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英语 2 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 2

同步练与考

基础模块

李嘉曦
主编

李嘉曦 主编

赠同步练考一体测试卷

6套



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河北
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英语2

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李嘉曦 主 编

刘光英 郑美玲 副主编

 河北科学技术出版社

· 石家庄 ·

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,使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,特编写了本书。

本书为《英语基础模块2》的配套同步学生练习册。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,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,恳请广大师生在使用后提出宝贵意见和建议。

编者

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Unit 1

I Love My Family

课文要点

一、重点词汇和短语

1. **appearance** [ə'piərəns] *n.* 外表

【例句】 We can't judge a person by his appearance. 我们不能以貌取人。

2. **slim** [slɪm] *adj.* 苗条的

【例句】 The young woman was tall and slim. 那个年轻女子个子高挑，身材苗条。

3. **narrow** ['nærəʊ] *adj.* 窄的

【拓展】 **broad** [brɔ:d] *adj.* 宽的

narrow/broad shoulders 窄的/宽阔的肩膀

4. **character** ['kærəktə(r)] *n.* (某人的) 个性

【例句】 You haven't seen the dark side of his character yet. 他性格中不好的一面你还没有看见。

5. **cheerful** ['tʃiəfl] *adj.* 乐观的；高兴的

【例句】 You would never guess (that) she had problems. She's always so cheerful. 你怎么也猜不到她有难以解决的问题。她总是那么乐观。

6. **take after** (外貌或行为) 与(某个长辈)相像

【教材回顾】 I take after my mum in other ways. 我和妈妈在其他方面很像。

【拓展】 take after 与 look like 和 be like 的区别

(1) take after 指“长得像, 行为、性格等像”, 尤其是像自己的长辈, 相当于 be similar to。例如:

Mary really takes after her father. 玛丽的确长得像她的爸爸。

(2) look like 可以用于所有场合, 既可指人也可指物, 只指外表看上去像。例如:

The man looks like our headmaster. 那个人看起来像我们的校长。

(3) be like 指“品德, 相貌”等。例如:

What is he like? 他是个什么样的人?

7. humour [ˈhju:mə(r)] n. 幽默感

【教材回顾】We have the same sense of humour. 我们有着相似的幽默感。

8. nephew [ˈnefju:] n. 侄子; 外甥

【教材回顾】This is my nephew. He is smart and naughty. 这是我的侄子。他聪明又淘气。

9. niece [ni:s] n. 侄女; 外甥女

【教材回顾】This is my niece. She is cute and lovely. 这是我的侄女。她聪明又可爱。

10. good-looking [ˌɡʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ] adj. 好看的

【教材回顾】This is his wife. She is good-looking and quiet. 这是他的妻子。她漂亮又文静。

11. naughty [ˈnɔ:ti] adj. 淘气的

【例句】The old man has a naughty monkey. 老人有一只顽皮的猴子。

12. put up 搭建

【搭配】put up a tent 搭帐篷

【拓展】put out 熄灭; put on 穿上; put off 延期; put down 写下, 记下; put away 把……收起来

13. tent [tent] n. 帐篷

【例句】They found a hill and put up their tent. 他们找到了一座小山, 搭起了帐篷。

14. barbecue [ˈbɑ:bɪkju:] n. 烧烤野餐

【常见搭配】have a barbecue 去野外烧烤

15. graduate [ˈɡrædʒuət] v. 毕业

【常见搭配】graduate from 从……毕业

She graduated from Harvard this year. 她今年从哈佛大学毕业了。

【拓展】(1) graduate [ˈgrædʒuət] *n.* 毕业生

He was selected out of many graduates. 他是从许多毕业生中被选拔出来的。

(2) graduation [ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃn] *n.* 毕业(典礼)

It was my first job after graduation. 那是我毕业后的第一份工作。

16. freedom [ˈfriːdəm] *n.* 自由

【教材回顾】Boarding school meant freedom! 寄宿学校意味着自由!

17. chore [tʃɔː(r)] *n.* 家庭杂务

【教材回顾】No more family rules to follow or chores to do like at home. 再也没有要遵守的家规和要做的家务。

18. annoying [əˈnɔɪɪŋ] *adj.* 讨厌的

【教材回顾】I felt it annoying. 我觉得很烦。

【易混辨析】annoying 与 annoyed 的区别

(1) annoying 指“令人讨厌的”，修饰人或事物。例如：

His refusal to discuss the matter is very annoying. 他拒绝商量这件事，令人很恼火。

(2) annoyed 指“感到厌烦的”，修饰人。be annoyed with sb. 意为“生某人的气”。
例如：

I'm so annoyed with her that I haven't contacted her for a week. 我很生她的气，已经一个星期没有联系她了。

19. tender [ˈtendə(r)] *adj.* 慈爱的

【教材回顾】When I heard her tender voice, I felt comforted. 当听到她慈爱的声音时，我感觉舒服多了。

20. move [muːv] *v.* 打动

【教材回顾】I was so moved by what my mum did for me. 妈妈的付出让我非常感动。

【拓展】moved 意为“感动的”，修饰人；moving 意为“令人感动的”，修饰物。

21. in return 作为(某事物的)回报

【教材回顾】I realised how she loves me without expecting anything in return. 我意识到她不求任何回报地爱着我。

22. independent [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *adj.* 自立的

【教材回顾】It is important to be independent, but we also need to show our love and

respect for those who matter most. 独立固然重要,但我们也要向最重要的人表达爱和尊重。

【拓展】independence [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.* (个人生活的)独立

I've gained some independence from my parents, but I also miss them. 我已经开始独立,但仍会想念父母。

23. summery [ˈsʌməri] *adj.* 适合夏季的

【教材回顾】My mum looked young and pretty in her summery dress. 我妈妈穿着夏裙,看起来年轻漂亮。

24. tanned [tænd] *adj.* (皮肤)被晒黑的

【教材回顾】My dad looked relaxed and tanned. 我爸爸看上去很放松,皮肤都晒黑了。

25. resort [rɪˈzɔ:t] *n.* 度假胜地

【教材回顾】This is a recent photo of my family on holiday at the same resort. 这是我们一家最近在同一个度假地拍摄的照片。

26. quite a bit 许多

【教材回顾】Xu Bo has changed quite a bit. 徐波变化很大。

27. put on weight 体重增加

【教材回顾】My mum's hair is grey and my dad has put on weight. 妈妈的头发有些灰白,爸爸有些发福。

【拓展】lose weight 减肥

28. post [pəʊst] *n.* 帖子 *v.* 发布

【教材回顾】She wouldn't enjoy social media if she knew her relatives were reading her posts. 如果她知道她的亲戚在看她的帖子,她就不会喜欢社交媒体了。

29. interviewee [ˌɪntəvjuːi:] *n.* 被采访者;参加面试者

【例句】An interviewee is a person who is being interviewed. 面试者是被面试的人。

【拓展】(1) interview [ˌɪntəvju:] *n.* 面试;面谈;访谈 *v.* 面试;采访;面谈

have an interview 面试

have an interview with sb. 采访某人;与某人面谈

interview sb. for a job 对某人求职进行面试

We interviewed eight people for the job. 我们为这份工作面试了八个人。

(2) interviewer [ˌɪntəvjuːə(r)] *n.* 面试官

My interviewer asked me many questions. 面试官问了我好多问题。

30. look after 照顾

【教材回顾】They look after me and tell me stories. 他们照顾我，给我讲故事。

【拓展】look around 四下观望；到处寻找 look back (on sth.) 回顾，回忆

look down on/upon sb. 看不起，轻视 look for sth. 寻找

look forward to sth./doing sth. (高兴地)盼望，期待

look out 小心，当心，留神 look sth. up 查阅，查检

31. kindergarten [ˈkɪndəˈɡɑːrtən] n. 幼儿园

【例句】Bring the children back from kindergarten at four o'clock. 下午四点把孩子们从幼儿园接回来。

二、重点句型

1. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.
当时我哥哥在教我骑自行车，我父母在搭帐篷。

【要点提取】句中的 while 引导时间状语从句，表示某个动作正在进行的同时，另一动作也在进行之中，这时主从句都用进行时态，有对比的意味。

2. Maybe that's why you are so well-built. 怪不得你这么壮实。

【要点提取】(1) well-built [welbɪlt] adj. 体格健壮的

(2) that's 后面是一个由连接副词 why 引导的表语从句。

3. After graduating from middle school, I couldn't wait to go to boarding school. 中学毕业后，我迫不及待地要去寄宿学校。

【要点提取】can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地去做某事

I can't wait to see that idea become reality. 我迫不及待地想看到这个想法变成现实。

4. I did as they asked, though I found it annoying at first, since I was so busy with my new friends and exciting life at the new school. 我按照他们的要求做了，尽管一开始我感觉很烦，因为我正忙着结交新朋友，享受我的新生活。

【要点提取】(1) 句中 though(尽管)引导的是一个让步状语从句；since(因为)引导的是一个原因状语从句。

(2) be busy with sth. 忙于某事

When you are busy with a hobby, you leave all your worries behind. 当你忙于一项爱好时，你就会把所有的烦恼都抛在脑后。

5. From that day on, I got into the habit of calling my parents every weekend, as a way of showing that I care. 从那天起,我养成了每个周末给父母打电话的习惯,来表达自己对他们的关心。

【要点提取】(1) get into the habit of doing sth. 养成做某事的习惯

We should get into the habit of eating vegetables. 我们应该养成吃蔬菜的习惯。

(2) that I care 是一个宾语从句,作 show 的宾语。

三、交际用语

1. —You look just like your dad. You have the same wide smile. 你和你爸爸长得真像。你们都有着灿烂的笑容。

—Yes, but I take after my mum in other ways. We have the same sense of humour. 是的,但我和妈妈在其他方面很像。我们有着相似的幽默感。

2. —Does your family often spend time outdoors together? 你家经常去户外游玩吗?

—Yes. My parents love taking pictures of nature, so we often go to the countryside at weekends. 是的。我父母喜欢拍摄大自然的美景,所以我们周末经常到乡村去。

四、重点语法

过去进行时

1. 过去进行时的用法

(1) 过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作或状态。常与 yesterday morning, at that moment, at that time, at this time yesterday 等连用。例如:

What were you doing at this time yesterday? 昨天的这个时候你在干什么?

I was having a walk when you phoned. 你打电话的时候我正在散步。

(2) while 引导的从句表示一段持续的时间,用过去进行时。when 引导的从句表示一个短暂的时间点时,用一般过去时;有时也可以表示一段持续的时间,此时用过去进行时。例如:

I was doing my homework while my sister was drawing. 我写作业的时候,我妹妹在画画。

I was cooking when she knocked at the door. 她敲门时我正在做饭。

(3) 用过去进行时表示过去某一动作延续较长时间。例如:

He was having a fever the whole night. 整个晚上他一直在发烧。

They were studying in Beijing in the past two weeks. 过去的两周里他们一直在北京学习。

—Have you finished reading *Jane Eyre*? 你读完《简·爱》了吗?

—No, I was doing my homework all day yesterday. 没有, 我昨天一整天都在写作业。

2. 过去进行时和一般过去时的区别

(1) 过去进行时主要表示过去某时的一个动作正在进行; 一般过去时主要表示一个过去发生的动作或存在的状态。过去进行时和一般过去时的基本差别是, 过去进行时强调动作在过去某时刻正在进行或持续, 而一般过去时表示动作的完成。例如:

He was writing his homework last night. 他昨晚在写作业。(不一定写完)

He wrote his homework last night. 他昨晚写了作业。(已经写完)

(2) 表示过去的状态、感觉及心理活动的静态动词(如 be, like, love, hate, fear, own, hear, see, know, want, notice)可用于一般过去时, 但通常不用于进行时。例如:

I saw a girl riding a horse. 我看见一个骑着马的女孩。

宾语从句

在复合句中作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。宾语从句可以由从属连词(that, if/whether)、连接代词(what, who, whose, which 等)或连接副词(when, why, where, how 等)引导。这三类词在句中的功能各异。

1. 宾语从句的语序

宾语从句要用陈述语序。如果是特殊疑问句变化来的宾语从句, 同样要用陈述语序, 即: 主句+连接词+从句(从句永远用陈述句语序)。例如:

You may do what you like. (及物动词后的宾语从句) 你可以做你喜欢的事。

I am glad that you have come. (“be+形容词”后的宾语从句) 很高兴你能来。

He always thinks of how he can do more for the country. (介词后的宾语从句)

他一直想怎样能为祖国做得更多。

2. 宾语从句的引导词

(1) that 引导的宾语从句。

在 that 引导的宾语从句中, that 只起连接作用, 本身没有意义, 在口语或非正式文体中可以省略。一般由引语是陈述句的句子变化而来。例如:

He said(that) he liked watching TV. 他说他喜欢看电视。

Kate said (that) it was very cold on Monday. 凯特说星期一那天非常冷。

(2) if/whether 引导的宾语从句。

if/whether 意为“是否，能否”。在介词后或句中有 or not 时只能用 whether，不能用 if。其他情况下 if/whether 可以互换。if/whether 引导的宾语从句一般是由引语是一般疑问句的句子变化而来。例如：

Tom asked if/whether I would go there with him. 汤姆问我是否能和他一起去那里。

We wonder whether our teacher will attend the party or not. 我们想知道我们的老师是否来参加聚会。

(3) 疑问代词和疑问副词引导的宾语从句。

疑问代词和疑问副词本身有自己的含义，既有连接从句的作用，又在从句中充当一定的句子成分，不可省略。例如：

Only you can decide who is the best choice. 只有你能决定谁是最佳人选。

Do you know what he is doing now? 你知道他现在在干什么吗？

I wonder which is the best exercise for me. 我想知道哪种运动对我来说是最好的。

We haven't decided when we will go hiking. 我们还没有决定什么时候去远足。

She was curious to know where we had been. 她很想知道我们去了哪里。

3. 宾语从句的时态取决于主句

(1) 主句若是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句，宾语从句根据需要可以用任何时态。例如：

I don't know what I will do next. 我不知道下一步做什么。

Are you sure that Tom has been here for five minutes? 你能肯定汤姆已经来了5分钟吗？

(2) 主句若是过去时，宾语从句要用过去时态的某种形式。例如：

She said that she would return to her hometown the next year. 她说明年她就回故乡。

My good friend asked me if I would go shopping with her after school that day.

那天我的好朋友问我放学后是否和她一起去购物。

(3) 当宾语从句是客观事实与真理时，无论主句是什么时态，从句都用一般现在时态。例如：

The teacher told us that the earth runs around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

He asked little Tom how much three plus two is. 他问小汤姆三加二等于几。

真题链接

1. You're my best friend. I never suspect _____ you say.

- A. what B. that C. why D. how

解析 考查宾语从句引导词。引导宾语从句且宾语从句中缺少“say”的宾语，不可省略，应用 what。故选 A。

2. The film was so _____ that I couldn't help crying.

- A. to move B. moved C. move D. moving

解析 考查以 ed 结尾和以-ing 结尾的形容词的用法区别。以-ed 结尾的形容词，多修饰人，意思是“人感到……”；以-ing 结尾的形容词，多修饰物，意思是“某物令人……”。题中指的是电影令人很感动，所以应填 moving。故选 D。

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. Look! The river is _____.

- A. proper B. spare C. broad D. cheerful

2. Ann _____ a book by the window when the phone rang.

- A. read B. was reading
C. is reading D. reads

3. Your daughter doesn't _____ you at all.

- A. take place B. take after C. take in D. take out

4. Could you tell me _____ in your class?

- A. how many students are there B. how many students there are
C. how many there are students D. how many are there students

5. He's useless at DIY. He won't even _____ a shelf.

- A. put out B. put on C. put off D. put up

根据句意及汉语提示写单词。

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

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: A wonderful dinner! Thanks, Jack!

B: 1 Would you like some more meat?

A: 2 What's in the box?

B: There are many photos of mine in it.

A: 3 Wow, how nice pictures! Who are they?

B: This is my son, Jim and that's his wife, Lily. 4

A: The little girl must be your granddaughter.

B: Yes. Her name is Sally. She is a student in No. 3 Middle School now.

A: 5

A. What a lovely family!

B. I'm glad you liked it.

C. Long time no see!

D. Let me have a look.

E. No, thanks.

F. How old are you?

G. They are both doctors.

二、完形填空

阅读下列短文，从文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Who taught you to walk when you were young? Who worries the most when you are 1 ? Who makes you dinner? It's 2 mother. No matter what happens, she'll 3 the love for you.

Do you know how 4 Day come into being(产生)? It began in the US in 1907 when an American girl 5 Anna Jarvis started a campaign to honor(给……以荣誉) mothers. She believed that mothers could 6 people to get over the pain of the war and to strengthen(加

强) the relationship inside families.

On Mother's day, children usually help their mothers do 7. In western countries, bringing 8 to mothers in bed is common. The mother will get up late while her children make her 9 breakfast. Children also make their own Mother's Day card 10 a thank you note. Or they buy gifts and flowers for their mothers.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. lazy | B. ill | C. sleepy | D. happy |
| 2. A. his | B. your | C. her | D. my |
| 3. A. continue | B. stop | C. start | D. end |
| 4. A. Children's | B. Women's | C. Mother's | D. Father's |
| 5. A. named | B. names | C. name | D. naming |
| 6. A. help | B. tell | C. order | D. force |
| 7. A. homework | B. housework | C. some washing | D. sports |
| 8. A. flowers | B. clothes | C. breakfast | D. supper |
| 9. A. easy | B. favorite | C. bad | D. fast |
| 10. A. with | B. for | C. from | D. to |

三、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。

Getting into the habit of giving and receiving helps build good relationships(关系).

It makes us feel more care. It stops stress from building because we know someone else is thinking about us. And if there is a problem, we are sharing it before it gets too big. It feels so great to offer help.

Try these small things at home, and see how they make you feel:

1. Help your little brother or sister with a homework problem.
2. Help your mom prepare dinner.
3. Help your dad carry living goods.
4. Offer to do a chore that is not usually yours.

There is more to it than just feeling good: Kindness is contagious(有感染力的). It can create more kindness, so you might start to notice your friends reaching out to help more.

Just don't fall into the trap(陷阱) of expectation. If we help out only because we expect other persons to do something in return(回报), we will probably end up feeling disappointed

and angry instead of feeling satisfied and happy. So decide to help simply because of helpful feelings it creates. Then, when someone else does something nice for you, it is a wonderful surprise.

Giving and receiving is one of the most basic friendship skills. With a good network of supportive people, we are less stressed. We feel loved and understood, so we are better able to solve problems, bounce(弹) back from disappointments and try again.

1. You will feel _____ if you are getting into the habit of giving and receiving help.
A. excited B. stressed C. more care D. worried
2. _____ can help build nice relationships according to the passage.
A. Helping your dad prepare dinner
B. Getting into the habit of giving and receiving
C. Stopping stress from building
D. Caring more about others
3. Kindness can be _____ according to the passage.
A. given away B. passed on C. run out D. got along
4. If someone helps just because he wants others to do something in return, he will feel _____.
A. satisfied and happy B. disappointed and angry
C. surprised D. excited
5. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
A. Making Help a Habit B. Help Dad Carry Living Goods
C. Help Others with Homework D. Love and Understanding

四、翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. She was slim, with narrow shoulders and long legs.

2. We spent the night in an old tent.

3. Her long hair was tied up, and she was wearing a summery dress.

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. 我们付出了很多,但得到的回报太少。

We have given so much, but we got too little _____.

5. 男人到了中年体重往往会增加。

Men tend to _____ in middle age.

五、书面表达

同学们,在你的成长过程中,你的家人(父母、祖父母等)为你倾注了大量的心血。他们对你的生活和学习给予关心和帮助。请根据以下提示内容写一篇短文,向你的好友谈谈你的家人以及你的想法。

1. 常常为我做饭、洗衣服; 2. 辅导我的功课; 3. 经常和我谈心。

要求: 1. 从以上几个方面进行描述;

2. 文中不得出现真实姓名或学校;

3. 词数 80 左右。
