

# 英语

同步练习与检测

基础模块 2

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## PREFACE 前言

为贯彻党的二十大精神，落实《中华人民共和国职业教育法》规定，深化职业教育“三教”改革，全面提高技术技能型人才培养质量，帮助广大中职学校的师生更深入地理解新大纲和新教材的理念和要求，探索新课改模式下的新方法和新途径，从而促进中等职业学校教学质量的提高。根据教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》和按照教育部发布的中等职业学校公共基础课程标准和国家新要求重新编写的新教材《英语 基础模块 2》以及近几年高考题编写了这本书。

本书将每单元设计为五个部分：词汇、阅读、语法、写作和高考链接。第一部分“词汇”围绕高考考点要求将课本中的知识点归纳总结，并按照高考要求设计为语音、词义搭配、单选、单词拼写和词形变换等题型；第二部分“阅读”设计了一篇完形填空题和一篇阅读理解题，综合训练学生的阅读能力和技巧；第三部分“语法”，简洁、有序地对本单元语法点进行梳理、讲解和练习；第四部分“写作”以书面表达形式对本单元的重点词汇和句型进行考察，训练篇章写作能力，既提高了学生的写作兴趣又训练了学生的写作能力；第五部分“高考链接”整理归纳近几年河北省对口升学考试的高考真题中涉及的本单元知识点，既有利于巩固所学的知识点内容，又帮助学生在平时的学习中熟悉高考，学以致用。

尽管我们在编写过程中付出了很多努力，每位作者都几易其稿，但由于时间紧迫，疏漏和不当之处仍有可能存在，敬请广大师生批评指正，以便今后修改完善。



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## Unit 1 The Spring Festival

### 第一部分 词汇

熟记下列词汇，在双斜线间填写单词画线部分的读音。

1. smoothly /      / *adv.* 顺利地

如：Did everything go smoothly?

一切进行得都顺利吗？

smooth *adj.* 平滑的；顺利的

如：The stone felt smooth and cold.

这块石头摸上去光滑而冰冷。

2. activity /      / *n.* 活动

如：There are all kinds of activities in our school.

在我们学校有各种各样的活动。

active *adj.* 积极的，主动的

be active in 积极主动做某事

如：She is active in helping others.

她积极帮助别人。

3. luck /      / *n.* 好运

如：Wish you good luck.

祝你好运。

lucky *adj.* 幸运的

luckily *adv.* 幸运地

unlucky *adj.* 不幸的

unluckily *adv.* 不幸地

如：We were lucky yesterday.

昨天我们很幸运。

Luckily, nothing valuable was stolen.

幸运的是，没有贵重物品失窃。

Unluckily, his brother fell off his bike and hurt his arm.

不幸的是，他弟弟从自行车上摔下来，伤了腿。

4. celebrate /      / *v.* 庆祝

如：They celebrated their silver wedding in May.

他们于五月份庆祝了银婚纪念日。

celebration *n.* 庆祝

如：I can tell you, there was a celebration in our house that night.

告诉你，那天晚上我家开了个庆祝会。

5. special /      / *adj.* 特别的

如：Did you do anything special?

你做了什么特别的事吗？

specialize (in) *v.* 专门做；专攻于

如：We specialize in quality furniture.

我们专营高档家具。

specially *adv.* 特殊地

如：We came specially to see you.

我们特意来看你。

specialty *n.* 特产，专业，专长

如：His specialty is English.

他的专业是英语。

6. enjoy /      / *v.* 享受，喜欢

enjoy doing 喜欢做……

如：I enjoy reading books.

我喜欢读书。

7. decision *n.* 决定

如：It's up to you to decide.

这事由你来决定。

decide *v.* 决定

decide to do 决定做……

make a decision = decide

如：We need to make a quick decision.

我们需要当机立断。

8. actually /      / *adv.* 实际上

如：Actually, it is not raining now.

实际上，现在没下雨。

actual *adj.* 实际的

如: I wonder his actual age.

我想知道他的实际年龄。

9. widely /      / *adv.* 普遍地, 广泛地

如: It is widely believed that the word Nian, was first the name of the monster.

人们普遍认为, “年” 这个词最初是怪兽的名字。

wide *adj.* 广泛的, 宽的

如: Our classroom is 8 meters wide.

我们教室 8 米宽。

10. encourage /      / *v.* 鼓励

如: encourage sb. to do sth.

鼓励某人做某事

They also encouraged me to work harder at school subjects.

他们还鼓励我更加努力学习学校科目。

courage *n.* 勇气

如: At no time should we lose our courage.

任何时候我们都不能失去勇气。

### 知识测评

一、语音题 (从 A、B、C、D 四个选项找出其画线部分与所给单词画线部分读音相同的选项。)

- |                             |                     |                    |                   |                    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| (    ) 1. <u>to</u> gether  | A. <u>s</u> hopping | B. <u>w</u> elcome | C. <u>m</u> oney  | D. <u>g</u> o      |
| (    ) 2. <u>d</u> inner    | A. <u>b</u> ig      | B. <u>k</u> ind    | C. <u>ch</u> ild  | D. <u>h</u> igh    |
| (    ) 3. <u>l</u> ucky     | A. <u>a</u> ctually | B. <u>u</u> se     | C. <u>pu</u> t    | D. <u>b</u> us     |
| (    ) 4. <u>c</u> elebrate | A. <u>a</u> ctivity | B. <u>gr</u> ass   | C. <u>ph</u> rase | D. <u>lan</u> tern |
| (    ) 5. <u>sm</u> oothly  | A. <u>f</u> ood     | B. <u>loo</u> k    | C. <u>w</u> ood   | D. <u>bo</u> ok    |

二、词义搭配题 (从 B 栏中选出 A 栏单词的正确解释。)

- | A                   | B  |
|---------------------|--|
| (    ) 1. smoothly  | A. to show that a day or an event is important by doing sth. special |
| (    ) 2. lucky     | B. a custom or way of doing sth. that has existed for a long time    |
| (    ) 3. celebrate | C. the time that will come after the present                         |
| (    ) 4. tradition | D. in a way that produces a smooth surface                           |
| (    ) 5. encourage | E. having good luck  |
| (    ) 6. future    | F. in fact   |



- ( ) 7. career                      G. to give sb. support, courage or hope  
 ( ) 8. actually                    H. a small device containing powder that burns and produces bright coloured lights and loud noises  
 ( ) 9. trace                        I. the job that someone does for a long period of their life  
 ( ) 10. firework                  J. to find the origin or cause of sth.

三、单项选择题 (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. If all family members get on \_\_\_\_\_, everything will go \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. well; smoothly    B. good; smoothly    C. well; smooth    D. good; smooth
- ( ) 2. —Happy New Year!  
 —\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Happy too                                      B. The same to you  
 C. Good    D. Good luck
- ( ) 3. My uncle and aunt \_\_\_\_\_ other cities to celebrate the Spring Festival.  
 A. comes from    B. came out    C. come into    D. came from
- ( ) 4. The apple tasted \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. sweets                      B. sweetly                      C. nicely                      D. sweet
- ( ) 5. I think \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to learn English well.  
 A. its                              B. it                              C. that                              D. that is
- ( ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting activities during the Spring Festival.  
 A. join                              B. took part in  
 C. took a part in                      D. attended
- ( ) 7. Before the Spring Festival, I helped my parents clean the house and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. put on couplet                      B. put away couplets  
 C. put up couplets                      D. put off couplets
- ( ) 8. I'm looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the next Spring Festival.  
 A. celebrate                      B. celebrated                      C. celebrating                      D. celebrates
- ( ) 9. I received lucky money from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the elders                      B. the old                      C. the young                      D. the rich
- ( ) 10. They also encouraged me \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school subjects.  
 A. work                              B. working                      C. worked                      D. to work

四、单词拼写题 (根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 写出该单词。)

1. My parents told me that red is the \_\_\_\_\_ (幸运的) color in China?
2. I have also made my \_\_\_\_\_ (决定) for the coming new term.
3. During the Spring Festival, we visited \_\_\_\_\_ (亲戚) and went to the temple fair.

4. They also encouraged me to be fully prepared for my future \_\_\_\_\_ (职业).
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (广泛地) believed that the word Nian, was first the name of the monster.

五、词形变换题(用括号内单词的适当形式填空。)

1. We played many funny and \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) games.
2. I had a \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) time during the Spring Festival.
3. In \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the New Year, people buy new clothes, hang up red lanterns.
4. The Spring Festival is the \_\_\_\_\_ (old) traditional festival in China.
5. If all family members get on well, everything will go \_\_\_\_\_ (smooth) .

## 第二部分 阅读

一、完型填空题(阅读下面的短文,从所给的每组 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确答案。)

The Lantern Festival comes at the end of the Spring Festival, in 1 January or early February. The lantern is an important part of it. Lanterns are red, 2 red means happiness and good luck. People 3 the lanterns out of paper or silk. There are lots of lanterns everywhere, 4 in the gardens, outside the houses. 5 is the special food for the festival. The 6 food means reunion (团圆). Family members get together and 7 a big meal. It's the 8 festival of the winter for people. 9 the festival, the Chinese New Year is 10, and people go back to begin their busy life.

- |                    |                  |             |             |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. late     | B. early         | C. the      | D. /        |
| ( ) 2. A. so       | B. or            | C. because  | D. if       |
| ( ) 3. A. cut      | B. make          | C. do       | D. makes    |
| ( ) 4. A. such as  | B. likes         | C. are      | D. are like |
| ( ) 5. A. Dumpling | B. Rice Dumpling | C. Yuanxiao | D. Mooncake |
| ( ) 6. A. round    | B. long          | C. nice     | D. sweet    |
| ( ) 7. A. enjoy    | B. have          | C. enjoys   | D. drink    |
| ( ) 8. A. first    | B. second        | C. third    | D. last     |
| ( ) 9. A. Before   | B. After         | C. Later    | D. At       |

- ( ) 10. A. over                      B. happy                      C. bad                      D. coming

二、阅读理解题 (阅读下面的短文, 从所给的每组 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最恰当的答案。)

The Mid-Autumn Festival is a very important Chinese festival. It falls on the 15th day of the eighth month of lunar calendar. A few days before the festival, everyone in the family will help to make the house clean and beautiful. Lanterns will be hung in front of the house.

On the evening of the festival there will be a big family dinner. People who work far away from their homes will try to come back for the reunion (团聚). After dinner, people will light the lanterns which are usually bright and round. Children will play with their own toy lanterns happily.

At night the moon is usually round and bright. People can enjoy the moon while eating moon cakes which are the special food for this festival.

Father's Day is celebrated on the third Sunday of June in the US and the UK. Sonora Smart Dodd, a loving daughter from Spokane, had the good idea that society must celebrate a day to honor fathers, because they make important contributions to the raising of children.

People celebrate the festival by honoring their fathers and expressing love to them by giving popular gifts like cards, flowers, chocolate and ties. Little children often give handmade gifts to their dads.

- ( ) 1. What will people do before the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- A. Light the lanterns.  
B. Have a big family dinner.  
C. Clean their houses and hang the lanterns.  
D. Enjoy the moon.
- ( ) 2. What does the moon usually look like on the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- A. Red and round.                      B. Round and bright.  
C. Red and bright.                      D. Red and small.
- ( ) 3. When is Father's Day in the US?
- A. On the third Sunday of June.  
B. On the second Sunday of June.  
C. On the third Saturday of June.  
D. On the second Saturday of June.
- ( ) 4. Who came up with the idea of celebrating Father's Day?
- A. Some little children.                      B. A father.  
C. Sonora Smart Dodd.                      D. A loving son.

- ( ) 5. Why did people set up Father's Day to honor fathers?
- A. Because fathers want to get together with their children.
- B. Because fathers express great love to their children.
- C. Because fathers give popular gifts to their children.
- D. Because fathers make contributions to the raising of children.

## 第三部分 语法

### 句子成分 (Sentence Constituents)

#### 一、定义

构成句子的各个部分叫作句子成分。句子成分有主要成分和次要成分。

主要成分：主语和谓语。

次要成分：表语、宾语、定语、状语、补足语、同位语。

#### 二、句子成分

##### 1. 主语

主语是句子叙述的主体，可由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、不定式、动名词和主语从句等来承担。

如：The sun rises in the east.

太阳从东方升起。

He likes singing.

他喜欢唱歌。

##### 2. 谓语

谓语说明主语所发出的动作或具有的特征和状态，由动词来承担。

如：We often speak English in class.

我们经常在课堂上讲英语。

##### 3. 宾语

宾语是动作的对象或承受者，常位于及物动词或介词后面。宾语可由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、不定式、动名词、宾语从句等来担任。

如：He decided to study hard.

他决定努力学习。

I enjoy listening to pop music.

我喜欢听流行音乐。

#### 4. 定语

用于描述名词、代词、短语或从句的性质、特征范围等情况的词叫作定语。定语可以由名词、形容词和起名词和形容词作用的词、短语担任。

如: Guilin is a beautiful city.

桂林是一座美丽的城市。

China is a developing country; America is a developed country.

中国是一个发展中国家; 美国是一个发达国家。

#### 5. 状语

说明事情发生的时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、方式、条件或伴随情况、程度等情况的词叫状语。状语一般由副词、介词短语、分词和分词短语、不定式或相当于副词的词或短语来担任。

如: Light travels most quickly.

光传播最快。

He has lived in this city for ten years.

他在城里住了十年。

#### 6. 补语

补语的作用对象是主语和宾语, 具有鲜明的定语性描写或限制性功能, 在句法上是不可或缺的。名词、动名词、形容词、副词、不定式、现在分词、过去分词都可以在句子中作补语。

如: We elected him monitor.

我们选他当班长。

They painted the wall white.

他们把墙漆成白色。

#### 7. 表语

表语用来说明主语的性质、身份、特征和状态。表语须和系动词一起构成句子的复合谓语, 一般放在系动词之后。表语可以由名词、形容词或起名词、形容词作用的词或短语担任。

如: This is a book.

这是一本书。

His job is teaching English.

他的工作是教英语。

### 三、英语中的五种基本句型结构

#### 1. Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语)

这种句型中的动词大多是不及物动词，所谓不及物动词，就是这种动词后不可以直接接宾语。常见的不及物动词有：come, go, work, sing, swim, fish, jump, arrive, die, disappear, cry, happen 等。

如：Li Ming works very hard.

李明学习很努力。

The earthquake happened yesterday.

地震是昨天发生的。

The Spring Festival is coming.

春节要到了。

### 2. Subject (主语) + Link. V (系动词) + Predicate (表语)

这种句型主要用来表示主语的特点、身份等。系动词一般可分为以下两类：

(1) 表示状态。这类系动词有：be, look, seem, feel, smell, taste, sound, keep 等。

如：The dinner tastes delicious.

晚餐吃起来很可口。

He looked sad just now.

刚才他看上去有些伤心。

(2) 表示变化。这类系动词有：become, turn, get, grow, go 等。

如：It is getting warmer and warmer.

天气变得越来越暖和。

He is growing tall and strong.

他长得又高又壮。

### 3. Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语) + Object (宾语)

这种句型中的动词一般为及物动词，所谓及物动词，就是这种动词后可以直接接宾语，其宾语通常由名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词或从句等来充当。

如：He took his bag.

他拿着书包。

Li Lei always helps me.

李雷总是帮助我。

### 4. Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语) + Indirect object (间接宾语) + Direct object (直接宾语)

引导这类双宾语的常见动词有：buy, pass, lend, give, tell, teach, show, bring, send 等。

如：Her father bought her a dictionary.

她爸爸给她买了一本词典。