here you are
 (6) size (7) How much (8) on sale
 (9) pay with (10) take



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. **online** [ˌɒnˈlaɪn] *adv./adj.* 在线(的); 联网(的)

【典型例句】

He doesn't like chatting online. 他不喜欢在网上聊天。

Online shopping is very popular now. 网上购物现在很流行。

【词汇拓展】

offline [ˌɒfˈlaɪn] *adj./adv.* 未联机(的); 未连线(的); 脱机(的); 离线(的)

I can't send emails now because my computer is offline. 我现在发不了电子邮件, 因为我的计算机离线了。

During the flight, we had to work offline on our laptops. 在飞行期间, 我们不得不在我们的笔记本电脑上离线工作。

【随时练 1】

(1) I like to chat with my friends _____. 我喜欢和我的朋友们在网上聊天。

(2) Can you write an email _____? 你能在离线时写电子邮件吗?

2. **customer** [ˈkʌstəmə(r)] *n.* 顾客

【典型例句】

The firm has excellent customer relations. 该公司与客户的关系极好。

【词汇拓展】

(1) custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* 风俗, 习俗; (个人的) 习惯, 习性, 惯常行为

The custom can date back hundreds of years. 这一习俗可以追溯到几百年前。

(2) customs [ˈkʌstəmz] *n.* 海关

The customs officers searched through our bags. 海关官员搜查了我们的包。

【随时练 2】

It's her _____ to get up early. 早起是她的习惯。

3. **tight** [taɪt] *adj.* 紧身的; 紧的

【典型例句】

This sweater is a bit tight. 这件毛衣有点紧。

【词汇拓展】

(1) tight *adj.* 严密的, 严格的; (时间、金钱) 紧的, 拮据的

She always has a tight budget at the end of each month. 每个月月末她总是预算紧张。

(2) tight *adv.* 紧紧地, 牢固地

The parcel was wrapped tight. 这个包裹被包得很严实。

【随时练 3】

(1) I have a _____ budget. 我的预算很紧张。

(2) The old pair of shoes is a little _____ for the boy. 这双旧鞋对这个男孩来说有点紧。

4. review [rɪ'vju:] *n. & v.* 复习; 评论

【典型例句】

This review is a brilliant piece of writing. 这篇评论写得很好。

The film was reviewed in the local newspaper. 这家地方报纸对这部电影做了评论。

【词汇拓展】

reviewer [rɪ'vju:ə(r)] *n.* 评论家, 评论撰写者

The famous reviewer died last month. 这位著名的评论家上个月去世了。

【随时练 4】

(1) Do you _____ your notes afterwards? 之后你会复习你的笔记吗?

(2) The _____ gave the movie a high rating. 这位评论者给这部电影打了高分。

5. discount ['dɪskaʊnt] *n.* 折扣

【典型例句】

This shop is offering a 15% discount on all the goods this month. 这个月该店的所有商品一律八五折。

【常见搭配】

(1) at a discount 打折出售

Books about history will be sold at a discount this weekend. 这个周末历史方面的书籍将打折出售。

(2) a discount shop 一家打折商店

My mother likes buying things in a discount shop near my home. 我妈妈喜欢在我家附近的一家打折商店里购物。

【随时练 5】

(1) Do you have any _____? 你们有折扣吗?

(2) She often tries to buy everything _____ . 她经常试图以折扣价购买所有东西。

(3) If you can answer this question, you can get a 30% _____ .

A. discount

B. dislike

C. discuss

D. discovery

6. provide [prə'vaɪd] *v.* 提供

【典型例句】

They would not provide any details. 他们不会提供任何细节。

【常见搭配】

(1) provide sb. with sth. 为某人提供某物

The hotel provides guests with free breakfast. 这家旅馆为客人提供免费早餐。

(2) provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物

The company will provide new equipment for the department. 公司将为这个部门提供新设备。

【随时练 6】

The school provides all students _____ free textbooks.

A. on

B. with

C. in

D. for

7. compare [kəm'peə(r)] *v.* 比较

【典型例句】

Please compare the two poems. 请比较一下这两首诗。

【词汇拓展】

comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n.* 比较

by comparison 比较起来, 相比之下

This shirt is really cheap by comparison. 比较起来, 这件衬衫确实便宜。

【常见搭配】

(1) compare A with B 把 A 和 B 做比较

Don't compare yourself with others. 不要拿你自己和其他人做比较。

(2) compare A to B 将 A 比作 B

He compares himself to a genius. 他把自己比作天才。

Year's Day. 包括元旦在内我有三天假。

【随时练 12】

Many students, _____ Lucy and Tom, are going to the museum this weekend.

- A. includes B. include
C. including D. included

二、重点短语及句型

1. pay with 用……支付

【典型例句】

Can I pay with my credit card? 我能用信用卡支付吗?

【常见搭配】

pay for (sth.) 支付(某物的)费用

Who will pay for the tickets? 谁来买票?

【随时练 13】

The restaurant only accepts payments in cash—you can't _____ mobile apps here. 这家餐厅只收现金,你不能用手机应用支付。

2. on sale 打折销售;减价出售

【典型例句】

All these shoes are on sale. 所有这些鞋都打折销售。

【常见搭配】

for sale 待售,供出售(尤指从主人手里)

This old car is for sale. 这辆旧汽车待售。

【随时练 14】

—_____ is the price of the sunglasses?

—This pair is _____. It is only eight dollars.

- A. How; at sale B. What; in sale
C. How; for sale D. What; on sale

3. at any time 在任何时候

【典型例句】

The volcano may erupt at any time. 这座火山随时可能爆发。

【常见搭配】

(1) for the first time 第一次

I saw the ocean for the first time when I was five years old. 我5岁的时候第一次看到了大海。

(2) from time to time 不时地,偶尔

I have to work on weekends from time to time. 我偶尔周末还得工作。

(3) have a good time 玩得开心

Wish you have a good time. 祝你玩得开心。

(4) in no time 立刻

She said she would do it in no time. 她说她会立刻做这件事情。

(5) kill time 消磨时间,打发时光

Let's play cards to kill time. 让我们玩牌来消磨一下时间吧。

(6) time after time 一再,屡屡

You made the same mistakes time after time. 你一再犯同样的错误。

【随时练 15】

—Is there an amusement park near here?

—Yes. Everyone can have _____ good time there.

- A. the B. an
C. a D. /

4. in use 在使用中

【典型例句】

I called you last night, but the line was in use. 我昨天晚上给你打电话了,但是占线。

【常见搭配】

(1) make use of 利用,使用

We should make better use of natural resources. 我们应该更好地利用自然资源。

(2) use up 用完,耗尽

Don't use up all your money. 不要花光你所有的钱。

【随时练 16】

The railway station was _____ last year.

- A. in use B. at use
C. to use D. of use

5. be good for 对……有好处

【典型例句】

Regular exercise is good for our health. 经常锻炼对我们的健康有好处。

【常见搭配】

(1) be good at 擅长

Tom is good at tennis. Tom 擅长网球。

He runs a little faster than me. 他跑得比我快一点。

④ 在含有 or 的选择疑问句中,如果有两者供选择,前面的形容词或副词要用其比较级形式。

Who is taller, Tim or Tom? 谁更高, Tim 还是 Tom?

Who runs faster, George or Jim? 谁跑得更快, George 还是 Jim?

(2) “比较级+and+比较级”或“more and more+原级”表示“越来越……”。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天气越来越暖和了。

The city becomes more and more beautiful. 这座城市变得越来越漂亮了。

(3) “the+比较级, the+比较级”表示“越……, 就越……”。

The more you eat, the fatter you will be. 你吃得越多, 你就会越胖。

(4) “the+比较级+of the two...”表示“两者中比较……的一方”。

Sally is the taller of the two girls. Sally 是两个女孩中较高的那个。

3. 形容词、副词的最高级

三个或三个以上的人或事物做比较,其中一个在某方面超过其他所有人或事物时,应用最高级(形容词的最高级前必须加定冠词 the, 副词的最高级前可以省略 the)。最高级的常见句型有以下几种:

(1) “the+最高级+of/in/among”表示“在……中最……的”, of 短语多指比较的对象, in/among 短语多指比较的范围。

Lisa is the laziest of all. Lisa 是所有人中最懒的。

He works (the) hardest in the class. 他是班里学习最努力的。

(2) “one of+the+最高级+可数名词复数”表示“最……之一”。

Shanghai is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 上海是中国最美丽的城市之一。

(3) “the+序数词+最高级”表示“第几……”。

Hainan Island is the second largest island in China. 海南岛是中国的第二大岛屿。

(4) 表示倍数或数量相比的常见表达方式如下:

① A is three/four/... times the size/height/length/width/... of B.

This house is twice the size of ours. 这座房子是我们家房子的两倍大。

② A is three/four/... times as big/high/long/wide/... as B.

This house is twice as big as ours. 这座房子是我们家房子的两倍大。

③ A is three/four/... times bigger/higher/longer/wider/... than B.

This house is twice bigger than ours. 这座房子比我们家的房子大一倍。

④ A is+数量+比较级+than B.

My sister is two years older than me. 我姐姐比我大两岁。

【随时练 20】

(1) Do you think football is as _____ as basketball in America?

- A. less popular B. most popular
C. more popular D. popular

(2) The Yangtze River is _____ river in the world.

- A. third long B. the third long
C. the third longer D. the third longest

(3) —I got an A in the English test. What about you?

- I did _____ than you. I got a B.
A. best B. better
C. worse D. worst

(4) _____ you practice, _____ you will be at math.

- A. The more; the better
B. The more; the best
C. The most; the better
D. The most; the best

(5) —Do you know that China is one of _____ countries in the world?

- Yes, I do. It's _____ older than America.
A. the oldest; very
B. old; very
C. the oldest; much
D. old; much

(6) Which one is _____, the sun or the earth?

- A. big B. bigger
C. more big D. the biggest

四、重点写作

近几年来,网购越来越受人们的欢迎,它正悄悄地改变着人们的生活。请根据下面的内容提示,以“Online Shopping”为题,写一篇 80~120 词的短文,谈谈网购的优点和缺点。

内容提示:

- (1) 网购成为一种时尚。
- (2) 优点:不用出门就能买到东西,节省时间,价格低,等等。
- (3) 缺点:看不到实物,网上支付存在安全隐患,等等。

Online Shopping

【写作指导】

题目要求学生谈论网购的优点和缺点,写作时要围绕内容提示组织语言,注意上下文之间的逻辑关系,语意要连贯。

【参考范文】

Online Shopping

Nowadays, online shopping is becoming more and more popular. It changes the way we live.

Online shopping has several advantages. First, you can buy anything you like without getting out of your house. It helps us save time. Second, we may also save money because things online are always much cheaper.

However, it has some disadvantages, too. First, when we are shopping online, we can't see the real products. Second, lower prices make people buy more useless things. It wastes much

money. Third, paying over the Internet isn't always safe.

All in all, online shopping is convenient, but we must be careful when shopping.

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的与购物相关的句型有:

What can I do for you?

Can I try on this pair of shoes?

Here you are.

How much is it?

I'd like to buy a coat.

What's the price of this?

This is a discount price.

Which one do you like better?

Where is the fitting room?

Would you give me a discount?

【随时练 21】

随着科技的发展和因特网的普及,人们的购物方式已经发生了巨大的变化。请你用英语写一篇短文,介绍过去和现在人们的购物方式有哪些不同之处。

内容提示:

(1) 过去:人们只在商店里买东西,必须自己把东西带回家,不方便。

(2) 现在:人们在超市和网上都能购物,还可以通过网络订购国外生产的商品,送货员会把东西送到家,方便又轻松。

注意:

(1) 包括所有的内容提示,可适当发挥,以使行文连贯。

(2) 词数:80~120 词。开头已给出,不计入总词数。

With the development of technology and the spread of the Internet, the way of shopping has changed a lot.



真题回顾

1. (2025·山东)—Have you visited the Science Museum in the country?

—Of course. It is _____ better than the Art Museum.

- A. many B. more
C. a lot of D. a lot

【答案】 D

【解析】考查副词修饰比较级。better 是比较级，前面可用程度副词修饰，a lot 可以修饰比较级，表示“……得多”。many 不修饰比较级，more 本身是比较级，a lot of 后接名词。句意：——你参观过这个国家的科学博物馆吗？——当然参观过。它比美术馆好得多。故选 D。

2. (2024·山东)The planet Jupiter (木星) gives off _____ as much heat from inside as it receives from the sun.

- A. two B. twice
C. second D. the second

【答案】 B

【解析】考查倍数。twice 意为“两次；两倍”。句意：木星从内部释放的热量是它从太阳接收的热量的两倍。故选 B。

3. (2021·山东)—Good morning, madam. What can I do for you?

—_____.

- A. I'm glad to help you
B. I'll be free then
C. I'm looking for a dress
D. It's my pleasure

【答案】 C

【解析】考查交际用语。购物情景中，当服务员询问能为你做什么时，直接回答需求即可。句意：——早上好，女士。我能为你做些什么吗？——我在找一件连衣裙。故选 C。

4. (2020·山东)—How do you pay your _____?

—Well, I use Alipay.

- A. bill B. menu
C. value D. price

【答案】 A

【解析】考查名词。bill 意为“账单”；menu 意为“菜单”；value 意为“价值”；price 意为“价格”。根

据答语“Well, I use Alipay.”可知，是用支付宝支付账单。故选 A。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

1. Could you _____ the rules of the game to me again? I didn't understand.

- A. explain B. include
C. provide D. offer

2. That book is not as _____ as this one.

- A. more interesting B. most interesting
C. interested D. interesting

3. What can I do _____ you?

- A. to B. on
C. for D. with

4. Of all the students in Class Three, Tim runs _____.

- A. fast B. faster
C. more faster D. the fastest

5. The clothes _____ red are _____ sale now.

- A. in; to B. for; on
C. to; for D. in; on

6. —_____ is that bike?

—300 yuan.

- A. How much B. How long
C. How old D. How many

7. Lucy is much _____ than before.

- A. happy B. happier
C. happiest D. more happy

8. Our teachers tell us _____ we study, _____ grades we will get.

- A. harder; better
B. harder; the better
C. the harder; better
D. the harder; the better

9. Jim is one of _____ boys in our class.

- A. tallest B. taller
C. the tallest D. the tall

10. —Please pass me a glass of milk.

—_____.

- A. Here we are. B. Here you are.
C. There we are. D. There you are.

二、补全对话

- A: 11 can I do for you?
 B: I'd like a pair of shoes for my daughter.
 A: For your daughter? Look, the shoes are really nice. Do you like them?
 B: Yes. But I'm afraid my daughter 12 like the color. May I have a look at other shoes?
 A: Sure. There are different kinds of shoes over there. What color does she like?
 B: Black is her favorite.
 A: What size does she wear?
 B: Size nine. Let me see. Um, this pair of shoes must fit her. How 13 are they?
 A: They are 14 expensive, only 99 yuan.
 B: That would be fine. I'll take them. Here is the money. Thank you very much!
 A: You are 15 .
 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____
 14. _____ 15. _____

三、短文填空

The Grand Shopping Center opened its doors to international 16 (customer) last Sunday.

Sophia is a visitor from Italy. She really wanted to explore the mall. "It's a traditional way to shop," she said excitedly. When she walked into the mall, a nice sales assistant took her to the fashion department, 17 (include) some popular clothing stores. The mall also 18 (provide) her with helpful shopping guides (购物指南) to make her trip easier.

Sophia was looking for a dress. The sales assistant showed her several options that were 19 sale and offered to help her try 20 (they) on. "I really appreciate your help. In my country, sales assistants are not always attentive (体贴的) like this," Sophia said, expressing her gratitude.

While shopping, Sophia noticed that the mall was 21 (offer) some great discounts on electronics. She couldn't help 22 (compare) prices before making a purchase.

"The tight design of these jeans is just 23 I

need," Sophia exclaimed (惊叫) as she tried on a pair of jeans. The sales assistant smiled and agreed, adding that they were very popular with young customers.

"Shopping here isn't just about buying things," Sophia said happily. "It's also about talking nicely with sales assistants." She added that customers can pay 24 different ways like cash or phone apps, 25 makes shopping easier.

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____
 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____
 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____
 25. _____

四、阅读理解

Most people like shopping. When you do some shopping, you can pay in cash. But now it's easy to pay by WeChat or Alipay. You can even pay with your faces. It's very interesting, isn't it? Is that enough? Maybe after a few days, you can pay with your hands.

Amazon is trying its new way of payment—pay by hand. Hands are in different shapes and sizes. Your hands are your ID. They are connected to your card. When you pay with your card, it usually takes between three and four seconds. Now Amazon's new way of payment can make it in less than half a second. They will use a special sensor (传感器) to identify the human hands. These high-tech sensors are different from fingerprint scanners (扫描仪). They won't ask users to let their hands touch the surfaces of the sensors. When you need to pay, you just let your hands near the sensors. Shoppers won't even have to bring their phones. If it is successful, this technology will cut down the time of checking out in supermarkets. But we don't know if the shoppers are interested in it.

26. The writer thinks it's very fun to pay _____.
 A. with our hands B. with our faces
 C. by WeChat D. by Alipay
27. How many ways of payment are mentioned in the passage?
 A. Three. B. Four.
 C. Five. D. Six.

28. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. You won't need a mobile phone while paying with your hands.
- B. Paying with your hands can be faster than with cards.
- C. You need to connect your hands to your cards if you want to pay with your hands.
- D. When you pay with your hands, you let your hands touch the surfaces of the sensors.
29. What does the underlined word "They" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Shoppers.
- B. Fingerprint scanners.
- C. High-tech sensors.
- D. Phones.
30. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. A New Way of Payment
- B. A New Way of Shopping
- C. A New Company
- D. A New Technology in the Supermarket

新趋势。它给人们的生活带来方便、实惠的同时,也给人们带来了很多的烦恼。请你以“Group Buying”为题写一篇文章,谈谈你的看法。

内容提示:

- (1) 你对团购的看法。
 (2) 赞成或不赞成团购的原因。
 (3) 呼吁人们注意团购安全。

注意:

(1) 文中不得出现与考生相关的学校的真实名称、学生的真实姓名等信息。

- (2) 词数:80~120词。

Group Buying

五、写作

随着网购的发展,团购又渐渐成为人们购物的

(赠册)

山东省春季高考“一轮”复习专用

**职教高考英语总复习
参考答案及解析**

国家开放大学出版社·北京

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英语(基础模块 1)

Unit 1 Personal and Family Life

- 【随时练 1】(1) A (2) introduce; to
(3) introduce; to
- 【随时练 2】(1) visiting (2) pay a visit to
- 【随时练 3】take a photo/picture
- 【随时练 4】(1) manager (2) managed
- 【随时练 5】(1) strict (2) Strictly (3) C
- 【随时练 6】(1) especially (2) special (3) special
- 【随时练 7】energetic
- 【随时练 8】(1) jog (2) go jogging
- 【随时练 9】B
- 【随时练 10】nearby
- 【随时练 11】(1) talk about (2) B
- 【随时练 12】(1) in her arms (2) A
- 【随时练 13】By the way
- 【随时练 14】take care of
- 【随时练 15】A
- 【随时练 16】live with
- 【随时练 17】chatting with
- 【随时练 18】(1) alone (2) A (3) A
- 【随时练 19】(1) C (2) A
- 【随时练 20】(1) B (2) A (3) C (4) A
- 【随时练 21】

One possible version:

My Family

I have a big family. My father is an engineer at a construction company in Beijing, and he is busy with his work. My mother is a doctor. She works in a hospital near our home. I have a sister. She is three years younger than me. We are in the same school but in different grades. In addition, my grandparents live with us. We often take a walk together or go to the cinema on the weekend. I have a happy family!

【巩固测试】

一、英语知识运用

1. C 考查一般现在时。run 为实义动词,主语 My dog 是第三人称单数,变否定句时需借助助动词 does,其后的动词应用原形。故选 C。
2. A 考查一般现在时。主语 She 为第三人称单数,所以应用 is。故选 A。
3. B 考查交际用语。由问句“May I have your name, please? (请问你叫什么名字?)”可知,应回答名字。故选 B。
4. D 考查固定搭配。introduce oneself 意为“介绍某人自己”,根据 you 可知应用 yourself。故选 D。
5. C 考查一般现在时。根据时间状语 every evening 可知,本句应用一般现在时。主语 Mike 为第三人称单数,所以 study 需变为第三人称单数形式。故选 C。
6. A 考查动词短语。talk about 意为“谈论(某事物、话题等)”; talk to 意为“与……谈话”; talk with 意为“与……交谈”; talk sb. into doing sth. 意为“说服某人做某事”。根据 his accident 可知是谈论事情。故选 A。
7. B 考查一般现在时。主语 His mother 为第三人称单数,所以 be 动词用 is。故选 B。
8. D 考查一般现在时。have to 意为“不得不”。主语 Tom 为第三人称单数,变一般疑问句时需借助助动词 does,其后的动词用原形。故选 D。
9. D 考查固定搭配。between ... and ... 是固定搭配,意为“在……和……之间”。故选 D。
10. B 考查一般现在时。第一句的主语 Jenny 为第三人称单数,谓语动词应用其第三人称单数形式,故排除 A 项和 D 项;第二句的主语 Her parents 为复数,谓语动词应用原形。故选 B。

二、补全对话

11. of 12. are 13. do 14. in
15. Thanks

三、短文填空

16. manager 17. with 18. of 19. cook
20. alone 21. in 22. planning 23. By
24. introduce 25. loved

四、阅读理解

26. C 主旨大意题。本文讲述了 Max 和他的最好的朋友 Bill, C 项“Max 和 Bill 是最好的朋友”是最佳选项。故选 C。
27. A 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Most of them are the same age as me.”可知, Max 的大部分朋友和他一样大, 都是 12 岁。故选 A。
28. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“He lives near me.”可知, Max 和 Bill 住得很近。故选 A。
29. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第五句“I help him with his English.”可知, Max 帮助 Bill 学习英语。故选 B。
30. C 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句“Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together.”可知, Max 和 Bill 都喜欢玩计算机游戏。故选 C。

五、写作

One possible version:

Everyone has their own family life. Now let me introduce my family life.

There are four people in my family. They are my father, my mother, my sister and me. My parents are very kind to us. We love each other. My mother does most of the housework. My sister and I sometimes help my mother with the housework. There are also rules in my family. For example, my sister and I can't stay out late or talk loudly to our parents. Although sometimes my parents are strict with us, we get along well with one another.

I think I have a wonderful family and I love it very much.

Unit 2 Transportation

【随时练 1】(1) direction (2) direct (3) ask for

【随时练 2】(1) very near (2) near (3) Nearly

【随时练 3】(1) green (2) green hand

【随时练 4】(1) convenient (2) at your convenience

【随时练 5】(1) address (2) email address

【随时练 6】(1) express (2) expression

【随时练 7】(1) change (2) change (3) change

【随时练 8】transportation

【随时练 9】instead of

【随时练 10】exit

【随时练 11】(1) stop trying (2) stop to
(3) stop; from

【随时练 12】got to/arrived at

【随时练 13】(1) get off (2) get in touch with

【随时练 14】(1) take a taxi (2) by bus; by bike
(3) B

【随时练 15】(1) worry about
(2) was worried about

【随时练 16】B

【随时练 17】(1) had better (2) D

【随时练 18】D

【随时练 19】A

【随时练 20】(1) C (2) B (3) A

【随时练 21】(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) B (5) A
(6) C (7) D (8) A (9) C

【随时练 22】

One possible version:

(G=Mrs. Green; P=Policeman)

G: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the museum?

P: Sure. You can go down this street and turn left at the second crossing. Then keep straight on. It's the third building on the right of the street.

G: Go down this street, turn left, keep straight on, and it's on the right.

P: That's it.

G: OK, I got it. Is it far from here, by the way?

P: It's about 10 minutes' walk.

G: How can I get there by bus?

P: You can take the No. 2 bus. It only takes about three minutes to get there.

G: Thanks a lot.
P: You're welcome.

【巩固测试】

一、英语知识运用

1. D 考查介词。arrive 是不及物动词,其后接宾语时须加介词 in 或者 at,其中 in 后跟大地点,at 后跟小地点。Washington 是大地点,所以第一空填介词 in;在具体的某一天的早、中、晚前应用介词 on。故选 D。
2. C 考查交际用语。根据“Yes, I want a blue jacket. (是的,我想要一件蓝色的夹克衫。)”可知是购物用语,“Can I help you?”符合语境。故选 C。
3. A 考查动词。spend、take 和 cost 都意为“花费”。cost 的主语是物;spend 的主语是人,用于固定结构 spend... (in) doing sth. 或 spend... on sth.; take 常用于固定句型“It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.”。故选 A。
4. B 考查固定用法。had better (not) do sth. 是固定用法,意为“最好(不要)做某事”。故选 B。
5. A 考查固定句型。“It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.”是固定句型,意为“某人花费多长时间做某事”。故选 A。
6. D 考查动词短语。care about 意为“关心”;talk about 意为“谈论”;think about 意为“考虑”;worry about 意为“担心”。句意:你不必担心考试,因为你很努力。故选 D。
7. B 考查固定搭配。“乘坐某种交通工具”可以用“take a+交通工具”或“by+交通工具”来表达。故选 B。
8. B 考查交际用语。根据“I'd like some oranges. (我想要一些橙子。)”可知,空格处是对“你想要一些苹果吗”的否定回答。故选 B。
9. B 考查形容词。tiring 意为“累人的”;convenient 意为“方便的”;dangerous 意为“危险的”;difficult 意为“困难的”。句意:网购比去实体店更方便。故选 B。
10. B 考查动词短语。get out 意为“出去”;get on 意为“上(公共汽车等)”;get over 意为“克服”;get through 意为“通过”。句意:公共汽车已经

在车站停下,乘客们正排队依次上车。故选 B。

二、补全对话

11. the 12. way 13. How 14. Thank
15. mention

三、短文填空

16. at 17. me 18. directions 19. on 20. gym
21. is 22. across 23. behind 24. to
25. around

四、阅读理解

26. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Traveling to work by car gets more expensive today. People can do nothing about the world's petrol (汽油) price.”可知,油价上涨是人们不想开车去上班的原因。故选 B。
27. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“People have found that it is a good idea to ride a bike to work.”可知,return to bikes 指的是重新开始骑自行车。故选 A。
28. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“It is a good way for those who do business like me.”可知,Molly 是一个生意人。故选 D。
29. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段内容可知,Mr. Brown 列出了 3 个骑自行车的优点: A bike doesn't cost much money, Bike-riding is good for our health 和 in big cities it's usually quicker to travel by bike than by bus or by car。故选 B。
30. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“Drivers can do nothing but get angry when there is a traffic jam.”可知,司机遇到交通堵塞时会生气。故选 A。

五、写作

One possible version:

Dear Steve,

How is it going? I'm glad to tell you something about Kaiyang Lake.

When you get off the bus at the Central Bus Station, go along Yingfeng Street. Turn right at the third crossing and then go straight along Fenglin Road. You can see Fenglin Park on your right. Kaiyang Lake is next to Fenglin Park.

When you get there, you can enjoy different kinds of activities. For example, you can go boating on the lake. Remember to take a camera. You can take lots of interesting photos there. What's more, you can dance, take a walk, play chess, etc.

I hope that you can have a good time.

Yours,

Li Hua

Unit 3 Shopping

【随时练 1】(1) online (2) offline

【随时练 2】custom

【随时练 3】(1) tight (2) tight

【随时练 4】(1) review (2) reviewer

【随时练 5】(1) discounts (2) at a discount (3) A

【随时练 6】B

【随时练 7】(1) by comparison (2) C

【随时练 8】(1) added (2) add up to (3) A

【随时练 9】(1) original (2) origin

【随时练 10】A

【随时练 11】D

【随时练 12】C

【随时练 13】pay with

【随时练 14】D

【随时练 15】C

【随时练 16】A

【随时练 17】(1) is good at playing (2) is bad at
(3) A

【随时练 18】C

【随时练 19】(1) B (2) C

【随时练 20】(1) D (2) D (3) C (4) A (5) C
(6) B

【随时练 21】

One possible version:

With the development of technology and the spread of the Internet, the way of shopping has changed a lot.

In the past, people had to go to stores to buy things they needed, so they had fewer choices. Besides, they had to take the goods home by

themselves. It was very inconvenient.

At present, besides shopping in supermarkets, people, especially the young, get used to shopping online, as it can save much time. Also, people can order goods made in other countries through the Internet. What's more, you just need to wait for the goods at home, because delivery people will bring them to you. It's very easy and convenient.

【巩固测试】

一、英语知识运用

1. A 考查动词。explain sth. to sb. 为固定搭配,意为“向某人解释某事”;include 意为“包括”;provide 意为“提供”;offer 意为“主动提供”。句意:你能再向我解释一遍游戏规则吗?我没明白。故选 A。
2. D 考查形容词的原级。as... as 意为“和……一样……”,中间省略处应用形容词或副词的原级,故排除 A 项和 B 项;根据主语 That book 可知空格处所填的词修饰的是物,应用 interesting。故选 D。
3. C 考查介词。for 意为“为了”。句意:我能为你做些什么吗? 故选 C。
4. D 考查副词的最高级。根据 Of all the students 可知是三者以上的比较,所以空格处应用最高级形式。fast 的最高级为 fastest。故选 D。
5. D 考查介词。颜色的前面用介词 in,表示“……颜色的衣服”;on sale 是固定短语,意为“打折销售”。故选 D。
6. A 考查特殊疑问词。How much 意为“多少钱”;How long 意为“多长时间”;How old 意为“多大年龄”;How many 意为“多少”,后接可数名词复数。根据答语“300 yuan.”可知询问的是价钱。故选 A。
7. B 考查形容词的比较级。根据 than 可知空格处应用比较级。happy 的比较级为 happier。故选 B。
8. D 考查比较级。“the+比较级,the+比较级”意为“越……,就越……”。句意:老师告诉我们,学习越努力,成绩就会越好。故选 D。
9. C 考查形容词的最高级。“one of+the+形容词

的最高级+可数名词复数”意为“最……之一”。
故选 C。

10. B 考查交际用语。根据“Please pass me a glass of milk. (请递给我一杯牛奶。)”可知,“Here you are. (给你。)”符合语境。故选 B。

二、补全对话

11. What 12. doesn't 13. much 14. not
15. welcome

三、短文填空

16. customers 17. including 18. provided
19. on 20. them 21. offering 22. comparing
23. what 24. in 25. which

四、阅读理解

26. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第四、五句“You can even pay with your faces. It's very interesting, isn't it?”可知,作者认为刷脸支付很有趣。故选 B。
27. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的 you can pay in cash, pay by WeChat or Alipay, pay with your faces 和 pay with your hands 可知,文中提到了 5 种支付方式。故选 C。
28. D 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第五句“They won't ask users to let their hands touch the surfaces of the sensors.”可知,用户不需要用手触碰传感器的表面。故选 D。
29. C 推理判断题。根据画线词所在句以及前一句可知,这些高科技的传感器与指纹扫描仪不同,它们不会要求用户用手触摸传感器的表面。所以此处的 They 指的是“这些高科技的传感器”。故选 C。
30. A 标题归纳题。本文主要介绍了用手支付的新方式。故选 A。

五、写作

One possible version:

Group Buying

Group buying has become a trend nowadays. I think it's a good idea to buy things in such a way.

First, the price is much lower than that in shops. Second, it is more convenient. For example, you just need to click and wait if you want to buy a

duck from Shanghai. You don't need to go to Shanghai in person. In addition, people can have a quick look at different products easily through the Internet.

However, there are also some problems with group buying, so we must be more careful about its safety when we buy things in this way.

Unit 4 School Life

【随时练 1】(1) compete with (2) competition
(3) competitive

【随时练 2】(1) funny (2) B

【随时练 3】(1) skilled (2) skills

【随时练 4】B

【随时练 5】(1) major (2) major

【随时练 6】prepare for

【随时练 7】(1) B (2) kind of

【随时练 8】B

【随时练 9】(1) differences (2) A

【随时练 10】C

【随时练 11】sounds like

【随时练 12】(1) decision (2) C

【随时练 13】favorite way

【随时练 14】doing practical training;
hands-on experience

【随时练 15】(1) B (2) A

【随时练 16】(1) Learning (2) relaxed; relaxing

【随时练 17】(1) B (2) A (3) C

【随时练 18】

One possible version:

Dear Edward,

Thank you for your letter. Let me tell you something about my school life.

We usually have six classes a day. In the morning, we have four classes from 8:10 a. m. to 11:40 a. m. In the afternoon, we have two classes from 2:00 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

After class, I often play football with my friends. My favorite subjects are English, science and music, because they are so interesting. I don't