职教高考文化基础课配套学生用书

职升课堂 一年级寒假作业

主编 刘朝玲 何德东 蒋

流空工世出

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能学工业出版社

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内容提要

中等职业学校一年级文化课假期作业编写组精心编写了《职升课堂 一年级寒假作业》一书。本书按照假期时间合理规划内容,书中既有对本学期知识的复习巩固,又有对新学期学习内容的预习,能为同学们在新学期的学习打下良好的基础。

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前言

经过一个学期的学习,同学们迎来了翘首以盼的寒假。首先衷心地祝贺同学们顺利完成了本学期的学习任务!在这个学期里,同学们以顽强的毅力和坚定的信念,向既定的目标又迈进了一大步。真诚地希望在不久的将来,同学们能够在自己成功的道路上昂首阔步。

假期是美好的,同学们要尽情地享受假期的快乐,同时也不能放松学习。为了让同学们的成绩越来越好,拥抱更加美好的明天,中等职业学校一年级文化课寒假作业编写组为大家精心编写了本书。本书按照假期时间合理规划内容,书中既有对本学期知识的复习巩固,又有对新学期学习内容的预习,能为同学们在新学期的学习打下良好的基础。

本书遵照《中等职业学校文化课程标准》(2020年版)的要求编写,旨在落实立德树人根本任务,发展学生的学科核心素养,注重遵循职业学校学生的特点和实际学科基础水平,体现针对性和适度性。

本书由众多长期从事中等职业教育教学研究工作的专家和在一线对口高考毕业班执 教的资深教师共同编写。由于编写经验所限,问题在所难免,恳请广大读者提出宝贵的 意见和建议,以便我们今后修订完善。

编者

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自

语 文





一、基础知识巩固

1	下列词语中,	与加点字的注音完全相同的一项是()
⊥•	1 7 1 1 1 1 9		/ ^

- 鲜红 A. 鲜(xiān) 新鲜 屡见不鲜 鲜为人知 B. 强(qiǎng) 坚强 牵强 强词夺理 博闻强识 C. 供 (gōng) 供给 供应 供不应求 提供 D. 当 (dāng) 当家 当代 门当户对 安步当车
- 2. 下列句子中,有错别字的一项是()。
 - A. 平常他就蹲坐在街角, 歪着脖子, 看来往的行人, 也不说话。
 - B. 从他的相貌看来,应该是北方人,流落到这南方热带的街头。
 - C. 对于街头的这位老人,大部分人都会投以厌恶与凝惑的眼光,小部分人则予以同情。
 - D. 这套子竟是崭新的, 美艳得无法和他相配。
- 3. 下列词语中,加点字的解释有错误的一项是()。

 - A. 抽噎(憋住气) 打蔫(花木、水果等因失去所含的水分而萎缩) B. 乍(张开)着 几绺(量词,线、麻、头发、胡须等许多根顺着聚在一起叫一绺)
 - C. 黑黢 (黑) 黢 一沓 (量词,用于重叠起来的纸张和其他薄的东西)
 - D. 不可殚(尽)言 正(使位置正,使不歪斜)襟危(端正)坐
- 4. 依次填入下列语段横线处的词语,正确的一项是()。

母亲在我头上打了一巴掌,骂道:"穷种啊!"然后她就______着小脚, _____了上来。 A. 颠 乍 下 抱 B. 挪 乍 下 捡 D. 挪 乍 跑 C. 颠 乍 跑 拾 抱

- 5. 下列各句中,加点的成语使用恰当的一项是()。
 - A. 有的商品广告, 言过其实, 误导消费者。
 - B. 学校准备举行秋季运动会,大家都兴致勃勃,体育委员更是推波助澜,积极组织班级 同学报名参加。
 - C. 犯了错误首先应该检查自己,无动于衷或因此居功自傲,都是不对的。
 - D. 他的文章题材新颖,内容生动,有不少观点是一孔之见。



二、阅读能力提升

作用?

可是,母亲并不软弱。父亲死在庚子闹"拳"的那一年。联军入城,挨家搜索财物鸡 鸭,我们被搜两次。母亲拉着哥哥与三姐坐在墙根,等着"鬼子"进来,街门是开着的。 "鬼子"进门,一刺刀先把老黄狗刺死,而后入室搜索。他们走后,母亲把破衣箱搬起,才 发现了我。假若箱子不空,我早就被压死了。皇上跑了,丈夫死了,鬼子来了,满城是血光 火焰,可是母亲不怕,她要在刺刀下,饥荒中,保护着儿女。北平有多少变乱啊,有时候兵 变了,街市整条的烧起,火团落在我们院中。有时候内战了,城门紧闭,铺店关门,昼夜响 着枪炮。这惊恐,这紧张,再加上一家饮食的筹划,儿女安全的顾虑,岂是一个软弱的老寡 妇所能受得起的?可是,在这种时候,母亲的心横起来,她不慌不哭,要从无办法中想出办 法来。她的泪会往心中落!这点软而硬的性格,也传给了我。我对一切人与事,都取和平的 态度,把吃亏看作当然的。但是,在做人上,我有一定的宗旨与基本的法则,什么事都可将 就,而不能超过自己画好的界线。我怕见生人,怕办杂事,怕出头露面;但是到了非我去不 可的时候,我便不敢不去,正像我的母亲。从私塾到小学,到中学,我经历过起码有几十位 教师吧,其中有给我很大影响的,也有毫无影响的,但是我的真正的教师,把性格传给我 丹立并下汨宁 灿然出的旦上众的数字

时	,定找的母亲。母亲开不识子,她给我的定生命的教育。
6.	文段开头说"母亲并不软弱",请找出具体体现母亲这种性格的句子。
7.	文段中"闹'拳'"指什么历史事件?"鬼子"一词所指代的对象是什么?
8.	指出文段中画线句子使用的修辞手法,并把这句话改为肯定句。
9.	联系语境,指出"皇上跑了,丈夫死了,鬼子来了"这句话对刻画母亲性格起到了什么

-	
10.	作者说母亲"软而硬的个性,也传给了我",概括出文段中母亲对"我"的影响。 "软"的影响:
	"硬"的影响:
11.	文段最后写道:"母亲并不识字,她给我的是生命的教育。"谈谈你对"生命的教育"的理解。
	三、表达与交流
12.	橘子洲因为毛泽东的《沁园春·长沙》而享誉中外。结合词作内容,查阅相关资料,为橘子洲写一段推介词。要求:特点介绍鲜明,语句流畅,连贯得体,不少于100字。



第2天作业



一、基础知识巩固

- 1. 下列各句中,没有语病的一项是()。
 - A. 学生写作文切忌不要胡编乱造。
 - B. 经过全市人民的共同努力,我市荣获国家园林城市。
 - C. 北京办奥运, 既展示传统文化又展现精神风貌, 可谓两全其美。
 - D. 刘翔这个名字对中国人都很熟悉。
- 2. 下列填入文中横线处的句子,与上文衔接最恰当的一项是()。

娇生惯养是低能儿的摇篮,高山上的寒土使苍松翠柏更加挺拔。司马迁身受宫刑, 文章字字珠玑; 李后主被禁, 词境为之一变。清兵入关, 八旗子弟养尊处优, 终成一群 废物;刘青山进城后生活腐化,蜕变为人民的死敌。

- A. 成功和失败就是这么简单。
- B. "生于忧患,死于安乐"真是至理名言。
- C. 失败是成功之母。
- D. 逆境出人才。
- 3. 对下列各句所运用的修辞手法的判断,正确的一项是()。
 - ①他脚上穿着一双老式的牛伯伯打游击的大皮鞋,摇摇晃晃像陆上的河马。
 - ②虽然我知道即使每天买两张奖券,对他也不能有什么帮助,但买奖券使我感到心安, 并使同情找到站立的地方。
 - ③每次,我总是沉默耐心等待,看他把心情装进红封套,温暖四处流动着。
 - ②老人花了很大的力气,才把我的扣子扣好,那时我真正感觉到人明净的善意,不管外 表怎样的污秽,都会从心的深处涌出。
 - A. 比喻 移用 拟人 移用
- B. 比喻 拟人 移用 移用
- C. 比喻 移用 通感 移用
- D. 比喻 拟人 移用 通感
- 4. 下列各句中,标点符号使用正确的一项是()。
 - A. 再看中国画上的题句吧! 画牡丹花的,要题什么"玉堂富贵"; 画竹子的,要题什么 "华封三祝"。
 - B. 《美腿与丑腿》选自《蜉蝣:人生的一个象征》,夏济安译。(上海社会科学院出版社 2002年版略有改动。)



- C. 看起来, 曙光好像一块变幻莫测的白台布绷在天空上, 在这块台布上不久就要有一只 金盆子——太阳,开始发出光芒了。
- D. 峰顶有平坦处, 舒舒展展地仰卧在上面, 顿时山啊、云啊、树啊、鸟啊, 都一起屏 息,只让你静静地休息。
- 5. 下列对课文的说明和分析,错误的一项是()。
 - A.《好雪片片》是一篇写人散文,叙述了一位老人在大雪天卖彩票的故事。
 - B. 老舍的《我的母亲》是老舍先生回忆他母亲的散文,语言质朴,情真意切。母亲的一 生告诉我们:不能因为贫穷改变做人的标尺,不能因为距离淡化对亲人的牵挂。
 - C.《卖白菜》一文写了作者莫言小时候的一段辛酸往事,文章教育我们:人穷不能志气 短,再穷也要真诚实在。
 - D. 《好雪片片》一文中的"好雪片片,不落别处!"隐含的意思是:生活处处都有美,美 好的事物不在别处,就在我们身边。但是很多人却常常对眼前的好雪片片视而不见, 纠缠在利益、欲望、没有意思的计较上,生活的美丽从我们的眼前滑落。

二、阅读能力提升

吾尝终日而思矣,不如须臾之所学也;吾尝跂而望矣,不如登高之博见也。登高而招, 臂非加长也, 而见者远; 顺风而呼, 声非加疾也, 而闻者彰。假舆马者, 非利足也, 而致千 里;假舟楫者,非能水也,而绝江河。君子生非异也,善假于物也。

积土成山,风雨兴焉;积水成渊,蛟龙生焉;积善成德,而神明自得,圣心备焉。故不 积跬步, 无以至千里; 不积小流, 无以成江海。骐骥一跃, 不能十步; 驽马十驾, 功在不 舍。锲而舍之,朽木不折;锲而不舍,金石可镂。蚓无爪牙之利,筋骨之强,上食埃土,下 饮黄泉,用心一也。蟹六跪而二螯,非蛇蟮之穴无可寄托者,用心躁也。

- 6. 下列对句中加点的词的解释,错误的一项是()。
 - A. 假舆马者, 非利足也

利:对……有利

B. 不积小流, 无以成江海

无以:没有用来……的(办法)

C. 假舟楫者,非能水也

水:游水,游泳

- D. 上食埃土,下饮黄泉,用心一也 一: 专一
- 7. 下列句子中,没有通假字的一项是()。
 - A. 则知明而行无过矣

- B. 君子生非异也
- C. 君子博学而日参省乎己
- D. 虽有槁暴,不复挺者
- 8. 与"蚓无爪牙之利,筋骨之强"句式相同的一项是()。
 - A. 微斯人, 吾谁与归

- B. 青, 取之于蓝, 而青于蓝
- C. 马之千里者, 一食或尽粟一石 D. 我孰与城北徐公美



9.	将文中画线的句子翻译成现代汉语。 (1) 顺风而呼,声非加疾也,而闻者彰。
	(2) 蟹六跪而二螯,非蛇蟮之穴无可寄托者,用心躁也。
	三、表达与交流
10	. 毛泽东的诗词思想性和艺术性都很高,能给人以深刻的启示,许多诗词至今脍炙人口。在学习了毛泽东的《沁园春·长沙》后,班里要举办毛泽东诗词朗诵会,请你为主持人写一段结束语。要求:引用毛泽东诗词,语言连贯,富有激情,不少于100字。



三、表达与交流

10. 阅读下面的材料,根据自己的感悟和联想,写一篇不少于400字的文章。

尼康退出中国并不是因为被同行打败,而是因为毫不相关的行业——智能手机;康师傅和统一方便面销量直线下滑,并不是因为其他品牌方便面崛起,而是因为美团、饿了吗等外卖平台的兴起;打败卖单车店铺或修自行车铺的也不是同行,而是共享单车。有人曾开玩笑说:"打败小偷的是移动支付。"这一切都很像科幻小说《三体》中所说的:"我消灭你,与你无关。""敌人"在哪里?你想过吗?

要求:①自选角	角度 ,自拟标题	ī; ②文体自选	(诗歌除外),	文体特征鲜明;	③不得
抄袭,不得套作。					

数 学





第1天作业

(集合及其表示、集合之间的关系)

一、选择题	
1. 下列关系中,正确的是()	
A. 0 <i>∉</i> ∅	B. 0€∅
C. 0=Ø	D. 0≠∅
2. 下列集合中,是有限集的是()	
A. 方程 $x^2 + 1 = 0$ 的解集	B. 所有偶数构成的集合
C. 在-1到4之间的自然数构成的集合	D. 有理数集
3. 数集 N , R , Z 之间的关系是()	
A. N⊊Z⊊R	B. Z⊊N⊊R
C. R⊊Z⊊N	D. R⊊N⊊Z
4. 下列语句中,描述的是集合的是()	
A. 大于 2 的整数	B. 高三年级高个子女生
C. 数轴上位于原点附近的点的全体	D. 远小于 0 的实数
5. 下列关系中,正确的是()	
A. $-4 \in \mathbf{N}$	B. $\pi \in \mathbf{Q}$
C. $-0.36 \in \mathbf{Z}$	D. $\sqrt{7} \in \mathbf{R}$
6. 设集合 $M = \{x \mid x \leq 3\sqrt{2}\}, a = \pi, 那么下列$	关系中正确的是()
A. $a \subseteq M$	B. $a \in M$
C. $\{a\}\in M$	D. $a \notin M$
7. 方程 $(x+3)^2=0$ 的解集是()	
A. {0,3}	B. {0,-3}
C. $\{-3,3\}$	D. {-3}
8. 下列四个结论:①空集没子集;②空集是任	任何一个集合的真子集;③空集的元素个数为零

C. 2 个

D. 3 个

④任何一个集合都是它本身的子集. 其中正确的有()

B. 1 个

A. 0 个



9. 偶数集可表示为(

A.
$$\{x \mid x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

B.
$$\{x \mid x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

C.
$$\{x \mid x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}\}\$$

D.
$$\{x \mid x = 2n, n \in \mathbb{N}^* \}$$

10. 由小于 9 的正奇数构成的集合中,元素的个数是()

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7



- 11. 已知集合 $M = \{1,2,3,5\}$,则 M 有________个真子集.
- 13. 设集合 $A = \{1,3,a\}, B\{1,-3a\}, 且 A \supseteq B, 则 a$ 的值是 . . .
- 14. 如果 $A = \{x \mid 1 \le x \le 4 \text{ 且 } x \in \mathbb{N}\}$,那么用列举法表示,A =
- 15. $\{a,b\}\subseteq A\subseteq \{a,b,c,d\}$ 的集合 A 的个数为 .
- 16. 已知 $A = \{x \mid x^2 x 1 = 0\}, B = \{x \mid x^2 x + 1 = 0\},$ 那么 A



17. 已知关于 x 的方程 $x^2 + mx + n = 0$ 的解集为 A, A 中只有一个元素 3, 试求 m 和 n 的值.

18. 已知集合 A 中有 3 个元素 : a+7, $2a^2+5a+1$, a^2+1 , 且 $4 \in A$, 求 a 的值.

55



19. 已知集合 $A = \{x \mid mx^2 - 2x + 1 = 0\}$,若 A 中元素至多只有一个,求 m 的取值范围.

20. 已知集合 $A = \{x \mid x^2 + 2x + a - 1 = 0\}$, $B = \{x \mid x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0\}$, 若 $A \cap B = \{-1\}$, 求实数 a 的值.

21. 已知集合 $A = \{1,2\}$,集合 $B = \{x \mid x^2 + ax + b = 0\}$,且 A = B,求 a 和 b 的值.

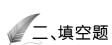


第2天作业

(集合的运算)

一、选择题

1.	已知集合 $M = \{(x, y)\}$	$ x+y=2 , N=\{(x$	$,y) x-y=4\},那么集$	 €合 M ∩ N 为()
	A. $\{x=3, y=1\}$		B. $\{3, -1\}$	
	C. $(3,-1)$		D. $\{(3,-1)\}$	
2.	满足条件 $\{1,3\} \cup A =$	$=\{1,3,5\}$ 的所有集合 A	的个数是()	
	A. 1	В. 2	C. 3	D. 4
3.	设集合 $M={\{菱形\}}$,	N={平行四边形},则	M∪N 等于()	
	A. <i>M</i>	B. <i>N</i>	C. {正方形}	D. {矩形}
4.	已知集合 $A = \{x \mid x \le$	$\{3\}, B = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}, M$	$A \cap B = ($)	
	A. $\{x \mid x \le 3\}$	B. {0,1,2}	C. $\{0,1,2,3\}$	D. $\{x \mid x < 3\}$
5.	设集合 $M = \{0, a\}, N$	$N = \{1,4\}$,且 $M \cap N =$	{1},那么 M∪N=()
	A. $\{a, 0, 1, 4\}$		B. {1,0,1,4}	
	C. {0,1,4}		D. 不确定	
6.	设 $A = \{x \mid x \le -3\},$	$B = \{x \mid x \geqslant 1\}$,则 $A \cap$	B = ()	
	A. $\{x \mid 1 \le x \le -3\}$		B. $\{ x \mid -3 \le x \le 1 \}$	
	C. R		D. \varnothing	
7.	设全集 $U=\mathbf{Z},A=\{n\}$	$ n \in \mathbb{Z} \perp n < 3 \}, B = \{$	$m \mid m \in \mathbf{Z} \perp m < -3 \rangle$,则 $\mathcal{L}_U(A \cap B) = ($)
	A. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \perp x < 3\}$	}	B. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \exists -3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 $	x < 3
	C. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbf{Z} \perp x \ge 3\}$	}	D. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{Z} \underline{\mathbb{L}} x > 3\}$	}
8.	设全集 $U = \{2,3,5\},$	$A = \{a - 5, 2\}$,且 $\mathcal{L}_U A = \{a - 5, 2\}$	={5},则 a 的值为()
	A. 2	B. 5	C. 8	D. 3
9.	设全集 $U = \{1,3,5,6\}$,8}, $A = \{1,6\}, B = \{5\}$,6,8},则(【 _U A)∩B等	等于()
	A. {6}	B. {5,8}	C. {6,8}	D. {3,5,6,8}
10	. 设全集 $U=\mathbf{R}$,集合	$A = \{x \mid x+1 > 0\}$,则〔	S _U A 等于()	
	A. $\{x \mid x < -1\}$		B. $\{x \mid x \le -1\}$	
	C. $\{x \mid x > -1\}$		D. $\{x x \ge -1\}$	



- 11. 设 $A = \{1,3,5\}, B = \{2,3,4\}, 则 A \cup B$ 的子集个数是 .
- 12. $\#\{3,5,m^2-3m-1\}\cap\{2m,-3\}=\{3\}, \text{ } | m=$
- 13. 设全集 $U = \{2, 4, a^2 a + 1\}, A = \{2, a + 1\}, \mathcal{L}_U A = \{7\}, \text{ } \emptyset \ a = 1\}$.
- 14. 已知 $S = \{(x,y) | x-y=1\}, T = \{(x,y) | x+y=3\},$ 那么 $S \cap T =$
- 16. 设全集 $U = \{x \mid -4 \le x < 5\}$, $A = \{x \mid 0 \le x \le 2\}$, 则 $\mathcal{L}_U A = 0$.

三、解答题

17. 设 $A = \{5, |a|, 2a+3\}, B = \{-1, 6\}, 且A \cap B = \{-1\}, 求 a.$

18. 已知 a 为实数,且 $\{1,a^2\}$ $\subseteq \{1,-3,4\}$,求 a.



19. 设 $A = \{1, |a|, a+1\}, B = \{1, 2\},$ 已知 $A \cup B = \{-1, 1, 2\},$ 求a.

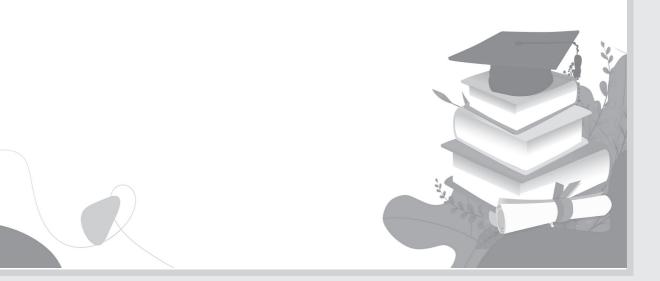
20. 已知集合 $M = \{x \mid -1 \le x \le 3\}$, $N = \{x \mid x > a\}$, 若 $M \subseteq N$, 求实数 a 的取值范围.

21. 设方程 $x^2 - px + 21 = 0$ 的解集为 A ,方程 $x^2 - 8x + q = 0$ 的解集为 B ,若 $A \cap B = \{3\}$,求 p 和 q 的值.

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英 语



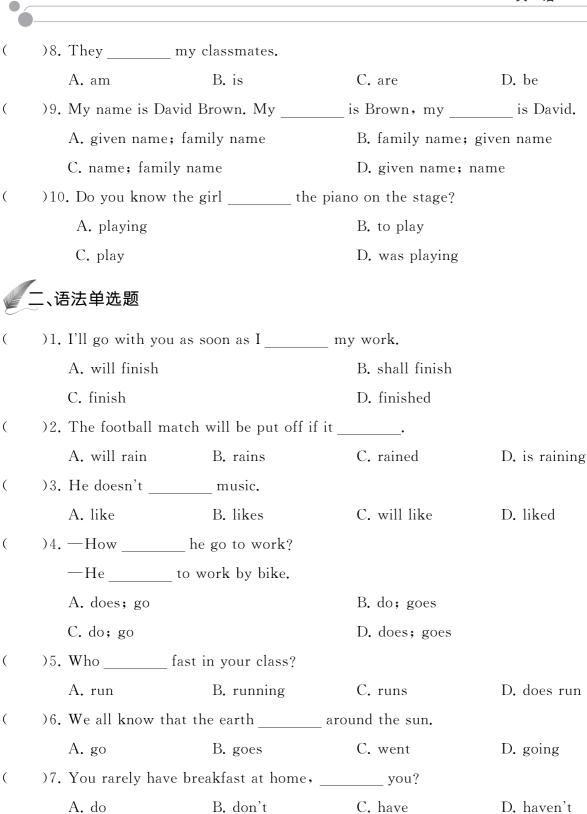


(Personal and Family Life)

-	, ì	词汇单选题				
()1.	Mary be in	n the hospital. I sa	w her play basketball	a minute ago.	
		A. mustn't		B. shouldn't		
		C. can't		D. may not		
()2.	The boy was	his birthplace.			
		A. name after		B. named by		
		C. named after		D. named by		
()3.	Is New Zealand	country?			
		A. a speaking-Engli	sh	B. a spoken-Englis	sh	
		C. an English-spoke	en	D. an English-spea	aking	
()4.	is said tha	t the Great Wall w	vas built by 1 million j	people.	
		A. It	B. That	C. What	D. This	
()5.	I didn't mean	anything, but	the ice-cream looked	so good that l	I couldn't
		helpit.				
		A. to eat; to try		B. eating; trying		
		C. eating; to cry		D. to eat; trying		
()6.	The teacher is not of	only strict	_ his pupils but also s	strict	_ his own
		work.				
		A. with; with		B. in; in		
		C. in; with		D. with; in		
()7.	—Do you like the sl	kirt?			
		—It soft.				
		A. is feeling		B. felt		

D. is felt

C. feels



)8. I _____ a boy, my name ____ Tom.

A. am; am

B. is; is

C. am; is

(

D. is; are

()9. Jane is the only o	one of the girls who	evening dre	ss.
	A. wears	B. wear	C. have worn	D. has worn
()10. He'll give you a	telephone call as so	on as he ho	me.
	A. got	B. get	C. will get	D. gets
()11. What a lovely d	ay,?		
	A. isn't it	B. doesn't it	C. does it	D. is it
()12. If he	exercise, he	healthy.	
	A. not; will		B. isn't; won't b	e
	C. doesn't; will	be	D. doesn't do; w	von't be
()13. The food	good and	well.	
	A. tastes; sells		B. is tasted; is s	old
	C. taste; sell		D. tastes; is solo	d
()14. —I don't know	whentomo	orrow.	
	—I will call you	ı as soon as he	·	
	A. will he come	; comes	B. will he come;	came
	C. he will come	; comes	D. he will come;	came
()15. —?			
	—It's sunny and	d windy.		
	A. How is it go	ing	B. Do you like th	ne weather
	C. How is it lik	e	D. How is the w	reather

三、阅读理解

A

I'll tell you a true story about a Chinese student. It happened when he studied in England. His family name was Sun. It is spelt S-U-N, just the same as the English word "sun", the sun in the sky.

England is a country with bad weather. It is often cloudy or misty(多雾的) and it rains now and then, so the people don't get much sunshine in the year.

When the Chinese student arrived at London Airport, a tall English policeman with a long face checked his passport. The policeman was interested to find the Chinese name "Sun"



in the passport. He thought it was pronounced just like the English word "sun", so he said to the Chinese student, "I see your name is Sun. You are wanted here."

What a surprise to hear that! Everybody knows if you are wanted by the police you must have broken the law.

So he asked the policeman, "Is there anything wrong with my passport? Do I have to go back to China right now?"

"Go back?" shouted the policeman. "Now that you are here, we'll never let you go away."

"What's happened? What have I done?" asked the Chinese student in surprise. He thought he was going to be arrested.

It was only then that the policeman began to smile. He said, "You don't know what you have done, Mr. Sun? You've brought sunshine to England. So we don't want you to go away."

,			,			
()1.	. Why don't the people in England get much sunshine in the year? Because				
		A. it is often cloudy and misty				
		B. it is always windy and snowy				
		C. it rains now and then				
		D. A and C				
()2.	"Sun" is a in China.				
		A. good English name	B. family name			
		C. given name	D. Chinese foreigner			
()3.	The policeman the Chinese stu	dent in the story.			
		A. played a joke on	B. was angry with			
		C. arrested	D. took the passport away from			
()4.	The policeman said that he didn't want	the Chinese student to go away because he			
		thought				
		A. he was not from China				
		B. something was wrong with his passpo	rt			
		C. he had broken the law				
		D. he would bring sunshine to England				
()5.	Which of the following is TRUE?				

A. England is a country with a lot of sunshine.



- B. The Chinese student could bring sunshine to England.
- C. The policeman smiled because he had played a big joke.
- D. The Chinese student was wanted because he lost his passport.

В

Each nation has many good people who help to take care of others. For example, some high school and college students in the USA often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals, orphanages or homes for the aged. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems. Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick or old. They paint, clean up, or repair houses, do their shopping and mow their lawns. For the boys who no longer have fathers, there is an organization called Big Brothers. College students and other men take these boys to basketball games or on fishing trips and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their father.

Each city has a number of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games or learn crafts (手艺). Some of these clubs show movies or organized short trips to the mountains, the beaches, the museums or other cinemas. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school and college students as volunteers because they are clever enough to know the needs of younger boys and girls.

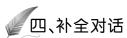
Volunteers believe that some of the happinest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness. Helping others brings them much pleasure.

()1. College students often spend many hour	s as volunteers in places except
	A. hospitals	B. orphanages
	C. the clubs	D. homes for the aged
()2. Big Brothers are	
	A. boys who no longer have fathers	
	B. college students	

- C. high school students
- D. who help boys get to know things that they usually learn from their fathers



()3.	Clubs use a lot of h	nigh school and colle	ge studei	nts as volu	nteers because			
		A. they are clever			B. they know a lot				
		C. they can bring p	leasure	D. the	y are free				
()4.	The unlined word "	orphanages" means	"	"in Chin	ese.			
		A. 慈善机构	B. 收留所	C. 养	老院	D. 孤儿院			
()5.	Which of the follow	ving is true?						
		A. People help to take care of others in most countries.							
		B. College students often spend many hours to help others.							
		C. Some high school	C. Some high school and college students read books to the people for money.						
		D. Helping others l	orings them less plea	asure.					
			C						
	Му	family lives in Londo	on. In the morning,	my fathe	er goes to w	ork and we go to school.			
Му	fathe	er takes us to school	every day. My motl	ner stays	at home.	She does the housework.			
She	alwa	ys has lunch at home	e, and visits her frier	nds in the	e afternoon	. In the afternoon, we go			
hom	ne fro	om school by bus. My	y father gets home fr	om work	k late. At n	ight my two brothers and			
I alv	ways	do our homework. V	Ve go to bed at abou	t ten. My	y father and	l my mother usually read			
new	spap	ers. We can watch T	`V at the weekend.						
()1.	lunch at l	nome.						
		A. My mother has		В. Му	father has				
		C. Only the childre	n have	D. All	the family	have			
()2.	We can watch TV	·						
		A. on Friday evenir	ng	B. eve	ry day				
		C. often		D. at	the weeken	d			
()3.	There are	people in my family	7.					
		A. three	B. four	C. five	9	D. six			
()4.	How do they go ho	me from school?						
		A. By train.	B. By bus.	C. On	foot.	D. By bike.			
()5.	When do they do th	neir homework?						
		A At eight	B At night	C At	seven	D At ten			



A: Hello, can I speak to David?		
B:1	()
A: David, this is Mary, your American pen friend. Tomorrow my frie	nd John and l	[will
arrive in London by air. Could you meet us at the airport at 10 o'clock	:?	
B:2	()
A: I'm pretty tall and I have long brown hair and I wear glasses.		
B: <u>3</u>	()
A: Oh, my friend is tall and handsome.		
B:4	()
A: I'm wearing a white T-shirt and jeans.		
B: Can you tell me more about your friend?		
A: Yes, <u>5</u>	()
B: OK! Tomorrow I'll meet you at the airport on time, Good-bye!		
A. What does your friend look like?		
B. Great! But how will I recognize you?		
C. This is David speaking. Who is that?		
D. What are you going to wear?		
E. he will wear a red cap and have a bag in his hand.		
五、英汉互译		
1. They often have a meeting on Monday.		
2. She is strict with herself.		
3. He likes reading books in the library at weekends.		
4.Please pay attention to your spelling.		





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h		110110 177	cat	1117	at h	. 311	OMORN	morning
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6	17.	到	杨	スイ	艮	喜	兴	١
υ.	ソロ	ויש	- 1/1	N 1	LX.		$\overline{}$	- 1

- 7. 你妈妈做什么工作?
- 8. 你想给我们介绍一下你自己吗?
- 9. 你能帮我搬一下这个箱子吗?
- 10. 我们打算这周末聚一下。



假设你是李华。请你根据以下表格简单做一个关于你的家庭的介绍。不少于 50 词,文章 开头已给出,不计入总词数。

People	Job	Hobby(爱好)
Li Hua	student	play table tennis
grandfather	farmer	swim
grandmother	worker	draw
father	doctor	play football
mother	teacher	sing

My Family

Hello, everyone.			