



“十四五”职业教育国家规划教材  
(中等职业学校公共基础课程教材)



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刘宏 主编

# 英语

## 拓展模块

### 学习指导与练习



英语 拓展模块 学习指导与练习



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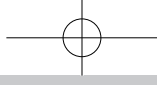


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# 英语

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### 学习指导与练习

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# Unit 5

## Let's learn more about amazing China.

### 基础模块

#### 一、词汇运用

(一) 从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出与句中画线英语单词或短语的含义相符的中文选项。

- ( ) 1. Chaplin was not just a genius, he was among the most famous figures in film history.  
A. 天赋      B. 伟人      C. 英雄      D. 天才
- ( ) 2. An international conference will be held in Beijing next month.  
A. 国际的      B. 国内的      C. 重要的      D. 高端的
- ( ) 3. Last week, he got the highest praise for his bravery.  
A. 贡献      B. 勇敢      C. 善良      D. 勤奋
- ( ) 4. The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War between East and West.  
A. 担心      B. 感兴趣      C. 象征      D. 意识到
- ( ) 5. I was told that this tradition dates back over 200 years.  
A. 追溯      B. 穿越      C. 盛行      D. 推广

(二) 将下列句子中画线部分与方框内意义一致的单词或短语匹配。

deserve    instead of    influence    in this way    celebrate

1. It was a question which was worthy of serious consideration. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Learning history of different countries has a great effect on me. \_\_\_\_\_

3. By this means, Chinese doctors can control the disease to spread out.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. We have a celebration for our national day on October 1 every year.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He asked me another question without answering me. \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、语言运用

根据以下有关中国传统节日庆祝活动的介绍，从 A、B、C、D、E 五个选项中为其匹配相符的传统节日的起源介绍。

Celebration activities of the festival:

- (     ) 1. The Qingming Festival: The most important activity on the festival is tomb sweeping to remember and honor one's ancestors at grave sites. Young and old pray before the ancestors, sweep the tombs and offer food, tea, wine, chopsticks, ( joss ) paper accessories, and / or libation to the ancestors. The rites are very important to most Chinese and especially farmers.
- (     ) 2. The Lantern Festival: According to the Chinese tradition, at the very beginning of a new year, when there is a bright full moon hanging in the sky, there should be thousands of colorful lanterns hung out for people to appreciate. At this time, people will try to solve the puzzles on the lanterns and eat Yuanxiao ( glutinous rice ball ) and get all their families united in the joyful atmosphere.
- (     ) 3. The Dragon-boat Day: The festival was also noted for its dragon-boat races, especially in the southern provinces, where there are many rivers and lakes and a glutinous rice pudding called Zongzi was eaten.
- (     ) 4. The Valentine's Day: There is not so much emphasis on giving chocolates, flowers and kisses. Instead, Chinese girls prepare

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fruits, melons and incense as offerings to the weaving maiden, praying to acquire high skills in needlecraft, as well as hoping to find satisfactory husbands. In the evening, people sit outdoors to observe the stars. Chinese grannies would say that, if you stand under a grapevine, you can probably overhear what the weaving maiden and her husband are talking about.

- ( ) 5. The New Year's Day: It is traditional to decorate the homes with new year paintings. The most popular paintings are door gods pasted on the front doors to keep ghosts and monsters away. Spring couplets are traditionally written with black ink on red paper. They are hung in storefronts and often stay up for two months. A reunion dinner is held where members of the family, near and far, get together for celebration.

Origin of the festival:

- A. One day, Emperor Mingdi had a dream about a gold man in his palace. When he was about to ask the mysterious figure who he was, the gold man suddenly rose to the sky and disappeared in the west. The next day, Emperor Mingdi sent a scholar to India to locate Buddhist scriptures and ordered that a temple be built to house a statue of Buddha and serve as a repository for the scriptures. So Emperor Mingdi ordered his subjects to display lighted lanterns during what was to become the festival.
- B. Qu Yuan was a minister in the kingdom of Chu. He was upright, loyal and highly esteemed for his wise counsel that had brought peace and prosperity to the kingdom. Realising that the country was now in the hands of evil and corrupt officials, Qu Yuan clasped a large stone and leaped into the Miluo river on the fifth day of the fifth moon. The people of Chu, mourning the death of Qu Yuan, threw rice into the river to feed his hungry ghost on this day every year.

- C. One of the most famous legends is Nian, an extremely cruel and ferocious beast that the ancients believed would devour people on New Year's Eve. To keep Nian away, red-paper couplets are pasted on doors, torches are lit, and firecrackers are set off throughout the night, because Nian is said to fear the color red, the light of fire, and loud noises. Early the next morning, as feelings of triumph and renewal fill the air at successfully keeping Nian away for another year, the most popular greeting heard is "gong xi fa cai", or "congratulations".
- D. On this evening, two lovers will meet on a bridge of magpies across the Milky Way. Chinese grannies will remind children that they would not be able to see any magpies on that evening because all the magpies have left to form a bridge in the heavens with their wings.
- E. The festival itself was created by the Tang Emperor Xuanzong in 732. It is said that because the wealthy held too many expensive, elaborate ancestor-worshipping ceremonies, in a needed effort to lower this expense, Emperor Xuanzong declared that respects could be formally paid at ancestor's graves only on the day.

### 三、语法运用

(一) 从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项完成句子。

- \_\_\_\_\_ of the students in our class are interested in Hip-hop.  
A. Two three                      B. Two threes  
C. Two thirds                      D. Second three
- I have two friends. But \_\_\_\_\_ of them has a car to lend to me.  
A. either              B. neither              C. both              D. all
- Peter still remember the park \_\_\_\_\_ we first met.  
A. that              B. which              C. where              D. when

## Let's learn more about amazing China.

4. She invited us to dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ was very kind of her.  
A. that            B. which            C. what            D. why
5. This is the best film \_\_\_\_\_ I have ever seen.  
A. as            B. when            C. what            D. that

(二) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Eileen Gu is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ (late) sports stars who is very popular among the youth.
2. It's clever of the girls to use flowers and \_\_\_\_\_ (leaf) to decorate their pictures.
3. Last week, I received an \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) from my best friend in Canada.
4. She had a great eye for color and came up with some \_\_\_\_\_ (create) ideas for our house.
5. We are glad to be your \_\_\_\_\_ (loyalty) friends, to get wonderful future together.

### 四、情景交际

从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项完成句子。

- (     ) 1. M: Hello, Jane.  
W: Hi, John. I have a question to ask you.  
M: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, go ahead.            B. No, thank you.  
C. I'm not sure.            D. Not at all.
- (     ) 2. W: \_\_\_\_\_ Could you tell us where the art museum is?  
M: Yes, it's on Market Street.  
A. Excuse me.            B. I'm sorry.  
C. All right.            D. Nice to meet you.



- ( ) 3. W: I don't really feel like a walk.  
M: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
W: All right. That sounds more interesting.  
A. what's wrong with you      B. what would you like  
C. may I help you              D. how about going shopping
- ( ) 4. M: Would you like to go to watch the movies?  
W: \_\_\_\_\_ I want to do something else.  
A. Don't mention it.              B. No, I don't.  
C. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't.      D. I don't think so.
- ( ) 5. M: Would you mind if I open the window for a better view?  
W: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. That's fine, thank you.      B. Yes, please.  
C. Take a seat.                      D. Of course not.

### 五、阅读理解

#### A

根据短文内容，判断下列句子正误，正确为 T，错误为 F。

There is quite a beautiful city in the southwest of Hunan Province. It is called Shaoyang. Here are two main rivers, Zijiang and Shaoshui, passing through the city. People once called it Baoqing in history. The earliest city was established here 2,500 years ago.

In the history of Shaoyang, we will never forget two persons—Wei Yuan and Cai E. Wei Yuan, the first person to know the west world, was a famous thinker in the Qing Dynasty. His book—*World Geography Records* was the first book to introduce the geography and history of western countries in China. Cai E was a general (将军) in China. He took part in the Xinhai Revolution (辛亥革命) in 1911.

If you come to Shaoyang. Of course, don't miss Mount Lang. It is also a very beautiful place, which lies in Xinning County. Then the well-known

## Let's learn more about amazing China.

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traditional foods such as Zhuxie Wanzi, Lutofu and so on are very delicious. You can't miss them either. Besides, people in Shaoyang are nice and friendly. If you need help, they will try to help you. Welcome to Shaoyang whenever you like!

- (     ) 1. Shaoyang lies in the southeast of Hunan Province.
- (     ) 2. In history, Shaoyang was called Baoqing.
- (     ) 3. The underlined phrase "World Geography Records" means 《海国图志》 in Chinese.
- (     ) 4. Cai E took part in the Xinhai Revolution in 1911.
- (     ) 5. Mount Lang belongs to Wugang.

### B

根据短文内容，从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Zheng He was one of China's most famous explorers. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, his fleet ( 舰队 ) sailed to countries far away.

Zheng He had over 300 ships, some of which were over 150 meters long, and could carry up to 1,000 people. Besides, the ships carried gold, silver, silk, china and other treasures to give as gifts to the rulers of other countries. Some ships even had earth on board so that the sailors could grow their crops for food.

On Zheng He's first voyage, he set sail across the Indian Ocean. His fleet traveled many days far away from land. One day, they were hit by a storm. All the sailors thought the fleet was going to sink. Then a strange light appeared and after that, the storm passed. The strange light was probably electricity from the thunderstorm ( 雷雨 ), but the sailors in Zheng He's fleet believed it was a sign of protection from the gods. With the belief, they were happy to follow Zheng He wherever he led them.

Zheng He completed seven famous voyages between 1405 and 1433. He visited many countries in Asia and Africa. He brought back many gifts from the countries he visited, such as medicines, pearls ( 珍珠 ) and strange animals. The most famous of them were a giraffe and a zebra.

In 28 years of traveling, Zheng He had managed to share the glory of China

with many different countries. When he died in 1435, the stories of his travels made him one of China's most famous sailors.

- (     ) 6. What do we know about Zheng He's fleet?
- A. All the ships were over 150 meters long.
  - B. There were over 1000 ships.
  - C. They sailed to many countries far away.
  - D. Their aim was to defeat other countries.
- (     ) 7. Why did Zheng He's ships carry earth on board?
- A. To use it as a gift.
  - B. To use it for exchange.
  - C. To plant trees for shade.
  - D. To grow their own crops for food.
- (     ) 8. The sailors were happy to follow Zheng He because of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. a strange light
  - B. a heavy storm
  - C. the belief that gods protected them
  - D. the electricity from the thunderstorm
- (     ) 9. What are the most famous gifts Zheng He brought back?
- A. A monkey and a tiger.            B. A giraffe and a zebra.
  - C. Gold and silver.                 D. Medicines and pearls.
- (     ) 10. What might be the best title of the text?
- A. The Glory of China
  - B. How to Be a Successful Sailor
  - C. Zheng He and the Sailors
  - D. China's Most Famous Explorers

提高模块

一、补全对话

将方框中所给的 A、B、C、D、E、F、G 七个选项按照适当的顺序填入空白处，补全对话。

- A. Can I help you?
- B. See you later.
- C. How about showing me some pictures about the Forbidden City?
- D. Is yellow the lucky color in China?
- E. Would you like to visit the Forbidden City with me this weekend?
- F. I can't wait to visit it.
- G. Would you mind giving me a brief introduction in advance?

Uncle Ben: Hey, Jenny. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Jenny: Sure, I'd love to. You know I've always been interested in ancient architecture.

Uncle Ben: OK. I will pick you up at 9 a.m. this Saturday.

Jenny: Thank you, Uncle Ben. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Uncle Ben: Well, the Forbidden City is divided into two parts. The southern section, or the Outer Court was for the emperor to exercise his power over the nation, and the northern part, or the Inner Court was for his royal family.

Jenny: Oh, unbelievable. This was too luxurious.

Uncle Ben: Even the whole country belonged to him. That's why he is called the emperor.

Jenny: OK, I see. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Uncle Ben: Sure, there are some leaflets. You can take a good look.

Jenny: I love these unique structured towers with the delicate carvings on them. It's really artistic.

Uncle Ben: Yeah, the buildings and designs of the Forbidden City are the peak of Chinese traditional architecture, not only scientific but also suitable for living.

Jenny: I agree. It's definitely a product of wisdom. Well, why were those small animal sculptures placed on the tops of the buildings?

Uncle Ben: Some of them are mascots and some are symbols of power.

Jenny: Why are there so many yellow things? \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Uncle Ben: Oh, no. In fact, yellow is the symbol of the royal family.

Jenny: Just like the pattern dragon, right?

Uncle Ben: Exactly. Look at this picture, it is the nine-dragon screen.

Jenny: Oh, it's really fabulous. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、完形填空

根据短文内容，从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I only knew two words of Chinese (“hello” and “thank you”) when I first came to China. As you can probably \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_, my life was difficult for a while after I arrived. Simple tasks like \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ food or taking a taxi were quite \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.

I knew I had to learn more Chinese, so I attended Chinese classes. Although my \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was very helpful, I did not learn enough to have a real conversation. Later, I studied on my own as well, but my progress was still \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. I became very disappointed, but I never gave up.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ I found that the best \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ of learning Chinese is to make friends with native speakers and spend time with them. Around this time, I \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese woman in a music group, who became one of my best friends in Beijing. I learned a lot of Chinese from her. For example, she taught me lots

## Let's learn more about amazing China.

of 9 about music, like “melody”. She learned a lot of English from me 10. So this was a good language and culture 11.

I have learned enough Chinese to 12 some tasks, such as booking train tickets and speaking with my landlord (房东). 13, a few complicated (复杂的) tasks, like visits to the bank and anything else that needs technical terms, are still 14 for me.

These days, there are more foreigners than ever who are studying Chinese. I can understand why. It's an interesting language, and there are always new words waiting to be 15.

- |         |                |               |               |               |
|---------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ( ) 1.  | A. forget      | B. meet       | C. guess      | D. discuss    |
| ( ) 2.  | A. ordering    | B. cooking    | C. eating     | D. delivering |
| ( ) 3.  | A. interesting | B. stressful  | C. important  | D. useful     |
| ( ) 4.  | A. boss        | B. family     | C. driver     | D. teacher    |
| ( ) 5.  | A. slow        | B. certain    | C. satisfying | D. endless    |
| ( ) 6.  | A. Hopefully   | B. Finally    | C. Usually    | D. Helpfully  |
| ( ) 7.  | A. part        | B. chance     | C. result     | D. way        |
| ( ) 8.  | A. hurt        | B. introduced | C. met        | D. saved      |
| ( ) 9.  | A. words       | B. manners    | C. skills     | D. stories    |
| ( ) 10. | A. in order    | B. in public  | C. as usual   | D. as well    |
| ( ) 11. | A. exchange    | B. use        | C. form       | D. material   |
| ( ) 12. | A. know of     | B. carry out  | C. give out   | D. think of   |
| ( ) 13. | A. Therefore   | B. Besides    | C. However    | D. Then       |
| ( ) 14. | A. attractive  | B. funny      | C. boring     | D. hard       |
| ( ) 15. | A. chosen      | B. spelt      | C. learned    | D. written    |

### 三、阅读理解

根据短文内容，从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

People all over the world show their love to giant pandas because they think







注意：日记的内容字数不得少于 40 词。日记的格式已给出。

Monday, Feb.21, 2022	Sunny
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	
_____	

## 专项三 情景交际

### 一、例题分析

1. Speaker A: Thank you for your help.

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. My pleasure.
- B. OK.
- C. It doesn't matter.
- D. That's right.

【答案】A

【解析】句意：

说话者 A：感谢您对我的帮助。

说话者 B：不客气。

My pleasure. 是别人感谢你时你的回答，相当于“不客气”；It doesn't matter. 是别人向你道歉时你的回应，相当于“没关系”。从第一句话可以看出这是表示感谢的对话，故答案为 A。

Tips: 表示感谢的表达有 Thanks./Thanks a lot. /Thank you very much./ That's very kind of you./Thanks for your help./ It's very kind of you. 等。别人向你表示感谢时，你可以回应 You are welcome./ That's all right./My pleasure./ Don't mention it. 等。

2. Speaker A: The fish is too salty . I can't eat it.

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Really? I can't believe it.
- B. It's very nice.

C. I'm sorry to hear that.

D. I don't like it.

【答案】C

【解析】句意：

说话者 A：鱼太咸了，我吃不下。

说话者 B：我很抱歉听到这个消息。

I'm sorry to hear that. 是听到对方说不好的事情时你的反应，相当于“对不起”。根据句意，可知答案为 C。

Tips: 表示道歉的常用交际语有 I'm sorry./ I'm very sorry for that. / I must apologize. / I'm sorry to trouble you. 等。你可以回应 That's (It's) all right./ Never mind. / Not at all. / It's nothing. 等。

3. Speaker A: Would you like to come to my birthday party?

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. I like the present.

B. I don't like it.

C. Yes, I'd like to.

D. That's all right.

【答案】C

【解析】句意：

说话者 A：你愿意来参加我的生日聚会吗？

说话者 B：是的，我想去。

一方发出邀请，若一方表示想参加，可回应 Yes, I'd like to./ Yes, I'd love to.; 若另一方不想参加，应说 I'd like to, but... (不能参加的原因)。根据句意可知，这里是肯定回答，故答案为 C。

4. Speaker A: May I use your pen?

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. I bought it yesterday.

B. Sure, here you are.

C. No, you can't.

D. Good idea.

【答案】B

【解析】句意：

说话者 A：我可以用一下你的钢笔吗？

说话者 B：当然可以，给你。

Sure, here you are. 表示同意并给对方使用，故答案为 B。

Tips: May I... 有两种情况，一种情况是主动帮助别人，如 May I help you?, 肯定回答为 Of course. / OK. / Sure, what's up?, 否定回答为 No, Thanks.。另一种情况是请求别人的帮助，如对 May I use your bike? 的肯定回答为 Yes, please./Certainly./Of course. 等，否定回答为 Please don't./ Sorry, I can't./ No, you may not.。

5. Speaker A: I've just got a good job!

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

A. I'm very sorry.

B. Thank you.

C. Congratulations!

D. You are great.

【答案】C

【解析】句意：

说话者 A：我刚得了一份好工作。

说话者 B：恭喜恭喜！

Congratulations! 是固定的祝贺语，表示“恭喜、祝贺”之意。根据句意可知答案为 C。

Tips: Congratulations! 主要对个人表示祝贺，可用于成功、获胜、结婚、毕业以及生日等场合，但不用于新春祝贺。使用时注意不要忘记词尾加“s”，用其复数形式。回答祝贺一般用 Thank you. 之类表示感谢。

\* 常用的交际功能话语

(一) 问候与道别 ( Greeting and saying goodbye )

1. —Good morning / afternoon / evening! Nice to meet you! —Good morning / afternoon / evening! Nice to meet you, too.
2. —Hello! / Hi! What's your name? ( *What's your first/last name? ) —My name is... ( *My first/last name is... )
3. —How are you ( doing ) ? ( *How are you getting along? ) —I 'm fine, thank you. ( Not bad, thank you. )
4. —How do you do? —How do you do?
5. —How is everything? —Very well ( Not bad ) , thank you.
6. —Good bye! ( See you then! ) —Bye-bye. ( See you. )
7. —See you ( later/tomorrow... ) . —See you ( later /tomorrow... ) .
8. —Take care! —So long. / Bye!

(二) 引荐与介绍 ( Introducing oneself and others )

1. —My name is.../ I am...Nice to meet you. —Nice to meet you, too.
2.—Let me introduce myself. My name is ... —Glad to meet you.

3.—My major is... What about you? —My major is...
4. —Tom, let me introduce ...to you. This is..., my... —Nice to meet you. —Nice to meet you, too.
5. —What does he / she do? —He is a ...
6. —Which school are you in? —I'm in... vocational school.
7. —May I have your phone number, please? —Sure, it's...

## (三) 感谢与道歉 ( Expressing thanks and making apologies )

1. —Thank you./ Thanks. / Thanks a lot. —You are welcome./ My pleasure.
2. —Thank you for your help. /Thank you for your advice. —You are welcome.
3. —It's kind of you to help me with my ... —It's my pleasure.
4. —Here is a present for your birthday! —Thank you very much. It's so nice.
5. —I'm sorry about ... / I apologize for ... —Not at all. / It's OK. / It's all right. / It doesn't matter.
6. —I must apologize, madam. —Don't worry about it.

- |  |
|--|
| 7. —Sorry I made a mistake.<br>—Please be careful next time. |
|--|

(四) 预约与邀请 ( Making appointments and invitations )

- |   |
|---|
| 1. —Are you free tomorrow morning?<br>—Yes, of course./ Sorry, I'm afraid I have to do my homework. |
| 2. —Shall we meet at 4:00 o'clock?<br>—Yes, see you then.   |
| 3. —Hello, this is ABC Hotel, can I help you?<br>—I'd like to book a room.                          |
| 4. —I'd like to make an appointment with Smith tomorrow.<br>—I'm afraid he will be busy tomorrow.   |
| 5. —Welcome to China/ our school / Fuzhou , Mr. Martin.<br>—Thank you so much.                      |
| 6. —Would you like to join us?<br>—Sure, of course. / Yes, I'd love to.                             |
| 7. —We'd like to invite you for dinner this evening.<br>—Thank you. I'll be very happy to go.       |

(五) 祝愿与祝贺 ( Expressing wishes and congratulations )

- |  |
|--|
| 1. —Happy New Year!<br>—Happy New Year!/Thank you and the same to you. |
| 2. —Happy birthday to you, Mary!<br>—Thank you very much!              |
| 3. —Good luck!<br>—Thanks!   |

4. —I wish you a good trip! —Thanks a lot!
5. — Have a good time. — Thank you so much!
6. — I've just got a good job!/I passed the exam! — Congratulations!
7. — I made a great progress ! — Oh, well done./Congratulations!

## (六) 求助与提供帮助 ( Asking for and offering help )

1. —Can you help me? —With pleasure.
2.—Can you give me a hand? —Yes, what can I do for you?
3.—Do me a favor please. —OK. What?
4.—Would you mind opening the window? —Not at all.
5. —Make me a cup of coffee, will you? —Certainly. Wait a minute./Sure. Here you are.

## (七) 赞同与反对 ( Expressing agreement and disagreement )

1. —Do you agree with me? —Yes. I agree with you.
2. —Do you think it is right? —Sorry, I don't think so.



3. —Let's work together. —Good idea.
4. —He is a wise man. —I don't think so.
5. —Are you for or against their opinions? —I am for/against it.
6. —I can't agree with what you said. —I'm sorry to hear that. But that's all right.

(八) 接受与拒绝 ( Accepting and rejecting )

1. —Would you like something to drink, coffee or milk? —Coffee please. ( Milk, please. )
2. —Let me help you with your English. —Oh, really? Thank you so much.
3. —Let's go swimming. —I'm afraid I can't. I have to go home.
4. —May I know your number, please? —I'm sorry. / It's my secret.
5. —Can you give me a discount? —I'm afraid I can't.
6. —Do you like the blue T-shirt? —No. I like that red one.
7. —Would you like to go with me? —Of course. I'd love to.

## (九) 询问与提供信息 ( Seeking and offering information )

1. —Excuse me, where is the nearest cinema? —Go along the road, then turn right.
2. —Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the bank? —Go straight ahead and turn left at the traffic lights.
3. —What color do you want, sir/madam? —I prefer the green one.
4. —How much is it? —It costs 100 yuan. /It's 100 yuan.
5. —What is the date today? —It's...
6. —What size do you wear? —I wear size...
7. —What's the weather like today? —It's sunny/rainy... today.
8. —How is the weather like in Beijing in winter? —It's very cold.

## (十) 劝告与建议 ( Giving advice and making suggestions )

1. —You'd better get up early. —I'll take your advice.
2. —What/How about going for a walk? —OK. Let's go.
3. —You should work hard. —Thank you for your advice.
4. —I hope you can do more sports. —I will. Thanks.
5. —I suggest you should drink more water. —All right. Thanks.

## 二、强化练习

### 练习一

1. Speaker A: How is everything?  
Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Not bad, thank you.                      B. Yes, it's good.  
C. No, it's bad.                                D. Sounds great.
2. Speaker A: Would you like something to drink?  
Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Tea, please.  
B. I don't like coffee.  
C. I'd like a hamburger.  
D. OK, I'll take your advice.
3. Speaker A: Happy Teacher's Day, Miss Gao.  
Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you very much, Sally.            B. Thanks a lot.  
C. Both A and B.                              D. You're welcome.
4. Speaker A: I'm glad to meet you, Miss Chen.  
Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Me too.                                      B. Hello, I'm glad.  
C. My pleasure.                              D. Go ahead.
5. Speaker A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Speaker B: Turn left and you'll see it.  
A. Excuse me, is the bank far?  
B. Excuse me, where is the nearest bank?  
C. Excuse me, can I take No.5 bus here?  
D. Excuse me, how can I get there?
6. Speaker A: Oh, it is going to rain.

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. You have to put on your glasses.
- B. You'd better take an umbrella.
- C. It's so cold.
- D. Good idea.

7. Speaker A: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker B: I'm sorry to hear that!

- A. I failed my exam.
- B. I like my new pen!
- C. I've got a new job.
- D. I like pop music.

8. Speaker A: What do you want to be?

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I want to play basketball.
- B. I want to be a teacher.
- C. I want to drink tea.
- D. I'd like to have some salad.

9. Speaker A: Hi, Tom! Would you like to play football?

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Good idea!
- B. What do you want?
- C. No, go away.
- D. No, I won't.

10. Speaker A: \_\_\_\_\_

Speaker B: At the school gate.

- A. When shall we meet?
- B. Where shall we meet?
- C. When and where shall we meet?
- D. Where shall we go?

11. Speaker A: What day is today?

Speaker B: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It's Monday.
- B. It's a fine day.

# 模拟试题（一）

## 一、补全对话

从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项完成对话。

1. M: Would you like to go to the park with us?

W: \_\_\_\_\_ But I have to go shopping with Mom today.

- A. Sorry, I can't go.    B. You are right.    C. I'd love to.    D. Yes, I do.

2. M: Hi, Alice! \_\_\_\_\_

W: Not bad, thanks.

- A. Where were you?    B. How was your weekend?  
C. Can I help you?    D. Did you see the film?

3. M: Do you know Lewis?

W: \_\_\_\_\_

M: He is very tall and he's got quite short, brown hair.

- A. What does he look like?    B. Where is he from?  
C. How old is he?    D. How is he now?

4. M: I've looked for my dog everywhere but I still can't find it.

W: \_\_\_\_\_

- A. You are welcome.    B. Good idea.  
C. I don't think so.    D. I'm sorry to hear that.

5. M: Hello, \_\_\_\_\_

W: Sorry. There is no one named Tracy. You must have the wrong number.

- A. Who is that?    B. What's the matter, Tracy?  
C. Is that Tracy speaking?    D. What's your name?

## 二、词汇与语法

a. 从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出与句中画线的单词或词组的意义相符的一个选项。

6. He defeated John in table tennis and won the first prize.

- A. 打败    B. 藐视    C. 超越    D. 取代

7. The driver helped carry my baggage to the entrance of the airport.

- A. 衣服    B. 书包    C. 行李    D. 纸箱

8. He picked up his hat from the ground and went away.

- A. 摘掉    B. 捡起    C. 找到    D. 绕过

9. Due to the bad weather, I had to ask for one day's leave this morning.

- A. 幸亏    B. 凡是    C. 尽管    D. 由于

10. He was arrested by the police because he stole money from his neighbor.

- A. 责备    B. 逮捕    C. 发现    D. 监视

11. The watch doesn't work, so you need to have it fixed as soon as possible.

- A. 修理    B. 卖掉    C. 扔掉    D. 更换

12. It would be rude to leave without saying goodbye.

- A. 合适的    B. 狠心的    C. 匆忙的    D. 粗鲁的

13. Paper-cutting is a typical example of Chinese art.

- A. 具体的    B. 典型的    C. 明显的    D. 生动的

14. We haven't yet been told officially about the rise in salary.

- A. 及时地    B. 详细地    C. 正式地    D. 公开地

15. A bicycle is often more convenient than a car in towns.

- A. 方便的    B. 便宜的    C. 完美的    D. 时尚的

b. 从下列各小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项完成句子。

16. They asked me \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

- A. where had I gone    B. where I had gone  
C. where had I been    D. where I had been

17. \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meeting will be held depends on the weather.

- A. Whenever    B. If    C. Whether    D. That

18. Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_ finish the job on time.

- A. am I    B. I am    C. can I    D. I can

19. Mary likes Chinese and \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. so does Tom    B. so did Tom    C. so Tom did    D. so Tom does

20. Don't leave water \_\_\_\_\_ when you finish dish washing.

- A. to run    B. running    C. run    D. to running

21. Zhang Hong did not know much about the film \_\_\_\_\_ she saw it yesterday afternoon.

A. if                      B. since                      C. until                      D. because

22. \_\_\_\_\_ from the hill, the village looks beautiful.

A. To see                      B. Seeing                      C. Having seen                      D. Seen

23. I suggest that Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her homework on her own.

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

24. This is the first time that I \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

A. visited                      B. have visited                      C. had visited                      D. am visiting

25. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I will not go to see my aunt.

A. will rain                      B. would rain                      C. rains                      D. rain

### 三、完形填空

根据短文内容，从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

The computer plays an important part in our everyday life. It is one of the great 26 in the world in the 27 century. It works for us not only at home, in the offices, in big shops, 28 at schools. Today it is used 29 many ways. It really 30 the world large wealth (财富) and happiness.

The first computer in the world was 31 Enid. It was built in America in 1946. It was 32 and heavy. 33 it was born, it has been developing very fast. Until now it has gone 34 four periods and changed a lot. There are many kinds of computers. Computers are getting smaller and smaller and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more 35.

The computer can do most of the things 36 the people. It can help us to 37 about the real world more quickly, to learn 38 we want to learn and to think 39 ourselves. 40 a student in the twenty-first century, you must work hard at it.

26. A. inventions                      B. discoveries                      C. robots                      D. inventors

27. A. twenty-first                      B. twenties                      C. twelfth                      D. twentieth

28. A. also                      B. but also                      C. too                      D. either

29. A. in                      B. to                      C. by                      D. over

30. A. takes                      B. helps                      C. gets                      D. brings

31. A. found                      B. invented                      C. called                      D. bought

32. A. easy                      B. small                      C. large                      D. light

33. A. For                      B. Until                      C. When                      D. Since

34. A. by                      B. across                      C. through                      D. against

35. A. serious                      B. harmful                      C. dangerous                      D. helpful

36. A. for                      B. to                      C. at                      D. with

37. A. set                      B. tell                      C. know                      D. talk

38. A. what                      B. that                      C. which                      D. who

39. A. of                      B. about                      C. out                      D. for

40. A. For                      B. Be                      C. As                      D. To

### 四、阅读理解

根据短文内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

There was once a cobbler (补鞋匠) who seemed to be happy throughout the day. He could be heard singing as he worked. Whatever he got from his work was just enough for food and simple clothing, yet he was always happy.

His neighbor was a rich banker, living in a large and grand house. Unlike the cobbler, he seemed to be unhappy all the time. No one ever saw him smile or laugh. Of course he never sang.

One afternoon, while sleeping, the banker was woken up by the cobbler's singing. Feeling angry, he thought, "I must put a stop to this!" He went over to the cobbler's house. The cobbler greeted him cheerfully.

"What makes you sing so much?" asked the banker.

"I'm a happy man," said the cobbler simply.

"Don't you need more money to make you and your family happier?" asked the banker. "Don't you want to buy more beautiful things for your family and live in a bigger house?"

"Well," said the cobbler, "I've never worried about those things because I cannot afford them."

"I'll help you," said the banker. "If you look after my bag of gold coins, I'll pay you well."

The cobbler thought that was easy. He dug a hole in his garden and hid the bag of coins in it. But now he had something to worry about. He worried that thieves might come and steal the gold coins.

He worried so much that he stopped singing. He could not eat or sleep properly. His home was silent. Seeing him so worried, his wife and children were unhappy too.

A few days later, the cobbler realized that the gold coins had destroyed his happiness. He dug up the bag of coins and gave it back to the banker. After that, he sang as happily as before.

41. From the first two paragraphs, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the banker led a happy and rich life
- B. the banker led a simple and rich life
- C. the cobbler led a happy and rich life
- D. the cobbler led a simple and happy life

42. Why was the banker angry that afternoon?

- A. Because the cobbler was richer than he.
- B. Because the cobbler was happier than he.
- C. Because he was treated rudely by the cobbler.
- D. Because he was disturbed by the cobbler's song.

43. What did the banker ask the cobbler to do?

- A. To sing songs for him.
- B. To clean up his house.
- C. To take care of his coins.
- D. To wake him up every day.

44. With the bag of coins in his garden, the cobbler worried that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he would be too busy to sing
- B. the coins would be stolen
- C. the banker would get the coins back
- D. his wife and children would use the coins

45. What did the cobbler do to become happy again?

- A. He returned the coins to the banker.
- B. He spent some time with his family.
- C. He sang as he looked after the coins.
- D. He used the coins by himself.

**B**

Two men, John and Tom, both seriously ill, shared a hospital room. John was allowed to sit up in

his bed for an hour each afternoon. His bed was next to the room's only window. But Tom had to spend all his time flat on his back.

Every afternoon when John could sit up, he would describe to Tom all the things he could see outside the window. Tom was so attracted by the description that he could not wait for those one-hour periods. The window faced a park with a lovely lake. Ducks and birds played on the water while children sailed their model boats. Young lovers walked arm in arm and a fine view of the city could be seen in the distance. As John described all this in detail, Tom would close his eyes and imagine the beautiful scenes.

Days and weeks passed. One morning, the nurse found that John had passed away peacefully in his sleep. The next day, Tom asked if he could be moved to the bed next to the window. The nurse was happy to do this, and after making sure he was comfortable, she left him alone.

Slowly, painfully, Tom supported himself up with one arm to take his first look at the real world outside, but only faced a blank wall. When the nurse came back, Tom asked her what had made John describe such wonderful things outside this window. She said that John was blind and could not even see the wall. "Perhaps he just wanted to encourage you," she added.

46. We can learn from Paragraph 1 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Tom was allowed to sit up
- B. John and Tom were old friends
- C. Tom could look out of the window
- D. John and Tom were roommates in a hospital

47. Why did Tom expect that one-hour period every day?

- A. Because he could listen to what John described.
- B. Because he could change the bed with John.
- C. Because he could see the park by himself.
- D. Because he could have a rest then.

48. What happened to John according to Paragraph 3?

- A. He went blind.
- B. He fell asleep.
- C. He was dead.
- D. He became weaker.

49. What did Tom ask the nurse to do?

- A. To move him to another room.
- B. To move him to the other bed.
- C. To get him a new nurse.
- D. To get him a new doctor.

50. How would Tom feel when he heard what the nurse said?

- A. Upset.
- B. Happy.
- C. Calm.
- D. Moved.

C

Recently, a study has confirmed what I've long known in my heart: two breakfasts are better than none. The research on the effect of breakfast on weight gain was done on school children. But for adults, in theory, two breakfasts are also better than none.

Researchers from Yale and the University of Connecticut followed 600 middle-school students as they developed from fifth to seventh grade, nothing to do with their weight and if they had zero breakfast, breakfast either at home or at school, or breakfast in both places. They found that weight gain among second-breakfast eaters was no different from the average gain seen among all students. Children who didn't eat breakfast, or ate it only sometimes, were more likely to be overweight than double-breakfasters. It should be noted that only about one in ten children in the study ate two breakfasts.

The study wasn't designed to figure out why this might be true, but the researchers have some theories: that people who don't eat breakfast ( or any meal ) might overeat later in the day, and that as people become obese, they tend to reduce calories by having no breakfast.

Yes, school breakfasts are more like a healthy snack than a full meal, and growing teens can eat a large amount of food. But if you're still not eating breakfast because you think it gives you more calories, you are not only mistaken, but you are also missing out one of life's great pleasures.

51. What do we know about the research according to Paragraph 1?

- A. It was about the effect of dinner on weight gain.
- B. Its result was opposite to the author's opinion.
- C. It was done on overweight school children.
- D. Its result might also be true of adults.

52. Which of the following is TRUE according to Paragraph 2?

- A.About 90% of the children in the study had two breakfasts a day.
- B.About 90% of the children in the study had one breakfast a day.
- C.About 10% of the children in the study had two breakfasts a day.
- D.About 10% of the children in the study had no breakfast at all.

53. What does the underlined word "obese" mean in Paragraph 3?

- A. Fat
- B. Strong
- C. Tall
- D. Hungry

54. According to the researchers, some people don't eat breakfast because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have no time
- B. they prefer snacks

C. they want to keep fit

D. they want to eat more at lunch

55. What is the best title of this passage?

- A. Breakfast and School Performance
- B. Breakfast and Weight Gain
- C. Breakfast and Life Pleasure
- D. Breakfast and Snacks

五、完成句子

根据所给汉语提示, 完成英语句子。

56. He missed the morning class \_\_\_\_\_ ( 因为他起床晚了 ) .

57. \_\_\_\_\_ ( 尽管他只有三岁 ) , he can sing a lot of songs.

58. Having invited so many people, \_\_\_\_\_ ( 我们得准备足够的食物 ) .

59. This is the school \_\_\_\_\_ ( 你父亲曾就读过的 ) .

60. \_\_\_\_\_ ( 只要你努力学习 ) , you will make progress.

六、应用写作

假设你是李明, 你家附近的一家工厂经常排放浓烟, 使你感到身体不适。请你用英文写一封信给工厂老板 Mr. Johnson, 表达你的不满, 希望工厂能考虑周边居民的健康, 并采取改进措施。

【写作要求】正文约 40 个单词; 文中不可出现你自己的真实姓名、学校等信息。

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