

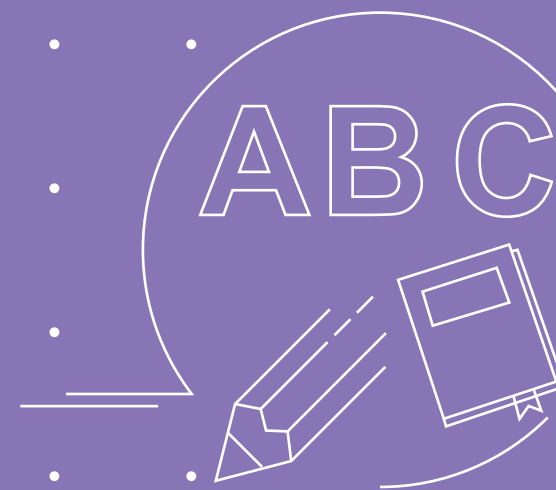
中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

# 英语 同步辅导与练习 (基础模块·3)



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主编 唐向黎



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主编 唐向黎

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# 英语

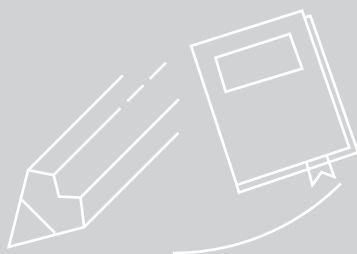
## 同步辅导与练习

### ( 基础模块·3 )

主 编 唐向黎

副主编 周文红

ABC



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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》(基础模块·3)相应单元需要学生重点掌握的单词、短语、句型及重点语法知识,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》(基础模块·3)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》(基础模块·3)相应单元中的一些重要词汇和语法知识。

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





# 目录

## CONTENTS

<b>Unit 1</b>	True Friend	1
<b>Unit 2</b>	Advanced Technology and Our Life	15
<b>Unit 3</b>	Natural Disaster Prevention	29
<b>Unit 4</b>	My Internship Experience	41
<b>Unit 5</b>	The Happiness of Sharing	53
<b>Unit 6</b>	The Power of Smiling	64
<b>Unit 7</b>	Chinese Zodiac Signs	76
<b>Unit 8</b>	Cooking Skills	88
<b>Unit 9</b>	Preparing for the First Job	100
<b>Unit 10</b>	Being an Adult	112
	<b>期末检测</b>	124



# Unit 1 True Friend



## 知识梳理

### 重点单词

- |                                                          |                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 列举; ( <i>n.</i> ) 列表, 清单         | (2) impression ( <i>n.</i> ) _____         |
| (3) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 友谊                               | (4) trustworthy ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____      |
| (5) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 可信赖的, 可靠的                      | (6) institute ( <i>n.</i> ) _____          |
| (7) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 机构, 制度                           | (8) sympathetic ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____      |
| (9) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 自信的                            | (10) finance ( <i>n.</i> ) _____           |
| (11) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 财政的, 金融的                      | (12) company ( <i>n.</i> ) _____           |
| (13) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 象征, 符号                          | (14) seed ( <i>n.</i> ) _____              |
| (15) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 象征的                           | (16) plant ( <i>v.</i> ) _____             |
| (17) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 记录, (体育运动) 纪录; ( <i>v.</i> ) 记录 |                                            |
| (18) water ( <i>v.</i> ) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) _____       |                                            |
| (19) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 录音, 录制                          | (20) ability ( <i>n.</i> ) _____           |
| (21) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 合作的                           | (22) able ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____            |
| (23) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 伤害, 使受伤                         | (24) forgive ( <i>v.</i> ) _____           |
| (25) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 宿舍                              | (26) unconditionally ( <i>adv.</i> ) _____ |
| (27) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 动人的                           | (28) cooperate ( <i>v.</i> ) _____         |
| (29) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 重视, 珍视                          | (30) reality ( <i>n.</i> ) _____           |

### 重点短语

- |                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) _____ 尊重差异 | (2) get along with _____ |
|----------------|--------------------------|



- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 背后议论别人
- (4) make a speech \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 入座
- (6) mutual understanding \_\_\_\_\_ (7) \_\_\_\_\_ 支持,帮助,忠于
- (8) be honest with each other \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_ 依赖
- (10) tend to \_\_\_\_\_ (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 训练室
- (12) in a short time \_\_\_\_\_
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 在宿舍
- (14) mutual support \_\_\_\_\_
- (15) \_\_\_\_\_ 彼此信任
- (16) be supportive of \_\_\_\_\_
- (17) \_\_\_\_\_ 给某人留下好印象
- (18) be able to do sth. \_\_\_\_\_
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_ 远离某人
- (20) give it a try \_\_\_\_\_ (21) \_\_\_\_\_ 电工证

重点句型

- (1) True friends are those who come to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 真正的朋友是那些在黑暗处找到你,并把你带到光明处的人。
- (2) Friendship \_\_\_\_\_ in the way of love, trust and understanding. 友谊通过爱、信任和理解使人们凝聚在一起。
- (3) Good friends \_\_\_\_\_, share the same interests, and \_\_\_\_\_. 好朋友享受彼此的陪伴,具有相同的爱好,并且彼此坦诚相待。
- (4) A friend is someone who \_\_\_\_\_ when we are \_\_\_\_\_. 朋友是在我们困难的时候支持我们的人。
- (5) A seed \_\_\_\_\_ and then it needs to be taken care of and \_\_\_\_\_. 一粒种子被种下,然后它还需要被照顾和浇水。
- (6) A true friend is someone you can \_\_\_\_\_. You can \_\_\_\_\_ your sadness or happiness \_\_\_\_\_ him or her. 真正的朋友是你可以一直依赖的人。你可以与他或她分享自己的悲伤或快乐。







(7) The problem is that sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ find true friends. 问题是有时候找到真正的朋友并不容易。

### 重点语法

## 名词性从句

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

### 1. 主语从句

在句中充当主语的从句叫作主语从句。主语从句通常放在主句谓语动词之前,但有时为了避免句子头重脚轻,会用 it 作为形式主语放于句首,而主语从句本身放在句子末尾。

#### (1) 主语从句常见的引导词

引导词	用法	例句
从属连词 that	无含义,在从句中不作成分,在句首时不可省略	That she survived the accident is a miracle. 她在那场事故中幸存下来是个奇迹。
从属连词 whether	有含义,可译为“是否”,在从句中不作成分且不可省略	Whether she is coming or not doesn't matter too much. 她来不来都无关紧要。
疑问代词 who、whose、whom、which、what 等	有含义,在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语,不可省略	Who breaks the law should be punished. 违法的人应受到惩罚。 What you need is more practice. 你需要的是更多的练习。
疑问副词 when、where、why、how 等	有含义,在从句中充当状语,不可省略	Where we should place it is a problem. 我们该把它放在哪儿是个问题。 How he became rich overnight is still a puzzle. 他是如何一夜暴富的仍然是个谜。

#### (2) 常用 it 作形式主语代替主语从句的情况

① It+be+形容词(strange、natural、doubtful、true、good 等)+从句。例如:

It is doubtful that she will be able to come. 她是否能来还很难说。

② It+be+名词(fact、pity、wonder、knowledge 等)+从句。例如:

It's a pity that you missed the film. 很遗憾你错过了那部电影。

③ It+be+过去分词(known、expected、believed、thought、hoped 等)+从句。例如:

It is thought that he is the best player. 人们认为他是最好的运动员。



④ It+动词(+宾语或状语)+从句。例如:

It happened that I saw him yesterday. 碰巧我昨天看见他了。

## 2. 宾语从句

在句中充当宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述语序。

(1) 宾语从句常见的引导词

引导词	用法	例句
从属连词 that	无含义, 只起连接作用, 有时可省略	He said (that) he liked watching TV. 他说他喜欢看电视。
从属连词 if、whether	有含义, 可译为“是否”, 在从句中不作成分且不可省略	I worry about whether I hurt her feelings. 我担心是否伤了她的感情。
疑问代词 who、whose、whom、which、what 等	有含义, 既起连接作用又在从句中充当一定的成分, 不可省略	Do you know what he is doing now? 你知道他现在正在干什么吗?
疑问副词 when、where、why、how 等		We haven't decided when we will go hiking. 我们还没有决定什么时候去远足。

**注意:** if 和 whether 引导宾语从句时有时不能互换: 宾语从句作介词宾语, 在 discuss、decide、consider 等动词之后, 与 or not 连用或与动词不定式连用时, 一般用 whether; 宾语从句是否定句时, 一般用 if。

(2) 宾语从句的时态

① 若主句是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句, 宾语从句根据需要可以用任何时态。

例如:

I don't know what I will do next. 我不知道下一步做什么。

② 若主句是过去时, 宾语从句要用过去的时态。例如:

She said that she would return to her hometown next year. 她说明年她就回故乡。

③ 当宾语从句是客观事实或真理时, 无论主句是什么时态, 从句都用一般现在时。例如:

The teacher told us that the earth runs around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

## 3. 表语从句

在句中充当表语的从句叫作表语从句。表语从句一般在连系动词之后, 构成“主语+连系动词+表语从句”结构。

(1) 常见的可以接表语从句的连系动词

① 状态系动词 be: am、is、are、was、were、being、been。例如:

The trouble is that we are short of money. 麻烦的是我们资金短缺。



② 感官系动词 feel、look、sound、taste、smell 等。例如：

I feel that he is telling the truth. 我觉得他在说实话。

③ 持续系动词 remain、keep、stay 等。例如：

The fact remains that he has not yet fulfilled his promise. 事实依然是他还没有履行他的诺言。

④ 变化系动词 become、get、grow、turn、go 等。例如：

She finally became what she had always dreamt of. 她最终成为她一直以来梦寐以求的样子。

⑤ 表象系动词 seem、appear 等。例如：

The situation seems as if it is going to get worse. 情况似乎会变得更糟。

## (2) 表语从句常见的引导词

引导词	用法	例句
从属连词 that	无含义, 只起连接作用, 一般不省略	The trouble is that she has lost her money. 麻烦的是她丢了钱。
从属连词 whether、because、as though、as if	有含义, 不可省略	The question is whether we need more ice cream. 问题是我们是否还需要更多冰激凌。 It looked as if it was going to snow. 看起来好像要下雪了。
疑问代词 who、whose、whom、which、what 等	有含义, 既起连接作用又在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语, 不可省略	The question is who will help us. 问题是谁会帮助我们。 This pair of scissors is not what I need. 这把剪刀不是我所需要的。
疑问副词 when、where、why、how 等	有含义, 既起连接作用又在从句中充当时间、地点、原因或方式状语, 不可省略	The problem is how we can get the things we need. 问题是我们怎样能弄到我们需要的东西。

## 4. 同位语从句

在句中充当同位语的从句叫作同位语从句。同位语从句常常跟在抽象名词后面, 说明该名词所表示的具体内容。

### (1) 同位语从句前的抽象名词

可以跟同位语从句的抽象名词有 idea、fact、news、hope、belief、suggestion、word、thought、doubt、truth、possibility、promise、order 等。例如：



I made a promise that if anyone set me free I would make him very rich. 我许诺如果谁让我自由,我就让他非常富有。(说明 promise 是什么诺言。)

(2) 同位语从句的引导词

同位语从句一般由 that 引导,也可以由 whether、疑问代词或疑问副词引导。引导词 that 虽然只起连接作用,但一般不省略。例如:

The news that he will leave for Shanghai is true. 他将要去上海的消息是真的。

I have no idea what has happened to him. 我不知道他身上发生了什么事。



课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- The pupils were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ (列举) the sports they loved most.
- Our \_\_\_\_\_ (友谊) is very important to me.
- Can you give me some information about the \_\_\_\_\_ (公司)?
- I did not feel at all \_\_\_\_\_ (同情的) towards her.
- She lived in a college \_\_\_\_\_ (宿舍).
- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ (动人的) story that moved many of us to tears.
- She made a good \_\_\_\_\_ (印象) on the interviewer.
- The company is in \_\_\_\_\_ (财政的) difficulties.
- White has always been a \_\_\_\_\_ (象征) of purity in Western cultures.
- I really \_\_\_\_\_ (珍视) him as a friend.

II. 单项选择

- There was a traffic accident yesterday. Luckily, nobody was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. injured      B. saved      C. damaged      D. rescued
- By boat is the only way to get around here and that is \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived.  
A. where      B. when      C. why      D. how
- Most teens say they enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ of both parents and friends.  
A. competition      B. company      C. connection      D. comfort
- You'll have to perform better than others if you really want to make a good \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. impression      B. impress      C. impressive      D. impressed





5. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ partner, because she never tells a lie.  
A. friendly      B. trustworthy      C. kind      D. careful
6. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ they will come tomorrow.  
A. whether      B. who      C. weather      D. and
7. \_\_\_\_\_ the plant regularly, and don't let the soil dry out.  
A. Grow      B. Pick      C. Clean      D. Water
8. Everyone should just tell the truth straight out and not talk \_\_\_\_\_ the other's back.  
A. after      B. before      C. behind      D. above
9. My mother said she would support me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conditional      B. condition      C. unconditional      D. unconditionally
10. She told me \_\_\_\_\_ was most important to her, believe it or not, was her pet dog.  
A. what      B. it      C. that      D. as
11. He believed that his family and friends would always \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. stand up      B. stand by      C. stand down      D. stand aside
12. True friends are those \_\_\_\_\_ always take care of you and encourage you to succeed.  
A. which      B. what      C. who      D. whom
13. You need to be able \_\_\_\_\_ work as part of a team.  
A. to      B. of      C. for      D. on
14. He is generous and warm-hearted, and not difficult to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get along with      B. take the place of  
C. catch up with      D. think highly of
15. —I am not sure whether I can do this.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Take it easy.  
A. That's great      B. Just give it a try  
C. Fine      D. Don't mention it

### III. 情景对话

A: Hi, Mark. I want to have a party. Will you help me organise it?

B: Sure, Andrea. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ So when are you going to have the party?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm afraid today is too early. If you have it today, most of our friends won't come.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_



B: Because they have to finish their homework.

A: OK, let's have it tomorrow evening.

B: Great. Tomorrow is Friday. We won't go to school the next day.

A: And we can all meet. We can sing and dance.

B: 4 But I think we need some food and drinks.

A: Right. Could you help me buy some?

B: Sure, I can do it. And what do we need?

A: 5

B: OK.

A. Why do you say so?

B. What did you think of it?

C. How about this evening?

D. Let's make a list.

E. I can help you.

F. I hope not.

G. Good idea.

#### IV. 完成句子

1. 她今天下午要进行演讲。

She is going to \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

2. 她已成为一个自信的年轻女性。

She has become a \_\_\_\_\_ young woman.

3. 这个人非常擅长钓鱼,他能在短时间内钓到满满一篮子的鱼。

The man was really good at fishing and he could catch a full basket of fish \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 昨天的车祸有三个人受伤。

Three people \_\_\_\_\_ in the car crash yesterday.

5. 世界上的每一个人都需要有人依靠。

Everyone in this world needs someone they can \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 她一直对我很诚实,我敬重她这一点。

She has always \_\_\_\_\_, and I respect her for that.





7. 最终,他们会远离家庭,进入更大的世界。

Finally they will \_\_\_\_\_ the family and go into a bigger world.

8. 婚姻建立在相互尊重和理解上。

The marriage is founded on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part B 能力提升

### I. 完形填空

The story goes that two friends were walking through the desert.

During the journey they had a \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ and one friend hit the other in the face. The one who got \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ was hurt, but without saying anything, he just wrote in the sand: "Today my best friend hit me in the face."

They kept on \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ until they found green fields and a beautiful river, where they decided to take a \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_. The one who had been hit fell into the river and started \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_, but his friend saved him. After he was out of \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_, he wrote on a stone: "Today my best friend saved my life."

The friend who had hit and \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ his best friend asked, "After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand; now you write on a stone. Why?" The other replied, "When someone \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ us, we should write it down in sand where winds of forgiveness can blow it away. But when someone does something good for us, we must carve it in \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ where no winds ever blow it away."

Learn to write your hurt in sand and to carve your \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ in stone. Send this phrase to the people you will never forget. It's a short message to let them know that you will never forget them.

- |                 |            |             |             |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. talk      | B. bet     | C. game     | D. fight    |
| 2. A. bitten    | B. hit     | C. shot     | D. lost     |
| 3. A. walking   | B. writing | C. saying   | D. looking  |
| 4. A. shower    | B. rest    | C. visit    | D. match    |
| 5. A. fishing   | B. diving  | C. sinking  | D. swimming |
| 6. A. danger    | B. control | C. work     | D. time     |
| 7. A. called    | B. watched | C. directed | D. saved    |
| 8. A. curses    | B. hurts   | C. hates    | D. fires    |
| 9. A. earth     | B. sand    | C. stone    | D. water    |
| 10. A. benefits | B. hopes   | C. plans    | D. articles |



## II. 阅读理解

## A

One day, when I was five years old, my mother was mopping the kitchen floor. I was telling her about a new girl in my school when she suddenly asked, “Who are your two best friends?” “Jill and Jaime.” I had been friends with Jill since I was about three years old, and I really liked Jaime.

My mother stopped mopping the floor. “Well, what about Karen and Cindy?” “My sisters? I don’t know who their best friends are,” I said. “No,” she said, “I’m saying, why aren’t they your best friends?” “But they’re my sisters.” “Yes, but they can still be your best friends. Friends may come and go, but your sisters will always be there for you.”

At that time, the idea of my two sisters being my closest friends seemed strange to me. We sometimes fought about toys, food or TV. And they weren’t the same age as me. We all had our own friends in school.

However, my mother never let the three of us forget it: sisters are lifelong friends. She often told us how lucky we were and encouraged us to grow closer.

We didn’t always get along well and often fought. But we realised that our mother was right. Today I share things with my sisters that I don’t share with anyone else. My sister Cindy and I ran the New York City Marathon side by side, even holding hands when we crossed the finish line. When my sister Karen got married, I was her maid of honour. Cindy and I travelled through Europe together and even shared a flat for two years.

It was twenty-three years ago that my mother first asked me who my best friends were. Today she doesn’t have to. She always knows.

1. Who were the writer’s best friends when she was five years old?
  - A. Karen and Cindy.
  - B. Jill and Jaime.
  - C. Both A and B.
  - D. Neither A nor B.
2. Which is NOT the reason why the writer didn’t think her sisters were her closest friends at that time?
  - A. Because she didn’t like them.
  - B. Because she sometimes fought with them.
  - C. Because they all had their own friends in school.
  - D. Because they weren’t the same age as her.





3. What does the writer share with her sisters today?
  - A. The things that she doesn't share with anyone else.
  - B. The things that she shares with her friends.
  - C. Nothing.
  - D. Everything.
4. Who was Karen's maid of honour?
  - A. Jill.
  - B. Jaime.
  - C. Karen's friend.
  - D. The writer.
5. How old is the writer now?
  - A. 23.
  - B. 28.
  - C. 30.
  - D. 35.

**B**

The Read family comes to a new big city, but Mrs Read's son Bob is not happy. He doesn't have anyone to play with. "Don't worry!" says his mother. "You will soon make friends here."

One morning, there is a knock at the door. Bob's mother, Mrs Read, opens it. There stands a woman with brown hair. It is Mrs Miller. She comes to borrow two eggs. She wants to make cakes. Mrs Read gives her two. In the afternoon there is another knock at the door. Mrs Read opens it and she sees a boy standing there. "My name is Jack Miller," he says. "My mother sends you this cake and two eggs." "Well, thank you, Jack," says Mrs Read. "Come in and meet my son Bob."

Look! Bob and Jack are having the cake and milk. They are playing football. Now they are friends! Jack says, "I'm glad you live next door." Bob says, "I must thank your mother for coming to borrow eggs." Jack laughs and tells Bob, "My mother doesn't want the two eggs, but she wants to make friends with your mother!" Bob says, "That's a funny way to make friends. It's an easy way. It can work!"

6. Bob feels sad when he is in the new city because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. his mother isn't in the city
  - B. he has no new friends
  - C. he thinks the city is too noisy
  - D. Jack doesn't like him
7. Mrs Miller is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Jack's friend
  - B. Bob's mother
  - C. Mrs Read's old friend
  - D. Mrs Read's new neighbour
8. Mrs Miller \_\_\_\_\_ one morning.
  - A. gives Mrs Read a piece of cake
  - B. asks Bob to play with her son



- C. borrows eggs from Mrs Read                      D. gives back the eggs to Mrs Read
9. In the afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ have the cake and milk together.
- A. Bob and Jack                                              B. Jack and his mother
- C. Bob and his mother                                      D. Mrs Read and Mrs Miller
10. What does Mrs Miller really want to do by borrowing eggs?
- A. To make friends with the Reads.      B. To make cakes with eggs.
- C. To find out what Mrs Read does.      D. To see if her friend is in.

### C

One day Bob took two of his friends into the mountains. They put up their tents and then rode off to a forest to see how the trees were growing.

In the afternoon when they were about ten kilometres from their camp, it started to snow. More and more snow fell. Soon Bob could hardly see his hands before his face. He could not find the road. Bob knew there were two roads. One road went to the camp, and the other went to his house. But all was white snow. Everything was the same. How could he take his friends back to the camp?

Bob had an idea. The horses! Let the horses take them back! But what would happen if the horses took the road to his house? That would be a trip of thirty-five kilometres in such cold weather!

It was getting late. They rode on and on. At last the horses stopped. Where were they? None of them could tell. Bob looked around. What was that under the tree? It was one of their tents!

11. Bob and his two friends went to the forest to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. build their camp                                              B. find their way home
- C. enjoy the mountains in the snow      D. watch the trees in the forest
12. They could not find their way back because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. there was only one road to their camp
- B. they couldn't decide which of the two roads led to their tents
- C. there were no roads in the mountains at all
- D. everything was covered by the white snow
13. It is clear that they wanted the horses to take them to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Bob's house                                              B. the camp
- C. the forest                                              D. the mountains





14. The horses stopped because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was getting late  
B. they were tired after running for a long way  
C. they knew that they had got to the camp  
D. they had seen Bob's house
15. The story happened \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on a cold winter day  
B. on a dark snowy evening  
C. in a cold camp far from villages  
D. at night when nothing could be seen

### III. 写作

朋友是光,驱散黑暗,把路照亮。你们学校的英文报正在征稿,题目是“My Best Friend”。请根据下面的内容提示写一篇短文介绍你最好的朋友。

内容提示:

1. 朋友的性格特点;
2. 朋友对我的帮助。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数;
2. 文中不得出现个人真实信息。

#### My Best Friend

I would like to talk about my best friend Tom. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### 知识梳理参考答案

#### 【重点单词】

- (1) list (2) 印象 (3) friendship (4) 值得信赖的 (5) dependable  
(6) 研究所,机构 (7) institution (8) 有同情心的 (9) self-confident  
(10) 资金,金融 (11) financial (12) 陪伴,公司 (13) symbol (14) 种子  
(15) symbolic (16) 种植 (17) record (18) 给……浇水,灌溉;水  
(19) recording (20) 能力,本领 (21) cooperative (22) 能,能够的 (23) injure



- (24) 原谅 (25) dorm (26) 无条件地 (27) touching (28) 合作 (29) value  
(30) 实际, 现实情况

**【重点短语】**

- (1) respect difference (2) 相处, 和……相处 (3) talk behind the other's back  
(4) 做一次演讲 (5) take a seat (6) 相互理解 (7) stand by  
(8) 对彼此坦诚 (9) depend upon (10) 照料; 倾向 (11) training room  
(12) 短时间内, 不久后 (13) in the dorm (14) 相互支持 (15) trust each other  
(16) 支持 (17) leave sb. a good impression (18) 能够做某事  
(19) move away from sb. (20) 尝试一下 (21) electrician certificate

**【重点句型】**

- (1) find you in the dark; lead you to the light (2) brings people together  
(3) enjoy each other's company; are honest with each other  
(4) stands by us; in difficult times (5) is planted; watered  
(6) always depend upon; share; with (7) it's not easy to

