

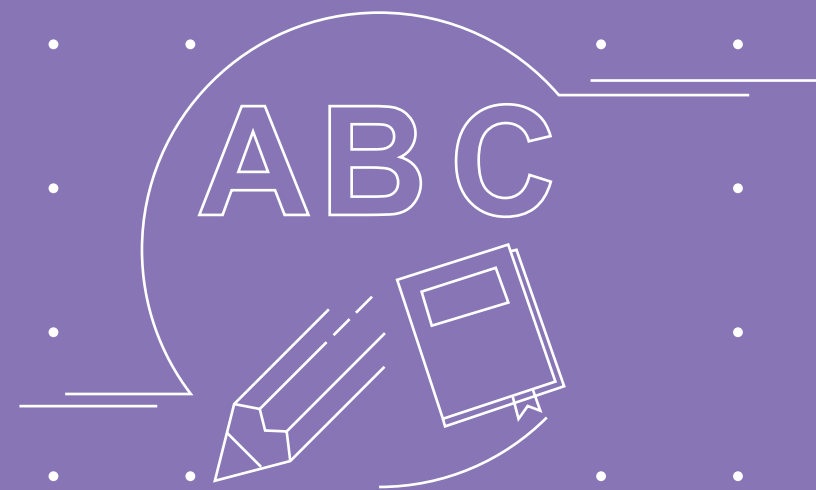
中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语 同步辅导与练习 (拓展模块)



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主编 唐向黎



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前言

PREFACE

本书是根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新版的《中等职业学校英语课程标准》编写而成的。全书共分为 10 个单元,每个单元包括“知识梳理”和“课后巩固提高”两部分。

一、知识梳理

该部分以填空作答形式归纳了最新版《英语》(拓展模块)相应单元需要学生重点掌握的单词、短语及句型,旨在帮助学生快速掌握相应单元的重点知识,并对单元知识有个整体把握。

二、课后巩固提高

该部分分为 Part A 基础巩固和 Part B 能力提升两个部分。

Part A 基础巩固部分包括单词拼写、单项选择、情景对话和完成句子四种题型,该部分主要考查学生对最新版《英语》(拓展模块)中相应单元的语言知识的掌握情况。其中,单词拼写和单项选择主要考查的是最新版《英语》(拓展模块)相应单元中的一些重要词汇和课文中涉及的语法知识。

Part B 能力提升部分包括完形填空、阅读理解和写作三种题型,该部分旨在帮助学生提高阅读和写作能力,为学生今后的学习和就业打下一定的基础。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不当之处,敬请广大读者在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们及时做出修正。

编者



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Unit 1 Travel and Accommodation



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 英里 | (2) facility (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 手续, 程序 | (4) comfortable (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 个人化的, 个性化的 | (6) habit (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 单一的, 单身的 | (8) community (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 预订, 预约 | (10) mealtime (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 价格, 费用 | (12) particularly (<i>adv.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 冒险, 探险 | (14) advantage (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (15) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 发票, 收据 | (16) favourite (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (17) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 假期, 假日 | (18) classic (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (19) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 运输, 运送 | (20) attract (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (21) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 游客, 观光者 | (22) survey (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (23) _____ (<i>adv.</i>) 国外, 在国外 | |
| (24) standard (<i>n.</i>) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) _____ | |
| (25) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 风景, 景色 | |

重点短语

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1) the difference between A and B _____ | |
| (2) _____ 从……受益 | |
| (3) the pros and cons _____ | (4) _____ 单人间 |



- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (5) ID card _____ | (6) _____ 登记入住, 托运 |
| (7) credit card _____ | (8) _____ 公路旅行 |
| (9) as opposed to _____ | (10) _____ 基础设施 |
| (11) check out _____ | (12) _____ 到处旅行, 游历 |
| (13) be designed to _____ | |
| (14) _____ 利用……的机会, 利用 | |
| (15) run a hotel _____ | |
| (16) _____ 海景房 | |
| (17) king room _____ | |
| (18) _____ 大床房 | |
| (19) book a room _____ | |

重点句型

- (1) Although flying has become cheaper, many Americans still prefer the classic choice of _____. 尽管乘坐飞机变得更便宜, 但许多美国人还是更喜欢公路旅行这一传统选项。
- (2) _____ by car was chosen as their favourite way of transportation by travellers, _____ a survey. 一项调查显示, 驾车出行被旅行者选为他们最喜欢的交通方式。
- (3) You _____ from June 6th to 8th. 您有个预订, 是从六月六日至八日。
- (4) Many bed and breakfasts offer a good choice _____ the standard vacation hotel stay. 相对于住在标准的度假酒店, 许多家庭旅馆提供了一个不错的选择。
- (5) However, they _____ be much more welcoming and comfortable by providing a much more personalised setting. 然而, 它们(家庭旅馆)旨在通过提供更加个性化的环境令人更加惬意舒适。
- (6) Bed and breakfasts often offer community meals where all the guests _____ at mealtimes (particularly breakfast), so they are called bed and breakfasts. 家庭旅馆通常提供团体餐, 所有客人在用餐时间(尤其是早餐时)聚在一起, 因此这类旅店被称为家庭旅馆。
- (7) This is another reason _____ what bed and breakfasts offer. 这是利用家庭旅馆提供的服务的另一个理由。




课后巩固提高
Part A 基础巩固
I. 单词拼写

- The train must have been doing at least 200 _____ (英里) an hour.
- These new shoes are not very _____ (舒适).
- The bell rings 10 minutes before _____ (进餐时间).
- Wear _____ (传统的) clothes which feel good and look good.
- I wrote her a _____ (收据) for the money.
- A _____ (调查) shows that more than half of the local people don't like their neighbours very much.
- They were _____ (吸引) to each other from the first.
- She's moving _____ (国外) to make a new start.
- Sometimes they just drive slowly down the lane enjoying the _____ (风景).
- May I have a _____ (单人的) room for two days?

II. 单项选择

- We _____ full advantage of the hotel facilities.
A. made B. took C. used D. caught
- I'll call the restaurant and make a _____.
A. conservation B. preservation C. reservation D. observation
- Before leaving for Sanya, they had booked an ocean _____ room.
A. view B. scenery C. scene D. sight
- _____ he is only five years old, he can speak English and Chinese well.
A. Because B. If C. Although D. Since
- Miss Li studied at a college in Beijing from 2016 _____ 2020.
A. with B. of C. in D. to
- A home should be _____ and friendly.
A. comfortable B. suitable C. careful D. patient
- Bed and breakfasts attract lots of guests by providing a more _____ setting.
A. personal B. personalised C. person D. personality



8. We arrived at the airport, checked _____ our baggage and wandered around the gift shops.
A. out B. on C. in D. into
9. What I love most about reading novels is _____ the authors vividly describe the characters.
A. what B. why C. how D. whom
10. In the past ten years, a lot of trees _____ on the hills in my hometown.
A. planted B. are planted
C. have planted D. have been planted
11. He said he would benefit _____ the technology.
A. from B. of C. in D. with
12. We begin to get knowledge even _____ we are very young.
A. until B. when C. after D. before
13. You can improve your English _____ watching English films.
A. in B. with C. by D. of
14. I'd prefer to go in May, _____ September.
A. as opposed to B. due to C. as soon as D. in spite of
15. —Which one do you prefer, the queen room or the twin-bedroom?
—_____. Either will do.
A. I don't mind B. I'm sure C. No problem D. Go ahead

III. 情景对话

- A: Good morning, Oxford Hotel.
B: _____ 1 _____ I'd like to book a room.
A: Sure. Would you like a single room or a twin-bedroom?
B: _____ 2 _____
A: How long would you like to stay?
B: _____ 3 _____
A: Okay. _____ 4 _____
B: My name is John Smith.
A: Thanks, Mr. Smith. We have reserved a room for you.
B: Thank you.
A: _____ 5 _____ Have a nice day.





- A. My pleasure.
 B. A single room.
 C. Good morning.
 D. Take your time.
 E. May I have your name, Sir?
 F. How much is the single room?
 G. I'd like to stay from March 12th to 14th.

IV. 完成句子

1. 这些套房已经被客人预订了。

These _____ have been _____ by guests.

2. 他决定退休后经营一家旅馆。

He decided to _____ after retiring.

3. 乘飞机是他们最喜欢的交通方式。

Flying is their favourite _____.

4. 我们的饭店接受所有主要的信用卡。

All major _____ are accepted at our hotel.

5. 我今年想出国,也许去加拿大。

I would love to _____ this year, perhaps to Canada.

6. 美国西部是公路旅行的好地方。

The American West is a great place for a _____.

7. 黄山以其独特的自然风光而闻名,特别是日出和云海。

Huangshan Mountain is known for its unique natural _____, _____ for its sunrise and sea of clouds.

8. 做出决定前你必须权衡利弊。

You must weigh up the _____ before making a decision.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

Mr. and Mrs. Harris had always spent their summer holidays in a small hotel at the seaside near their hometown. One year, however, Mr. Harris made a lot of _____ 1 _____ in his business, _____ 2 _____ they decided to go to a foreign country and stay at a really good _____ 3 _____. They flew to Rome, and _____ 4 _____ at a five-star hotel late in the evening. They thought



they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that _____ 5 _____ hotel where they used to stay, no meals were served _____ 6 _____ seven in the evening. They were _____ 7 _____ to be told that the hotel served dinner until ten.

“Then what are the times _____ 8 _____ meals?” asked Mrs. Harris.

“Well, madam, we serve breakfast from seven to eleven, lunch from twelve to three, _____ 9 _____ from four to five, and dinner from six to ten.”

“But that hardly _____ 10 _____ any time for us to see the city!” said Mrs. Harris.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. mistakes | B. time | C. friends | D. money |
| 2. A. but | B. so | C. though | D. yet |
| 3. A. hotel | B. place | C. city | D. restaurant |
| 4. A. stayed | B. got | C. arrived | D. reached |
| 5. A. small | B. big | C. foreign | D. good |
| 6. A. on | B. after | C. during | D. until |
| 7. A. tired | B. interested | C. surprised | D. worried |
| 8. A. with | B. on | C. at | D. of |
| 9. A. drink | B. tea | C. beer | D. food |
| 10. A. takes | B. does | C. has | D. leaves |

II. 阅读理解

A

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way to travel is by air. With a modern plane you can travel in one day to places which might take a month or more several hundred years ago.

Travelling by train is slower than by air, but it has its advantages. You can see the country you are travelling in. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining cars. They make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when it is possible. There are large liners and river boats with which you can visit many other countries and different places. Travelling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish—where there is something interesting to see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or a hotel to spend the night. That is why travelling by car is popular for



pleasure trips, while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

1. From the passage, we know the fastest way of travelling is _____.
A. by train B. by sea C. by plane D. by car
2. If we travel by car, we can _____.
A. make the longest journey enjoyable
B. travel to a very far place in a few minutes
C. make our own timetable
D. visit many other countries
3. The underlined word “They” in the passage refers to _____.
A. modern trains in the country B. the comfortable seats and dining cars
C. the travelers on the modern trains D. the slower ways of travelling
4. When people travel on business, they usually take _____.
A. a plane or a car B. a car or a boat
C. a boat or a train D. a train or a plane
5. How many ways of travelling are mentioned in the passage?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Two. D. Six.

B

There are several ways to find out about the places you wish to visit. You can talk to your friends who have travelled to the places, or you can read travel books.

It seems that there are three kinds of travel books. The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travel which the author has actually made himself. If they are informative and have a good index, then they can be useful when you are planning your travel. The second kind is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guide books. If a well-read, cultured person has written such a book, then the book is even more useful. The third kind is the books which are called “a guide” to some places. They can help readers in the most practical way. If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation. Like the first kind, they can be inspiring and entertaining.

Whichever kind of travel book you choose, you must make sure that it does not describe everything as “marvelous” “fabulous” or “magical”. You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century. Finally, you should make sure that the contents are well presented and easy to check.



6. The best title of the passage is _____.
- A. Writing Travel Books B. Marvelous Travel Books
C. Three Kinds of Travel Books D. Asking Your Friends for Travel Books
7. The travel books describing the authors' own travelling experiences are often _____.
- A. objective B. subjective
C. magical D. fabulous
8. The travel books which give an objective description belong to _____ guide books.
- A. inspiring B. personal
C. selective D. entertaining
9. A good "guide" to a city gives not only _____ but also an analysis or an interpretation.
- A. factual information B. useful ways
C. a personal account D. a good index
10. One must pay attention to the date of publication of a travel book because _____.
- A. things change quickly nowadays
B. reading travel books is a practical affair
C. his/her friends have travelled to these places
D. travel books are written by well-read, cultured writers

C

This hotel in the small village in Sweden is built again every year. Believe it or not, it is made of ice pulled from the nearby river. What's even more surprising is that the hotel is getting more and more popular in the world.

The Ice Hotel has come a long way. The design is special. Each area seems like it is a "work of art", with artists from all over the world carving(雕刻) the 47 bedrooms, the hall and the ice bar. The hotel even has a church for couples looking for a special wedding location!

Similar to any hotel, guests can choose to hang out all day or pick one from a lot of activities such as snowshoeing, skating and overnight wilderness camps. Though dining choices are just a few in the restaurant, in the hotel, guests have very little to complain about meals. As for the drinks, they are always cool!

The best part about this building is that it is a green building. In winter, the house can be used for guests' living and then, as summer arrives and the temperature rises, it simply turns into one giant pool with much water.





Over the years, many other ice hotels have come out and similar hotels can now also be found in Quebec City, Canada, Norway, Finland and Romania. However, the original one keeps the biggest and the greatest of all. To see additional pictures or book a room, click on www.icehotel.com.

11. Why is the hotel built again every year?
 - A. Because it is made of ice.
 - B. Because it is out of style.
 - C. Because it is too old.
 - D. Because it is too small.
12. Artists from all over the world carved the “work of art” except _____.
 - A. the 47 bedrooms
 - B. the hall
 - C. the ice bar
 - D. the theater
13. The hotel allows visitors to take part in _____.
 - A. playing basketball
 - B. climbing
 - C. camping
 - D. swimming
14. The best part of the hotel is that _____.
 - A. it is green
 - B. its meals are delicious
 - C. the drinks are hot
 - D. it is cheaper
15. When is the right time for people to stay in the hotel?
 - A. Spring.
 - B. Summer.
 - C. Autumn.
 - D. Winter.

III. 写作

假如你是李华,你乘坐 FL753 航班抵达伦敦希思罗机场(London Heathrow Airport)之后发现钱包遗失。请你给航空公司写一封邮件说明情况并寻求帮助。内容包括以下要点:

1. 行程信息;
2. 钱包特征;
3. 联系方式(lihua@googlemail.com)。

注意:词数不少于 100。

Dear Sir/Madam,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua



知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) mile (2) 设备,设施 (3) procedure (4) 舒适的 (5) personalised
(6) 习惯 (7) single (8) 社区,社会 (9) reservation (10) 进餐时间
(11) rate (12) 尤其,特别 (13) adventure (14) 优势,有利因素 (15) receipt
(16) 最(受)喜爱的 (17) vacation (18) 典型的,传统的 (19) transportation
(20) 吸引,使喜爱 (21) tourist (22) 调查,勘测 (23) abroad (24) 标准;标准的
(25) scenery

【重点短语】

- (1) A 和 B 之间的区别 (2) benefit from (3) (事物的)利与弊 (4) single room
(5) 身份证 (6) check in (7) 信用卡 (8) road trip (9) (表示对比)而,相对于
(10) basic facilities (11) 退房,结账 (12) get around (13) 旨在,被设计用于
(14) take advantage of (15) 经营一家旅馆 (16) ocean view room (17) 超大床房
(18) queen room (19) 预订一间房

【重点句型】

- (1) taking a road trip (2) Getting around; according to (3) have a reservation
(4) as opposed to (5) are designed to (6) come together
(7) to take advantage of



Unit 1 Travel and Accommodation

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. miles
2. comfortable
3. mealtimes
4. classic
5. receipt
6. survey
7. attracted
8. abroad
9. scenery
10. single

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查固定搭配。句意:我们充分利用了宾馆设施。take advantage of 为固定搭配,意为“利用,利用……的机会”。故选 B。
2. C 考查名词辨析。句意:我要给饭店打电话进行预订。conservation 意为“保护,节约”;preservation 意为“保存,保留”;reservation 意为“预订,预约”;observation 意为“观察,监视”。故选 C。
3. A 考查固定搭配。句意:出发去三亚之前,他们已经预订了一间海景房。view、scenery 和 scene 都可以表示“风景,风光”,sight 表示“景象,情景”。表示“海景房”常用 view,构成 ocean view room 的固定搭配。故选 A。
4. C 考查让步状语从句的连接词。句意:尽管他只有五岁,但是他能把英语和汉语都说得很好。since 和 because 可引导原因状语从句,if 引导条件状语从句,although 引导让步状语从句。分析语境可知本题选 C。
5. D 考查固定搭配。句意:李女士在 2016 年到 2020 年间在北京上大学。“from...to...”意为“从……到……”,是固定搭配,此处指“从 2016 年到 2020 年”。故选 D。
6. A 考查形容词辨析。句意:家应该让人觉得舒适、亲切。comfortable 意为“舒适的”;suitable 意为“合适的”;careful 意为“仔细的”;patient 意为“有耐心的”。and 前后两个词意义应相关联,都形容家应该给人带来的感受,comfortable 最符合语境。故选 A。
7. B 考查词义辨析。句意:家庭旅馆通过提供更加个性化的环境吸引了很多客人。personal 意为“个人的”;personalised 意为“个性化的”;person 意为“个人”;personality 意为“个性”。故选 B。
8. C 考查固定搭配。句意:我们到了机场,托运了

行李,到礼品店里逛了逛。由空后的 baggage 可知这里指托运行李,check in 意为“托运,登记入住”。check out 意为“退房,结账”;check on 意为“核实,检查(是否一切正常)”;check into 意为“登记入住(旅馆或私立医院)”。故选 C。

9. C 考查表语从句。句意:关于读小说,我最喜爱的是看作者如何生动地描写角色。根据句子结构可知,表语从句不缺主谓宾成分,排除选项 A 和 D,why 表示原因,how 表示方式。故选 C。
10. D 考查时态和语态。句意:在过去的十年中,我家乡的山上种了很多树。树是被种植的,再根据时间状语 In the past ten years 可知,此处要用现在完成时的被动语态。故选 D。
11. A 考查固定搭配。句意:他说他将受益于这项技术。benefit from 为固定搭配,意为“从……中受益”。故选 A。
12. B 考查时间状语从句的连接词。until 意为“直到”;when 意为“当……时候”;after 意为“在……之后”;before 意为“在……之前”。句意:我们在很小的时候便开始获取知识。故选 B。
13. C 考查介词用法。句意:你可以通过观看英文电影来提高英语(技能)。表示通过某种办法用介词 by。故选 C。
14. A 考查短语辨析。句意:相对于九月份,我更愿意五月份去。as opposed to 意为“(表示对比)而,相对于”;due to 意为“由于”;as soon as 表示“一……就”,后面接从句;in spite of 意为“尽管”。空格前后两部分构成对比关系,故选 A。
15. A 考查交际用语。句意:——你更喜欢哪一间,大床房还是标间?——我不介意。哪间都行。I don't mind 意为“我不介意”;I'm sure 意为“我确信”;no problem 意为“没问题”;go ahead 意为“做吧”。故选 A。

III. 情景对话

1—5 CBGEA

IV. 完成句子

1. suites; reserved
2. run a hotel
3. way of transportation
4. credit cards
5. go abroad
6. road trip
7. scenery; particularly
8. pros and cons

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

1. D 考查名词。下文提到, Harris 夫妇出国旅游并住进高级宾馆, 说明 Harris 先生赚了很多钱。故选 D。
2. B 考查连词。made a lot of money 与下文 decided to go to a foreign country 构成因果关系, 故选 B。
3. A 考查名词。空格处所填词与下文的 a five-star hotel 相对应, 故选 A。
4. C 考查动词。此处表示“到达”酒店, reach 可直接接宾语, get 后应加介词 to 才能接宾语, arrive 后应加介词 in 或 at 才能接宾语, 故选 C。
5. A 考查形容词。根据文章的第一句可知, 以前他们住的都是小宾馆 (small hotel), 故选 A。
6. B 考查介词。on 和 during 都不能与 seven 连用。前面提到他们认为自己要挨饿, 这说明在以前住的宾馆里七点以后没有饭菜供应。故选 B。
7. C 考查形容词。根据语境可推断, 被告知饭菜供应会持续到十点时, 他们应该是感到惊讶。故选 C。
8. D 考查介词。of 常用来表示所有关系, the times of meals 表示“每顿饭的供应时间”。故选 D。
9. B 考查名词及常识。根据西方人的生活习惯, 喝下午茶比较合乎常理。故选 B。
10. D 考查动词。Harris 夫人以为从早到晚都在吃饭或喝茶, 几乎不能留出时间观光旅游了, leave 表示“剩下, 遗留”, 故选 D。

II. 阅读理解

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The fastest way to travel is by air.”可知, 最快的旅行方式是乘飞机。故选 C。
2. C 细节理解题。根据第四段前两句“Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable.”可知, 如果开车去旅行, 我们就可以制订自己的时间表。故选 C。
3. B 代词指代题。画线词前一句提到现代的火车有舒适的座椅和餐车。画线词所在句意为: 它们甚至使最长的旅程变得令人愉快。“它们”指的应是前文提到的舒适的座椅和餐车。故选 B。
4. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句中的

while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business 可知, 人们通常乘火车或飞机出差。故选 D。

5. A 细节理解题。通读短文可知, 短文共提及 by air, by train, by sea 及 by car 这四种出行方式。故选 A。
6. C 主旨大意题。通读全文可知, 文章主要介绍了三种不同类型的旅游手册。故选 C。
7. B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“The first kind is the books that give a personal, subjective account of travel which the author has actually made himself.”可得出答案。故选 B。
8. C 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“The second kind is the books which give a purely objective description of things to be done and seen. They can be classified as selective guide books.”可得出答案。故选 C。
9. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段中的“If they are good, they will, in addition to their factual information, give an analysis or an interpretation.”可得出答案。故选 A。
10. A 细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“You must also note its date of publication because travel is a very practical affair and many things change quickly in the 21st century.”可得出答案。故选 A。
11. A 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“as summer arrives and the temperature rises, it simply turns into one giant pool with much water”可知, 宾馆是由冰做的, 冰在夏天会融化, 所以需要每年重建。故选 A。
12. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“with artists from all over the world carving the 47 bedrooms, the hall and the ice bar”可得出答案。故选 D。
13. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“Similar to any hotel, guests can choose to hang out all day or pick one from a lot of activities such as snowshoeing, skating and overnight wilderness camps.”可得出答案。故选 C。
14. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段第一句“The

best part about this building is that it is a green building.”可知,这个宾馆很环保。故选 A。

15. D 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“In winter, the house can be used for guests' living...”可知,宾馆适合冬天居住。故选 D。

III. 写作

One Possible Version:

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to report the loss of my wallet. On February 1st, 2024, I flew business class on Flight FL753 of your company from China to London.

I clearly remember it was with me when I boarded the plane. However, on arrival at London Heathrow Airport, I found it gone. I guess it must have slipped out of my pocket during the flight. It is a black leather one with around 200 pounds, my ID card and 2 credit cards in it. Along with the items mentioned above, the wallet contains a family photo taken on my graduation ceremony with my parents, which is a precious memory all these years. As you can imagine, these matter a lot to me.

Has anybody happened to find it? Please email me at lihua@googlemail.com. Thank you for your time and support.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

Unit 2 Popularity of E-sports

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. popularity 2. e-sports 3. traditional
4. attitudes 5. includes 6. outstanding
7. competing 8. form 9. coach
10. attend

II. 单项选择

1. C 考查词义辨析。句意:这本书在美国读者中很受欢迎。population 意为“人口”;pop 意为“流行音乐”;popularity 意为“受欢迎”;popular 意为“受欢迎的”。由空前的 great 可知空处所填词应为名词。根据句意可知本题选 C。

2. D 考查动名词。句意:——去公园放风筝怎么样? ——太棒了,我们走。What about 后接动名词作介词宾语,故选 D。

3. D 考查固定搭配。句意:吸烟对你的健康有害。do harm to 为固定搭配,意为“对……有害”。故选 D。

4. D 考查形容词最高级。句意:长江是世界第三长河。“the+序数词+形容词的最高级”表示“第几……”,故选 D。

5. A 考查短语辨析。句意:这是他到目前为止发表过的最差的演讲。by far 意为“到目前为止”;as usual 意为“照旧”;all over 意为“到处”;once again 意为“再一次”。根据后面的最高级 worst 和过去完成时 had ever made 可知,这里应是说到目前为止最差的演讲,其他三个选项均不符合语境。故选 A。

6. B 考查词义辨析。句意:他并不特别想从事竞技体育。compete 意为“竞争,参加比赛”,为动词;competitive 意为“竞争的,有竞争力的”,为形容词;competition 意为“竞争,比赛”,为名词;complete 意为“完成的;使完整”,既是形容词也是动词。由 a 和 sport 可知空格处要填形容词,competitive sport 意为“竞技体育”。故选 B。

7. C 考查形式主语。句意:真诚对待朋友对每个人来说都很重要。It 在句中作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式短语 to be honest to friends。故选 C。

8. A 考查名词辨析。句意:污染只是生活在城镇里的不利因素之一。disadvantage 意为“劣势,不利因素”;advantage 意为“优势,有利因素”;point 意为“要点,特点”;benefit 意为“好处,成效”。故选 A。

9. A 考查主谓一致和被动语态。句意:他很喜欢读书,他的钱大多都花在书上了。money 是不可数名词,谓语动词用单数,“钱”应该是“被花”,所以用被动语态。故选 A。

10. B 考查固定搭配。句意:他病了,所以没参加这次野餐。take part in 为固定搭配,意为“参加,参与”。play a part/role in 意为“在……中发挥作用”,A、D 两项均缺少不定冠词 a。take the place of 意为“代替,取代”,不符合语境。故选 B。

11. A 考查主语从句和表语从句。句意:她不明白