

# 英语

同步练习与检测

基础模块 1

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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 1》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”以连词成句和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 Joys of Vocational School

### 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. vocational /      / *adj.* 职业的

vocational school 职业学校

如：I learned how to drive cars in vocational school.

我在职业学校学会了怎样开车。

vocation *n.* 职业

2. favorite /      / *adj.* 最喜爱的

如：Apples are my favorite fruit.

苹果是我最喜欢的水果。

*n.* 最喜爱的人或事物

如：He is his uncle's favorite.

他是他叔叔最喜爱的（侄子）。

3. practise /      / *v.* 实践；练习；从事

practise doing sth. 练习做某事

如：Students should practise speaking English everyday.

学生们应该每天练习说英语。

practice *n.* 练习；实践

do practice in speaking English 练习说英语

practical *adj.* 实际的；实用的

如：I'm a practical person.

我是个实际的人。

4. journey /      / *n.* 旅行；旅程

如：The family is going on a journey soon.

这家人马上要去旅行。

近义词 tour travel trip

5. confident /      / *adj.* 自信的；确信的

如: Her smile shows that she is feeling confident.

她的微笑表明她很自信。

be confident in 对……有信心

confidence *n.* 信心

with confidence 充满信心地

如: The student raised her hand with confidence to answer the question.

这个学生自信地举起手回答问题。

6. strength /      / *n.* 体力; 力量

如: The man is flipping a heavy tire to build his strength.

那个男人正通过推起一个沉重的轮胎来锻炼力量。

*adj.*                      *n.*                      *v.*

strong      —strength      —strengthen

long      —length      —lengthen

wide      —width      —widen

7. health /      / *n.* 健康

如: An apple a day is good for your health.

每天吃一个苹果有益健康。

health care 医疗保健    mental health 心理健康    physical health 身体健康

healthy *adj.* 健康的

如: A good diet and enough exercise can keep your body healthy.

良好饮食和适量的运动能保持你的身体健康。

8. improve /      / *v.* 改进; 改善; 提高

如: We should keep improving ourselves all the time.

我们应该一直提升自己。

improvement *n.* 改善; 提高

9. give up 放弃; 投降

如: He is determined to give up smoking so he throws his cigarettes into the trash.

他已经决定戒烟, 所以把烟扔进了垃圾桶。

give out 分发

如: They are giving out free food.

他们正在分发免费的食物。

give in 屈服; 让步

如: All right, I give in. I will raise a white flag.

好的, 我让步。我举白旗。

give off 发出（蒸汽，光等）

如：The fireplace gives off a lot of heat to keep their feet warm.

壁炉散发出很多热量，让他们的脚都温暖起来。

10. advice *n.*（不可数名词）建议；意见；劝告

如：The doctor is giving her some good advice.

医生正在给她一些好的建议。

近义词 suggestion（可数名词）

advise *v.* 劝告；建议

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事

如：My doctor advised me to take a vacation.

我的医生劝我去度假。

advise doing sth. 建议做某事

11. competition / / / *n.* 比赛；竞争

如：The students are having a running competition.

学生们正在进行跑步比赛。

compete / / / *v.* 参加比赛；竞争

如：We compete against each other to see who is faster.

我们相互竞争，想看看谁更快。

competitive / / / *adj.* 竞争的；好胜的

12. fail / / *v.* 不及格；失败

如：He failed the exam by one point.

他以一分之差没能通过考试。

fail to do sth. 做某事失败

failure *n.* 失败者

反义词 succeed

13. provide / / *v.* 提供；供给

如：Food and drink will be provided on the plane.

飞机上会提供食物和饮料。

provide sb. with sth. / provide sth. for sb. 提供给某人某物

supply sb. with sth. / supply sth. to sb. 为某人提供某物

offer sb. sth. / give sb. sth. 对某人提供某物

14. succeed *v.* 成功；接替；继承

如：I succeeded! Everyone is happy for me!

我成功了！每个人都为我开心！

succeed in doing sth. 成功地做成某事

success (*n.*) —succeed (*v.*) —successful (*adj.*) —successfully (*adv.*)

15. chance *n.* 机会; 偶然

如: I have a chance to win the prize.

我有机会赢得这个奖品。

by chance 偶然; 意外地

近义词 opportunity / / *n.* 机会 an opportunity/a chance 一个机会

### 知识测评

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

- |                            |                     |                     |                      |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ( ) 1. v <u>o</u> cational | A. <u>o</u> ffice   | B. w <u>e</u> lcome | C. <u>a</u> lmost    | D. <u>c</u> over    |
| ( ) 2. r <u>oo</u> m       | A. z <u>oo</u>      | B. b <u>oo</u> k    | C. f <u>oo</u> tball | D. l <u>oo</u> k    |
| ( ) 3. b <u>or</u> row     | A. f <u>l</u> ower  | B. d <u>ow</u> n    | C. k <u>no</u> w     | D. n <u>ow</u>      |
| ( ) 4. d <u>or</u> mitory  | A. <u>o</u> ral     | B. w <u>or</u> k    | C. l <u>ab</u> or    | D. w <u>or</u> d    |
| ( ) 5. f <u>a</u> il       | A. c <u>a</u> ptain | B. r <u>a</u> in    | C. s <u>a</u> id     | D. B <u>r</u> itain |

二、词义搭配题 (从 B 栏中选出 A 栏单词的正确解释。)

- | A                | B   |
|------------------|---|
| ( ) 1. improve   | A. happening or done once every year      |
| ( ) 2. annual    | B. to gradually grow or become bigger     |
| ( ) 3. favorite  | C. to become better than before           |
| ( ) 4. reach     | D. liked more than others                 |
| ( ) 5. healthy   | E. of great value                         |
| ( ) 6. succeed   | F. give advice to                         |
| ( ) 7. important | G. to be able to touch                    |
| ( ) 8. advise    | H. (of things) useful or suitable         |
| ( ) 9. practical | I. having good health                     |
| ( ) 10. develop  | J. attain success or reach a desired goal |

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. The story is very \_\_\_\_\_, and I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. interested; interesting  | B. interested; interested  |
| C. interesting; interesting | D. interesting; interested |
- ( ) 2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ useful book for you.
- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| A. an  | B. / |
| C. the | D. a |

- ( ) 3. —Smoking is bad for your health.  
—Yes, I know. But I will try my best to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give it up      B. give it in      C. give it out      D. give it away
- ( ) 4. The twins are \_\_\_\_\_ each other in character (性格) .  
A. different to      B. difference to      C. different from      D. difference from
- ( ) 5. I like English best because I can practise \_\_\_\_\_ with my foreign friends.  
A. speaking      B. speak      C. spoke      D. speaks
- ( ) 6. Tony and Tim did the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. success      B. successful      C. succeeded      D. successfully
- ( ) 7. Finally, we \_\_\_\_\_ in catching the bad man.  
A. success      B. successful      C. succeeded      D. successfully
- ( ) 8. I hope you will be \_\_\_\_\_ in your English exam.  
A. success      B. successful      C. succeeded      D. successfully
- ( ) 9. His new book was a great \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. success      B. successful      C. succeeded      D. successfully
- ( ) 10. —How are you getting along with your roommate?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. OK      B. With best wishes  
C. Very well      D. Good

四、单词拼写题 (根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 写出该单词。)

- After a deep breath, she went onto the stage with \_\_\_\_\_ (自信) .
- The Great Wall is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (创造) of ancient Chinese.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ (实际的) person doesn't spend his money and time foolishly.
- Boys as well as girls are taught \_\_\_\_\_ (烹饪) in school these days.
- She graduated from a \_\_\_\_\_ (职业的) school in 2023.

五、词形变换题 (用括号内单词的适当形式填空。)

- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in the cartoon movies.
- She looks very \_\_\_\_\_ (health) .
- China is \_\_\_\_\_ (strength) the communication with other countries.
- A man isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) if he never blames others.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (different) among seasons in the south of China isn't obvious (明显的) .



## 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。）

On the first day of my school life in the USA, I showed a great interest in my marketing class. My teacher, Mrs Thomas, suggested that I should 1 a club which attracted many students with interest in business. So I did.

The first 2 was to raise（筹集）money for the marketing competition（比赛）later in the year by selling goods. Mrs Thomas said the 3 was due（预期发生的）in a week and that 40 percent of the 4 would go into my personal account（账户）.

In the 5 place, I tried to sell some goods to my best friends. They told me to do a good sales presentation and they would buy some. So I gave my 6 and finally they bought some goods.

After that, I was very encouraged（受到鼓舞的），and I decided 7 my goods in the neighborhood. 8 Saturday morning, with great courage, I knocked the door of my first potential 9.

“I am a student at Skyline High School and we are 10 money for the club. I'm trying to sell...” I said.

- |                        |              |                 |                |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. hold         | B. join      | C. build        | D. set         |
| ( ) 2. A. chance       | B. way       | C. challenge    | D. choice      |
| ( ) 3. A. game         | B. class     | C. movie        | D. competition |
| ( ) 4. A. income       | B. goods     | C. business     | D. expense     |
| ( ) 5. A. first        | B. beginning | C. last         | D. end         |
| ( ) 6. A. presentation | B. business  | C. club         | D. interest    |
| ( ) 7. A. sell         | B. to sell   | C. selling      | D. sold        |
| ( ) 8. A. In           | B. As        | C. With         | D. On          |
| ( ) 9. A. buyer        | B. seller    | C. business man | D. shopkeeper  |
| ( ) 10. A. lending     | B. returning | C. raising      | D. borrowing   |

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。）

American school life is different from Chinese. American students usually get to school at

around 8:30 in the morning. School starts at 9:00. They put their school bags in their lockers (寄物柜) and only take one book, one notebook and one pen to each class. In class, American students can sit in their seats when they answer their teachers' questions. They often ask lots of questions in class.

At around 12:00 students have lunch. American students don't go home for lunch. They have it at school. Most students like chicken, hot dogs or hamburgers. At 13:00 in the afternoon, they begin to have classes. Their classes are usually over at 15:00. Then they join in school clubs or play sports.

- ( ) 1. American school starts at \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. half past eight B. nine o'clock C. half past nine D. ten o'clock
- ( ) 2. American students usually \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. eat lots of chicken B. read lots of books  
C. join in lots of clubs D. ask lots of questions
- ( ) 3. American students often \_\_\_\_\_ at 15:30 on weekdays.  
A. play sports B. have classes  
C. play computer games D. have outdoor activities
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, which statement is TRUE?  
A. American students can take food like chicken, hot dogs or hamburgers to school for lunch.  
B. American students often have classes for 3 hours in the afternoon.  
C. In American school, it's impolite to sit in the seats when answering teachers' questions.  
D. American school life is similar to Chinese school life.
- ( ) 5. The best title of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. American School Clubs B. American School Life  
C. American School Dinner D. American School Classes

### 第三部分 语法

#### 名词

##### 一、名词的定义

表示人、事物、地点、现象或者抽象概念等名称的词称之为名词。

## 二、可数名词的复数形式

### 1. 名词复数构成形式的部分规则变化（情况、构成方式、例词）

(1) 一般情况加-s, 如: cake—cakes, bed—beds, 发音 /s/ 或 /z/。

(2) 以-s, -x, -sh, -ch 等结尾的词加-es, 如: bus—buses, box—boxes, watch—watches, 发音 /iz/。但 stomach 的复数是 stomachs。

(3) 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的词变 y 为 i, 加-es, 如 baby—babies, city—cities, 发音 /iz/。

(4) 以元音字母加-y 结尾的词加-s, 如: toy—toys, monkey—monkeys。

(5) 以 f (fe) 结尾的词变 f (fe) 为-ves, 如: leaf—leaves, life—lives, 发音 /vz/。但 roof—roofs, chief—chiefs 等是直接加 s。

(6) 以-o 结尾的名词, 有些在词尾加-es, 它们是“英雄爱吃土豆西红柿”, 发音 /z/, 如: hero—heroes; potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes。而一般在词尾加 s, 如: zoo—zoos, radio—radios。

### 2. 不规则变化

(1) 改变单数名词的元音字母。

(男女警察英法人, 都是将 man 变成 men)

(脚牙 oo 变 ee, 孩子加上 ren)

如: man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen, Englishman—Englishmen, Frenchman—Frenchmen, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children

(2) 其他形式, 如 mouse—mice。

(3) 有些词单复数形式相同, 如: fish, sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese; 美人鱼 mermaid、鹿、绵羊, 单数变复数时不变化。

(4) 有些用单数形式表示复数概念的名词, 如: people, police, cattle 等。

(5) 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如: maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 一般是不可数名词, 为单数。news 为不可数名词。

(6) 某国人变复数。

中国人 a Chinese—Chinese

日本人 a Japanese—Japanese

英国人 an Englishman—Englishmen

法国人 a Frenchman—Frenchmen

美国人 an American—Americans

德国人 a German—Germans

口诀: 中日不变英法变, 其余 s 加后面。

(7) 合成名词。

① 由 man, woman 加名词构成的合成名词, 两个名词都变成复数。如: two men teachers。

② 由 boy, girl 加名词构成的合成名词, 变后面不变前面。如: three girl students。

## 三、不可数名词

(1) 常考的不可数名词: advice, information, news, furniture, progress 等。

(2) 不可数名词的表示方法: 数量词 + of + 名词。

a piece of, a cup /bottle/ glass of 等

a piece of news 一则新闻 a piece of advice 一条建议

a piece of bread 一片面包 a piece of work 一份工作

## 知识测评

一、填空题 (请用括号中名词的复数形式填空。)

- Two \_\_\_\_\_ live in this building. (family)
- I can see two \_\_\_\_\_ standing near the door. (policeman)
- Do you want some \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner? (potato)
- Look at those \_\_\_\_\_. (child)
- In autumn, you can see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground. (leaf)

二、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. —Excuse me, are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, I'm from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japan; Japanese                      B. China; Chinese  
C. England; English                      D. American; America
- ( ) 2. They took a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in Children's Park.  
A. photo                      B. photoes                      C. photos                      D. the photo
- ( ) 3. There are more \_\_\_\_\_ in this hospital than in that one.  
A. woman doctors                      B. women doctor  
C. women's doctor                      D. women doctors
- ( ) 4. Then the \_\_\_\_\_ began to eat the green \_\_\_\_\_ of young trees.  
A. deer; leafs                      B. deer; leaves  
C. deer; leaf                      D. deers; leafs
- ( ) 5. They got much \_\_\_\_\_ from those new books.  
A. ideas                      B. photos                      C. news                      D. stories
- ( ) 6. I have two \_\_\_\_\_ and three bottles of \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. orange; orange                      B. oranges; oranges  
C. oranges; orange                      D. orange; oranges
- ( ) 7. Help yourself to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some chickens and apples                      B. some chickens and apple  
C. a chicken and apple                      D. some chicken and apples

- ( ) 8. A group of \_\_\_\_\_ are talking with two \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Frenchmen; Germans                      B. Frenchmans; Germen
- C. Germans; Frenchmans                    D. Germen; Frenchmen
- ( ) 9. —Would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- A. drink; Three coffees                      B. a cup of drink; Coffee
- C. a drink; A coffee                            D. a drink; Three cups of coffees
- ( ) 10. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers yet?
- A. today's                                        B. Today's
- C. the today's                                   D. today

三、改错题 (从 A、B、C、D 四个画线处找出一处错误选项, 并写出正确答案。)

- What a good news it is!  
A      B      C      D
  - In her speech, she gives the students some advices on how to study a foreign language.  
A                                      B      C                      D
  - I had supper at my brother last night.  
A      B                      C                      D
  - The meeting is of great important.  
A                      B      C                      D
  - He told us the truthes of these things yesterday.  
A      B                      C                      D
- ( ) 改为\_\_\_\_\_
  - ( ) 改为\_\_\_\_\_
  - ( ) 改为\_\_\_\_\_
  - ( ) 改为\_\_\_\_\_
  - ( ) 改为\_\_\_\_\_

## 第四部分 写作

### 【写作指导】

英文电子邮件的基本要素是主题、称谓、正文、结尾用语及署名。

- 电子邮件最重要的部分是主题, 主题应当做到言简意赅, 并突出邮件的重要性。
- 私人电子邮件不需要非常正式, 可以用 “Hello/ Hi” 问候对方。

3. 在书写正文时,把最重要的事情写在正文最前面。邮件段落最好控制在两三段之内。如果一封电子邮件涉及多个信息点,可以采用分条目的方法,如符号、小标题、编号来使得邮件内容层次清晰。

4. 结尾用语在正文之后添加。注意一般结尾用语中只有第一个单词首字母是大写而剩余单词都是小写,此处与称呼不同。常用结尾用语有 Regards, Best wishes, Best regards, With best wishes, With best regards 等。

5. 在正文最后需要署名,可以写全名,也可以只写名字。

### 知识测评

书面表达:

假定你是李华,刚上高中两个多星期,请你按照以下内容写一封 80 词左右的电子邮件给你的英国笔友汤姆(Tom),简单介绍你的学校、老师和自己的情况:

1. 我的新学校是一所历史悠久的名校,有 50 多个班,2500 多名学生。
2. 老师的教学方法与初中截然不同,上课方式很有趣。
3. 课程比初中更有挑战性,但有信心学好。
4. 与同学相处融洽,积极参加各种课外活动。

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## 第五部分 高考链接

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

( ) how      A. low      B. power      C. tomorrow      D. bowl (2018 年)

二、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. Mary wears \_\_\_\_\_ pair of sunglasses to protect her eyes \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
(2017 年)  
A. an; from      B. an; against      C. a; from      D. the; from
- ( ) 2. People send flowers to their mothers on \_\_\_\_\_ Day. (2019 年)  
A. Woman's      B. Womans'      C. Women's      D. Womens'
- ( ) 3. The famous doctor is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_. (2020 年)  
A. Sally brother      B. Sally's brother's  
C. Sally brothers      D. Sally brother's
- ( ) 4. My daughter studies at \_\_\_\_\_ university in \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing. (2021 年)  
A. a; /      B. an; /      C. a; the      D. an; the
- ( ) 5. It was hard work, but we didn't \_\_\_\_\_. (2021 年)  
A. give to      B. give over      C. give up      D. give off
- ( ) 6. You'll have to wait \_\_\_\_\_ hour or two. (2022 年)  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /

三、单词拼写题（根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，写出该单词。）

- \_\_\_\_\_ (美国人) like to eat hot dogs. (2016 年)
- My teacher offered me an \_\_\_\_\_ (机会) to learn English last year.
- Who wants to \_\_\_\_\_ (描述) what happened just now? (2018 年)
- \_\_\_\_\_ (失败) is the mother of success. (2020 年)
- In my opinion, it's a very \_\_\_\_\_ (成功的) party. (2022 年)

四、词形变换题（用括号内单词的适当形式填空。）

- The success or \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) of the plan depends on you. (2016 年)
- The Great Wall is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ (create) in the world. (2017 年)
- They come from Germany. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (Germany). (2018 年)
- Many of my classmates graduated from \_\_\_\_\_ (vocation) school. (2019 年)
- What job are you \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in? (2019 年)

五、改错题（从 A、B、C、D 四个画线处找出一处错误选项，并写出正确答案。）

The man was interested in take photos when he was young. (2022 年)  
A                      B                      C                      D

( ) 改为 \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Accepting Everyone's Uniqueness

### 第一部分 词汇

双斜线间填写单词画线部分的读音。

1. unique *adj.* 独特的；唯一的

如：Everyone is unique.

每一个人都是独一无二的。

uniqueness *n.* 独特性；唯一性

如：Accepting everyone's uniqueness.

接受每个人的独特性。

2. specialty /      / *n.* 专业；专长

如：Computer is my specialty.

电脑是我的专长。

special *adj.* 特别的

如：Today is a very special day to them.

今天对他们来说是特别的一天。

3. major /      / *n.* 专业；主修课程

如：Different college majors lead to different professional careers.

不同的大学专业导致不同的职业生涯。

*adj.* 主要的；严重的；重要的；主修的

如：A major cause of lung cancer is smoking.

吸烟是肺癌的主要原因。

4. outgoing /      / *adj.* 开朗的；外向的

如：She is an outgoing girl. She likes to make friends.

她是一个外向的女孩。她喜欢交朋友。

5. responsible /      / *adj.* 负责的

be responsible for 对……负责

如：The dog was responsible for this mess.

这只狗要对这片混乱负责。



6. creative /      / *adj.* 有创造力的

如: She is a very creative person, especially when she is drawing.

她是一个很有创造性的人, 尤其是画画的时候。

create *v.* 创造    creation *n.* 创造; 创作

7. smart /      / *adj.* 聪明的, 智能的

如: The girl is so smart that she can solve very difficult math problems.

这个女孩很聪明, 她能解很难的数学题。

smart watch 智能手表

8. active /      / 活跃的; 积极的

be active in 在……表现地很积极

如: Students are very active in answering questions today.

学生们在今天的课堂上积极地回答问题。

9. be crazy about 对……狂热; 痴迷于……

如: He is crazy about basketball.

他非常迷打篮球。

10. designer /      / *n.* 设计师; 构思者

design *v.* 设计; 构思

如: I'm a fashion designer, I design clothes for women.

我是一名服装设计师, 我为女性设计服装。

11. quality /      / *n.* 素质; 品质; 质量

如: The quality of this spoon is too terrible!

这勺子的质量太差了。

12. assignment /      / *n.* 任务; 工作; (课外) 作业

如: My teacher gave me a lot of assignments for the weekend.

老师给我布置了很多周末的家庭作业。

assign *v.* 布置; 分配

如: Our teacher assigned us lots of homework.

我们的老师给我们布置了很多的家庭作业。

13. challenging /      / *adj.* 有挑战性的

如: He wants to try some challenging sports.

他想尝试一些具有挑战性的运动。

challenge *n.* 挑战; 质疑

*v.* 挑战; 质疑

14. choose /      / — chose /      / — chosen *v.* 选择

如: I think the boy will choose the cake.

我想这个男孩会选蛋糕。

choice / / *n.* 选择; 选项

make a choice 做出选择

如: You should make a choice.

你应该做出选择。

15. communicate / / *v.* 交流

communicate with sb. 和某人进行交流

如: With the Internet, I can communicate with my children whenever I want.

通过互联网, 在任何时候我都能跟孩子聊天。

16. attractive / / / *adj.* 吸引人的

如: With such a low price, the hotel room is really attractive.

这个旅馆房间价格如此低廉, 真的很吸引人。

attract *v.* 吸引, 引起……的注意

如: The dog attracts many people to the fruit stall.

这只狗吸引了很多人来这个水果摊。

### 知识测评

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

- |                          |                    |                      |                        |                        |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. sh <u>ow</u>      | A. h <u>ow</u>     | B. all <u>ow</u>     | C. sl <u>ow</u> ly     | D. t <u>ow</u> n       |
| ( ) 2. ahe <u>ad</u>     | A. che <u>ap</u>   | B. br <u>ea</u> k    | C. se <u>as</u> on     | D. br <u>ea</u> th     |
| ( ) 3. maj <u>or</u>     | A. qual <u>ity</u> | B. han <u>d</u> some | C. <u>a</u> ctive      | D. cr <u>a</u> zy      |
| ( ) 4. sh <u>i</u> ne    | A. un <u>i</u> que | B. g <u>i</u> ft     | C. ass <u>i</u> gnment | D. attr <u>a</u> ctive |
| ( ) 5. outg <u>o</u> ing | A. en <u>o</u> ugh | B. cl <u>ou</u> dy   | C. c <u>ou</u> try     | D. tr <u>ou</u> ble    |

二、词义搭配题 (从 B 栏中选出 A 栏单词的正确解释。)

- | A                  | B   |
|--------------------|---|
| ( ) 1. major       | A. unlike anything else                   |
| ( ) 2. opportunity | B. full of life and energy                |
| ( ) 3. unique      | C. greater or more important of two parts |
| ( ) 4. lively      | D. not fat                                |
| ( ) 5. thin        | E. clever or quick in thinking            |
| ( ) 6. smart       | F. good chance                            |
| ( ) 7. attract     | G. trust in one's ability                 |

- ( ) 8. confidence H. catch one's attention  
 ( ) 9. guide I. extremely good  
 ( ) 10. excellent J. someone who shows the way

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. The story was so \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone enjoyed it very much.  
 A. attract B. attractive C. attraction D. attractively
- ( ) 2. Bill is an \_\_\_\_\_ boy, and often plays football for hours.  
 A. easy-going B. smart C. creative D. energetic
- ( ) 3. Wu Lin is crazy \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
 A. in B. of C. about D. to
- ( ) 4. Mike is good \_\_\_\_\_ kids and they all like him very much. He's really good  
 \_\_\_\_\_ telling stories to them.  
 A. with; at B. to; for C. for; in D. at; with
- ( ) 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ dog came to meet us.  
 A. friend B. friends C. friend of D. friendly
- ( ) 6. Parents should be responsible \_\_\_\_\_ their children's behavior.  
 A. with B. in C. on D. for
- ( ) 7. The watch is a \_\_\_\_\_ from my mother.  
 A. gift B. reader C. friend D. shop
- ( ) 8. He's still crazy \_\_\_\_\_ both his work and his hobbies.  
 A. of B. about C. to D. by
- ( ) 9. This school is different \_\_\_\_\_ others. It has many out-of-class activities.  
 A. off B. from C. of D. for
- ( ) 10. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ between the two sisters.  
 A. differences B. different C. differently D. more different
- ( ) 11. —Would you like some milk in your tea?  
 —Yes. Just \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. much B. a little C. a few D. little
- ( ) 12. I'm playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano but my brother is playing \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball.  
 A. /; the B. the; the C. the; / D. /; /
- ( ) 13. —It's his new book. I think it is more interesting than his other books.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. I like it very much.  
 A. It doesn't matter. B. That's all right.  
 C. I don't think so. D. I can't agree more.

( ) 14. I am responsible \_\_\_\_\_ the safety of all these planes.

A. at B. for C. to D. in

( ) 15. This may be a little too \_\_\_\_\_ for the baby.

A. challenge B. challenging C. challenged D. challenges

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. Her \_\_\_\_\_ (专业, 主修课程) is French.

2. She's really likes people who are \_\_\_\_\_ (开朗的; 外向的) and sincere.

3. The little girl was very \_\_\_\_\_ (有创造力的) and painted a brilliant picture.

4. My brother looks \_\_\_\_\_ (英俊的) and healthy.

5. We all search for some sort of \_\_\_\_\_ (独特性; 唯一性) to set us apart.

五、词性变换题 (用括号内单词的适当形式填空。)

1. If you are ready to face the world with \_\_\_\_\_ (confident), you can enjoy the life.

2. Jack is a fashion \_\_\_\_\_ (design) .

3. It is important to save \_\_\_\_\_ (energetic) .

4. The government is \_\_\_\_\_ (creative) more jobs for young people.

5. Young people should \_\_\_\_\_ (active) face difficulties.

## 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。)

Hello! Nice 1 you! My name's Gina Smith. I am 2 English girl. I am 3 China now because my father works here. My favorite 4 is red. My favorite number is eight. My 5 number is 183 - 8882. I have a friend in my class. 6 name is Jenny. She likes 7, too. Her favorite number is 8. That's why she has three pens, three rulers and three pencils, 9 her telephone number? It's 303 - 8383. Do you have a (n) 10? Can you tell me about him or her?

( ) 1. A. to meet B. meet C. to say D. say

( ) 2. A. a B. an C. the D. /

( ) 3. A. on B. to C. in D. at

( ) 4. A. number B. color C. book D. school

- (     ) 5. A. map                      B. desk                      C. jacket                      D. telephone
- (     ) 6. A. Her                      B. His                      C. She                      D. He
- (     ) 7. A. purple                      B. green                      C. red                      D. white
- (     ) 8. A. one                      B. six                      C. three                      D. eight
- (     ) 9. A. What's                      B. Who's                      C. How's                      D. Where's
- (     ) 10. A. cup                      B. cat                      C. orange                      D. friend

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。)

My name is Lorena. I am 10 years old. I am French and I have two brothers, Peter and Paul. They are in the same middle school. They are good at math and science, and they often help me with my homework. I love going to school and my favorite subject is music. I am learning to ride a bike now.

Today I will go to a party. My friend Lisa will have a birthday party. Lisa likes reading, so I bought her a good book last week.

Yesterday my grandpa called me. He is a nice man. He is tall and fun. I love him very much. He lives in a beautiful town with my grandma. My grandma is 70 years old, but her hair is still black. She is an active woman. She likes swimming, running and riding a bike on weekends. She is also a good cook. I love her food.

My mom works in an office and my dad is a doctor. Our house is not very big, so my brothers shares a bedroom. I have my bedroom, small but tidy. Every summer we go to the beach and I enjoy my free time, swimming and playing with my family.

- (     ) 1. What subject does Lorena like best?
- A. Math                      B. Science                      C. Music                      D. Chemistry
- (     ) 2. What will Lorena do today?
- A. She will go to a party.                      B. She will call her grandpa.
- C. She will buy a gift for Lisa.                      D. She will go swimming.
- (     ) 3. What can we know about Lorena's grandma?
- A. She is tall.                      B. She lives in a town.
- C. She runs every day.                      D. Her hair is white.
- (     ) 4. What did Lorena buy for Lisa last week?
- A. A bike.                      B. Some food.                      C. A good book.                      D. A bunch of flowers.
- (     ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE about Lorena?
- A. She goes to the beach every summer. B. She often goes to her mom's office.
- C. She lives in a big and tidy bedroom. D. Her dad is a teacher.