

英语 1

随堂练习与测评

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前 言

本书以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据，以《河北省中等职业学校对口升学考试英语复习指南》为准绳，分单元归纳总结知识点、考点，结合大多数对口升学学生基础薄弱等问题，特组织一批经验丰富的一线教师编写而成。根据作者多年的教学经验，深入挖掘教材，密切关注近几年的高考走向，在编写中由点到面，由浅入深，将重点、难点和考点紧密衔接。注重培养学生自主学习和独立思考的能力，并努力提升学生的应试能力，以达到让老师们轻松地教、学生愉快地学的目的。

本书按教材单元编写，每个单元都由六个课时组成，分别为重点单词与短语、听说、读写、重点句型、阅读、语法，完全与教学实际同步。每一部分的讲解力求帮助学生深刻理解所涉及的教学内容，所设置的课堂练习等环节也以帮助学生巩固当堂所学知识，夯实基础，培养能力为目的。同时对每个单元的知识点进行梳理，由词到句，由句到篇，使学生能更好地了解每个单元的学习目标，掌握每个单元的学习内容。

由于时间仓促，书中难免存在疏漏，恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

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Welcome Unit Let's Speak English

Part I Key Words and Expressions

重点单词、短语精讲

1. expression *n.* 表达方式; 表情

Today we'll learn some new words and useful expressions. 今天我们将学习一些新单词和有用的表达方式。

facial expressions 面部表情

express *vt.* 表示; 表达

Her eyes expressed her anger. 她的眼神表达了她的愤怒。

2. discuss *vt.* 讨论; 商讨

We will discuss the proposal at the meeting. 我们将在会议上讨论这项提议。

discussion *n.* 讨论

The discussion lasted two hours. 讨论持续了两个小时。

3. entrance *n.* 入口

Where is the entrance to the park, please? 请问公园的入口在什么地方?

4. waitress *n.* 女服务员

I'll ask the waitress for the bill. 我要让女服务员拿账单来。

(1) waiter *n.* 男服务员

(2) wait *vi.* 等待

(3) wait for sb. 等待某人

We are waiting for the early bus. 我们正在等早班车。

5. carefully *adv.* 小心地; 仔细地

He took the gift carefully out of its box. 他小心地将礼物从盒中取出来。

(1) careful *adj.* 小心的; 仔细的

(2) careless *adj.* 粗心的

(3) care *n.* 照顾; 小心; 照料 *v.* 关心; 关怀; 在意

(4) take care of 照顾; 照料; 爱护

He's well able to take care of himself. 他完全能够自理。

6. congratulation *n.* 祝贺

(1) congratulations to sb 祝贺某人

Congratulations to you! 祝贺你!

(2) congratulations on sth. 因某事而祝贺

Congratulations on passing your exam! 祝贺你通过了考试!

(3) congratulate *v.* 祝贺

I congratulate all of you on this achievement. 我祝贺你们的这一成就。

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列单词画线部分的音标。

1. expression [____ pre ____]

2. discuss [dɪ'sk ____ s]

3. café ['k ____ feɪ]

4. technician [te ____ 'ni ____ ən]

5. chef [____ ef]

6. forecast ['f ____ k ____ st]

7. junior [' ____ u:n ____]

8. waitress ['w ____ trɪs]

II. 根据下列汉语提示写出单词。

1. ____ *n.* 表情; 表达方式

2. ____ *v.* 讨论

3. ____ *n.* 入口

4. ____ *n.* 出口

5. ____ *n.* 提示

6. ____ *n.* 女服务员

7. ____ *n.* 预报

8. ____ *adv.* 仔细地

9. ____ *n.* 祝贺

10. ____ *adj.* 初级的

III. 词形变换, 根据下列要求写出单词。

1. expression → ____ (动词: 表示; 表达)

2. discuss → ____ (名词: 讨论)

3. care → ____ (形容词: 细心的)

4. care → ____ (形容词: 粗心的)

5. congratulation → ____ (动词: 祝贺)

6. waitress → ____ (动词: 等待)

IV. 根据下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. 面部表情 ____

2. 等待某人 ____

3. 祝贺某人 ____

4. 因某事而祝贺 ____

5. 照顾, 照料 ____

课后知识测评

I. 语音知识: 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。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

() 1. technician A. teacher B. chef C. school D. China

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| () 2. <u>expression</u> | A. <u>exist</u> | B. <u>expensive</u> | C. <u>exam</u> | D. <u>exit</u> |
| () 3. <u>forecast</u> | A. <u>junior</u> | B. <u>doctor</u> | C. <u>north</u> | D. <u>forget</u> |
| () 4. <u>tip</u> | A. <u>exit</u> | B. <u>like</u> | C. <u>nice</u> | D. <u>biology</u> |
| () 5. <u>café</u> | A. <u>able</u> | B. <u>what</u> | C. <u>same</u> | D. <u>January</u> |

II. 词义搭配: 从 (B) 栏中选出 (A) 栏单词的正确解释。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| () 1. exit | A. a small piece of advice about sth |
| () 2. entrance | B. the 7th month of the year |
| () 3. café | C. a person whose job is to put out fires |
| () 4. tip | D. a professional cook |
| () 5. firefighter | E. a statement about what will happen in the future |
| () 6. forecast | F. a door or a gate used for entering a building |
| () 7. junior | G. the first day of the working week |
| () 8. July | H. a way out of a public building |
| () 9. Monday | I. coffee shop |
| () 10. chef | J. of low rank |

III. 单词拼写: 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在答题卡上相应题号后的横线上填出该单词。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. Please accept my warmest _____ (祝贺) to you.
2. I can _____ (讨论) the matter with you now, if it is necessary.
3. The weather _____ (预报) says it will be cloudy tomorrow.
4. It takes me about _____ (四十) minutes to get to school.
5. _____ (八月) 1st is Army Day.

IV. 词形变换: 用括号内单词的适当形式填空, 将正确答案写在答题卡上相应题号后的横线上。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. He does things very _____ (careful).
2. She took a job as a _____ (wait).
3. Do you know the meaning of these _____ (express)?
4. The two _____ (Germany) are worried about their safety.
5. My birthday is March _____ (twelve).

Part II

Listening & Speaking

重点句型精讲

1. I'm from China. 我来自中国。

be from / come from 来自

I am / come from China. What about you? 我来自中国，你呢？

2. What does Eason do? 伊森是做什么的？ What's Jane's job? 简的职业是什么？
what 可以对职业进行提问。

What does your father do? 你爸爸是做什么的？

What is your sister's job? 你姐姐的职业是什么？

交际用语

1. 打招呼用语

A: Hello, I'm ... What's your name? 你好，我是…… 你叫什么名字？

B: Hello, I'm ... Nice to meet you. 你好，我叫…… 很高兴认识你。

A: Nice to meet you, too. 我也很高兴认识你。

2. 询问国籍及回答

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

B: I'm from... / I come from... 我来自……

3. 自我介绍用语

Hi / Hello, I'm... I am / come from... I'm ... years old. I'm a ...

大家好，我是……。我来自……。我……岁了。我是一名……

4. 询问职业及回答

A: What does sb. do? / What's sb's job? ……是做什么的？

B: She / He is a ... ……是一名……

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列国家的英文名称。

1. 法国 _____ 2. 德国 _____ 3. 澳大利亚 _____

4. 俄罗斯 _____ 5. 日本 _____ 6. 意大利 _____

II. 写出下列关于职业的英文单词。

1. 医生 _____ 2. 护士 _____ 3. 女服务员 _____

4. 警察 _____ 5. 秘书 _____ 6. 厨师 _____

Ⅲ. 根据下列汉语提示完成交际用语。

1. —你来自哪里? —我来自法国。

— _____ you _____?

—I am _____.

2. 大家好,我是刘涛。我来自中国。我26岁了。我是一名护士。

Hi, _____ Liu Tao. I come from _____. I'm _____ years old. I'm a _____.

3. —你妈妈是做什么的? —她是一名医生。

— _____ your mother _____?

—She is a _____.

课后知识测评

补全对话: 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(共10分,每小题2分)

A: Hi, John, 1

B: Four, my father, my mother, my bother and I.

A: 2

B: He is a policeman.

A: 3

B: She is a doctor and she is very busy.

A: How about your brother?

B: 4

A: Sounds good.

B: 5

选项:

A. What does your mother do?

B. He is a waiter now and he wants to be a chef.

C. How many people in your family?

D. Thanks.

E. What is your father's job?

Part III

Reading & Writing

重点知识精讲

1. 基数词的构成

(1) 1 - 12: 无规律。分别为: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve。

(2) 13 - 19: 以-teen 结尾。(13、15、18 特殊记) 分别为: thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen。

(3) 20 - 90 逢十的基数词: 都以 ty 结尾。(20、40 特殊记, 其他的由“十几”的 teen 变为 ty) 分别为: twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety。

(4) 几十几: 先说“几十”, 再说“几”, 十位数和个位数中间加连字符“-”。

23: twenty - three

46: forty - six

(5) 101 - 999: 先说“几百”, 再加 and, 再加两位数或末位数。

289: two hundred and eighty - nine 603: six hundred and three

2. 序数词的构成

(1) 1 - 19 的序数词除了第一 (first), 第二 (second) 和第三 (third) 之外, 其他的序数词都是由基数词后加 -th 构成。注意几个序数词的特殊变化: 第五 (fifth), 第八 (eighth), 第九 (ninth), 第十二 (twelfth)。

(2) 逢十序数词, 先将“几十”的基数词词尾 y 变为 i, 再加 -eth。如: 第二十 twentieth。

(3) 二十以上的“几十几”“几百几十几”等的基数词变为序数词时, 十位不变, 个位用序数词。如: 第二十一 twenty - first。

(4) 百 (hundred)、千 (thousand)、百万 (million) 的序数词, 在基数词后面加 -th, 如: 第一百 one hundredth。

3. 时间表达法

(1) 所有的时间都可以用“小时 + 分钟”表示。

6: 10 读作: six ten 2: 40 读作: two forty 8: 30 读作: eight thirty

(2) 不超过半小时的表达法: 分钟 + past + 小时。

9: 10 读作: ten past nine

(3) 超过半小时表达法: 分钟 + to + 下一个小时。

8: 35 读作: twenty - five to nine

(4) 如果所表述的时间恰好为半小时, 可以用 “half + past + 小时”。

11: 30 读作: half past eleven

(5) 如果所表述的分钟和 15 有关, 有三种表达法: (15 分钟又叫一刻钟: a quarter)。

9: 15 读作 nine fifteen; fifteen past nine; a quarter past nine

(6) 整点表达法: 基数词 + o'clock。

7: 00 读作: seven o'clock

4. A: When were you born? 你什么时候出生的?

B: I was born on 5 March 2003. 我出生于 2003 年 3 月 5 日。

when 对时间提问。

When did you go to school yesterday? 你昨天几点上学的?

A: What day is it today? 今天是星期几?

B: It's Thursday. 今天是星期四。

“what day” 对星期提问。

5. A: What time is it? 现在几点?

B: It's half past six. 现在六点半。

“what time” 对时刻提问。

6. A: What color is the T-shirt 1? 一号 T 恤是什么颜色?

B: It's red. 它是红色的。

“what color” 对颜色提问。

课堂知识探究

I. 默写 26 个英文字母的大小写, 默写时请注意其书写格式。

II. 用英语写出下列数字相对应的基数词。

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____

6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____

11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____

15 _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____

19 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ 30 _____

40 _____ 50 _____ 60 _____ 70 _____
80 _____ 90 _____ 100 _____ 101 _____

III. 用英语写出下列数字相对应的序数词。

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____
11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____
15 _____ 16 _____ 17 _____ 18 _____
19 _____ 20 _____ 21 _____ 30 _____
40 _____ 50 _____ 60 _____ 70 _____
80 _____ 90 _____ 100 _____ 101 _____

IV. 写出下列表示星期和月份的单词。

星期一 _____ 星期二 _____ 星期三 _____
星期四 _____ 星期五 _____ 星期六 _____
星期日 _____
一月 _____ 二月 _____ 三月 _____
四月 _____ 五月 _____ 六月 _____
七月 _____ 八月 _____ 九月 _____
十月 _____ 十一月 _____ 十二月 _____

V. 请用英语说出下列时间。

1. 9:00 _____
2. 9:30 _____
3. 3:15 _____
4. 5:45 _____

课后知识测评

I. 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。（共 10 分，每小题 1 分）

- () 1. There are _____ days in a year.
A. three hundred and sixty five B. three hundred and sixty-five
C. three hundreds and sixty five D. three hundreds and sixty-five
- () 2. The _____ month of a year is September.
A. nine B. ninth C. ninth D. eighth
- () 3. —What day is today?
—_____.
A. June B. Tuesday C. It is hot D. It's fine

- () 4. —What's the date today?
—_____.
- A. It's Sunday B. It's July C. It's fine D. It's July 15
- () 5. I usually get up at _____ on Sunday.
- A. eight thirty B. thirty eight C. eight and thirty D. half to nine
- () 6. He was born _____ June 5, 2004.
- A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 7. —What color do you like best?
—_____.
- A. Purple B. Sunday C. A T-shirt D. Five
- () 8. He is neither tall _____ clever.
- A. or B. nor C. not D. and
- () 9. It's time _____ TV.
- A. watch B. watching C. watches D. to watch
- () 10. In Shijiazhuang, it will cold _____ heavy snow today.
- A. with B. and C. to D. too

II. 完形填空：阅读下面的短文，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。

(共 10 分，每小题 1 分)

My name is Sally Brown. I am 16 years old. I'm 1 English girl. Do you want to know my 2? Let me tell you something about it. Look! 3 the first photo, you can see 4 people in my family. They are grandparents, my parents, my sister and me. My sister and I 5 in the middle. My father is behind us. 6 is 43 years old. My mother is 43 7. But she looks young.

Look! Who's this? 8 is my cousin. His name is Tony. His favorite color is 9. His cap and schoolbag are purple. What's his telephone number? It's 880 - 7531. Ms. Miller is 10 English teacher. Tony likes her very much.

- () 1. A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. A. family B. school C. room D. /
- () 3. A. In B. On C. Of D. With
- () 4. A. four B. five C. six D. seven
- () 5. A. am B. is C. are D. be
- () 6. A. He B. She C. It D. His
- () 7. A. year old B. year olds C. old D. years old
- () 8. A. She B. It C. That D. This

- () 9. A. blue B. purple C. yellow D. blue
() 10. A. my B. his C. her D. their

III. 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, 选出最恰当的答案。(共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

A

Mike Smith is my cousin. He is 24 years old. He works in a sports club. His job is to teach the students to swim. He lives far from the club. He has a car, but he doesn't drive it to work. Usually, he goes to work by bike. He thinks it is good exercised. And he can get to the club early because there are many buses and cars in the street. Every morning, Mike gets up at 6: 30. Then he takes a shower and has breakfast.

For breakfast, he likes eggs, apples and milk. At 7: 30, he goes to work by bike. The bike ride usually takes thirty minutes. "I never feel tired. I think the bike ride is relaxing and interesting." says Mike.

On weekends Mike usually drives his car to visit his parents. It's about 80 kilometers from his club to his parents' house. It takes about an hour. That's a long time! So Mike only goes home on weekends.

- () 1. Where does Mike work?
A. In a sports club. B. In a middle school.
C. At a radio station. D. In a clothes store.
- () 2. How does Mike usually go to work?
A. By car. B. By bus. C. On Foot. D. By bike.
- () 3. What does Mike like for breakfast?
A. Bread and banana. B. Rice and vegetables.
C. Eggs, apples and milk. D. Chicken and salad.
- () 4. What time does Mike usually get to the club in the morning?
A. At 7: 30. B. At 8: 00. C. At 6: 30. D. At 8: 30.
- () 5. How far is it from the club to Mike's parents' house?
A. About 60 kilometers. B. About 40 kilometers.
C. About 70 kilometers. D. About 80 kilometers.

B

Long long ago, the colors of the world started to quarrel (争吵). Each thought they were the best.

Green said, "I am the color of life and hope. Look at grass, trees and leaves. Without me, all animals would die."

Blue got in and said, "Look at the sky and the sea. They give space and peace and they are blue."

Yellow said, "I bring joy to the world. Every time you look at sunflower the whole world starts to smile."

Orange smiles, "I am the color of health. Think of carrots and pumpkins."

Red got angry, "I am the ruler of all of you. I am blood —life's blood!"

Purple was tall and he said, "I am the color of power. Kings always choose me." Finally came Indigo, "Think of me. You hardly see me. I represent deep thought."

Suddenly, a flash of bright lightning. Rain came. The colors became afraid. God began to speak, "You foolish colors, quarrelling among yourselves, each tried to be the most important. You don't know that you each were made for a special purpose? Join hands with each other and come to me."

Doing as they were told, the colors united and joined hands. They formed a colorful rainbow. From then on, when a good rain washes the world, a rainbow appears in the sky. They begin to appreciate each other.

() 6. The quarrel happened _____.

A. after the rain

B. in the rain

C. when God came

D. before the rain

() 7. Which color thought he could make others happy?

A. Orange.

B. Yellow.

C. Purple.

D. Red.

() 8. Indigo is a name of _____.

A. color

B. food

C. plant

D. animal

() 9. How many colors quarreled?

A. Five

B. Seven

C. Nine

D. Eleven

() 10. What does the story want to tell us?

A. Lighting is the most important.

B. United, we can create wonders.

C. It's useless to appreciate each other.

D. Some of the colors are foolish.

IV. 书面表达 (共 10 分)

作文题目: My Good Friend

词数要求: 80 ~ 100 词

写作要点: 1. 你最好的朋友的相貌;

2. 他或她的爱好。

Unit 1 School Is Interesting

Part I Key Words and Expressions

重点单词、短语精讲

1. poster *n.* 海报; 招贴画

They put up posters all over the town to advertise the circus. 他们在镇上到处张贴海报, 为马戏团做广告。

(1) post *v.* 寄; 邮寄; 发布; 张贴

Could you post this letter for me? 请替我寄这封信, 好吗?

(2) post *n.* 邮件

Have you opened your post yet? 你拆开邮件了没有?

(3) post office 邮局

I went round to the post office. 我到邮局去了一趟。

(4) postman *n.* 邮递员

He looked like a postman but he wasn't. 他看上去像个邮递员, 但实际不是。

2. nursing *n.* 护理; 看护

The hotel is going to be converted into a nursing home. 那家旅馆将被改建成疗养院。

(1) nurse *n.* 护士

She works as a nurse in a hospital. 她在一家医院当护士。

(2) nurse *v.* 看护, 照料

We're going to go home and nurse our colds. 我们打算回家调养感冒。

3. operate *v.* 操作

Only he can operate the new machine. 只有他能操作这台新机器。

operation *n.* 操作; 运行; 手术

The operation of this machine is simple. 这台机器操作简单。

He is recovering from an operation to reset his arm. 他做了一个手臂复位手术, 正在恢复。

4. e-commerce *n.* 电子商务

E-commerce is important in modern society. 电子商务在现代社会很重要。

e- *pref.* (前缀) 电子的; 网络的

e-mail *n.* 电子邮件

5. patient *n.* 病人 *adj.* 有耐心的

I would like you to see a patient. 我想让你见一个病人。

You are always so patient with me. 你总是对我这么有耐心。

patience *n.* 耐心; 忍耐

We would like to thank them for their patience and understanding. 我们要感谢他们的耐心和理解。

6. cookery *n.* 烹调术; 烹调法; 烹饪法

The school runs cookery courses throughout the year. 这个学校常年开设烹饪学习班。

(1) cook *n.* 厨师; 炊事员; 做饭的人 *v.* 烹饪; 烹调

He's a good cook. 他是个好厨师。

Where did you learn to cook? 你在哪里学的烹调?

(2) cooker *n.* 炊具

Give the cooker a good clean. 把炊具好好清洗一下。

7. practical *adj.* 实践的; 实际的

It's an interesting idea, but there are many practical difficulties. 这是一个很有意思的想法, 然而却存在着许多实际困难。

practice *n.* 实践; 训练 *v.* 练习; 实践

We must put our plans into practice. 我们必须将计划付诸于实践。

I need to practice my Italian before my business trip.

我出差之前需要先练习一下意大利语。

8. field *n.* 田地; 领域; 运动场; 场地; 田野

Many farmers are working in the fields. 许多农民在田里干活。

He has become famous in his own field. 他在自己的领域里已经出名了。

9. look forward to 盼望, 期待 (后接名词、代词、动名词做宾语)

We look forward to the return of spring. 我们期待着春天的到来。

We look forward to coming to work every day. 我每天都迫不及待来上班。

10. design *v.* 设计; 计划 *n.* 设计; 图样; 图案; 目的

This dress is of the latest design. 这件衣服是最新设计。

He designed us a beautiful house. 他为我们设计了一所很美的房子。

designer *n.* 设计者

She is an clothing designer. 她是服装设计师。

11. be crazy about 对……着迷

I used to be crazy about taking pictures. 我曾经迷上摄影。

12. confidently *adv.* 自信地

She played the piano confidently. 她自信地弹着钢琴。

(1) confident *adj.* 自信的

She is a confident girl. 她是一个自信的女孩。

(2) confidence *n.* 信心

with confidence 自信地; 满怀信心地 lose confidence 失去信心

13. besides *adv.* 此外; 而且 *prep.* 除……之外 (还)

He gave me a book, a pen and some money besides. 他给了我一本书、一支钢笔, 此外还给了一些钱。

There will be five of us for dinner, besides John. 除约翰外, 还有我们五个人要一起吃饭。

14. major *n.* 专业; 专业课; 主修学生 *adj.* 较多的; 主要的

His major is math. 他的专业是数学。

Popular education is one of our major goal. 民众教育是我们的主要目标之一。

15. performance *n.* 表演; 演出

She was pleased with her daughter's performance. 她对女儿的演奏感到满意。

perform *v.* 表演

He performed a dance for them. 他为他们表演了一个舞蹈。

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列单词画线部分的音标。

1. poster ['p ____ st ____]

2. dormitory ['d ____ mɪtri]

3. mechanical [m ____ ' ____ ænikəl]

4. patient ['p ____ ____ ənt]

5. cookery ['k ____ kəri]

6. practical ['pr ____ ktɪkəl]

7. field [f ____ ld]

8. agency [' ____ ____ ənsi]

9. company ['k ____ mpəni]

10. design [dɪ' ____ ____ n]

11. photography [f ____ 't ____ grə ____ i]

12. crazy ['kr ____ zɪ]

13. major ['m ____ dʒ ____]

14. performance [p ____ 'f ____ məns]

15. oral [' ____ rəl]

II. 根据下列汉语提示写出单词。

1. ____ *n.* 海报

2. ____ *n.* 寝室

3. ____ *n.* 病人

4. ____ *adj.* 实践的

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| () 3. poster | C. the art of taking photographs or filming sth |
| () 4. oral | D. spoken rather than written |
| () 5. assistant | E. a room for several people to sleep in |
| () 6. cookery | F. a business organization |
| () 7. patient | G. a room or building in which things are made or repaired |
| () 8. photography | H. a person who is receiving medical treatment |
| () 9. dormitory | I. the art or activity of preparing and cooking food |
| () 10. workshop | J. a large notice that is put in a public place to advertise sth |

Ⅲ. 单词拼写：根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，在横线上填出该单词。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

1. This _____ (海报) is about the coming fashion show.
2. He works in a computer _____ (公司).
3. Tony is _____ (着迷) about rock music.
4. My _____ (专业) is English.
5. The _____ (宿舍) in our school are bright and clean.

Ⅳ. 词形变换：用括号内单词的适当形式填空，将正确答案写在横线上。（共 5 分，每小题 1 分）

1. Our clothes are lightweight and _____ (practice) for holidays.
2. She has ability for _____ (nurse).
3. She answered the teacher's question _____ (confident).
4. Her _____ (perform) was excellent.
5. Carlyne is a fashion _____ (design).

Part II

Listening & Speaking

重点句型精讲

1. My new school is quite different. 我的新学校非常的不一样。

(1) quiet *adv.* 相当；很；非常；十分

The exam was quite difficult. 这场考试相当难。

(2) different *adj.* 不同的；有区别的

He wears a different tie every day. 他每天戴不同的领带。

be different from 不同于; 和……不同

Their school is different from ours. 他们的学校与我们的不同。

2. In what way? 哪里不一样?

in……way 以……方式

She looks at work in a different way. 她以不同的方式看待工作。

3. We can learn how to operate different machines. I like a lot. 我们可以学习操作不同的机器。我很喜欢这些操作。

learn to do sth 学习做某事

Shall we learn to do housework together during this summer holiday? 暑假我们一起学做家务好吗?

4. Do you like practise cooking different dishes during class? 你喜欢在课堂上练习做不同的菜吗?

(1) practise doing sth 练习做某事

You must practise speaking English. 你必须要练习说英语。

(2) during class 在上课期间

He falls asleep during class all the time. 他总是在上课的时候睡觉。

5. You know, you can never learn to cook by just watching. 要知道, 光靠看是学不会烹饪的。

(1) learn to do sth 学习做某事

Judy is learning to dance. 朱迪正在学习跳舞。

(2) by prep. 通过(后接名词、代词或动名词)

I did it all by myself! 我完全是靠自己做此事的。

I go to work by riding a bike. 我骑自行车上班。

6. And we also get to taste what we've just cooked in class. 我们还能品尝自己刚刚烹饪的菜肴。

taste *vt.* 品尝 句中 taste 后面跟了 what 引导的宾语从句。

7. Sounds great! 听起来很棒!

sound 为系动词, 意为“听起来”, 后接形容词做表语。

The story sounds interesting. 这个故事听起来很有趣。

交际用语

谈论最喜爱的科目

1. —What is your favorite class? 你最喜欢的课是什么?

—My favorite class is... 我最喜欢的课是……

2. —Why does you like it? 你为什么喜欢它?

—Because it is... 因为它……

3. —What can you do in the class? 在课上你可以做什么?

—I can ... 我可以……

课堂知识探究

I. 根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 他们的房子相当小。

Their house is _____.

2. 未来并不同于以往。

The future will _____ the past.

3. 那两个女孩把头发梳成相同的式样。

Those two girls do their hair _____.

4. 我们每天早上练习读英语。

We practice _____ every morning.

5. 上课别趴在桌子上。

Don't lean on the desk _____.

6. 我建议你学习游泳。

I advise you _____.

7. 我通过打扫房子来帮助他们。

I help him _____ the house.

8. 你的计划听起来很好。

Your plan _____.

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成交际用语。

1. —你最喜欢的课是什么? —我最喜欢的课是烹饪课。

—What is your _____?

—My favorite class is _____.

2. —你为什么喜欢它? —因为它有用并且有趣。

—Why does you like it?

—Because it is _____ and _____.

3. —在课上你可以做什么? —我可以做不同的菜并且品尝刚刚做的菜。

—What can you do in the class?

—I can practice _____ and _____ what I have just cooked.

课后知识测评

补全对话: 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 50 分, 每小题 5 分)

A: Hello, Bob! How is it going?

B: Hello, Kate! 1 And you?

A: Very well. What's your plan for the summer?

B: I had a Chinese course last year, and I'd like to go on with it this summer.

A: How was the course? 2

B: Yes. It seemed that way at first. But after a while it became easier.

A: You were the best in the class, right?

B: I did get an A. Well, could you tell me your summer plan? 3

A: No, not this summer. 4

B: That must be very interesting. Can I go with you?

A: 5 Oh, there comes the bus! Good - bye!

B: Bye-bye!

A: I plan to go to Africa next summer.

B: Will you travel somewhere interesting?

C: No problem.

D: Is Chinese very difficult?

E: I'm OK.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Part III

Reading & Writing

重点句型精讲

1. How's it going? 最近怎么样?

这是一句常用的英文口头用语，表示问候对方。

2. 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。

(1) give sb sth 给某人某物 give sth to sb 把某物给某人

She gave us a correct answer. 她给了我们一个正确的答案。

She gave a correct answer to us. 她把一个正确的答案给了我们。

(2) lots of (= a lot of) 许多 (后可跟可数名词复数，也可跟不可数名词)

He's made lots of (a lot of) new friends. 他交了许多新朋友。

The boy had (a lot of) pocket money. 这男孩有许多零用钱。

3. Some are workers in factories or chefs in restaurants, others are tour guides from travel agencies or secretaries working for companies... 有些是工厂的工人或餐馆的厨师, 另一些是旅行社的导游或公司的秘书……

some..., others.... 一些……另一些……

Some are playing football, others are playing basketball. 一些人在踢足球, 其他人在打篮球。

4. 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, 而且非常友好。

(1) not only... but also... 不但……而且……(常用来连接两个并列的成分。not only ... but also ... 连接两个并列主语时谓语动词和第二个主语保持一致)

His name is known not only in Japan, but in China. 他不仅在日本出名, 而且在中国也出名。

Not only the students but also their teacher is enjoying the film. 不仅学生们在欣赏这部影片, 他们的老师也在欣赏这部影片。

(2) knowledgeable *adj.* 博学的; 有见识的; 知识渊博的

We employ friendly and knowledgeable staff. 我们雇佣友好的、有见识的员工。

(3) experienced *adj.* 有经验的

The job calls for an experienced man. 这份工作需要有经验的人。

(4) friendly *adj.* 友好的; 友善的

He talks to his students in a friendly way. 他和他的学生友好地交谈。

5. I'm sure I'll learn a lot from them. 我相信我会从他们身上学到很多。

(1) be sure 确信, 肯定

be sure + 不定式用于祈使句, 表示“务必、一定”。

Be sure to give your family my regards. 务必代我向你的家人问好。

be sure + 宾语从句 表示“确信、对……有把握”。

Be sure you're right, then go ahead. 确信你是正确的, 就勇往直前。

(2) learn from sb 向某人学习

We should learn from experienced workers. 我们要向有经验的工人学习。

(3) a lot *n.* 许多, 大量; 很多 *adv.* 许多, 大量

You know a lot about English names. 你知道许多有关英语姓名的情况。

It usually rains a lot at this time of year. 每年这个时候都经常下雨。

6. Look forward to hearing from you. 期待收到你的来信。

(1) look forward to 期待, 盼望(后面接名词或者动名词)

I look forward to your good news. 我等待你的好消息。

I am looking forward to seeing you. 我正盼望着见到你。

(2) hear from sb 收到某人的信

I hear from my sister every two months. 我每两个月就会收到我妹妹的来信。

课堂知识探究

I. 根据下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. 许多朋友 _____
2. 许多钱 _____
3. 确信; 肯定 _____
4. 期望做某事 _____
5. 技能培训课 _____
6. 向某人学习 _____
7. 收到某人的信 _____

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 有许多工作要做。

There's _____ to do.

2. 你的房间比我的大得多。

Your room is _____ bigger than mine.

3. 我盼望着在新学校多学一些知识。

I am looking forward _____ more in the new school.

4. 务必使他相信此事。

Be sure _____ him believe it.

5. 你多长时间接到你姐姐一次信?

How often do you _____ your sister?

课后知识测评

I. 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。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

() 1. I've got _____ homework tonight.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. a lot of | B. a lot |
| C. lots of | D. A and C |

() 2. I gave a watch _____ him on his birthday.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. / | B. to | C. at | D. for |
|------|-------|-------|--------|

() 3. I have many pens. Some are red, _____ are blue.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| A. other | B. the other | C. the others | D. another |
|----------|--------------|---------------|------------|

- () 4. Not only the students but also the teacher _____ invited.
A. was B. were C. are D. have
- () 5. I have many _____ classmates and they are also my best friends.
A. friend B. friends C. friendship D. friendly
- () 6. There is _____ to see at the party.
A. a lot of B. a lot C. lot of D. lots of
- () 7. Be sure _____ that again.
A. to do not B. do not C. not to do D. not do
- () 8. We should learn _____ experienced teachers.
A. from B. to C. / D. at
- () 9. It was a pleasure to hear _____ you.
A. of B. from C. at D. /
- () 10. We look forward _____ you on the twelfth!
A. seeing B. see C. to see D. to seeing

II. 完形填空: 阅读下面的短文, 从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。
(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

In a history class, our teacher, Mrs Bartlett asked us to make a poster in groups. She told us to write the names of three friends we wanted in one group and she would think about our 1 . However, the next day I was told to be in a group I would 2 want. The members were so weak in study. Oh, how I wanted to be with my best 3 ! So I walked up to Mrs. Bartlett. She 4 me and seemed to know why I was there. She 5 placed a hand on my shoulder. "I know what you want, Karma," she said, "but your groups needs you to help them. Only you can help them." I was 6 and moved by her words. Her words encouraged me. Then I bravely walked over to my group. I sat down and we started. Each of 7 did a part according to our interests. Halfway through the week, I felt 8 enjoying our group. We did a good job together. Amazingly, our group got an A in the end. But I think we should hand the A back to Mrs. Bartlett. Because nobody except Mrs. Bartlett had believed 9 our group. She brought out the potential (潜能) in four of her students. She was the one who should truly 10 it.

- () 1. A. classes B. books C. choices D. clothes
- () 2. A. often B. never C. always D. sometimes
- () 3. A. boys B. girls C. teachers D. friends
- () 4. A. laughed at B. looked at C. worked at D. pointed at
- () 5. A. gently B. rudely C. hardly D. suddenly

- () 6. A. useful B. worried C. thirsty D. surprised
- () 7. A. us B. them C. you D. it
- () 8. A. myself B. herself C. yourself D. ourselves
- () 9. A. at B. on C. for D. in
- () 10. A. bring B. start C. give D. receive

III. 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，选出最恰当的答案。（共 10 分，每小题 2 分）

A

Some boys and girls don't like maths. They think it's difficult. But in fact, it isn't so difficult to learn maths well. Here is what you can do.

Listen carefully in class. The maths teacher knows so much. When you listen carefully, you can know much too. So be a careful student in class and listen carefully.

Ask your classmates for help. Your maths teacher isn't always with you. When you find a maths problem is too difficult and you can't work it out. Please ask your classmates after class. He or she must be happy to help you.

Practice it every day. Do you want to be good at maths? It takes time. You can't learn it well in a day. So practice it every day and then you'll find it so easy.

Maths is a useful subject. Let's do our best to learn it well.

- () 1. Who is the passage for?
A. Teachers. B. Parents. C. Friends. D. Students.
- () 2. What can't you do to learn maths well?
A. Play much with friends after class.
B. Be careful and listen carefully in class.
C. Ask your classmates to help you.
D. Practice maths every day.
- () 3. The underlined word "Practice" means "_____" in Chinese.
A. 删减 B. 折磨 C. 逃避 D. 练习
- () 4. To learn maths well, the writer tells us _____ ways.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
- () 5. What's the best title for the passage?
A. Maths is a useful subject.
B. Some students don't like maths.
C. How can we learn maths well?
D. Why do we need to learn maths well?

IV. 书面表达 (共 10 分)

An E-mail (邮件)

写作要点: 电子邮件一般包括称呼语, 正文和签名。

假如你是李华, 给你的朋友张玲写一封邮件, 描述一下你的新学校生活。

Dear Zhang Ling,

Yours,
Li Hua

Part IV For Better Performance

重点句型精讲

1. I'm happy to be your English teacher. 我很高兴成为你的英语老师。
be happy to do 很高兴做某事
I'd be happy to do that. 我非常乐意这样做。
2. Now please introduce yourselves one by one. 现在请大家逐一自我介绍吧。
(1) introduce *vt.* 介绍; 引进
She introduced me to her friend. 她把我介绍给她的朋友。
(2) one by one 一个接一个地; 依次地
Please retell the story one by one. 一个接一个地复述故事。
3. I like playing football. 我喜欢踢足球。
play football 踢足球 (表示球类运动的名词前不加冠词)
Do you like playing basketball? 你喜欢打篮球吗?
4. No wonder you are so tall and strong. 怪不得你又高又壮。
no wonder 难怪; 怪不得

No wonder you can't sleep when you eat so much. 你吃这么多难怪睡不着。

5. 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。

(1) enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事

I enjoy reading the Chinese classics. 我喜欢读中国名著。

(2) enjoy oneself 过得快乐; 玩得高兴

I hope you'll enjoy yourselves. 希望你们玩得高兴。

课堂知识探究

根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 我很乐意为你做那件事。

I'll be happy _____ it for you.

2. 现在我们可以一个接一个朗读。

Now we can read it _____.

3. 我们在草地上踢足球。

We _____ on the grass.

4. 难怪我兄弟当时感觉不舒服。

_____ my brother wasn't feeling well.

5. 大多数学生喜欢用英语问问题。

Most students enjoy _____ in English.

课后知识测评

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, 选出最恰当的答案。(共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

A

Lots of kids hate school, a new study found. Usually this kind of feeling doesn't last long. But what happens if you feel this way too much? School is a fact of life and getting a good education can help you build the kind of future life you want. So let's talk about school and what to do when you don't like it.

If you don't like school, the first step is to find out why. You might not like school because you don't have enough friends, or maybe you don't get along with your teacher. Sometime it's a big problem with your classes and schoolwork. You may be getting farther and farther behind, and it may seem like you'll never catch up.

When you know why you don't like school, you can start taking steps to make things better. It's a good idea to talk to someone about your problems with school. Your mum, dad, teacher or school counselor (顾问) will be able to help you. Another good idea is to write

down your feelings about school in a notebook. It's a great way to let out emotions (情绪). Remember, you don't have to share what you've written with others.

- () 1. Lots of kids _____, according to the writer.
- A. like school very much
B. are good at reading and writing
C. don't like doing homework
D. have the thought of hating school
- () 2. What does the underlined word "it" refer to (指的是) in the first paragraph?
- A. A good education. B. School.
C. Future life. D. Friendship.
- () 3. If you don't like school, the first step is to _____.
- A. find out why
B. go to see a doctor
C. ask your parents for help
D. leave school for a short time
- () 4. How many reasons why you don't like school are given by the writer?
- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 5. When you start taking steps to make things better, one of the good ideas is to _____.
- A. keep silent about your problems
B. share what you've written with others
C. write down your feelings about school
D. get along well with your classmates

B

Almost every child in cities has the chance to go to school, but not all children in the countries are so lucky.

There is a girl called Xiao Fang. She is eight years old and lives in a small village in Guangxi. When she was young, she wanted to go to school. But she could not, because her family was too poor to afford the school fees for her, so her parents had to keep her at home. Instead of studying, Xiao Fang worked in the fields with her parents every day. Then Hope Project heard about Xiao Fang. It agreed to help Xiao Fang to go to school. Her wish of study came true, and now she is studying in a school.

Unluckily there are many thousands of children who can not go to school. You can join in Hope Project and help these children. You know all the good work needs money. Hope Project

needs your help.

If you give Hope Project ¥300 each year, it can pay for one child to go to school for a whole year. With more money, Hope Project can build new schools, buy good desks, chairs, blackboards and books. Let's help the children together and give them a chance to have a good start in life.

- () 6. _____ can go to school.
- A. Almost every child in the world
 - B. Almost every child in China
 - C. Almost every child in big cities
 - D. Almost every child in small villages
- () 7. Xiao Fang didn't go to school when she was young because _____.
- A. her family was too poor
 - B. she didn't like to go to school
 - C. there was too much work for her to do
 - D. she could learn nothing at school
- () 8. With ¥300, _____.
- A. one child can go to school for nine years
 - B. a new school can be built
 - C. many children can go to school
 - D. a child can go to school for a whole year
- () 9. Hope Project helped Xiao Fang because _____.
- A. it heard about her
 - B. she went to ask for help
 - C. she knew someone working there
 - D. she wrote a letter to the newspaper
- () 10. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Hope Project helps the poor children to go to school.
 - B. Hope Project helps to build new schools.
 - C. Hope Project helps schools to buy desks, chairs, books, etc.
 - D. All the above.