

ENGLISH

英语 2

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的。

根据多年的教学经验，我们深入挖掘教材，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，培养学生自主学习的能力，注重对学生思维的培养和应试能力的提升。让老师们轻松地教，让学生愉快地学。

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力求帮助学生巩固当堂所学知识，夯实基础，培养能力。同时对每个单元的知识点进行梳理，由词到句，由句到篇，使同学们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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Unit 1 I Love My Family

Part I

Key Words and Expressions

重点单词、短语精讲

1. appearance *n.* 外貌；外观；外表

Judging from his appearance, he seems to be rich. 从他的外表来看，他似乎很有钱呀。

(1) appear *v.* 出现

A little dog appeared from behind the gate. 大门后面出现一条小狗。

(2) disappear *v.* 消失

The sun disappeared behind a cloud. 太阳在云层后面消失了。

2. broad *adj.* 宽阔的；广阔的

This room is as broad as that one. 这个房间和那个房间一样宽。

She has a broad knowledge of computers. 她对计算机有广博的知识。

(1) broaden *v.* 变宽；变阔

We'll broaden the road next year. 我们明天要加宽这条路。

3. cheerful *adj.* 快乐的；愉快的；高兴的

Whether (she is) sick or fine, she is always cheerful. 不管她生不生病，她总是开开心心的。

(1) cheerfully *adv.* 高兴地；兴奋地；兴高采烈地

She greeted him cheerfully. 她高高兴兴地和他打招呼。

(2) cheer *vt.* 欢呼；使高兴 *n.* 欢呼声；喝彩声

I wrote that song just to cheer myself up. 我写那首歌是给我自己打气的。

A great cheer went up from the crowd. 群众爆发出一阵热烈的欢呼声。

4. take after (在外表、举止、性格方面) 像 (某家庭成员)

The children take after their father in his way of speaking. 这些孩子说话时的样子活像他们的父亲。

5. humour (humor) *n.* 幽默；滑稽；情绪

He has a strong sense of humor. 他很有幽默感。

(1) humorous *adj.* 幽默的；滑稽有趣的；有幽默感的

The film is at once humorous and moving. 这部电影既幽默又动人。

6. put up 建造；搭起；设立；张贴；挂起

They put up their tents and settled down for the night. 他们搭起帐篷，安歇下来。

I put up my umbrella. 我撑开伞。

Put up your hand. 举起你的手。

7. graduate *v.* 毕业 *n.* 毕业生

(1) graduate from 从……毕业

She graduated from Harvard this year. 她今年毕业于哈佛大学。

There are lots of graduates anxious for work. 有大量毕业生渴求工作。

(2) graduation *n.* (大学或美国高中的) 毕业；毕业典礼

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

My whole family came to my graduation. 我的家人都来参加了我的毕业典礼。

8. freedom *n.* 自由

He longs for freedom. 他渴望自由。

(1) *adj.* 自由的

I don't have much free time. 我没有多少空闲时间。

I'm old enough to have the freedom to do as I like. 我已经足够大了，有权去做我喜欢做的事。

9. annoying *adj.* 烦人的；使恼怒的

The people upstairs are very annoying. 楼上的那些人非常烦人。

(1) annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的；烦闷的

He was plainly annoyed. 他明显是生气了。

I was annoyed at his word. 我对他的话感到生气。

(2) annoy *vt.* 惹恼；骚扰；打扰；使恼怒；使生气 (动词过去式：annoyed 过去分词：annoyed 现在分词：annoying 第三人称单数：annoys)

His words annoyed me. 他的话惹恼了我。

A fly kept annoying me. 一只苍蝇老在打搅我。

10. move *v.* 移动；使感动；打动

The bus was already moving when I jumped onto it. 我跳上车的时候，公共汽车已经开动了。

I can't move my fingers. 我的手指动不了了。

Her deeds moved us deeply. 她的事迹深深地打动了我们。

(1) moving *adj.* 动人的；令人感动的

I was moved by the moving story. 我被个令人感动的故事所感动。

(2) moved *adj.* 受感动的

Those who listened to him were deeply moved. 听众都被他深深打动了。

11. in return 作为回报; 作为报答

What did you give him in return? 你给他什么作为报答呢?

He sent me a gift; I should give him something in return. 他送了礼给我, 我得回他一份礼。

The old man gave him a computer as a gift in return. 老人送给他一台电脑作为回礼。

Can I buy you lunch in return for your help? 感谢你帮忙, 我请你吃午饭好吗?

12. independent *adj.* 独立的; 自主的; 自立的

You should learn to be independent of your parents. 你应该学习不要依赖父母。

(1) dependent *adj.* 依靠的; 依赖的

You can't be dependent on your parents all your life. 你不可能一辈子靠父母生活。

(2) dependence *n.* 依赖

Find a job and end your dependence on your parents. 找个工作, 别再依赖你的父母了。

(3) independence

The country gained its independence ten years ago. 这个国家十年前赢得了独立。

(4) depend *v.* 依赖; 取决(于)

(5) depend on 依靠; 依赖

He was the sort of person you could depend on. 他是你可以信赖的人。

13. summery *adj.* 夏季的; 适合夏季的

He opened the front door, letting in a cool summery breeze. 他打开了前门, 放进些凉爽的夏日的微风。

(1) summer *n.* 夏天; 夏季

It's very hot here in summer. 这里夏天很热。

14. quite a bit 很多; 相当多

He's quite a bit older than me. 他的年纪比我大不少。

Things have changed quite a bit. 情况发生了相当大的变化。

15. put on weight 体重增加; 发福

I can eat what I want but I never put on weight.

我能想吃什么就吃什么, 但是体重从来不增加。

You have put on weight. 你发福了。

16. post

(1) *n.* 帖子; 邮递; 邮政

The post was shared about 5, 000 times. 该帖子被转发了大约 5000 次。

There was a lot of post this morning. 今天上午邮件很多。

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

(2) *vt.* 邮寄; 寄; 张贴

I'll send the book to you by post. 我将把书邮寄给你。

Write some goals and post them. 写一些目标并张贴他们。

(3) the post office 邮局

You can buy your stamps at the post office. 你可以在邮局买邮票。

17. interviewee *n.* 受访者; 参加面试者; 接受采访者

Firstly of all, the interviewee must pay attention to his or her appearance. 首先, 受访者一定要注意他或她的外表。

(2) interview *n.* 采访; 面试; 面谈 *v.* 对 (某人) 进行面试 (或面谈); (媒体) 采访

He has an interview next week for the manager's job. 他下周要接受一个经理职位的面试。

All the applicants were interviewed one by one. 所有的申请者一个接着一个参加面试。

(3) interviewer *n.* 主持面试者; 采访者

She made a good impression on the interviewer. 她给主持面试者留下了很好的印象。

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列单词画线部分的音标。

1. narrow ['n ____r ____]

2. broad [br ____d]

3. character [' ____æ rəkt ____]

4. nephew ['n ____fju:]

5. niece [n ____s]

6. good-looking [,g ____d'l ____kiŋ]

7. chore [____ɔ:]

8. tender ['tend ____]

9. tanned [tænd ____]

10. quit [kw ____t]

11. post [p ____st]

12. interviewee [,intəvju: ' ____]

13. kindergarten ['k ____ndəgɑ:tn]

14. quite [kw ____t]

15. graduate ['gr ____dʒu:t]

II. 根据下列汉语提示写出单词。

1. ____ *adj.* 苗条的

2. ____ *adj.* 窄的

3. ____ *adj.* 乐观的

4. ____ *n.* 侄子; 外甥

5. ____ *adj.* 淘气的

6. ____ *adj.* 慈爱的

7. ____ *n.* 度假胜地

8. ____ *adj.* 体格健壮的

9. ____ *n.* 帖子

10. ____ *n.* 幼儿园

III. 词形变换, 根据下列要求写出单词。

1. appear→ _____ (名词: 外表)
2. appear→ _____ (动词: 消失)
3. broad→ _____ (动词: 变宽)
4. humor→ _____ (形容词: 幽默的)
5. graduate→ _____ (名词: 毕业)
6. free→ _____ (名词: 自由)
7. annoy→ _____ (形容词: 令人讨厌的)
8. move→ _____ (形容词: 动人的)
9. move→ _____ (形容词: 受感动的)
10. summer→ _____ (形容词: 适合夏季的)
11. independent → _____ (名词: 独立)
12. interview → _____ (名词: 被采访者)

IV. 根据下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. (外貌或行为) 与 (某个长辈相似) _____
2. 搭建 _____
3. 作为 (某事物) 的回报 _____
4. 许多 _____
5. 照顾 _____
6. 从……毕业 _____
7. 体重增加; 发福 _____
8. 邮局 _____
9. 社交网络 _____
10. 依靠; 依赖 _____

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. na <u>ugh</u> ty | A. la <u>ugh</u> | B. ni <u>gh</u> t | C. cou <u>gh</u> | D. rou <u>gh</u> |
| () 2. ten <u>d</u> er | A. af <u>ter</u> | B. re <u>fer</u> | C. he <u>r</u> | D. ne <u>r</u> vous |
| () 3. tan <u>n</u> ed | A. graduat <u>ed</u> | B. mov <u>e</u> d | C. post <u>e</u> d | D. look <u>e</u> d |
| () 4. sl <u>i</u> m | A. qu <u>i</u> te | B. qu <u>i</u> t | C. ki <u>t</u> e | D. f <u>i</u> nd |
| () 5. graduat <u>e</u> | A. put | B. s <u>u</u> mm <u>e</u> r | C. hu <u>m</u> or | D. lu <u>ck</u> y |

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. slim | A. kind, gentle and loving |
| () 2. cheerful | B. a place where a lot of people go on holiday |
| () 3. nephew | C. thin, in a way that is attractive |
| () 4. tanned | D. to have quite a big body and quite large muscles |
| () 5. chore | E. the person who answers the questions in an interview |
| () 6. tender | F. happy, and showing it by the way that you behave |
| () 7. resort | G. a nursery school |
| () 8. well-built | H. the son of your brother or sister |
| () 9. interviewee | I. a task that you do regularly |
| () 10. kindergarten | J. having a brown skin colour as a result of being in the sun |

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)

- Here most of the streets are _____ (窄的), and traffic is often very slow.
- She is a strong-minded and _____ (独立的) woman.
- People like _____ (好看的) people.
- The boy is very _____ (淘气的).
- The people upstairs are very _____ (讨厌的).

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)

- We must _____ (broad) the road.
- He was quite _____ (humor), and I liked that about him.
- It was my first job after _____ (graduate).
- They are fighting for their _____ (free).
- He is worried about his _____ (appear).

Part II

Listening & Speaking

重点句型精讲

- 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。

(1) like *prep.* 像; 类似; 相似

He's very like his father. 他很像他的父亲。

(2) the same 同样的……; 同一事物

These are two different forms of the same thing. 这两者是同一事物的两种不同形式。

(3) wide *adj.* 宽的; 宽阔的

It's about 2 metres wide. 它大约 2 米宽。

She stared at him with wide eyes. 她睁大了眼睛瞪着他。

2. Yes, but I take after my mum in other ways. We have the same sense of humor. 是的, 但我和妈妈在其他方面很像。我们有同样的幽默感

(1) take after (在外表、举止、性格方面) 像 (某家庭成员)

(2) in other ways 在其他方面; 用别的方式

But children learn in other ways too. 但是孩子也通过其他方式学习。

(3) sense of humor

Don't lose your sense of humor. 不要失掉你的幽默感。

3. Your brother and his wife look like a perfect couple. And your nephew and niece are so cue. 你哥哥和他的妻子看起来很般配。你的侄子和侄女太可爱了。

(1) perfect *adj.* 完美的

She speaks perfect English. 她讲一口地道的英语。

(2) cute *adj.* 可爱的; 漂亮迷人的

Oh, look at that dog! He's so cute. 哦, 看看那条狗! 它太可爱了。

4. We were having a picnic. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent. 我们正在野餐。我哥哥正在教我骑自行车, 我的父母搭帐篷。

(1) have a picnic 去野餐; 吃野餐

I thought we could have a picnic on the river. 我还想着我们在河上野餐呢。

(2) teach sb to do sth 教某人做某事

He taught me to swim last summer. 去年夏天他教给我游泳。

(3) ride a bike 骑自行车

My father taught me how to ride a bike. 我父亲教会了我骑自行车。

(4) while *conj.* (对比两件事物) ……而; ……然而

While Mary was writing a letter, the children were playing outside. 玛丽写信时, 孩子们在外面玩耍。

(5) put up a tent 支起帐篷

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

(1) spend *v.* 度过

We spent the weekend in Paris. 我们在巴黎度过了周末。

(2) *v.* 花费

spend some time / money on sth 在……上花费时间或金钱

She spent £ 100 on a new dress. 她花 100 英镑买了一条新连衣裙。

spend some time / money (in) doing sth 在……上花费时间或金钱

I spend too much time watching television. 我看电视花的时间太多。

6. My parents love taking pictures of nature, so we often go to the countryside at weekends. How about you? 我父母喜欢拍大自然的美景, 所以我们周末经常到农村去。你呢?

(1) take pictures 照相; 拍照

The tourists have nothing to do but take pictures of each other. 游客无事可做, 只能互相拍照。

(2) go to the countryside 下乡; 到农村去

We go to the countryside to learn from farmers now and then. 我们不时到农村去向农民们学习。

7. My family likes sports, we often do sports or watch matches together at weekends. 我的家人很喜欢运动, 所以我们周末经常一起做运动或者看比赛。

(1) do sports 做运动

It is easy for us to do sports. 做运动对我们来说很容易。

(2) watch matches 看比赛

Do you often watch matches on TV, too? 你也经常在电视中看比赛吗?

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

why you are so well-built 为 why 引导的表语从句。

交际用语

描述人物外貌和性格

1. He is handsome/good-looking/fat. 他很帅/长得很好看/很胖。

2. He is tall/strong. 他很高/壮。

3. She has black/grey/long/short hair. 她长着黑色的/灰色的/长的/短的头发。

4. He has narrow/broad/shoulders. 他有窄的/宽阔的肩膀。

5. She has big blue eyes. 她有一双蓝色的大眼睛。

6. She takes after her mother. 她长得像她妈妈。

7. He looks exactly like his father. 他长得很像他父亲。

8. He is a quiet man but his wife is extremely talkative. 他是个安静的人, 但他的妻子

非常健谈。

9. She is cheerful/easy - going. 她很开朗/随和。
10. He always wears a brown overcoat these days. 这些天他总是穿着一件棕色大衣。
11. He wears a blouse today. 他今天穿着一件衬衫。
12. He is wearing a smile. 他脸上带着微笑。
13. Never judge a person by his looks. 永远不要以貌取人。
14. He has the sense of humor. 他有幽默感。
15. He is a good listener. 他是个好听众。

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 她穿的连衣裙和我的相似。
She's wearing a dress _____ mine.
2. 我要一个和你一样的。
I'd like one _____ as yours.
3. 你女儿长得一点儿都不像你。
Your daughter doesn't _____ you at all.
4. 你可以改用别的说法嘛。
You can say _____.
5. 保持幽默感。
Keep your _____.
6. 或许我们可以去郊游吃野餐了。
Maybe we can go out and _____ together.
7. 我小时候妈妈就交给我做家务。
My mother taught me _____ when I was young.
8. 让我们骑自行车去公园吧。
Let's _____ to the park.
9. 有些人浪费粮食，然而有些人却吃不饱。
Some people waste food _____ others haven't enough.
10. 他花了两个小时的时间做作业。
He spend two hours _____.
11. 我们每年都到这儿照相。
We come here and _____ every year.

12. 我们6月初要下乡去。

We'll _____ at the beginning of June.

13. 许多学生参加体育锻炼。

Many of the students _____.

14. 他更喜欢去体育场观看足球比赛。

He prefers to go to the stadium to _____.

15. 那就是他上学迟到的原因。

That is _____ he is late for school.

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成交际用语。

1. 她是个瘦高个儿。

She was _____.

2. 我妹妹有一头长长的黑发。

My sister has _____.

3. 这是我的父亲。他有宽宽的肩膀。

This is my father. He had _____.

4. 他的妹妹有一双黑色的大眼睛。

His little sister has _____.

5. 李林小时候很聪明, 很淘气。

Li Lin was _____ when he was young.

6. 我父亲是一名医生。他心地善良, 工作勤奋。

My father is a doctor. He is _____.

7. 我的侄子活泼可爱。

My nephew is _____.

8. 她漂亮, 安静。

She is _____.

9. 王丽很安静, 她是一个很好的倾听者。

Wang Li is quiet, and she is _____.

10. 你看起来像你妈妈。

You _____ your mum.

课后知识测评

I. 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, Tony.

B: Hi, Zhang Hui.

A: 1

B: It's a picture.

A: Let me have a book. Who is the cute girl?

B: 2

A: How old is she?

B: 3

A: Are cats her favorite animals?

B: Yes. 4

A: What other animals does she like?

B: 5

A: Oh, pandas only live in our country ——China. Welcome her to see panda.

B: Thank you very much.

A. She five years old.

B. She often plays with her cat called Huanhuan.

C. What's it in your hand?

D. She also likes pandas.

E. She is my little sister, Jane.

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

Part III

Reading & Writing

重点句型精讲

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

(1) after 为介词,意为“在……之后”,后接动名词。

You may have a rest after doing your homework. 做完作业后你可以休息一会儿。

(2) graduate from 从……毕业

(3) can't/couldn't wait to do 迫不及待地想做

I can't wait to see you. 我真是等不及见你了。

(4) boarding school 寄宿学校

2. Boarding school meant freedom! No more family rules to follow or chores to do like at

home. 寄宿学校意味着自由！不再需要遵守家庭规则，也不再需要像在家一样做家务。

(1) mean *v.* 意思是；打算

What does this sentence mean? 这个句子是什么意思？

mean to do sth. 打算做某事

I mean to tell him the truth, but she ask for my not to do so. 我本打算告诉他事实真相，但她请求我不要这样做。

mean doing sth 意味着……

Balance does not mean doing everything. 平衡并不意味着努力追求每件事情。

(2) follow *v.* 遵循

We must follow those rules. 我们必须遵循那些规则。

3. But my parents asked my to call them every weekend. 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. 但我父母让我每个周末给他们打电话。我按他们的要求做了，尽管起初我觉得很烦人，因为我正忙着结交新朋友，享受我的新生活。

(1) call sb 给某人打电话

I called him yesterday. 我昨天给他打电话了。

(2) as *conj.* 按照……方式

They did as I had asked. 他们是按照我的要求做的。

(3) though *conj.* 虽然；尽管；即使（不与 but 连用）

Anne was fond of Tim, though he often annoyed her. 安妮喜欢蒂姆，虽然他经常使她心烦。

(4) since *conj.* 因为；由于；既然

Since she was indoors, she had not been wearing a coat. 由于她在室内，就没有穿外套。

(5) be busy with sth 忙于某事

He pretended to be busy with some work. 他假装忙着什么事。

be busy doing sth 忙着做（某事）

My mother is busy doing housework. 我妈妈在忙于做家务。

4. One day, something happened, which changed my mind. 一天，发生了一件事改变了我的想法。

(1) happen *vi.* （作为结果）发生（无被动语态）

Let's see what happens next week. 咱们等着瞧下一周会怎么样。

(2) which changed my mind 为非限制性定语从句。

5. I became really ill with a fever and called my mum. When I heard her tender voice, I

felt comforted. 我发烧得很厉害，打电话给我妈妈。当我听到她慈爱的声音时，我感到舒服多了。

(1) with a fever 发烧；发热

And never go into the office with a fever. 绝对不要发着烧走进办公室。

6. She took the one-hour train journey to come to see me, bringing me soup and fruit. I was so moved by what my mum did for me. 她坐了一个小时的火车来看我，给我带来了汤和水果。我被妈妈为我做的事感动了。

(1) take the train 乘火车

If driving tires you, take the train. 如果开车觉得累，就乘火车吧。

(2) one-hour *adj.* 一小时的 two-hour 两小时的

There are three one-hour lessons with a fifteen minutes break. 有三节一个小时的课，中间有十五分钟的休息。

(3) bringing me soup and fruit 为现在分词短语作状语表示伴随。

Walking in the street, I saw him. 当我在街上走时，我看到他了。

(4) what my mum did for me 为宾语从句，做介词 by 的宾语。

7. I realised how she loves me without expecting anything in return. 我意识到她不求任何回报的爱着我。

(1) how she loves me 为宾语从句，做动词 realised 的宾语。

(2) without *prep.* 没有（后接名词、代词或动名词）

Can you see without your glasses? 你不戴眼镜能看见吗？

I can't finish the work without you. 没有你我不能完成工作。

He left without saying goodbye. 他不辞而别。

(3) in return 作为回报

8. 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，以此来表示我的关心。

(1) from that day on 从那天起

She never spoke to him again from that day on. 从那天起她就再没和他说话。

(2) got into the habit of 养成……的习惯

He's got into the habit of smoking. 他抽烟上瘾了。

(3) as a way of 作为一种……的方式

We began this club as a way of raising money. 我们办这个俱乐部作为集资的一种途径。

9. It is important to be independent, but we also need to show our love and respect for

those who matter most. 独立很重要, 但我们也需要向最重要的人表达我们的爱和尊重。

(1) it 做形式主语, to be independent 为不定式做真正主语。

(2) need to do sth 需要做某事

You need to do eye exercises. 你需要做眼保健操。

He doesn't need to go. 他不需要走。

need doing sth = need to be done 需要被……

This shirt needs washing / to be washed. 这件衬衣需要被洗。

(3) matter *v.* 事关紧要; 要紧

It doesn't matter to me what you do. 你做什么我无所谓。

(4) who matter most 为定语从句修饰先行词 those。

10. This is one of my favourite family photos. It was taken when I was just six years old and my little brother Xu Bo was four. We were on holiday. 这是我最喜欢的家庭照片之一。这张照片是我六岁时拍的, 我的弟弟徐波四岁。我们在度假。

(1) one of ……之一 (后接名词复数)

It was one of my many mistakes. 这是我犯的许多错误中的一个。

(2) when I was just six years old 为 when 引导的时间状语从句。

(3) on holiday 假日; 在休假中

We went on holiday together last summer. 去年夏天我们一起去度假了。

11. My smile is still the same, but I am much taller and my hair is longer. Xu Bo has changed quite a bit. 我的笑容还是一样的, 但我更高了, 我的头发更长了。徐波已经改变了很多。

(1) much *adv.* 很; 非常 (修饰比较级)

We need much more water. 我们需要更多的水。

(2) quite a bit 很多; 相当多

You've not quite a bit to do with me, too. 你也有很多事要对我交代。

12. Mum and Dad look a little older, don't they? My mum's hair is grey and my dad has put on weight. 妈妈和爸爸看起来有点老了, 不是吗? 我妈妈的头发有些灰白, 爸爸有些发福。

(1) a little 一点 (可修饰不可数名次那个, 也可修饰比较级)

I'll be a bit later home tomorrow. 明天我要晚点儿回家。

I have a little money. 我有一点钱。

(2) Mum and Dad look a little older, don't they? 为反意疑问句。(反意疑问句由陈述部分和反意疑问两部分组成, 前肯后否, 前否后肯, 反意疑问部分的时态要和陈述部分保持一致。)

He needs help, doesn't he? 他需要帮助, 不是吗?

He isn't a doctor, is he? 他不是医生, 对吗?

(3) put on weight 体重增加

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. 迫不及待地想做 _____
2. 打算做某事 _____
3. 意味着…… _____
4. 给某人打电话 _____
5. 忙于某事 _____
6. 忙着做(某事) _____
7. 发烧; 发热 _____
8. 乘火车 _____
9. 一小时的 _____
10. 从那天起 _____
11. 养成……的习惯 _____
12. 作为一种……的方式 _____
13. 需要做某事 _____
14. 需要被…… _____
15. ……之一 _____
16. 假日; 在休假中 _____
17. 很多; 相当多 _____

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 他将要在五月份毕业。

He will _____ the school in May.

2. 我迫不及待的想与你共度此生。

I _____ spend the rest of my life with you.

3. 接受这份工作意味着要冒很大的风险

Taking this job _____ taking a lot of risks.

4. 会议期间不要给我打电话。

Don't _____ during the meeting.

5. 你应按照保罗告诉你的做。

You ought to do _____ Paul tells you.

6. 你一定是忙于工作。

You must _____ your work.

7. 萨曼莎烧得很重。

Samantha was seriously ill _____.

8. 他坐了三小时的火车去上学。

He took the _____ train to school.

9. 作为回报, 他送给我一杯奶茶。

He gave me a cup of milk tea _____.

10. 从那天开始, 我们成了好朋友。

_____, we becomes good friends.

11. 我养成了边做作业边听音乐的习惯。

I have _____ listening to music while doing exercises.

12. 美国人从来不用点头来作为一种打招呼的方式。

Americans never use nodding _____ greeting.

13. 现在她不必去那里。

She does not need _____ there at present.

14. 这辆车需要洗一下。

The car needs _____.

The car needs _____.

15. 他是最要好的朋友之一。

He's _____.

16. 你打算去哪里度假?

Where are you going _____?

17. 情况发生了相当大的变化。

Things have changed _____.

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 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

() 1. After _____ her homework, there was not so much time left.

A. did B. does C. doing D. did

() 2. He graduate _____ the best school in the world.

A. from B. to C. at D. of

() 3. The children can't wait _____ their presents.

A. opening B. to open C. open D. opened

() 4. I didn't mean _____ you last night, but I had something important to tell you.

A. calling B. to call C. called D. call

() 5. Success means _____ hard.

A. working B. to work C. worked D. works

() 6. Do _____ I told you.

A. like B. as if C. look like D. as

() 7. Though he is poor, _____ he is happy.

- A. and B. but C. or D. /
- () 8. You are busy _____ English at school.
A. learning B. to learn C. learns D. learn
- () 9. My nephew is a _____ boy.
A. six year old B. six years old C. six-year-old D. six-years-old
- () 10. _____ hard, you will succeed.
A. Work B. Working C. To work D. Will work
- () 11. He went to school without _____ anything.
A. eating B. being eaten C. to eat D. eats
- () 12. I need _____ some exercise.
A. doing B. to do C. being done D. to be done
- () 13. The pen needs _____.
A. mending B. to mend
C. being mended D. mended
- () 14. This tree is _____ higher than that one.
A. very B. more C. quite D. much
- () 15. It is hardly to say, _____?
A. is it B. does it C. isn't it D. doesn't it

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)

A boy was sent by his parents to a boarding school. Before going to the boarding school, this boy was the 1 student in his class. He was at the top in every competition. But the boy changed after leaving home and attending the boarding school. His grades started dropping. He hated being in a group. He was 2 all the time.

His parents started 3 the boy. So his dad decided to travel to the boarding school and talk with him. They sat by the lake near the school. The father started to ask him some 4 about his classes, teachers and sports. After some time his dad said, "Dear, do you know 5 I'm here today?"

The boy answered back, "To check my 6 ?"

"No, no," his dad 7 , "I'm here to tell you that you are the most important person for me. I want to see you happy. I don't care about grades. I care about you. I care about your happiness. YOU ARE MY LIFE."

These words caused the boy's eyes to fill 8 tears. He hugged his dad. They didn't say 9 to each other for a long time. The boy knew there was someone on this Earth who cared