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英语 1
同步练与考
基础模块

中等职业学校升学考试文化课配套用书

新课标版

英语 1

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练 敏 何 珺 吴自力 主编

同步练与考

基础模块

练 敏 何 珺 吴自力 主编

赠同步练考一体测试卷

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英语 1


同步练与考

基础模块

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英语 1 同步练与考 : 基础模块

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前言

为帮助广大中等职业学校的师生更深入地理解《中等职业学校课程标准(2020年版)》的理念和要求,全面贯彻党的教育方针,践行社会主义核心价值观,落实立德树人的根本任务,培育英语学科的核心素养;在九年义务教育基础上,进一步激发学生英语学习兴趣,教育学生掌握一定的英语基础知识和基本技能,为学生的职业生涯、继续学习和终身发展奠定基础,因此我们编写了本书。

本书为《英语1基础模块》的配套同步学习指导用书。在编写过程中,我们主要作了如下考虑:

1. 立足教材,巩固夯实基础知识

本书紧扣单元任务,基于教材每单元的语言基础知识编写相应的练习题,并兼顾综合能力的培养,帮助学生有效巩固旧知识,深入学习新知识。

2. 围绕话题,丰富拓展相关语料

本书紧密围绕单元话题,丰富并拓展了相关语料。学生通过阅读与话题相关的文本,可以增强语篇意识,提升思维能力。

3. 紧扣课标,培育提升核心素养

本书秉持教材立德树人、培养学科核心素养的宗旨,在内容编排上兼顾职业特色和价值导向,创设真实情境,提供多维度、多语料的习题,以期提高学生语用能力,引导其形成正确的价值观。

本书由长期工作在教学一线的中等职业学校骨干教师编写,由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不当之处,恳请广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

2022年1月

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Welcome Unit

Let's Speak English!

课文要点

一、重点词汇和短语

1. expression [ɪk'spreʃn] *n.* 词组; 表达

【教材回顾】use some basic English expressions 使用一些基本的英语词组

2. discuss [dɪ'skʌs] *v.* 讨论; 商讨

【教材回顾】look at the picture and discuss 看图并讨论

【拓展】discussion [dɪ'skʌʃn] *n.* 讨论; 商讨

3. 常见的国家名

France 法国 Australia 澳大利亚 the UN 联合国 Japan 日本 Germany 德国

Russia 俄罗斯 India 印度 Italy 意大利

4. tip [tɪp] *n.* 建议; 提示; 小费

【常见搭配】useful tips on how to save money 几个省钱的窍门儿

tip of the day 每日提示 leave a tip 付小费; 给小费

5. exit [ˈeksɪt] *n.* 出口

【拓展】常见的英文标志:

entrance [ˈentrəns] *n.* 入口 café [ˈkæfeɪ] *n.* 咖啡馆

push 推 pull 拉 open 打开 toilet 厕所 sale 出售

6. 常见的职业名称

technician [tek'nɪʃn] *n.* 技术人员 waitress ['weɪtrəs] *n.* 女服务员

chef [ʃef] *n.* 主厨; 厨师 firefighter ['faɪəfaɪtə(r)] *n.* 消防员

doctor 医生 nurse 护士 policeman 警察 secretary 秘书

7. 基数词

1—12		13—19		20—90		100 及以上	
1	one	13	thirteen	20	twenty	100	one hundred
2	two	14	fourteen	30	thirty	101	one hundred and one
3	three	15	fifteen	40	forty		
4	four	16	sixteen	50	fifty		
5	five	17	seventeen	60	sixty		
6	six	18	eighteen	70	seventy		
7	seven	19	nineteen	80	eighty		
8	eight			90	ninety		
9	nine						
10	ten						
11	eleven						
12	twelve						

8. 序数词

第 1—10		第 11—20		第 21—100	
1st	first	11th	eleventh	21st	twenty-first
2nd	second	12th	twelfth	22nd	twenty-second
3rd	third	13th	thirteenth	23rd	twenty-third
4th	fourth	14th	fourteenth	24th	twenty-fourth
5th	fifth	15th	fifteenth	30th	thirtieth
6th	sixth	16th	sixteenth	40th	fortieth
7th	seventh	17th	seventeenth	50th	fiftieth
8th	eighth	18th	eighteenth	60th	sixtieth

第 1—10		第 11—20		第 21—100	
9th	ninth	19th	nineteenth	70th	seventieth
10th	tenth	20th	twentieth	80th	eightieth
				90th	ninetieth
				100th	one hundredth

9. 星期

Monday 星期一 Tuesday 星期二 Wednesday 星期三 Thursday 星期四
 Friday 星期五 Saturday 星期六 Sunday 星期日

10. 月份及缩写

January (Jan.) 一月 February (Feb.) 二月 March (Mar.) 三月 April (Apr.) 四月
 May (May.) 五月 June (Jun.) 六月 July (Jul.) 七月 August (Aug.) 八月
 September (Sept.) 九月 October (Oct.) 十月
 November (Nov.) 十一月 December (Dec.) 十二月

11. 天气

cloudy 多云 sunny 晴天 windy 有风 snow 下雪 rain 下雨
 weather report 天气预报 strong wind 大风 fine 晴朗 hot 炎热
 neither too hot nor too cold 既不太冷也不太热

12. 颜色

red 红色 orange 橙色 yellow 黄色 green 绿色 blue 蓝色
 purple 紫色 pink 粉色 white 白色 brown 棕色 black 黑色

13. carefully [ˈkeəfəli] *adv.* 仔细地; 小心地

【教材回顾】Listen carefully. 认真听讲。

【拓展】careful [ˈkeəfl] *adj.* 小心的; 谨慎的

Be careful, or you will hurt yourself. 小心点, 否则你会伤到自己。

14. congratulation [kənˌgrætʃʊˈleɪʃn] *n.* 祝贺

【教材回顾】Congratulations! 祝贺!

【例句】Congratulations to you! 祝贺你! Congratulations on your success. 祝贺你成功。

15. junior [ˈdʒuːniə(r)] *adj.* 初级的

【教材回顾】 You have learnt a lot in junior high school. 你在初中学到了很多东西。

二、重点句型及交际用语

Don't forget to take an umbrella with you. 你不要忘记随身带伞。

—Where are you from? /Where do you come from? 你来自哪里?

—I'm from China. /I come from the United States. 我来自中国。/我来自美国。

What does sb. do? /What's sb.'s job? 某人是做什么的?(用来询问某人的职业)

What day is it today? 今天星期几? When were you born? 你什么时候出生的?

What time is it? 几点了? What colour is it? 它是什么颜色的?

三、重点语法

1. 日期表达法

英语中的日期表达,年份用基数词,日期中的“几号”可用基数词,也可用序数词,月份有固定名词并且首字母要大写。英语日期的拼写格式有美式和英式两种,美式日期格式是“月-日-年”,年份前要用逗号将其与日期隔开。英式日期格式是“日-月-年”。例如:

2020年7月1日: July 1(st), 2022(美式); 1(st) July 2022(英式)

1998年9月10日: September 10(th), 1998(美式); 10(th) September 1998(英式)

在朗读时,“月份”一般直接用英语读出;“日”则要读成“the 序数词”;年份一般分为两个单位来读,前两个数为一个单位,后两个数为一个单位。例如:

January 12th, 1993 读成 January the twelfth, nineteen ninety-three。

2. 钟点表达法

(1) 表示整点用“基数词 + o'clock”。例如:

five o'clock 五点钟 eight o'clock 八点钟

(2) 表示“几点过几分”,可以用“分钟数 + past + 小时数”,但分钟数必须小于或等于30。例如:

7:15 a quarter/fifteen past seven

(3) 表示“差几分到几点”,可以用“(还差的分钟数) + to + (小时数 + 1)”,但分钟数必须大于30。例如:

7:40 twenty to eight 8:45 a quarter to nine

(4) 在日常生活中,我们通常把时间的读法简化,直接照数字顺序读。例如:

11:15 eleven fifteen

12:47 twelve forty-seven

真题链接

1. When your package arrives, please check _____.

- A. carefully B. carelessly C. careful D. careless

解析 A 考查副词。句意:你的包裹到达时,请仔细检查。carefully 译为“小心地,仔细地”; carelessly 译为“粗心地”; careful 译为“小心的,仔细的”; careless 译为“粗心的”。空格处修饰动词 check,要用副词。故选 A。

2. I started to learn painting when I was in _____.

- A. the fifth grade B. the five grade C. grade fifth D. the grade five

解析 A 考查序数词。句意:我在五年级的时候开始学习绘画。“五年级”有两种表达方式:Grade five 或 the fifth grade。用序数词表示时,序数词前要用定冠词 the。故选 A。

单元检测

基础篇

一、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —What time is it now?

—It's _____.

- A. five forty B. five and forty C. forty to five D. forty past five

2. —_____?

—It's March 12th.

- A. What time is it B. What's the date today
C. What day is it D. What's the weather like

3. —Where is the reading room?

- It's on _____ floor of the teaching building.
A. nine B. ninth C. the ninth D. nineteen
4. —_____ do you go to bed every day?
—At 9:30 p. m.
A. What time B. Where C. What D. How
5. _____ is between January and March.
A. January B. September C. October D. February
6. She spoke in a quiet voice but used harsh _____.
A. experience B. experiences C. expression D. expressions
7. We will _____ a very serious topic, which is about the shortage of water.
A. discount B. dislike C. discuss D. discover
8. Here are some _____ that will help us use our time more wisely.
A. tops B. tips C. toes D. trips
9. —What _____ do you want?
—Blue, please.
A. colour B. price C. size D. shape
10. —What's the date today?
—It's _____.
A. Tuesday B. June fourth
C. June the four D. June the fourth

二、单词拼写

根据句意及汉语提示写单词。

- Our _____ (主厨) is from the coast and loves seafood.
- He dropped out of _____ (初中的) high school.
- The doctors examined him _____ (仔细地) and did their best to save him.
- A _____ (消防员) was injured in the accident.
- I said _____ (祝贺) and walked over to him and shook his hand.

三、单句填空

根据提示或用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Her husband is a good _____ (technique), so he likes fixing old computers.
2. A _____ (waiter) came in with the wine in her hand.
3. He has applied for _____ (enter) to university.
4. "Silly little boy" was his favourite _____ (express) of rebuke(斥责) to his pupils.
5. There was no opportunity for further _____ (discuss).

提高篇

一、补全对话

- A: What's the 1 of the soccer game?
 B: September 13.
 A: What 2 is that day?
 B: It's Tuesday.
 A: What 3 does the game begin?
 B: It 4 at 6:30 p. m.
 A: I'm glad 5 hear the news. I want to watch the game.
 B: So do I.

二、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

My name is Mark. I'm a student in Toronto, Canada. It is the second largest country in size in the world. Every day my brother Jim and I go to school at 9:00. I can't stand getting up at 8:00 in the morning! When we finally get up, we need to have breakfast quickly at home and walk to school.

At school we learn English and French, because Canadians speak English and French. Of course, we also learn history, art, science and math. My brother's favourite sport is football, but he can't play football at school—there are no grassy area in the playground.

School ends at 3:30. Jim and I walk back home. I have to do a lot of homework first. After dinner I can relax. My favourite hobby is going for a boat-ride with my dad. Sometimes

we go to the park.

I hope you can enjoy learning about my life.

- _____ is the second largest in the world.
A. Canada's size
B. Canada's population
C. The number of the students
D. Canada's resources(资源)
- Mark and his brother go to school _____.
A. in the school bus
B. by car
C. on foot
D. by taxi
- What language does Mark learn at school?
A. English and Chinese.
B. English and Spanish.
C. French and Russian.
D. French and English.
- Mark's brother likes _____.
A. volleyball
B. basketball
C. football
D. badminton
- Mark has to _____ first after school.
A. help his mother cook
B. do his homework
C. watch TV with his brother
D. listen to music

三、翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. I usually get up at a quarter to seven and go to school at half past seven.

2. In Beijing, it will be dry today with strong wind.

3. It's time to begin our lesson. Work in pairs, please.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 你不要忘记随身带伞。

Don't forget to _____ with you.

5. 玛丽是做什么的？秘书吗？

What's Mary's _____? A _____?

Unit 1

School Is Interesting

课文要点

一、重点词汇和短语

1. poster [ˈpəʊstə(r)] *n.* 海报

【教材回顾】 design a simple poster 设计一个简单的海报

2. dormitory [ˈdɔːmɪtəri] *n.* 寝室

【教材回顾】 The dormitory is clean and bright. 宿舍干净明亮。

【拓展】 学校里常见建筑和场地：

classroom 教室 library 图书馆 playground 操场 office building 办公楼

computer lab 微机室 dining hall 食堂 teaching building 教学楼

3. nursing [ˈnɜːsɪŋ] *n.* 护理技巧；护理学

【常见搭配】 nursing staff 护理人员 nursing care 看护 nursing home 养老院；疗养院

【拓展】 职业学校常设课程和专业：

English 英语 Chinese 语文 maths 数学 history 历史 cookery 烹饪 chemistry 化学

car-repair 汽车维修 customer service 售后服务 travel and tourism 旅游与旅游业

computer basics 计算机基础 business communication 商务沟通 accounting 会计

accounting basics 会计基础 e-commerce 电子商务 programme design 程序设计

4. mechanical [mɪ'kænikl] *adj.* 机械的

【常见搭配】mechanical basics 机械基础 a mechanical clock 机械钟表

5. workshop ['wɜ:kʃɒp] *n.* 车间; 工作场所

【教材回顾】We have skill-training workshops. 我们有技能培训场所。

【常见搭配】Film Workshop 电影工作室 workshop building 厂房

6. operate ['ɒpəreɪt] *v.* 操作 *vi.* 运转; 动手术

【教材回顾】We can learn how to operate different machines. 我们能学习如何操作不同的机器。

【常见搭配】operate on 对……动手术

We will have to operate on his eyes. 我们得给他的眼睛动手术。

【拓展】operation [ˌɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.* 操作; 经营; [外科]手术

operator [ˌɒpə'reɪtə] *n.* 经营者; 操作员

7. patient ['peɪʃnt] *n.* 病人; 患者 *adj.* 有耐心的

【常见搭配】take care of patients 照顾病人 be patient with 对……有耐心

He works hard to take care of his patients. 他努力工作来照顾患者。

His mother is patient with him all the time. 他的妈妈一直对他很有耐心。

【拓展】patience ['peɪʃns] *n.* 耐心

We should have patience with the kids. 我们应该对孩子们有耐心。

8. cookery ['kʊkəri] *n.* 烹饪法; 烹饪术

【教材回顾】I really like the cookery class. 我真的很喜欢烹饪课。

【拓展】cook [kʊk] *v.* 做饭; 烹饪 *n.* 厨师 cooker ['kʊkər] *n.* 厨灶; 炉具

My father cooks dinner every day. 我爸爸每天做晚餐。

He is a cook in Haitian Hotel. 他是海天饭店的一名厨师。

We bought a new cooker for our new house. 我们为新房子买了新的炉具。

9. vocational school 职业学校

【教材回顾】I am studying at a vocational school now. 我现在在一所职业学校学习。

【拓展】vocational [vəʊ'keɪʃənl] *adj.* 职业的 vocation [vəʊ'keɪʃn] *n.* 职业

Vocational training is very important. 职业培训非常重要。

Nursing is not just a job—it's a vocation. 护理不仅仅是一份工作,而是一种职业。

10. practical [ˈpræktɪkl] *adj.* 实践的; 实际的; 切实可行的; 有用的

【教材回顾】Our teachers always give us lots of practical tips. 我们的老师总是给我们很多实用的建议。

【拓展】practice [ˈpræktɪs] *v.* (= practise) 练习 *n.* 实践; 训练

She decided to put her new ideas into practice. 她决定要把自己的新想法付诸实践。

11. field [fi:ld] *n.* 领域; 范围

【教材回顾】The skill-training teachers come from different fields. 技能培训老师来自不同的领域。

【拓展】field 作名词时, 还有“田地; 运动场”的意思。例如:

Our plane flies over mountains, rivers and fields. 我们的飞机飞越山脉、河流和田野。

I found a set of keys on the baseball field. 我在棒球场上捡到一串钥匙。

12. look forward to 期待

【教材回顾】Look forward to hearing from you. 期待你的来信。

【短语拓展】look forward to + doing/*n.* 期待(做)某事

与 look forward to 用法相似的短语还有: pay attention to + doing/*n.* 注意(做)某事; be/get used to + doing/*n.* 习惯于(做)某事; contribute to + doing/*n.* 对……作出贡献; devote oneself to + doing/*n.* 致力于, 献身于

13. design [dɪˈzaɪn] *v.* 设计; 计划

【例句】They design and build it themselves. 他们自己设计和建造。

【拓展】designer [dɪˈzaɪnə(r)] *n.* 设计者; 设计师

He is a very talented designer. 他是一位很有天赋的设计师。

14. photography [fəˈtɒɡrəfi] *n.* 摄影

【常见搭配】Photography Club 摄影俱乐部

其他常见的俱乐部还有: Dancing Club 舞蹈俱乐部; English Club 英语俱乐部; Basketball Club 篮球俱乐部; Pop Music Club 流行音乐俱乐部

15. take photos 拍照, 照相

【教材回顾】Do you like taking photos? 你喜欢拍照吗?

16. be crazy about 对……着迷

【教材回顾】Are you crazy about dancing? 你喜欢跳舞吗?

【短语拓展】crazy ['kreɪzi] *adj.* 着迷的; 疯狂的

I'm crazy about learning English. 我对学英语很着迷。

17. confidently ['kɒnfɪdəntli] *adv.* 自信地

【教材回顾】Do you want to speak confidently in English? 你想自信地说英语吗?

【拓展】confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] *adj.* 自信的

A study shows that the people who are more confident are much happier. 一项研究表明, 越自信的人越快乐。

18. besides [br'saɪdz] *adv.* 除此之外; 而且

【教材回顾】Besides, as an e-commerce major, I'm sure that good English will help me a lot in my future job. 此外, 作为一名电子商务专业的学生, 我相信良好的英语水平对我未来的工作有很大的帮助。

19. major ['meɪdʒə(r)] *n.* 某专业的学生; 专业

【例句】His major is history. 他的专业是历史。

【拓展】(1) major *v.* 主修 major in... 主修……; 专业是……

I think I'll major in economics. 我想我会主修经济学。

(2) major *adj.* 重大的; 主要的

Smoking is one of the major causes of cancer. 吸烟是引发癌症的主要元凶之一。

20. performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n.* 表演; 演出

【教材回顾】Oh, one day we may enjoy seeing your performance. 噢, 说不定哪天我们能欣赏到你的表演。

21. assistant [ə'sɪstənt] *n.* 助手; 助理

【例句】A secretary major can work as an assistant after graduation. 文秘专业的学生毕业后可以从事助理的工作。

22. oral ['ɔ:rəl] *adj.* 口头的; 口述的

【常见搭配】oral practice 口语训练 a test of both oral and written English 英语口语和笔试

23. public relations 公共关系

【例句】Public relations is an important subject in vocational schools. 公共关系是职业学校里的一门重要课程。

二、重点句型

1. Some are workers in factories or chefs in restaurants, and others are tour guides from travel agencies or secretaries working for companies... 有些是工厂工人或餐馆主厨, 另一些是旅行社导游或公司秘书……

【要点提取】agency [ˈeɪdʒənsi] *n.* 代办处; 中介处 company [ˈkʌmpəni] *n.* 公司

(1) some..., others... 译为“有些……, 另一些……”, 是一个常见的并列结构。例如:

Some people own several houses, and others have none. 一些人拥有好几栋房子, 另一些人一栋也没有。

(2) tour guide 译为“导游”, travel agency 译为“旅行社”, tour guides from travel agencies 译为“来自旅行社的导游”。

(3) secretaries working for companies 译为“公司秘书”, 其中 working for companies 是后置定语, 修饰前面的 secretaries, 指的是“为公司工作的秘书”。

【易混辨析】some..., others... 和 some..., the others...

“some..., others...”结构中, 前面的“一些”和后面的“其他的”加起来并不是全体; 而“some..., the others...”结构中, 前面的“一些”和后面的“其他的”加起来一定是全体, the others 特指剩下的那些。例如:

Mary and Tom are in the classroom, and the others have gone downstairs. 玛丽和汤姆在教室里, 其他人都下楼了。

2. All of our teachers are not only knowledgeable and experienced, but also very kind and friendly. 我们所有的老师不仅知识渊博、经验丰富, 而且非常善良、友好。

【要点提取】not only... but also... 译为“不仅……而且……”, 连接的并列成分作主语时, 谓语遵循“就近原则”。例如: Not only you but (also) he is wrong. 不仅你错了, 他也错了。

3. Now please introduce yourselves one by one. 现在请大家逐一自我介绍一下吧。

【要点提取】one by one 逐个地; 逐一地

与 one by one 结构相似的词组有: day by day 一天天, 逐日; year by year 年复一年; little by little 缓慢地; 逐渐地; 一点一点地; step by step 一步步地, 逐步地

4. It's reported that some soccer teams or clubs will fly the grass to the place where the players are trained. 据报道,一些足球队或俱乐部会把草坪空运到球员们训练的地方。

【要点提取】 It's reported that...是一个常用的句型,译为“据报道……”,that 引导的是一个主语从句,此处用 it 来代替此从句,以避免句子结构的头重脚轻。在 that 引导的主语从句中,谓语是“will fly”,fly 在此处译为“空运”。主语从句中又含有一个 where 引导的定语从句,修饰其先行词 the place。

5. In fact, developing quality turf for ball games is quite an important specialty. 事实上,为球类运动研制优质的草皮是一门相当重要的专业。

【要点提取】 turf 译为“(铺草坪用的)草皮块”,developing quality turf for ball games 在此处是动名词短语作主语。specialty [ˈspeʃəlti] = speciality [ˌspeʃiˈæləti] 译为“专业;特产;特色菜”。

6. The requirements of turf are different for different occasions or competitions, and the types of grass suitable for different countries vary. 不同场合或比赛对草皮的要求不同,不同国家适用的草坪种类也不同。

【要点提取】 本句由两个分句构成,第二个分句中 suitable for different countries 是一个省略了主谓成分的定语从句(which are suitable for different countries),修饰主语 the types of grass,谓语是 vary,译为“不同,有别”。

7. The most famous one is Norland College in England, from which the little Prince George's nanny graduated. 最著名的要数英格兰的诺兰德学院,(英国)小王子乔治的保姆就毕业于这所学校。

【要点提取】 本句中包含一个非限制性定语从句“from which the little Prince George's nanny graduated”,修饰先行词 Norland College in England。

8. In some schools in Germany, there is a speciality called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care. 在德国的一些学校,有一门专业叫作个人卫生和化妆品,或者皮肤护理。

【要点提取】 主句是 there be 句型,“called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care”是过去分词短语作后置定语,相当于定语从句“which is called personal hygiene and cosmetics, or skin care”,修饰表语“a speciality”。

三、交际用语

My major is... 我的专业是……

How's it going? 最近怎么样?

How are you doing? 你最近还好吗?

—Are you happy at your new school? 你在新学校过得开心吗?

—I'm really happy at this new school. 我在这所新学校真的很开心。

What do you usually do there? 你们通常在那儿做什么?

What class do you like best? 你最喜欢什么课程?

Which major are you interested in? 你对哪一个专业感兴趣?

四、重点语法

一般现在时

一般现在时是表示现在经常反复发生的动作、存在的状态或习惯性的动作的时态。一般现在时常与以下时间状语连用: always(总是); usually(通常); often(经常); sometimes(有时); every day(每天); every year(每年); every week(每周); once a week(每周一次); once a month(每月一次)等。

1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 表示事物或人物的特征、状态。例如:

Mr Li is a teacher. 李先生是一位教师。

(2) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。例如:

I have breakfast at 7:00 every day. 我每天七点吃早餐。

(3) 表示客观现实或真理。例如:

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

(4) 在时间或条件状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。例如:

If it doesn't rain, we will go for a picnic tomorrow. 如果不下雨,明天我们将去野餐。

2. 一般现在时的构成

(1) be 动词: 主语 + be (am, is, are) + 其他。例如:

We are twins. 我们是双胞胎。

(2) 行为动词: 主语 + 行为动词 + 其他。例如:

They have a lot of courage. 他们勇气十足。

(3) 当主语为第三人称单数时,要在动词后加“-s”或“-es”。例如:

Mary likes Chinese. 玛丽喜欢汉语。

3. 一般现在时的否定句和疑问句

(1) 谓语动词是 be 动词的情况。

① 否定句: 主语 + be + not + 其他。例如:

Mr Li isn't a teacher. 李先生不是一名教师。

② 一般疑问句: Be + 主语 + 其他。例如:

—Are you a student? 你是一名学生吗?

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

③ 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 (What/Where/Why/Who/Whose/Which/How/How many/How much/How soon/How far/How often/How old/...) + be + 主语 + 其他。例如:

Where is my book? 我的书在哪儿?

(2) 谓语动词是行为动词的情况。

① 否定句: 主语 + don't/doesn't + 动词原形 + 其他。当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 doesn't 构成否定句。例如:

I don't like milk. 我不喜欢牛奶。

He doesn't often have breakfast. 他不经常吃早饭。

② 一般疑问句: Do/Does + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他。当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 does 构成一般疑问句。例如:

—Do you often play soccer? 你经常踢足球吗?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的, 我经常踢。/ 不, 我不经常踢。

—Does she go to school on foot? 她走路去上学吗?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 是的, 她走路。/ 不, 她不走路。

④ 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + be + 主语 + 其他。例如:

How does your father go to work? 你父亲是怎么去上班的?

4. 动词第三人称单数形式的变化规则

(1) 一般情况下, 直接加-s。如 cook—cooks, leave—leaves。

(2) 以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾的动词, 加-es。如 miss—misses, fix—fixes, push—pushes, watch—watches, go—goes。

(3) 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es。如 study—studies, carry—carries。

(4) 特例: be—is, have—has。

主谓一致(I)

主谓一致是指句子中的谓语动词在人称和单复数上必须与主语保持一致,即主语是单数形式,谓语动词也用单数形式,主语是复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。这是英语语法必须遵循的原则,也是与汉语的不同之处。

(1) 不可数名词、可数名词单数作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Water is the most important for people's life. 水对于生命来说是最重要的。

The boy likes football. 这个男孩喜欢足球。

(2) 复数名词或复数代词作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The students are studying hard. 学生们正在努力学习。

They have been to Shanghai. 他们曾经去过上海。

(3) 有些只有复数形式的名词,如 glasses, shorts, trousers, jeans, shoes, clothes, gloves, chopsticks, pants 等作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

My glasses are broken. 我的眼镜坏了。

Jim's trousers are fashionable. 吉姆的裤子很时髦。

(4) 名词前面被 each, every, no 等修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式; all 和 some 后接复数名词时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

Each child has got a gift. 每个孩子都得到了礼物。

All students are studying hard. 所有的学生都在努力学习。

(5) 不定代词 another, each one, somebody, someone, something, nobody, everybody, everyone, everything, nothing, anybody, anything, no one, anyone 等作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Something is wrong with my radio. 我的收音机出了毛病。

Is everyone here? 每个人都在吗?

Nobody was in when I went to Black's house. 当我去布莱克家的时候,家里没人。

(6) 有些集体名词形式上是单数,而意义上却表示复数,如 people(人们), police, cattle, poultry(家禽)等,作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

The police are searching the forest for the lost boy. 警察正在森林里搜寻那个走失的男孩。

Some people like fishing. 一些人喜欢钓鱼。

(7) 有些名词形式上是复数,而意义上却表示单数,如 news, means, works, maths,

physics, politics, Olympics 等,作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

Physics is hard to study. 物理很难学。

The Olympics is held every four years. 奥林匹克运动会每4年举行1次。

(8) 有些集体名词如 crowd, team, group, family, government, class, staff, public 等作主语,谓语动词的单复数要根据具体使用环境来确定,若表示个体单位,谓语动词用单数形式;若表示集体中的每个成员,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

My family are fond of watching TV. 我的家人都喜欢看电视。

My family isn't large but comfortable. 我的家不大,但很舒服。

(9) 表示重量、度量、时间、金钱、人口、数学运算等的词或短语作主语时,常视为一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。例如:

200 miles per hour is too fast. 每小时200英里太快了。

Two months is a long holiday. 两个月算是长假了。

Five plus three is eight. 5加3等于8。

The population of this area is more than 1 million. 这个地区的人口超过100万。

Ten dollars is on the table. 餐桌上有10美元。

(10) 一些单复数同形的名词如 deer, sheep, Chinese, Japanese 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数由其在句中的意义来确定。例如:

A Chinese is talking with a Japanese in English. 一个中国人和一个日本人正在用英语交谈。

The Chinese are all friendly. 中国人都很友好。

真题链接

1. The teacher said, "Two weeks _____ long enough for you to finish the book."

A. are B. were C. was D. is

解析 D 考查主谓一致。two weeks 是表示时间的短语,作主语时,常视为一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式。分析句子结构可知,引号里是一个直接引语,应用一般现在时。故选D。

2. Tom is looking forward to _____ a chance to visit the modern China.

A. having B. have C. has D. had

解析 A 考查固定搭配。look forward to doing sth. 译为“期盼做某事”,介词 to 后接动词时用动名词形式,是固定搭配。故选 A。

3. Let's have the outing as planned unless it _____.

- A. will rain B. is raining C. rain D. rains

解析 D 考查时态。unless 引导的条件状语从句中,从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时。故选 D。

4. Nowadays, \$20 an hour for parking downtown _____ too much.

- A. wasn't B. weren't C. aren't D. isn't

解析 D 考查一般现在时及主谓一致。由时间词 nowadays 可知,说的是当下的一种状态,要用一般现在时,排除 A、B 两项;主语为 \$20 an hour,金钱作主语时,看作一个整体,谓语用单数形式。故选 D。

单元检测

基础篇

一、语音

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出其画线部分的读音与其他三个单词画线部分读音不同的词。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. r <u>i</u> ght | B. m <u>i</u> lk | C. l <u>i</u> ke | D. t <u>i</u> ger |
| 2. A. d <u>e</u> ad | B. alr <u>e</u> ady | C. l <u>e</u> ave | D. h <u>e</u> avy |
| 3. A. m <u>i</u> ne | B. t <u>i</u> dy | C. n <u>i</u> ne | D. h <u>a</u> bit |
| 4. A. d <u>i</u> e | B. t <u>i</u> e | C. p <u>i</u> ece | D. l <u>i</u> e |
| 5. A. f <u>i</u> lm | B. ch <u>i</u> ld | C. w <u>i</u> sh | D. th <u>i</u> nk |

二、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. My mother wants me to be _____ when I talk with the foreigners.
- A. comfortable B. serious
- C. confident D. energetic

2. A hundred miles _____ a long distance.
A. was B. were C. are D. is
3. If he _____ harder, he will catch up with us soon.
A. study B. studies C. will study D. studied
4. Our teacher said the sun _____ from the east.
A. will come B. came C. would come D. comes
5. —Maths _____ my favourite subject. What about you?
—Physics _____. I think it's very interesting.
A. is; is B. are; are C. are; is D. is; are
6. The boss wanted an _____ with work experience.
A. associate B. assistant C. assist D. assistance
7. Look! The police _____ the food onto the bank of the river.
A. am carrying B. is carrying C. are carrying D. are carried
8. Sometimes we have skill-training classes in the _____.
A. hospital B. park C. workshop D. address
9. The Greens always _____ a party _____ the evening of 31 December.
A. have; in B. has; in C. has; on D. have; on
10. Could you show me how to _____ this new recorder?
A. operate B. listen C. look D. learn

三、单词拼写

根据句意及汉语提示写单词。

1. She always takes care of her _____ (病人) with her patience.
2. It is too difficult for him to _____ (操作) the new machine.
3. Your _____ (专业) and experience can meet our requirements.
4. Do you have any work experience in this _____ (领域)?
5. They asked a Chinese engineer to _____ (设计) the bridge.

四、单句填空

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I study in a _____ (vocation) school.
2. I joined the _____ (photograph) Club during high school.

3. I'm crazy about _____ (take) photos.
4. "I won't let you down," he replied _____ (confident).
5. Reading more English stories can help you learn English words in a _____ (practice) way.

提高篇

一、补全对话

阅读下列对话,从所给选项中,选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

A: Do you like your new school?

B: 1

A: 2

B: We have classes in our classroom. 3 In classes we listen to the teacher, take notes, discuss questions and so on. The classes are interesting.

A: 4

B: We do our homework, chat with our classmates, do some sports and sometimes surf the Internet.

A: 5

- A. What do you usually do at school?
- B. Yes, I like it very much.
- C. Hello, Lucy.
- D. How colourful your school life is!
- E. Sometimes we have skill-training classes in the workshop.
- F. I take down the new words.
- G. What do you usually do after class?

二、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A number of children in the USA act in TV shows. They work plenty of hours every day, so they can't go to school like other children. How do they get an education? In Hollywood,

where many TV shows are made, about forty teachers give lessons for children in the shows. They teach wherever the children are working. Their classes are held in many interesting places. Sometimes their classroom is a riverboat, and sometimes it is the inside of a spaceship.

The children must attend classes twenty hours every week. Californian law says that they must be taught from September to the middle of May. If they do not get good marks in school, they won't be allowed to go on working in TV shows. TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers like this special kind of work.

1. The children in TV shows _____.
 A. learn subjects by themselves B. have their own teachers
 C. don't go to school even a day D. are not good at learning
2. The children in TV shows usually have classes _____.
 A. in a spaceship B. in the same classroom
 C. in places where they are working D. in riverboats
3. The children can't go on working in TV shows unless _____.
 A. they do well in their studies B. they work several hours a day
 C. they have enough rest and play D. they learn for ten months a year
4. In which month of the following do the TV children in California have classes?
 A. June. B. July. C. August. D. October.
5. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
 A. good pupils can act in TV shows
 B. children are necessary in TV shows
 C. classes shouldn't be held only in classrooms
 D. special teachers teach TV children during their work

三、翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. You can do some oral practice in your dormitory.

2. Our school offers the course of programme design.

3. Besides, public relations is also an important subject.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 我不喜欢流行音乐节目和烹饪节目。

I _____ pop music shows or _____ programmes.

5. 当我看到海报我才知道这是你的演出。

I didn't know it was your _____ until I saw the _____.

四、书面表达

Mr Li 需要一位英语助手。假如你是 Zhao Jing, 看到信息之后, 想给 Mr Li 写一封自荐信, 通过电子邮件发给 Mr Li。

词数: 80 词左右 (开头已给出, 不计入总词数)。

Dear Mr Li,

How is it going with you? I'm Zhao Jing. _____

Yours truly,
Zhao Jing