

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语


导学同步练

基础模块

3

主编 叶贝贝



 哈尔滨工程大学出版社
Harbin Engineering University Press

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内容简介

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成。全书共分为8个单元,每个单元的开头均对本单元的重点单词、短语和句型进行了梳理,使学生对本单元的重点知识一目了然;每个单元设4个课时,每个课时包含学习目标、重点知识精讲、典例剖析、针对性练习,让学生能够及时巩固所学知识。另外,每个单元还设有单元测试卷,使学生能及时对所学知识进行查漏补缺,提升英语运用能力。

本书既可以作为广大中等职业学校学生的学习用书,也可以作为专业培训班、进修班的教学参考书,还可以供英语爱好者自学使用。

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前言

PREFACE

职业教育是我国现代教育的重要组成部分,要求中等职业学校必须依据教育要求与时俱进,不断进行教育教学改革。本书以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为编写依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养,以深化学校教育教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,以细化解读有关课程标准要求为基础,全面落实学生的主体地位,进而激发学生的自信,挖掘学生的英语学习潜力。编者通过学习、借鉴先进学校的课改经验,采用“自主、合作、探究”的新理念,构建适合现代职业学校教育教学协调发展的“现代课堂”模式。

本书在每个单元的开头,梳理了本单元的重点单词、短语和句型,通过总结本单元重点知识,使学生对本单元的重点内容一目了然。

学习目标:通过设定每个课时的学习目标,使学生更加明确本课时需要掌握的知识。

重点知识精讲:通过对新知识进行探究,既能激发学生的求知欲和发散思维,又能培养学生的创新意识。

典例剖析:通过对典型例题进行分析,进一步帮助学生巩固所学知识,掌握答题技巧。

针对性练习:通过进行针对性练习,使学生加深对所学知识的理解,在解题过程中强化对知识点的掌握程度。

单元测试卷:通过设置单元测试卷,既能强化学生对本单元知识的认知,又能培养学生解决综合问题的能力;同时培养学生的英语思维能力,使其逐渐掌握解题技巧。

对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

编者



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Unit 1

Festivals Around the World

重点单词

appreciate <i>vt.</i> 欣赏	bright <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	celebrate <i>vt.</i> 庆祝
craft <i>n.</i> 手艺;工艺	decorate <i>v.</i> 装饰;点缀	expect <i>v.</i> 期待;期望
express <i>v.</i> 表达	festival <i>n.</i> 节日	fireplace <i>n.</i> 壁炉
gala <i>n.</i> 庆典;盛会	harvest <i>n.</i> 收获	lunar <i>adj.</i> 农历的
mark <i>v.</i> 做记号;标示	mean <i>v.</i> 意味着	nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现在;现今
performance <i>n.</i> 表演	playful <i>adj.</i> 打闹的;嬉戏的	receive <i>v.</i> 收到;接到
reunion <i>n.</i> 团圆	sign <i>n.</i> 标志;标记	snack <i>n.</i> 点心;小吃
symbol <i>n.</i> 象征	similar <i>adj.</i> 相似的;类似的	traditional <i>adj.</i> 传统的
race <i>n.</i> 比赛		

重点短语

Thanksgiving Day 感恩节	one another 互相	get together 聚会,相聚
invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事		be similar to 与……相似
plan to do sth. 计划做某事	Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	
Spring Festival 春节	Water-Splashing Festival 泼水节	
the beginning of ……的开始	prefer doing A to doing B 跟做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A	
temple fair 庙会	for example 例如	wash away 冲掉,洗掉
in the same way 同样地	learn about 了解,得知,获悉	
enjoy oneself 玩得愉快	wait for 等待	take place 发生
up to 多达;直到	as well as 除……之外;也;还	
share sth. with sb. 跟某人分享某物		prepare for 为……做准备
have a holiday 休假,度假	at first 起初,当初	date back to 追溯到
in addition to 除……以外(还)	take a break 休息一会儿	



重点句型

I plan to go back home and celebrate... Would you like to come? 我计划庆祝……你想来吗?

What festival are you going to celebrate? 你要庆祝什么节日?

When is the festival? 这个节日在什么时候?

It falls on... 它在……

So how do you celebrate this festival? 你如何庆祝这个节日?

People celebrate it by... 人们通过……庆祝它。

That's so nice. 那真不错。

I am so happy to receive your invitation. 我很开心收到你的邀请。

第一课时



学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 festival、sign、race、receive、symbol、harvest、similar、reunion、lunar、gala、Thanksgiving Day、one another、get together、invite sb. to do sth.、be similar to、plan to do sth. 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 培养学生对有关节日庆祝的听力材料关键信息的提取能力和理解分析能力。
- (三) 准确掌握有关中外节日的介绍及邀请的常见表达方式。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. festival, 名词, 意思是“节日”。例如:

The festival is traditionally held in October. 这个节日按照传统在 10 月份举行。

拓展 常见的中国节日的英文表达方式

the Spring Festival 春节	the Lantern Festival 元宵节
May Day 五一劳动节	the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	National Day 国庆节
the Double Ninth Festival 重阳节	New Year's Day 元旦





2. sign, 名词, 意思是“标志; 标记; 迹象, 征兆”。sign language 的意思是“手语”, 这里的 sign 作定语, 修饰名词 language。例如:

The sign on the door says “No Smoking Area”. 门上的标志写着“禁烟区”。

The ice shows no sign of melting. 冰没有一点融化的迹象。

The little boy communicates with others in sign language. 这个小男孩用手语跟其他人交流。

拓展 sign 还可以作动词, 意思是“签字, 签署”。sign in 的意思是“签到”, sign out 的意思是“签退”。还可以表示为 sign sb. in 和 sign sb. out。例如:

Please sign your name here. 请在这里签上你的名字。

All members must sign in before entering the club. 所有的会员进入俱乐部前必须先签到。

The teacher asks students to sign out before they leave the school. 老师要求学生先签退再离校。

3. race, 名词, 意思是“比赛; 赛跑; 种族”。例如:

Our class won first prize in the long-distance race last term. 上个学期我们班在长跑比赛中获得了冠军。

People of all races are welcomed to take part in the competition. 欢迎所有种族的人参加这项比赛。

拓展 race 还可以作动词, 意思是“参加比赛; (使)快速移动, 快速运转”。例如:

He will race against the tall boy from Class Two in the next round. 下一轮他将和 2 班的一个高个子男生比赛。

The old sick man was raced to the hospital. 这个生病的老人被迅速送去了医院。

4. receive, 动词, 意思是“收到; 接到”, 其后常跟介词 from。例如:

I received a phone call from my aunt just now. 我刚刚接到了我姑姑的电话。

Have you received Mark's invitation? 你收到马克的邀请了吗?

拓展 receive 和 accept 的用法区别

词 汇	用 法	例 句
receive	指客观上的“收到; 接到”, 不表示主观意愿	We haven't received her email for a long time. 我们很长时间没有收到她的电子邮件了。
accept	指主观上的“收受; 接受”	She received a birthday gift from her elder brother and she accepted it. 她收到了哥哥送给她的生日礼物并接受了它。



5. reunion, 名词, 意思是“团圆, 团聚, 重逢”。reunion 中的 re- 是前缀, 意思是“又, 再, 重新”, 又如 rewrite (重写, 改写), rethink (重新考虑), retell (复述, 重新讲述) 等。例如:

The Spring Festival is a time of reunion. 春节是团圆的日子。

I need to rethink my holiday plan. 我需要重新考虑一下我的假期计划。

拓展 英文中常见的前缀和后缀

前缀/后缀	含 义	例 词
a-	非, 不, 无, 没有	apolitical, atypical
auto-	自动的	automatic, automobile
anti-	反对; 抵抗	antiwar, antifreeze, antinuclear
co-	共同	co-worker, cooperate, coexist
dis-	不, 非, 相反, 相对	disagree, dishonest, dislike, disorder
im-	不; 非	impatient, impolite, impossible
mis-	错误的, 坏的	misfortune, misbehave, misunderstand
re-	又, 再, 重新	reapply, remarry, recycle
self-	自己; 本身	self-centered, self-confident, self-control
un-	不, 未, 非, 反	unable, uncomfortable, uncommon, unfair
-able	具有……特性的	acceptable, comfortable, reasonable
-ful	充满……的, 有……性质 (或倾向)的	cheerful, faithful, helpful, useful
-ive	……倾向(的)	active, attractive, creative, effective
-some	引起……的	handsome, troublesome
-like	像……的	childlike, manlike
-ly	以……方式; 具有……性质	friendly, lively, lovely
-ish	像……似的; 有……性质的	childish, foolish, selfish
-ence	表示性质、状态	difference, dependence
-er/-or	……的人(或物)	container, farmer, writer, visitor
-ist	专业人员	communist, physicist, scientist
-ment	表示行为或状态	achievement, government, movement
-tion	……行为; ……状态	invention, organization, translation
-dom	表示状况或状态	boredom, freedom
-ize	使……化, 使处于……的 新状态	apologize, specialize, realize
-fy	使成为, 使……化	beautify, simplify



重点短语

1. one another 是相互代词,意思是“互相”。each other 也是相互代词,二者通常可以互换。二者的所有格形式是在最后一个单词后加“'s”。例如:

The sea and the sky seem to melt into one another/each other. 大海和蓝天似乎融为了一体。

They know one another's/each other's weak points well. 他们都非常了解对方的缺点。

2. get together 的意思是“聚会,相聚”。例如:

Shall we get together next weekend? 我们下个周末聚一下怎么样?

My family usually get together on the eve of the Lunar New Year. 我的家人通常在农历新年的除夕聚在一起。

拓展 英文中常见的跟 get 相关的短语

get angry 生气	get about/around 随意走走	get across 被理解;把……讲清楚
get along with 与……和睦相处	get away 离开,逃离	get back 返回
get down 下来;写下	get down to doing sth. 开始做某事	get off 出发;免受惩罚
get in touch with 与……取得联系	get lost 迷路	get through 完成;熬过;使理解

例如:

The dog gets along with the cat very well. 这只小狗和这只小猫相处得非常好。

When will you get down to doing your homework? 你什么时候开始做作业?

I got lost when I first came to Beijing. 第一次来北京的时候,我迷路了。

3. invite sb. to do sth. 的意思是“邀请某人做某事”。invite 作动词,意思是“邀请”。名词形式是 invitation。例如:

Who will you invite to your birthday party? 你将邀请谁参加你的生日聚会?

Jimmy turned down my invitation. 吉米拒绝了我的邀请。

4. be similar to 的意思是“与……相似”。similar 作形容词,意思是“相像的;类似的”。例如:

This book is similar to that one in content. 这本书和那本书在内容上相似。

拓展 similar 的名词形式是 similarity,意思是“相像性;类似性”。例如:

There is much similarity on their appearance. 他们的外貌有很多相似之处。

重点句型

1. I plan to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family. 我计划回家跟我的家人一起庆祝一个节日。



动词不定式 to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family 在句子中作动词 plan 的宾语,是非谓语动词作宾语的用法。plan to do sth. 的意思是“计划做某事”。例如:

I plan to visit my aunt next weekend. 我计划下个周末去拜访我的姑姑。

拓展 常见的后跟动词不定式的动词有: ask(询问), agree(同意), choose(选择), decide(决定), expect(期待; 期盼), hope(希望), plan(计划), prepare(准备)等。

例如:

I decide to study hard this term. 我决定这学期努力学习。

Her parents were busy preparing a holiday. 她的父母正忙于准备度假。

2. It falls on the 1st day of the first Chinese lunar month. (春节)在农历正月初一。

fall 在这里的意思是“发生”,后跟具体的某天时,要用介词 on;后跟年和月等时,要用介词 in。例如:

The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. 中秋节在农历的八月十五。

The leaves begin to fall in October here every year. 每年的十月份,这里的树叶就开始掉落。

3. As a big fan of Chinese culture, I am so happy to receive your invitation. 作为中国文化迷,我很开心收到你的邀请。

不定式结构 to receive your invitation 在句子中作原因状语。receive one's invitation 的意思是“收到某人的邀请”,但是不一定接受。我们可以用 accept one's invitation 表示“接受某人的邀请”,用 turn down one's invitation 或者 decline one's invitation 表示“拒绝某人的邀请”。例如:

He declined my invitation because he had to take care of his little sister on that day. 他拒绝了我的邀请,因为他那天不得不照顾他的小妹妹。

典例剖析

例 1 Every person must sign _____ before entering the conference room.

- A. on B. out C. in D. at

解析 C 考查介词。sign in 是固定搭配,意为“签到”。句意:每个人进会议室前必须签到。故选 C。

例 2 I will invite some classmates _____ my birthday party tomorrow.

- A. to B. on C. at D. in

解析 A 考查介词。invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”,invite sb. to some place 意为“邀请某人去某处”。这里指的是邀请一些同学参加我的生日聚会。故选 A。



针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1. Shall we have a rest or get down to _____ our work?
A. do B. to do C. did D. doing
2. He said he would be too busy to _____ my invitation.
A. receive B. accept C. turn down D. have
3. They decide _____ a highway between the two cities.
A. to build B. build C. building D. built
4. The wedding dress is inexpensive but well-made. In the word “inexpensive”, the “in-” means _____.
A. very B. more C. not D. less
5. —May I ask you a question?
—Sure. _____
A. Go ahead. B. No way. C. Good job. D. How terrible!
6. The only _____ between us is the colour of our skins.
A. different B. differ C. differently D. difference
7. We'll invite our good friend Han Mei _____ our English party.
A. to B. for C. in D. at
8. We always help _____ at school.
A. one other B. one others C. one another D. another
9. —Is your new sweater different from mine?
—No, mine is similar _____ yours.
A. as B. to C. from D. at
10. —I'd like to book a table for two for tonight.
—_____. Unluckily, all tables have been booked for the night.
A. Of course B. I'm sorry C. Excuse me D. Thank you

II. 补全对话

A: Hey, David. We'll have a three-day holiday. What are you going to do?

B: Nothing much. _____ 1 _____

A: I'm going to my hometown with my parents.

B: _____ 2 _____

A: To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.



B: 3

A: It's a traditional festival in China.

B: 4

A: We'll have dinner with our relatives together, watch the Dragon Boat races and eat *zongzi*.

B: *Zongzi*? What is it? Is it delicious?

A: Yes. Every year my grandmother makes it with some rice, meat and leaves of bamboo. 5 We can celebrate it together.

B: Great, I'd love to. Thanks a lot.

A: You're welcome.

- A. That's interesting.
- B. Would you like to go with us?
- C. For what?
- D. How will you celebrate it?
- E. I have never tasted it.
- F. What about you?
- G. What kind of festival is it?

第二课时



学习目标

(一) 熟练掌握 *fireplace*、*traditional*、*craft*、*snack*、*playful*、*mark*、*performance*、*decorate*、*express*、*expect*、*bright*、*nowadays*、*the beginning of*、*prefer doing A to doing B*、*temple fair*、*for example*、*wash away*、*the ending of*、*in the same way* 等词汇、短语的用法。

(二) 通过阅读文章,学生能够准确提取有关节假日的关键信息,并进行对比、分析和判断。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. *fireplace*, 名词, 意思是“壁炉”。*fireplace* 是由 *fire* 和 *place* 两个词合成的复合词, 在英





语中,合成法是构词法的一种。例如:

The fireplace smokes badly. 这个壁炉冒烟太严重了。

拓展 合成法常见的词性组合

<i>n.</i> + <i>n.</i>	newspaper, cellphone, banknote
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	backyard, forehead, highway
<i>v.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>v.</i>	typewriter, pickpocket, daybreak
<i>v.</i> + <i>adv.</i> / <i>adv.</i> + <i>v.</i>	breakthrough, outbreak
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	first-class, full-time, world-famous
<i>n.</i> + to + <i>n.</i>	face-to-face, door-to-door
<i>num.</i> + <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	eight-year-old, 400-meter-long
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	meanwhile, anyway
<i>adj.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	everywhere, anyhow
<i>prep.</i> + <i>n.</i>	beforehand, overhead
<i>pron.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	whoever, whatever
<i>prep.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	without, within

2. decorate, 动词, 意思是“装饰; 点缀”。常用的结构是 decorate sth. with sth., 意思是“用某物装饰某物”。例如:

The students decorated the classroom with flowers and balloons. 学生们用鲜花和气球装饰了教室。

拓展 decoration, 名词, 意思是“装饰品; (房屋内部的) 装饰”。例如:

These flowers are just for decoration. 这些鲜花只是为了装饰。

3. express, 动词, 意思是“表达”。express 还可以作名词, 意思是“特快列车; 快递服务”。例如:

Words can't express how excited I am. 言语无法表达我激动的心情。

Jack wants to send an express to his friend. 杰克想给他的朋友发个快递。

拓展 expression, 名词, 意思是“表达; 表情, 神色”。例如:

She has a worried expression on her face because there will be an important test tomorrow. 她脸上流露出担忧的神色, 因为明天有一场重要的测试。

4. expect, 动词, 意思是“期待; 期望”, 其后常跟动词不定式作宾语。例如:

No one can expect to learn a new foreign language in a few months. 没有人能期待在几个月内学会一门新的外语。

You'd better not expect me to do it for you. 你最好不要期待我替你做这件事。



拓展 expectation, 名词, 意思是“预期, 期待”, 其后可以跟介词 of 或者 that 从句。

例如:

What's your expectation of the coming summer holiday? 对即将到来的暑假, 你有什么期待吗?

There is a general expectation that she will win the competition. 大家普遍认为她会赢得比赛。

5. nowadays, 副词, 意思是“现在; 现今”。例如:

People prefer sending emails to writing letters to their friends nowadays. 跟写信相比, 现在人们更喜欢给朋友们发电子邮件。

重点短语

1. the beginning of 的意思是“……的开始”, 其前常用介词 at。例如:

There will be a flower show at the beginning of July. 七月初将有个花展。

拓展 the ending of 的意思是“……的结束”。例如:

The ending of the novel is unbelievable. 这个小说的结尾真是令人难以置信。

2. prefer doing A to doing B 的意思是“跟做 B 相比, 更喜欢做 A”。例如:

Alice prefers staying at home to going out on weekends. 跟外出相比, 爱丽丝周末更喜欢待在家里。

拓展 prefer 的其他常见用法

常见用法及含义	例句
prefer sth., 意思是“更喜欢某事”	I prefer a cup of tea in the afternoon. 我喜欢下午的时候喝一杯茶。
prefer A to B, 意思是“跟 B 相比, 更喜欢 A”	Tom prefers rice to noodles. 跟面条相比, 汤姆更喜欢米饭。
prefer doing sth., 意思是“喜欢做某事”	Jim prefers playing basketball. 吉姆喜欢打篮球。
prefer to do A rather than do B, 意思是“宁愿做 A, 也不愿做 B”	I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch TV at home. 我宁愿去看电影也不愿在家看电视。

3. for example 的意思是“例如”, 可以缩写为 e. g.。例如:

For example, afternoon tea is a British custom. 例如, 下午茶是英国的风俗习惯。




拓展 for example 和 such as 的用法区别

短 语	含义及用法	例 句
for example	意思是“例如”，用于举例说明某一论点或情况，一般列举同类人或事物中的“一个”，作插入语，可位于句首、句中或句末	Lucy, for example, is my good friend. 比如露西，就是我的好朋友。
such as	意思是“例如”，用于列举事物，一般指列举同类人或事物中的几个例子。位于被列举的事物与前面的名词之间，as 后没有逗号	I have some good friends, such as Lucy, Tom and Kate. 我有一些好朋友，比如露西，汤姆和凯特。

4. wash away 的意思是“冲掉，洗掉”。例如：

The heavy rain washed away the topsoil. 大雨冲掉了表层土壤。

5. in the same way 的意思是“同样地”。例如：

Now please talk about yourself in the same way. 现在请用同样的方式谈谈你自己。

重点句型

1. Christmas is one of the important festivals in Western countries. 圣诞节是西方国家的重要节日之一。

“one of...”的意思是“……之一”，常用于“one of + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”结构中，表示“最……的……之一”。例如：

He is one of the most popular writers in China. 他是中国最受欢迎的作家之一。

2. It is celebrated on December 25th. (圣诞节)在12月25日庆祝。

主语 It 在这里指代的是 Christmas, 和动词 celebrate 之间是被动关系, 故用了被动语态 is celebrated. 被动语态的结构是: be + 动词的过去分词。另外, 在具体的某年某月某日前, 要使用介词 on。例如：

This bridge was built five years ago. 这座桥是5年前建的。

He was born on May 5th, 2008. 他出生于2008年5月5日。

典例剖析

例 1 The people in that village think water can _____ bad things and bring good luck.

A. throw away

B. run away

C. put away

D. wash away

解析 D 考查动词短语。throw away 意为“扔掉”；run away 意为“逃跑”；put away 意为“收拾”；wash away 意为“冲洗，冲掉”。句意：那个村庄的人认为水能洗去坏的事情



并带来好运。故选 D。

例 2 I prefer _____ on the real ice _____.

- A. to skate; to skiing B. skating; to skiing
C. to skate; to ski D. skating; to ski

解析 B 考查动词用法。prefer doing A to doing B 是固定搭配,意为“跟做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A”。句意:跟滑雪相比,我更喜欢在真正的冰上滑冰。故选 B。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择题

- Many students expect _____ the Palace Museum.
A. visit B. visiting C. visited D. to visit
- Qipao is one of _____ dresses in China. And many foreigners also like it very much.
A. traditional B. a most traditional
C. more traditional D. the most traditional
- If you are free, would you like to go to the movies with me?
—_____.
A. Yes, I'd love to B. I mean it
C. I hope so D. Good luck
- Soccer is not so popular as basketball.
—I don't think so. I prefer playing soccer to _____ basketball.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. played
- What do you usually do _____ Saturday evening?
A. on B. in C. at D. for
- We can do a lot to protect the environment. _____, change the way we travel.
A. For example B. In general
C. After all D. In fact
- Sometimes we have to _____ our feelings by our body language.
A. know B. express C. look at D. notice
- Would you like some tea or coffee?
—Either is OK. _____.
A. I like juice B. I don't mind
C. I hope so D. Sounds good





9. When we make resolutions _____ the year, we hope we are going to improve our lives.
- A. the beginning of
B. in the beginning
C. at the beginning of
D. at the beginning
10. The students decorated the classroom _____ colorful lights and stars. It looks beautiful.
- A. under
B. for
C. with
D. by

II. 词义配对

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. traditional | A. 打闹的; 嬉戏的 |
| 2. nowadays | B. 做记号; 标示 |
| 3. receive | C. 装饰; 点缀 |
| 4. be similar to | D. 节日 |
| 5. mark | E. 收到; 接到 |
| 6. for example | F. 现在; 现今 |
| 7. festival | G. 冲掉, 洗掉 |
| 8. playful | H. 传统的 |
| 9. decorate | I. 与……相似 |
| 10. wash away | J. 例如 |

第三课时



学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 upcoming、attend、respect、learn about、enjoy oneself、wait for、take place、up to、as well as、share sth. with sb. 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 能够仿照阅读材料, 运用所学语言知识写中外节日类的短文并能发出和回复节日邀请, 理解中西方文化差异。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. upcoming, 形容词,意思是“即将发生(或来临的)”,用于名词前。例如:

The students are excited about the upcoming holiday. 对即将到来的假期,学生们都很兴奋。

2. attend, 动词,意思是“出席,参加;经常去,定期去(某处)”。例如:

About fifty people will attend the meeting. 大约有 50 人将参加这个会议。

The twins attend different middle schools. 这对双胞胎上的不同的中学。

拓展 attendance, 名词,意思是“出席,参加;出席人数”。常用的结构是 be in attendance,意思是“当值,出席”。例如:

Teachers must record students' attendances. 老师必须记录学生们的出勤情况。

There was an attendance of twenty at yesterday's meeting. 昨天的会议有 20 人出席。

There are two doctors in attendance today. 今天有两个医生当值。

重点短语

1. learn about 的意思是“了解,得知,获悉”。例如:

He is very keen to learn about the Chinese culture. 他非常渴望了解中国文化。

2. enjoy oneself 的意思是“玩得愉快”。例如:

Did you enjoy yourself during the summer vacation? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

3. wait for 的意思是“等待”。wait a minute/moment 的意思是“稍等”。例如:

I have already been waiting for you for two hours. 我已经等了你两个小时了。

—Hello. May I speak to Mr. Wang? 您好,我能跟王先生通话吗?

—Please wait a minute/moment. 请稍等一下。

4. take place 的意思是“发生”。例如:

Great changes have taken place in China during the past ten years. 在过去的 10 年里,中国发生了巨大的变化。

拓展 take place 和 happen 的用法区别

单词/短语	用法	例句
take place	尤指按照计划发生,不具有偶然性	When will the meeting take place? 会议什么时候开始?



(续表)

单词/短语	用法	例句
happen	尤指偶然发生	When did the earthquake happen? 地震什么时候发生的?

5. up to 的意思是“多达;直到”。例如:

The number of people who attended the lecture was up to two hundred. 参加这个讲座的人的数量多达 200。

I agree with you up to a point. 我在一定程度上同意你的看法。

The work hasn't been finished up to now. 到目前为止,这项工作还没有完成。

6. as well as 的意思是“除……之外;也;还”。强调的是前面的内容。例如:

He is good at English as well as maths. 他不仅擅长数学,也擅长英语。(强调擅长英语)

拓展 as well as、as well 和 not only... but (also) ... 的用法区别

短 语	用 法	例 句
as well as	意为“除……之外;也;还”,强调的是前面的内容。当 as well as 连接的是两个主语时,谓语动词要跟第一个主语保持一致	He can speak German as well as English. 他不仅会说英语,还会说德语。 He as well as you is a Chinese teacher. 他和你一样也是一名语文教师。
as well	意为“也”,相当于 too 或者 also,通常放在句末,可以和 and 或者 but 连用	I'm going to New York and my elder brother is going as well. 我要去纽约,我哥哥也要去。
not only... but (also) ...	意为“不仅……而且……”,not only 放在句首时,其所在的句子需倒装。另外,not only... but (also) ... 连接两个主语时,谓语动词跟距离其最近的主语的单复数保持一致。A as well as B=not only B but also A, 强调的是 A	Not only does Mary like music, but also she likes reading books. 玛丽不仅喜欢音乐,她还喜欢读书。 Not only the students but also the teacher has read the book. 不仅同学们,而且老师也读了这本书。



7. share sth. with sb. 的意思是“跟某人分享某物”。例如:

The little boy likes sharing gifts with his friends. 这个小男孩喜欢跟他的朋友们分享礼物。

重点句型

1. You know Christmas is knocking on the door and it's time to have some fun. 你知道圣诞节快到了,到了玩乐的时间了。

句型“It's time (for sb.) to do sth.”的意思是“到了(某人)做某事的时间了”。例如:

It's too late. It's time for me to go home. 太晚了,我该回家了。

2. Can you come a little earlier? 你能来得稍微早点吗?

a little 的意思是“一点,少量,稍许”,可以用来修饰比较级。例如:

This book is a little more difficult than that one. 这本书的难度比那本稍微大点。

重点写作

作为拥有五千年灿烂文化的文明古国,中国有许多传统节日。请你写一篇演讲稿,从节日特色、节日习俗、庆祝方式等方面向学校的外国交换生们介绍一个你最喜欢的传统节日。

写作要求:

- (1) 包括所有要点,并适当拓展;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 首句已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! It is my pleasure to present my speech here. _____

写作指导

题目要求学生根据所给提示写一篇演讲稿,介绍一个中国的传统节日。通篇时态以一般现在时为主,第一段引出自己喜欢的节日,第二段从节日特色、节日习俗、庆祝方式等方面介绍该节日,第三段期待交换生来体验该节日。





参考范文

Hello, everyone! It's my pleasure to present my speech here. My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival, when people celebrate their harvest and admire the beautiful moonlight.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is as important as the Spring Festival. It falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. On this day, people usually get together with their families and have a nice meal. After that, people always enjoy delicious mooncakes, which are round and look like the moon. People will appreciate the beautiful full moon while eating mooncakes.

Welcome to China and experience the festival. Thank you.

知识拓展

英文中常见的与节日相关的句型

The Spring Festival is of great importance for Chinese people.

...is an important traditional Chinese festival.

It is also traditional for every family to...

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on/falls on the fifth day of the fifth Chinese lunar month.

Generally speaking, people can have three days off/a three-day vacation for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Teachers' Day is a meaningful holiday celebrated to show our respect for the teachers.

The most common way in which people celebrate the festival is to...

The origin of... can be traced back to/date back to...

典例剖析

例 1 Tina got a score of one hundred on this exam, and I did _____.

- A. as well B. neither C. as well as D. either

解析 A 考查副词。as well 意为“也”，常用于句末；neither 意为“也不”；as well as 意为“除……以外；也；还”；either 意为“（两者中的）任何一个”。句意：蒂娜这次考试考了 100 分，我也一样。故选 A。

例 2 Please ask him _____ for me at the bus station.

- A. wait B. to wait C. waiting D. waits



解析 B 考查非谓语动词及动词搭配。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”; wait for sb. 意为“等待某人”。句意: 请让他在公共汽车站等我。故选 B。

针对性练习

写作

端午节(Dragon Boat Festival)是中国的传统节日之一。假如你是李华,你的外国朋友 Steve 想了解你和你的家人是如何过这一节日的,请你写一封电子邮件,向他介绍你们家的过节传统。

写作要求:

- (1) 可以适当发挥,以使行文连贯;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

Yours,
Li Hua

第四课时



学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 appreciate、mean、take a break、prepare for、have a holiday、at first、date back to、in addition to 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 熟练掌握非谓语动词作宾语的用法。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. appreciate, 动词,意思是“欣赏;感激”。其名词形式是 appreciation。例如:
Anyone can appreciate our music. 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。
I appreciate whatever you have done to help me. 我感激你为了帮助我做的一切。





I will send him a present in appreciation of his help. 我将送他一件礼物以感谢他的帮助。

2. mean, 动词, 意思是“意味着; 表示……的意思; 意思是”。例如:

The new urgent task means working overtime. 新来的紧急任务意味着加班加点。

What does this word mean? 这个单词是什么意思?

What do you mean by saying that? 你说那话是什么意思?

重点短语

1. take a break 的意思是“休息一会儿”, 还可以用 have a break、take a rest 或者 have a rest 表示此意。例如:

John, you have been working for three hours. Stop to take a break/have a break/take a rest/have a rest. 约翰, 你已经工作了3个小时了, 停下来休息一会儿吧。

2. prepare for 的意思是“为……做准备”。例如:

Tom is preparing for the final test. 汤姆正在为期末考试做准备。

3. have a holiday 的意思是“休假, 度假”。例如:

My parents are going to have a holiday next month. 我父母打算下个月去度假。

4. at first 的意思是“起初, 当初”。例如:

Kate didn't like her job at first, but now she gets used to it. 凯特起初不喜欢她的工作, 但是现在她习惯了。

5. date back to 的意思是“追溯到”。例如:

These plant fossils can date back to the age of the dinosaurs. 这些植物化石可以追溯到恐龙时期。

6. in addition to 的意思是“除……以外(还)”。例如:

In addition to headaches, I also have a sore throat. 除了头疼, 我的嗓子也疼。

拓展 in addition to、except、except for 和 besides 的用法区别

单词/短语	含义及用法	例句
in addition to 和 besides	意为“除……以外(还)”, 包含除去的部分	In addition to English, she is also good at Russian. 除了英语, 她也擅长俄语。 She is good at Russian besides English. 除了英语, 她还擅长俄语。
except	意为“除了……之外”, 不包括除去的部分	We all went to the zoo last Saturday except Tom. 除了汤姆, 上周六我们都去动物园了。
except for	意为“除了……之外”, 除去的部分是前文所述整体中的细节, 和前面所述内容是部分与整体的关系	The house is nice except for the kitchen. 除了厨房外, 这个房子还是挺好的。



重点语法

非谓语动词作宾语

英语中的非谓语动词是指在句子中不能直接作谓语的动词。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词)。非谓语动词虽然不能充当谓语动词,但仍然有动词的特征;可以带自己的宾语或状语等,有时态和语态的变化。非谓语动词也具有名词的特征,可以充当句子的主语、宾语、表语和宾语补足语。非谓语动词还具有形容词的特征,可充当句子的定语或状语。这里主要讲述非谓语动词(动词不定式和动名词)作宾语的情况。

一、动词不定式

1. 动词不定式的构成

动词不定式的构成是在动词前加 to,如 to do、to work、to finish 等,有时可以不带 to,动词不定式没有人称和数的变化,但有时态和语态的变化(以 do 为例)。

时 态	主动语态	被动语态	意 义	例 句
一般式	to do	to be done	该动作发生在谓语动词动作之后或指没发生的动作	I decide to go to the countryside this summer holiday. 我决定这个暑假去乡村。(发生在谓语动作之后) My dream is to become a lawyer. 我的梦想是成为一名律师。(没发生)
进行式	to be doing	/	该动作与谓语动词动作同时发生	The man was seen to be driving a car. 有人看见那个人正在开车。(同时发生)
完成式	to have done	to have been done	该动作发生在谓语动词动作之前	That boy pretended to have had his dinner. 那个男孩假装吃过饭了。(发生在谓语动作之前)

2. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式是在动词不定式前加 not,即 not to do sth.。例如:

Please remember not to talk in class. 请记住不要在课堂上讲话。

Tell him not to shut the window. 告诉他不要关窗户。

3. 动词不定式作宾语

(1) 一些动词、动词词组和“be+形容词/过去分词”结构后常用不定式作宾语,常见的有



promise、plan、manage、refuse、seem、prepare、expect、wish、hope、afford、offer、choose、ask、agree、decide、demand、fail、happen、would like、be supposed、be sure、be about、be free 等。例如：

Some people offered to help us. 一些人主动帮助了我们。

We expect to see each other next year. 我们希望来年再见。

(2) 谓语动词 think、find、feel、make、suppose、believe 等后常用 it 作形式宾语,把真正的宾语(即动词不定式)后置。句型结构为“主语+谓语+it+宾语补足语(adj./n.)+to do sth.”。例如：

She finds it difficult to learn English well. 她发现学好英语很困难。

I think it my duty to help others. 我认为帮助他人是我的责任。

二、动名词

1. 动名词的构成

动名词的构成是在动词后加-ing,如 doing、working、finishing 等。动名词也有自己的时态和语态(以 do 为例)。

时 态	主动语态	被动语态	意 义	例 句
一般式	doing	being done	该动作与谓语动词动作同时发生或发生在谓语动词动作之后	Would you mind closing the door? 你介意关上门吗?
完成式	having done	having been done	该动作发生在谓语动词动作之前	I am retired after having worked for thirty-five years. 在工作了 35 年后我退休了。

2. 动名词的否定形式

动名词的否定形式是在动名词前加 not,即 not doing。例如：

I apologize for not waiting for you yesterday. 昨天没有等你我很抱歉。

3. 动名词作宾语

(1) 一些动词、动词词组和“be+形容词”结构后常跟动名词作宾语,常见的有 mind、enjoy、practice、keep、finish、avoid、suggest、consider、imagine、miss、resist、allow、permit、can't help、can't stand、feel like、be worth、be busy 等。例如：

I enjoy listening to pop music. 我喜欢听流行音乐。

We can't imagine walking on the moon. 我们无法想象在月球上行走。

This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

(2) 动名词作介词宾语。

① 动词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 succeed in doing、worry about doing、give up doing、agree on doing、apologize for doing、believe in doing、dream of doing、insist on doing、look forward to doing、object to doing、persist in doing、stick to doing、think of doing、think



about doing 等。例如:

If we have no knowledge, we can't succeed in doing anything. 如果我们没有知识,做任何事情都不会成功。

② 动词+名词/代词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 have trouble in doing、spend time/money in doing、stop sb. from doing、thank sb. for doing、waste ... in doing、congratulate sb. on doing、devote oneself to doing、excuse sb. for doing、have difficulty in doing、pay attention to doing、prevent sb. from doing、keep sb. from doing 等。例如:

You could ask the teacher for help when you have trouble in learning English. 学英语有困难时,你可以向老师寻求帮助。

注意 有些可以省略介词,后面直接跟动名词作宾语的词组和句型。常见的结构有 spend... (in) doing、prevent ... (from) doing、stop ... (from) doing、have difficulty/trouble (in) doing、waste... (in) doing 等。例如:

She spent her spare time (in) shopping. 她把她的空闲时间花在了购物上。

③ 名词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 habit of doing、advice about/on doing、apology for doing、importance of doing、excuse for doing、hope of doing、idea of doing、interest in doing、possibility of doing、skill in doing、method of doing 等。例如:

I have no habit of planning ahead. 我没有提前计划的习惯。

④ be+形容词/过去分词+介词+doing。常见的结构有 be good at doing、be busy in doing、be afraid of doing、be angry about doing、be aware of doing、be bad at doing、be proud of doing、be confident of doing、be experienced in doing、be expert in doing、be fearful of doing、be fond of doing、be hopeful of doing、be interested in doing、be poor in doing、be responsible for doing、be successful in doing、be suitable for doing、be tired from/of doing、be unaware of doing、be used to doing 等。例如:

I am not good at expressing myself. 我是一个不善于表达的人。

(3) 有些动词或短语后既可以跟不定式作宾语,也可以跟动名词作宾语,但含义不同。例如:

remember to do sth. 记住要做某事	remember doing sth. 记得做过某事
forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事	forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事
regret to do sth. 遗憾/抱歉要做某事	regret doing sth. 后悔做过某事
stop to do sth. 停下来做另一件事	stop doing sth. 停止做某事(同一件事)
try to do sth. 尽力做某事	try doing sth. 试着做某事
mean to do sth. 打算做某事	mean doing sth. 意味着做某事
go on to do sth. 继续做不同的事	go on doing sth. 继续做同一件事





例如:

I forget seeing the man before. 我忘记了以前见过那个人。

I forgot to post that letter when I went to town. 进城时我忘了邮寄那封信。

典例剖析

例 1 —What should we do to fight the virus (病毒)?

—We should wash our hands often, avoid _____ to crowded places and so on.

A. go B. to go C. gone D. going

解析 D 考查动名词作宾语。avoid doing sth. 是固定用法,意为“避免做某事”。故选 D。

例 2 She sometimes forgets _____ her homework to school.

A. bring B. to bring C. bringing D. brought

解析 B 考查动词不定式作宾语。forget to do sth. 意为“忘记要做某事”; forget doing sth. 意为“忘记做了某事”。句意:她有时会忘记往学校带作业。故选 B。

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1. He was about _____ to leave when he thought of the lights. He forgot to turn them off.
A. to drive B. driving C. drove D. drive
2. Ted looks forward to _____ to Xi'an by high-speed railway for his summer vacation.
A. go B. going C. goes D. went
3. To stay healthy, we are going to keep on _____ exercise every day.
A. do B. to doing C. to do D. doing
4. Mr. Green is supposed _____ sometime next week.
A. return B. returns C. to return D. returned
5. —Would you mind _____ your clothes now?
—Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.
A. wash B. washing C. to wash D. not washing

II. 完成句子

1. 起初雨下得很大,但不久太阳就出来了。
It rained heavily _____, but the sun came out soon.
2. 学习中我们应该互相帮助。
We should help _____ in our study.



3. 除了月薪之外,我还得到了很多小费。

_____ my salary, I also got lots of tips.

4. 你能洗掉窗户上的污点吗?

Can you _____ the spots on the window?

5. 人类的历史可以追溯到冰河时代。

The history of humanity may _____ the Ice Age.

6. 他既弹奏爵士乐,也弹奏古典音乐。

He plays classical music, _____ jazz.

7. 跟看电视相比,我更喜欢读书。

I prefer _____ books to _____ TV.

8. 让你等了我这么久,我很抱歉。

I'm so sorry to let you _____ me for such a long time.

Doubt is the key to knowledge.

怀疑是知识的钥匙。



英语导学同步练
(基础模块·3)
单元测试卷

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Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- () 1. I didn't mean _____ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help _____ it.
A. to eat; to try B. eating; trying C. eating; to try D. to eat; trying
- () 2. Who are you going to invite _____ the meeting?
A. attending B. to attend C. attended D. attend
- () 3. —You have kept me waiting _____ you for the whole afternoon!
—I'm so sorry. I should have called you.
A. at B. for C. on D. to
- () 4. —What about taking a walk after supper, Lily?
—_____.
A. That's right B. Thank you C. Good idea D. It's my pleasure
- () 5. I as well as they _____ ready to help you.
A. am B. are C. is D. be
- () 6. My eating habit _____ Jack's. We both like noodles for lunch.
A. is similar to B. is good at C. is different from D. is up to
- () 7. I had great difficulty _____ the suitable food on the menu in that restaurant.
A. find B. found C. to find D. finding
- () 8. Mary _____ a camera from her friend, but she didn't _____ it because it was too expensive.
A. received; accept B. accepted; receive
C. accepted; accepted D. received; receive
- () 9. —Would you like to go to the movies with me this Sunday?
—_____. I'll be free that day.
A. Sorry, I can't B. Yes, I do C. Yes, I'd love to D. No, I wouldn't
- () 10. To be honest, I prefer _____ to _____ for a walk on such a cold night.
A. stay at home; go out B. staying at home; going out
C. staying at home; go out D. stay at home; going out

II. 完形填空

One of the biggest festivals in the West is May Day. It's usually on May 1st, and many countries in Europe and North America celebrate it.

May Day is nothing 11. In fact, it comes from three even older festivals: Floralia, Beltane, and Walpurgis Night. The first was an ancient festival in Italy. It 12 Flora, the goddess of flowers. The second is still big in Ireland and Scotland.

Bonfires (篝火) are an important 13 of Beltane. People jump over them for being 14. They think doing this will bring them good luck. In Northern and Central Europe, people also light bonfires for Walpurgis Night. The bonfires keep them 15 from bad things. Over time, these festivals helped make our modern May Day.

May Day is about the return of spring. It celebrates plants', animals' and people's 16 to give life. For example, people decorate (装饰) something with flowers. Then, they dance around it for 17 and new life.

Another tradition is making crowns (王冠) out of flowers. They are symbols of spring, and people wear them 18 on their heads. People even use them to decorate their homes, partners and family members.

For some 19, spring comes to life as a real person. They name a young woman the May Queen. She wears a white dress and has a crown of flowers, and the festival

20. May Day is a great way to welcome spring!

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| () 11. | A. silly | B. similar | C. new | D. empty |
| () 12. | A. fed | B. controlled | C. agreed | D. remembered |
| () 13. | A. change | B. part | C. team | D. notebook |
| () 14. | A. tiny | B. stupid | C. lucky | D. correct |
| () 15. | A. safe | B. nervous | C. polite | D. cheap |
| () 16. | A. number | B. price | C. speed | D. ability |
| () 17. | A. fun | B. money | C. trick | D. order |
| () 18. | A. wisely | B. hardly | C. happily | D. suddenly |
| () 19. | A. relatives | B. cultures | C. steps | D. inventions |
| () 20. | A. begins | B. continues | C. stops | D. respects |

III. 阅读理解

There are many different kinds of festivals around the world. Here are four of them.

Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland

Ireland is an island country. It's in the west of Europe. There are wide green fields.

Saint Patrick's Day is on March 17th. It's an important holiday in Ireland. This holiday is to remember Saint Patrick. He did good things for the people of Ireland.

During the holiday, there are parades (游行). You can see people in green clothes, and you can even see green buildings.

Red Wednesday in Iran

Red Wednesday is a fire jumping festival in Iran. It is on the eve of the last Wednesday of the year. People jump over the fire. They hope that it will take all the bad things away.

The Winter Carnival in Canada

When winter comes, it's party time in Québec City, Canada. The Québec Winter Carnival is all about outdoor fun. It takes place from the end of January to mid-February.

One of the most popular activities is the dog sled (雪橇) race. It has more than thirty teams and the race goes on for six kilometers. You can see happiness on every face.

The International Festival of the Sahara in Tunisia

Tunisia is a very important country in North Africa. Every year in December, the International Festival of the Sahara is held in Tunisia. It's a four-day celebration. As "ships of the desert", camels are very important in the festival. There are camel racing and camel wrestling (搏斗).

- () 21. On Saint Patrick's Day, we can see the following EXCEPT _____.
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. parades | B. camels |
| C. people in green | D. green buildings |
- () 22. What do people do on Red Wednesday in Iran?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. They run in the snow. | B. They wear red clothes. |
| C. They watch the camel racing. | D. They jump over the fire. |
- () 23. Which of the following is TRUE about the dog sled race according to the passage?
- | |
|---|
| A. The race happens on March 17th. |
| B. The race goes on for six kilometers. |
| C. The race has a history of about ten years. |
| D. About thirty people go to the race every year. |
- () 24. How long does the International Festival of the Sahara in Tunisia last?
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Four days. | B. Three days. |
| C. Two days. | D. One day. |
- () 25. Where is the passage probably from?
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A. A poster of a movie. | B. A news report. |
| C. A travel magazine. | D. The map of China. |

英语导学同步练
(基础模块·3)
参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Festivals Around the World

第一课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 DBACA 6—10 DACBB

2. B 考查动词(短语)。receive 意为“收到; 接到”; accept 意为“接受”; turn down 意为“拒绝”; have 意为“有”。根据 busy 可知他太忙了, 因此不能接受邀请。句意: 他说他会很忙, 不能接受我的邀请。故选 B。
6. D 考查词性运用。different 意为“不同的”, 是形容词; differ 意为“有区别”, 是动词; differently 意为“不同地”, 是副词; difference 意为“差别”, 是名词。The only _____ 为句子主语, only 作形容词修饰空格处, 所以空格处需用名词。句意: 我们之间唯一的区别是我们的肤色不同。故选 D。
8. C 考查固定搭配。one another 是固定搭配, 意为“互相”。相当于 each other。句意: 我们在学校里总是互相帮助。故选 C。

II. 补全对话

1—5 FCGDB

第二课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 DDACA 6—10 ABBCC

1. D 考查非谓语动词。expect to do sth. 意为“期待做某事”。句意: 许多学生期待参观故宫博物院。故选 D。
6. A 考查固定搭配。for example 意为“例如”; in general 意为“一般说来”; after all 意为“毕竟”; in fact 意为“实际上”。根据句意可知, change the way we travel 用来举例说明保护环境措施。句意: 我们可以做很多事保护环境, 比如改变我们的出行方式。故选 A。
7. B 考查动词(短语)。know 意为“知道”; express 意为“表达”; look at 意为“看”; notice 意为“注意到”。句意: 有时, 我们不得不用肢体语言来表达我们的情感。根据句意, 故选 B。
10. C 考查固定搭配。decorate...with...是固

定搭配, 意为“用……装饰……”。句意: 学生们用彩灯和星星装饰了教室, 看起来漂亮极了。故选 C。

II. 词义配对

1—5 HFEIB 6—10 JDACG

第三课时

针对性练习

写作

One possible version:

Dear Steve,

Knowing that you are interested in the Dragon Boat Festival, I am writing to introduce it to you.

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth Chinese lunar month in honor of the great poet, Qu Yuan. On that day, we often eat rice dumplings and drink a special wine. Besides, what should be stressed is the dragon boat racing, which is very interesting and exciting. A lot of people always gather on both sides of the river to watch the race.

The Dragon Boat Festival is coming. Would you like to join us?

Yours,

Li Hua

第四课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 ABDCB

2. B 考查非谓语动词。look forward to doing sth. 意为“期待做某事”。句意: 特德期待坐高铁去西安过暑假。故选 B。
3. D 考查非谓语动词。keep on doing sth. 意为“持续做某事”。句意: 为了保持健康, 我们要坚持每天锻炼身体。故选 D。
4. C 考查固定搭配。be supposed to do sth. 是固定搭配, 意为“应该做某事”。句意: 格林先生应该在下个星期的某个时间回来。故选 C。

II. 完成句子

1. at first 2. one another/each other
3. In addition to 4. wash away
5. date back to 6. as well as
7. reading; watching 8. wait for



Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

1. D 考查非谓语动词。mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”; mean doing sth. 意为“意味着做某事”; can't help doing sth. 意为“忍不住做某事”; can't help to do sth. 意为“无法帮忙做某事”。结合语境可知, 应选 D。

2. B 考查非谓语动词。invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”。故选 B。

3. B 考查固定短语。wait for 是固定短语, 意为“等待”。句意: ——你让我等了 you 一整个下午! ——非常抱歉, 我本应该给你打电话的。故选 B。

4. C 考查交际用语。That's right 意为“那是对的”; Thank you 意为“谢谢”; Good idea 意为“好主意”; It's my pleasure 意为“我的荣幸”。what about... 意为“……怎么样”, 用于向对方提出建议或请求, 结合选项, Good idea 符合语境。故选 C。

5. A 考查主谓一致。as well as 意为“除……之外; 也; 还”, 连接并列主语时, 句中谓语动词的数应和 as well as 前面的主语保持一致。题干中谓语 be 动词需与 I 保持一致。故选 A。

6. A 考查固定短语。be similar to 意为“与……相似”; be good at 意为“擅长于”; be different from 意为“与……不同”; be up to 意为“取决于”。根据“we both like noodles for lunch.”可知, “我”的饮食习惯和杰克的相似。故选 A。

7. D 考查非谓语动词。have difficulty doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”, 是固定搭配。句意: 我很难在那家餐馆的菜单上找到适合的食物。故选 D。

8. A 考查动词。receive 意为“收到”, 表示客观上收到某物; accept 意为“接受”, 表示主观上接受某物。收到相机是过去的动作, 应用一般过去时, 第一个空应填 received; 第二个空应用 accept, didn't 后接动词原形 accept。故选 A。

9. C 考查交际用语。“Would you like...?” 意为“你想要……?” 肯定回答是“Yes, please.” 或者是“Yes, I'd like/love to.”, 否定回答是“No, thanks.”。故选 C。

10. B 考查固定句式。prefer doing A to doing B 是固定用法, 意为“跟做 B 相比, 更喜欢做 A”。句意: 说实话, 这么冷的夜晚, 比起外出散步我更喜欢待在家里。故选 B。

II. 完形填空

11. C 考查形容词。silly 意为“傻的”; similar 意为“相似的”; new 意为“新的”; empty 意为“空的”。根据后面“... it comes from three even older festivals; Floralia, Beltane and Walpurgis Night.”可知, 它来自三个甚至更古老的节日, 所以劳动节不是什么新节日。故选 C。

12. D 考查动词。feed 意为“喂养”; control 意为“控制”; agree 意为“同意”; remember 意为“记住; 纪念”。它是用来纪念 Flora 的。故选 D。

13. B 考查名词。change 意为“改变”; part 意为“部分”; team 意为“队”; notebook 意为“笔记本”。

根据“Bonfires are an important _____ of Beltane”. 可知, 篝火是节日重要的一部分。故选 B。

14. C 考查形容词。tiny 意为“小的”; stupid 意为“笨的”; lucky 意为“幸运的”; correct 意为“正确的”。根据下文“They think doing this will bring them good luck.”可知, 这样做(跳篝火)会给他们带来好运。故选 C。

15. A 考查形容词。safe 意为“安全的”; nervous 意为“紧张的”; polite 意为“礼貌的”; cheap 意为“便宜的”。根据“The bonfires keep them _____ from bad things.”可知, 这些篝火可以让它们不受坏事的伤害。故选 A。

16. D 考查名词。number 意为“数量”; price 意为“价钱”; speed 意为“速度”; ability 意为“能力”。根据文章可知, 这一节日庆祝了植物、动物和人类带来生命的能力。故选 D。

17. A 考查名词。fun 意为“乐趣”; money 意为“钱”; trick 意为“诡计”; order 意为“命令”。根据“Then, they dance around it for _____ and new life.”可知, 然后他们围着它跳舞, 寻找乐趣和新生活。故选 A。

18. C 考查副词。wisely 意为“聪明地”; hardly 意为“几乎不”; happily 意为“开心地”; suddenly 意为“突然”。因为这些花冠是春天的象征, 所以人们很开心地戴在头上。故选 C。

19. B 考查名词。relative 意为“亲戚”; culture 意为“文化”; step 意为“迈步, 脚步声; 步骤”; invention 意为“发明”。上文一直在说传统习俗, 下文描述在一些文化中的情况。故选 B。

20. A 考查动词。begin 意为“开始”; continue 意为“继续”; stop 意为“停止”; respect 意为“尊敬”。当她穿上白裙子, 戴上花冠时, 节日就开始了。故选 A。

III. 阅读理解

21. B 细节理解题。根据 Saint Patrick's Day in Ireland 下面的“During the holiday, there are parades. You can see people in green clothes, and you can even see green buildings.”可知, 在圣帕特里克节, 我们可以看到游行、穿绿色衣服的人和绿色的建筑, 没有提到骆驼。故选 B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据 Red Wednesday in Iran 下面的描述“People jump over the fire.”可知, 在红色星期三人们会跳过火焰。故选 D。

23. B 细节理解题。根据 The Winter Carnival in Canada 下面的“It has more than thirty teams and the race goes on for six kilometers.”可知, 狗拉雪橇比赛全程 6 公里。故选 B。

24. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段中的“It's a four-day celebration.”可知, 该节日持续 4 天。故选 A。

25. C 文章出处题。根据文章第一段“There are many different kinds of festivals around the world. Here are four of them.”可知, 本文主要向读者介绍了四个世界不同地方的节日, 所以本文可能出现在旅行杂志上。故选 C。





英语导学同步练

基础模块

3

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