

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

2

主编 明丽娟

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基础模块

2

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英语导学同步练 基础模块 2

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天津出版传媒集团  
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# 英语

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主 编 明丽娟  
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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,不断进行教学改革。本书的编写以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养;以深化学校教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,充分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。本书编者通过学习、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”。

本书有八个单元:Unit 1—Unit 8。这八个单元均按照外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英语基础模块2·学生用书》设置对应的板块内容。每个单元划分为三个部分:Warming up & Listening & Speaking、Reading & Writing 和 For Better Performance & Around the World。每个部分又分为“课前——预习·翻译”“课中——精讲·探究”“课后——巩固·提升”三个模块。

**课前——预习·翻译:**通过预习,学生可以提前接触到新的单词、短语和固定结构,有助于加深对这些知识点的记忆和理解。另外,通过预习,学生可以逐渐培养自己的自学能力,为今后的学习和生活打下坚实的基础。

**课中——精讲·探究:**对本部分的重难点知识进行了详细讲解,使学生能够更加深入地理解所学知识。

**课后——巩固·提升:**通过课后练习,学生可以再次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,及时巩固所学知识。

编者







<b>Unit 1</b>	I Love My Family	1
<b>Unit 2</b>	Time Really Matters	18
<b>Unit 3</b>	I've Got a Headache	34
<b>Unit 4</b>	We're Ready to Help	50
<b>Unit 5</b>	Travel Broadens the Mind	66
<b>Unit 6</b>	Let's Go Shopping	78
<b>Unit 7</b>	Inventions Make Life Better	92
<b>Unit 8</b>	There Is No Easy Path to Success	105









# Unit 1 I Love My Family



## Warming up & Listening & Speaking



### 课前 —— 预习 · 翻译

- |                                   |                                       |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 外表         | 2. nephew ( <i>n.</i> ) _____         |
| 3. _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 苗条的      | 4. niece ( <i>n.</i> ) _____          |
| 5. _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 窄的       | 6. good-looking ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____ |
| 7. _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 宽的       | 8. character ( <i>n.</i> ) _____      |
| 9. _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 乐观的; 高兴的 | 10. naughty ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____     |
| 11. _____ (外貌或行为) 与(某个长辈)相像       |                                       |
| 12. _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 幽默感       | 13. well-built ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____  |
| 14. _____ 搭建                      | 15. barbecue ( <i>n.</i> ) _____      |
| 16. _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 帐篷        |                                       |



### 课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

#### 重点单词和短语

#### 1. appearance [ə'piərəns] *n.* 外表

We can't judge a person by his or her appearance. 我们不能以貌取人。

#### 2. slim [slɪm] *adj.* 苗条的

The young woman was tall and slim. 那个年轻女子是个瘦高个儿。

#### 3. narrow ['nærəʊ] *adj.* 窄的

The gap between the two buildings is too narrow for a car to pass through. 两栋楼之间的空隙窄得汽车无法通过。

#### 拓展

narrow 还可以用作动词, 意为“变窄; 缩小”。

The gap between the two teams has narrowed to two points. 两队之间的差距已经缩小到两分了。



4. **broad** [brɔ:d] *adj.* 宽的

搭配

narrow/broad shoulders 窄小的/宽阔的肩膀

5. **character** [ˈkærɪktə] *n.* (某人的)个性

You haven't seen the dark side of his character yet. 你还没有看见他性格中不好的一面。

6. **cheerful** [ˈtʃiəfl] *adj.* 乐观的;高兴的

She's always so cheerful. 她总是那么乐观。

7. **take after** (外貌或行为)与(某个长辈)相像

She takes after her mother—they both have big eyes. 她长得像她妈妈——她们都有一双大眼睛。

易混辨析

take after, look like 和 be like 的区别

(1) take after 指长相、举止或性格像某人,尤其是指像某个长辈。例如:

Mary really takes after her father in appearance. 玛丽在外貌上的确像她的父亲。

(2) look like 指“看上去像”,既可指像人也可指像物,主要指外表或外观看上去像。例如:

The man looks like our headmaster. 那个人看起来像我们的校长。

(3) be like 既指品质或特点是什么样,也指外貌或外观是什么样。例如:

What is he like? 他是个什么样的人?

8. **humour** [ˈhju:mə] *n.* 幽默感

John has a great sense of humour; he can always make people laugh. 约翰很有幽默感;他总是能令人发笑。

9. **nephew** [ˈnefju:] *n.* 侄子;外甥

My nephew is coming to visit me this summer. 我的外甥今年夏天要来拜访我。

10. **niece** [ni:s] *n.* 侄女;外甥女

The family gathering was made even more special by the presence of my niece. 有我侄女在场,家庭聚会甚至变得更加特别了。

11. **good-looking** [ˌgʊd ˈlʊkɪŋ] *adj.* 好看的

She is not only smart but also good-looking. 她不仅聪明,而且长得好看。

12. **naughty** [ˈnɔ:ti] *adj.* 淘气的

The old man has a naughty monkey. 老人有一只顽皮的猴子。

13. **put up** 搭建;建造

搭配

put up a tent 搭帐篷

**拓展**

(1) put up 还有“张贴”的意思。

The shopkeeper put up a notice. 店主张贴了一则通知。

(2) put out 熄灭; put on 穿上; put off 延期; put down 写下; 记下; put away 把……收起来; pull down 拆毁

**14. tent** [tent] *n.* 帐篷

They found a hill and put up their tent. 他们找到了一座小山,搭起了帐篷。

**15. well-built** [wel'bilt] *adj.* 体格健壮的

My brother is well-built and enjoys playing sports in his free time. 我哥哥体格健壮,喜欢在空闲时间进行体育运动。

**16. barbecue** ['bɑ:bikju:] *n.* 烧烤野餐**搭配**

have a barbecue 进行一次野外烧烤

**重点句型****1. 交际用语**

(1) You look just like your dad. You have the same wide smile. 你看上去就像你爸爸。你们有着同样的灿烂笑容。

(2) Yes, but I take after my mum in other ways. We have the same sense of humour. 是的,但我和妈妈在其他方面像。我们有着同样的幽默感。

(3) My parents love taking pictures of nature, so we often go to the countryside at weekends. 我父母喜欢给大自然拍照,所以我们周末经常到乡村去。

**2. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.** 我哥哥在教我骑自行车,与此同时我父母在搭帐篷。

句中的 while 引导时间状语从句,表示两件事同时发生,不考虑动作发生的先后与时间的长短,这时主句和从句均多用进行时态。

**3. Maybe that's why you are so well-built.** 或许那就是你这么壮实的原因。

that's 后面是一个由连接副词 why 引导的表语从句。

**重点语法****过去进行时****1. 过去进行时的用法**

(1) 过去进行时表示在过去某一时间点或过去某一段时间内正在进行的动作,常与



yesterday morning、at eleven last night、that moment、that time、this time yesterday 等连用。例如：

What were you doing this time yesterday? 昨天的这个时候你在干什么?

I was having a walk when you phoned. 你打电话时我正在散步。

(2) 过去进行时也可以与 while 或 when 引导的某些时间状语从句连用。若主句用过去进行时,时间状语是 while 引导的从句,且该时间状语从句也用过去进行时,则从句动作和主句动作同时进行。若主句用过去进行时,且时间状语是 when 引导的表示短暂的过去时间点的从句,则从句动作在主句动作进行过程中的某个瞬间发生。例如:

I was doing my homework while my younger sister was drawing. 我妹妹在画画的时候,我在写作业。

I was cooking when she entered the kitchen. 她进厨房时我正在做饭。

(3) 过去进行时还可以表示某一过去动作延续较长时间。例如:

He was having a fever the whole night. 整个晚上他一直在发烧。

## 2. 过去进行时和一般过去时的区别

(1) 过去进行时主要表示在过去某个时间正在进行的动作;一般过去时主要表示一个过去发生的动作或存在的状态。过去进行时往往强调动作在过去某个时刻正在进行或持续,而一般过去时往往表示动作的完成。例如:

He was writing his homework last night. 他昨晚在写作业。(不一定写完)

He wrote his homework last night. 他昨晚写了作业。(已经写完)

(2) 表示过去的状态、感觉及心理活动的静态动词(如 be、like、love、hate、own、hear、see、know、want、notice)可用于一般过去时,但通常不用于进行时。例如:

I saw a girl wearing a red dress. 我看见一个穿着红裙子的女孩。



## 课后——巩固·提升

### 一、单词拼写

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式。

1. He is very concerned about his \_\_\_\_\_ (外表).
2. How do you manage to stay so \_\_\_\_\_ (苗条的)?
3. Have you ever slept in a \_\_\_\_\_ (帐篷)?
4. He used to be weak but now he is \_\_\_\_\_ (体格健壮的).
5. Upbringing (后天培养) plays an important part in determining a person's \_\_\_\_\_ (个性).
6. It's not easy to take care of the child because he is very \_\_\_\_\_ (淘气的).



7. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ (乐观的) person so he has few worries.  
 8. Her sister is a \_\_\_\_\_ (好看的) young lady.  
 9. There was only a \_\_\_\_\_ (窄的) gap between the bed and the wall.  
 10. John has a great sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (幽默感), which makes him popular at parties.

## 二、单项选择

从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The road is \_\_\_\_\_ enough for a truck to pass through.  
 A. proper                      B. spare                      C. broad                      D. cheerful
2. —What were they \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —They were naughty but nice.  
 A. looking                      B. looking like                      C. looking at                      D. like
3. Ann \_\_\_\_\_ a book by the window when the phone rang.  
 A. read                      B. was reading                      C. is reading                      D. reads
4. —What does your friend Clark look like?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. He looks unhappy                      B. He is really shy  
 C. He is short and thin                      D. He likes wearing shirts
5. —Do you know where your brother is, Mark?  
 —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ about a question and didn't hear what you had said.  
 A. was thinking                      B. will think                      C. am thinking                      D. have thought

## 三、补全对话

阅读下面对话,从所给选项中选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。其中有两项多余。

A: Look, this is a photo of my family.

B:   1  

A: He is my father. And the woman next to him is my mother.

B: Who is this boy?

A:   2  

B: He looks handsome and clever.   3  

A: He is 13 years old. Look, he is playing soccer there.

B:   4   Who is the old lady?

A: She is my grandmother. She was a teacher in No. 16 Middle School.

B: Really? I graduated from No. 16 Middle School. What's her name?

A: Kitty Green.   5   That's why I'm so good at English.

B: What a coincidence (巧合)! She was my English teacher!



- A. He is my younger brother.
- B. He likes dancing.
- C. She taught English.
- D. Who is the man in red?
- E. How old is he?
- F. She works in a hospital.
- G. How cool he is!

#### 四、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. She was slim, with narrow shoulders and long legs.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Your nephew and niece are so cute.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Last summer, we were having a barbecue in the backyard when it suddenly started to rain.  
\_\_\_\_\_

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 汤姆像他的父亲——他们俩都乐观又随和。  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his father; both of them are cheerful and easy-going.
5. 他动手能力太差,甚至连搭个架子都不会。  
He's useless at DIY and he can't even \_\_\_\_\_ a shelf.

## “ Reading & Writing ”



### 课前——预习·翻译

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ (v.) 毕业        | 2. boarding school _____ |
| 3. _____ (n.) 自由        | 4. chore (n.) _____      |
| 5. _____ (adj.) (令人)讨厌的 | 6. tender (adj.) _____   |
| 7. _____ (v.) 打动        | 8. summery (adj.) _____  |
| 9. _____ 作为回报           | 10. tanned (adj.) _____  |
| 11. _____ (adj.) 自立的    | 12. resort (n.) _____    |
| 13. _____ 体重增加          | 14. quite a bit _____    |



## 课中——精讲·探究

## 重点单词和短语

## 1. graduate ['grædʒuərt] v. 毕业

## 搭配

graduate from 从……毕业

She graduated from Harvard this year. 她今年从哈佛大学毕业了。

## 拓展

(1) graduate ['grædʒuət] n. 毕业生

He was selected out of many graduates. 他是从许多毕业生中被选拔出来的。

(2) graduation [ˌgrædʒu'eɪʃn] n. 毕业; 毕业典礼

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

## 2. boarding school 寄宿学校

My brother studies at a boarding school in the mountains. It's a great place for him to focus on his studies. 我哥哥在一所位于山里的寄宿学校学习。对他来说,那是一个专心学习的好地方。

## 3. freedom ['fri:dəm] n. 自由

After years of hard work, he finally achieved financial freedom. 经过多年的努力工作,他终于实现了财务自由。

## 4. chore [tʃɔ:] n. 杂务; 日常事务

Cleaning the bedroom is a daily chore for me. 打扫卧室是我每天的杂务活。

## 5. annoying [ə'noɪɪŋ] adj. 讨厌的

I find it annoying when people talk loudly on the phone in public places. 我觉得人们在公共场所大声打电话这件事令人讨厌。

## 易混辨析

annoying 与 annoyed 的区别

(1) annoying 指“令人讨厌的”,修饰人或事物。例如:

His refusal to discuss the matter is very annoying. 他拒绝商量这件事,令人很恼火。

(2) annoyed 指“感到厌烦的”,通常修饰人。be annoyed with sb. 意为“生某人的气”。例如:

I'm annoyed with her about her selfishness. 我因为她的自私而生她的气。

**6. tender** [ˈtendə] *adj.* 慈爱的

His tender smile always melts my heart. 他那慈爱的笑容总使我的心变软。

**7. move** [mu:v] *v.* 打动

The touching story moved me so deeply that my eyes filled with tears. 这个感人的故事深深打动了,我的眼里充满了泪水。

**拓展**

**moving** [ˈmu:vɪŋ] *adj.* 令人感动的

Watching the moving documentary about the rescue, many people were moved.  
观看这部关于救援的感人的纪录片时,许多人被打动了。

**8. in return** 作为回报

He offered me a ride home and I treated him a meal in return. 他让我搭便车回家,我请他吃了一顿饭作为回报。

**9. independent** [ˌɪndɪˈpendənt] *adj.* 自立的

Her parents encouraged her to become an independent thinker and not just follow the crowd. 她的父母鼓励她成为一个有独立思考能力的人,而不只是随波逐流。

**10. summery** [ˈsʌməri] *adj.* 适合夏季的

My mum looked young and pretty in her summery dress. 我妈妈穿着夏裙,看起来年轻漂亮。

**11. tanned** [tænd] *adj.* (皮肤)被晒黑的

I always forget to apply sunscreen, so my skin gets really tanned during the summer. 我总是忘记涂防晒霜,所以夏天我的皮肤总是被晒得很黑。

**12. resort** [rɪˈzɔ:t] *n.* 度假胜地

We decided to spend our vacation at a mountain resort to escape the heat. 我们决定在一个山区度假胜地度过假期,以躲避酷暑。

**13. quite a bit** 许多

The movie was quite a bit longer than I had expected. 那部电影比我预想的要长很多。

**14. put on weight** 体重增加**拓展**

**lose weight** 减肥

She was worried about putting on weight, so she joined a fitness class to help her lose weight and stay healthy. 她担心体重增加,所以她参加了一个健身班来帮助她减肥并保持健康。



**重点句型**

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

can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地想要做某事

I can't wait to see that idea become a reality. 我迫不及待地想看到这个想法变成现实。

**2. I did as they asked, though I found it annoying at first, since I was so busy with my new friends and exciting life at the new school.** 我按照他们的要求做了,尽管一开始我感觉这让人烦恼,因为我在新学校忙于(交)新朋友和(过)令人兴奋的生活。

(1) 句中的 though 意为“尽管”,引导的是一个让步状语从句;句中的 since 意为“因为”,引导的是一个原因状语从句。

(2) be busy with sth. 忙于某事

When you are busy with a hobby, you set aside all your worries. 当你忙于一项爱好时,你就会把所有的烦恼都抛在脑后。

**3. From that day on, I got into the habit of calling my parents every weekend, as a way of showing that I care.** 从那天起,我养成了每个周末给父母打电话的习惯,以此作为表达我关心的一种方式。

(1) get into the habit of doing sth. 养成做某事的习惯

We should get into the habit of eating vegetables. 我们应该养成吃蔬菜的习惯。

(2) 句中的 as a way of showing that I care 是介词短语作状语,其中包含一个由 that 引导的宾语从句,且这个 that 可以被省略。

**重点语法****宾语从句**

在复合句中作宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。宾语从句常出现在及物动词或介词的后面,但也有其他情况,比如某些形容词之后也可以带宾语从句。宾语从句可以由从属连词(that、if 和 whether)、连接代词(what、who、whose、which 等)或连接副词(when、why、where、how、whenever 等)引导。

**1. 宾语从句的语序**

宾语从句要用陈述句语序。由特殊疑问句变化而来的宾语从句同样要用陈述句语序。例如:

You may do what you like. (及物动词后的宾语从句) 你可以做你喜欢的事。



I am very glad that you came. (“系动词+形容词”后的宾语从句)我很高兴你来了。

He is always thinking of how he can do more for his country. (介词后的宾语从句)  
他总是在想怎样才能为祖国做更多。

## 2. 宾语从句的引导词

### (1) that 引导的宾语从句

在 that 引导的宾语从句中, that 只起连接作用, 本身没有意义, 在口语或非正式文体中一般可以省略。that 引导的宾语从句可以由引语是陈述句的句子变化而来。例如:

He said (that) he liked watching TV. 他说他喜欢看电视。

Kate said (that) she was wrong. 凯特说她错了。

### (2) if 和 whether 引导的宾语从句

if 和 whether 意为“是否”。当引导词意为“是否”且宾语从句在介词之后时, 用 whether, 不用 if。当引导词意为“是否”且引导词后直接跟 or not 时, 用 whether, 不用 if。if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句一般是由引语是一般疑问句的句子变化而来的。例如:

Tom asked if/whether I would go there with him. 汤姆问我是否要和他一起去那里。

We wonder whether or not our teacher will attend the party. 我们想知道我们的老师是否会参加聚会。

### (3) 连接代词和连接副词引导的宾语从句

连接代词和连接副词本身有含义, 在引导宾语从句时既起到连接的作用, 又在从句中充当一定的句子成分, 不可省略。例如:

Only you can decide who the best choice is. 只有你能决定谁是最佳人选。

Do you know what he is doing now? 你知道他现在在干什么吗?

Show me which photo you like. 指给我看你喜欢哪张照片。

We haven't decided when we will go hiking. 我们还没有决定什么时候去远足。

She was curious to know where we had been. 她很想知道我们去了哪里。

## 3. 宾语从句的时态往往取决于主句

(1) 主句若是一般现在时、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. 我不知道我下一步做什么。





3. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?  
 A. how many students are there      B. how many students there are  
 C. how many there are students      D. how many are there students
4. He moved to Shanghai after graduating \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
 A. from      B. in      C. to      D. at
5. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he is talking about.  
 A. that      B. when      C. how      D. what
6. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ she will go to the cinema with us this evening?  
 A. where      B. who      C. if      D. which
7. —Hi, Tom. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —I'll go there next Sunday.  
 A. how you will go to Beiling Park      B. when you will go to Beiling Park  
 C. how will you go to Beiling Park      D. when will you go to Beiling Park

### 三、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. The boarding school is close to a resort.
- \_\_\_\_\_

2. The project took quite a bit of time and effort to complete.
- \_\_\_\_\_

3. Her long hair was tied up, and she was wearing a summery dress.
- \_\_\_\_\_

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 我们付出了很多,但得到的回报太少。

We have given so much, but we got too little \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 一些人到了中年体重往往会增加。

Some people tend to \_\_\_\_\_ in middle age.

### 四、书面表达

在你的成长过程中,你的家人(父母、祖父母等)为你倾注了大量的心血。他们对你的生活和学习给予关心和帮助。请根据以下提示内容写一篇短文,向你的好友谈谈你的家人以及你的想法。

1. 照顾我的生活;
2. 辅导我的功课;
3. 经常和我谈心。



- 注意:1. 从以上几个方面进行描述;  
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名或校名;  
3. 词数:80 词左右。

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## “ For Better Performance & Around the World ”



### 课前 —— 预习 · 翻译

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ (n.) 帖子 (v.) 发布   | 2. social network _____  |
| 3. _____ (n.) 被采访者; 参加面试者  | 4. _____ 照顾              |
| 5. kindergarten (n.) _____ | 6. _____ (n.) (个人生活的) 独立 |



### 课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

#### 重点单词和短语

#### 1. social network 社交网络

The rise of social networks has changed the way people communicate and share information. 社交网络的兴起改变了人们沟通和分享信息的方式。

#### 2. post [pəʊst] n. 帖子 v. 发布

The most popular post on the forum last week was about the latest technology trends. 上周论坛上最受欢迎的帖子是关于最新技术趋势的。

She posted a video of her singing online and it got a lot of likes. 她在网上发布了一段自己唱歌的视频, 并获得了许多点赞。

#### 3. interviewee [ˌɪntəvjuː'i:] n. 被采访者; 参加面试者

An interviewee is a person who is interviewed. 面试者是被面试的人。

**拓展**

(1) interview [ˈɪntəvjuː] *n.* 面试;面谈;访谈 *v.* 面试;采访;面谈  
 have an interview 面试  
 have an interview with sb. 采访某人;与某人面谈  
 interview sb. for a job 对某人进行求职面试  
 We interviewed eight people for the job. 我们为这份工作面试了八个人。  
 (2) interviewer [ˈɪntəvjuːə] *n.* 采访者;面试官  
 My interviewer asked me many questions. 我的面试官问了我好多问题。

**4. look after 照顾**

Please look after yourself during the cold weather. 在寒冷的天气里,请确保照顾好自己。

**拓展**

look around 四下观望;到处寻找    look back (on sth.) 回顾;回忆  
 look down on/upon sb. 看不起;轻视    look for 寻找  
 look forward to sth./doing sth. (高兴地)盼望;期待  
 look out 小心;当心;留神    look up 查阅;检查

**5. independence** [ˌɪndɪˈpendəns] *n.* (个人生活的)独立

I've gained some independence from my parents, but I also miss them. 我已经从一定程度上脱离父母而独立了,但我仍会想念他们。

**6. kindergarten** [ˌkɪndəˈɡɑːtʃn] *n.* 幼儿园

Bring the children back from kindergarten at four o'clock. 下午四点把孩子们从幼儿园接回来。

**重点句型**

**I love my family, but my social networks are my private space, where I can express my ideas and just relax.** 我爱我的家人,但社交网络是我的私人空间,是我表达自己的想法和放松的地方。

此处使用并列连词 **but** 来连接两个并列的句子,表示转折关系。第二个分句中含有一个 **where** 引导的定语从句,修饰 **my private space**。



**课后 —— 巩固·提升**

**一、阅读理解**

阅读下面短文,从所给选项中选出最佳选项。

Getting into the habit of giving and receiving helps build good relationships.



It makes us feel more care. It stops stress from building up because we know someone else is thinking about us. And if there is a problem, we are sharing it before it gets too big. It feels so great to offer help.

Try these small things at home, and see how they make you feel:

1. Help your little brother or sister with a homework problem.
2. Help your mum prepare dinner.
3. Help your dad carry living goods.
4. Offer to do a chore that is not usually yours.

There is more to it than just feeling good: Kindness is contagious (有感染力的). It can create more kindness, so you might start to notice your friends reaching out to help more.

Just don't fall into the trap (陷阱) of expectation. If we help out only because we expect other persons to do something in return, we will probably end up feeling disappointed and angry instead of feeling satisfied and happy. So decide to help simply because of helpful feelings it creates. Then, when someone else does something nice for you, it is a wonderful surprise.

Giving and receiving is one of the most basic friendship skills. With a good network of supportive people, we are less stressed. We feel loved and understood, so we are better able to solve problems, bounce (弹) back from disappointments and try again.

1. You will feel \_\_\_\_\_ if you are getting into the habit of giving and receiving.  
A. excited            B. stressed            C. more care            D. worried
2. \_\_\_\_\_ can help build nice relationships according to the passage.  
A. Helping your dad prepare dinner  
B. Getting into the habit of giving and receiving  
C. Stopping stress from building up  
D. Caring more about others
3. Kindness can \_\_\_\_\_ according to the passage.  
A. be given away    B. spread to others    C. run out            D. fade away
4. If someone helps just because he wants others to do something in return, he will probably feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. satisfied and happy            B. disappointed and angry  
C. pleasantly surprised            D. excited
5. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?  
A. Make Help a Habit            B. Help Dad Carry Living Goods  
C. Help Others with Homework            D. Love and Understanding



## 二、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. The results will be posted on the Internet.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What questions will an interviewer usually ask an interviewee?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Kindergartens help children develop their independence by learning to do things on their own.

\_\_\_\_\_

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 我使用社交网络来与我的朋友和家人保持联系。

I use \_\_\_\_\_ to stay connected with my friends and family.

5. 我不在时你能帮我照看一下宠物吗?

Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ my pet while I'm away?

### Fun Time

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出其画线部分的读音与其他三个单词画线部分读音不同的词。

- |                          |                     |                    |                  |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>b</u> ag        | B. dou <u>b</u> t   | C. <u>b</u> eat    | D. ba <u>b</u> y |
| 2. A. <u>b</u> low       | B. <u>b</u> uilding | C. a <u>b</u> le   | D. clim <u>b</u> |
| 3. A. <u>p</u> sychology | B. <u>p</u> anda    | C. <u>p</u> ick    | D. sh <u>i</u> p |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> ig        | B. <u>p</u> lay     | C. rece <u>p</u> t | D. <u>p</u> lane |

### Warming up & Listening & Speaking 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. appearance 2. 侄子;外甥 3. slim 4. 侄女;外甥女 5. narrow 6. 好看的  
7. broad 8. (某人的)个性 9. cheerful 10. 淘气的 11. take after 12. humour  
13. 体格健壮的 14. put up 15. 烧烤野餐 16. tent

### Reading & Writing 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. graduate 2. 寄宿学校 3. freedom 4. 杂务 5. annoying 6. 慈爱的  
7. move 8. 适合夏季的 9. in return 10. (皮肤)被晒黑的 11. independent  
12. 度假胜地 13. put on weight 14. 许多

**For Better Performance & Around the World 课前——预习·翻译参考答案**

1. post 2. 社交网络 3. interviewee 4. look after 5. 幼儿园 6. independence

**Fun Time 参考答案及解析**

1. B doubt 中的 b 不发音,而其余三个选项中的 b 发/b/。故选 B。
2. D climb 中的 b 不发音,而其余三个选项中的 b 发/b/。故选 D。
3. A psychology 中的 p 不发音,而其余三个选项中的 p 发/p/。故选 A。
4. C receipt 中的 p 不发音,而其余三个选项中的 p 发/p/。故选 C。

## Unit 1 单元测试卷

### 一、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- What does your brother Jack look like?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Either is OK  
B. He is easy-going  
C. He likes doing sports  
D. He takes after my father
- They're similar in appearance but have different \_\_\_\_\_—one is naughty while the other is quiet.  
A. looks  
B. characters  
C. interests  
D. feelings
- Would you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ I can fall asleep faster?  
—Sure. Walk in the house for 10 minutes.  
A. that  
B. what  
C. how  
D. which
- Jenny was doing the housework while her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. cook  
B. was cooking  
C. had cooked  
D. were cooking
- The road is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it's almost impossible for a truck to pass.  
A. narrow  
B. broad  
C. quiet  
D. convenient
- The countryside is very beautiful and it's \_\_\_\_\_ different from the city.  
A. quite a few  
B. quite a bit  
C. quite a bit of  
D. quite many
- When receiving the nice gift from her daughter, the mother \_\_\_\_\_ to tears.  
A. moved  
B. was moved  
C. broke  
D. was broken
- My sister is very \_\_\_\_\_ so I'm afraid this dress is too big for her.  
A. fat  
B. slim  
C. quiet  
D. smart
- Doing chores helps to develop children's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. freedom  
B. worry  
C. business  
D. independence
- Mum, may I go to the movies tonight?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ You need to relax yourself sometimes.  
A. Why not?  
B. I'm afraid not.  
C. Are you serious?  
D. Good luck!

## 二、语言运用

Part A 根据下列图片所提供的信息,从 11—17 题所给的三个选项(A、B、C)中,选出最佳选项。

11. According to the sign, \_\_\_\_\_ is not allowed here.



- A. climbing                      B. smoking                      C. barbecuing
12. According to the card, Nancy Miller is probably \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. an invited guest              B. a new graduate              C. the sender of the card
13. The receipt was probably provided by \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. a restaurant                      B. a clothing shop                      C. a gift shop

14. Vail Ski Resort is closed \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer season.

**Vail Ski Resort**

- Hours: 9 AM-5 PM
- \*Monday–Sunday (the winter season)
- \*Friday–Sunday (the summer season)
- Phone: (970) 754–8245

- A. from Monday to Sunday
  - B. from Friday to Sunday
  - C. from Monday to Thursday
15. The tone (口气) of the last sentence on the sign is \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. serious
  - B. friendly
  - C. humorous
16. The post received \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. three likes and four shares
  - B. two likes and four comments
  - C. two shares and four comments
17. The book is written for \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. parents
- B. interviewers
- C. interviewees

Part B 根据下图所提供的信息,从 18—20 题所给的三个选项(A、B、C)中,选出最佳答案。

GOOD MORNING TO GOOD NIGHT ROUTINE	
5:45 AM	WAKE-UP CALL
6:00 AM-6:15 AM	DRINK
6:15 AM-7:00 AM	JOGGING/PT/YOGA
7:15 AM-7:45 AM	BATH & GETTING READY FOR SCHOOL
7:45 AM-8:15 AM	BREAKFAST
8:20 AM	SCHOOL ASSEMBLY
8:30 AM	CLASSES BEGIN
11:20 AM	JUICE BREAK
1:00 PM	SCHOOL OVER
1:30 PM	LUNCH
1:30 PM-2:00 PM	REST TIME
2:00 PM-4:00 PM	PREP CLASSES
4:00 PM-6:00 PM	MANDATORY SPORTS
6:00 PM	SNACKS
6:15 PM-7:30 PM	ACTIVITIES
8:00 PM	DINNER
8:30 PM-9:30 PM	SELF-STUDY/RELAX
9:30 PM	MILK & LIGHT-OFF

18. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ schedule.  
A. day school                      B. night school                      C. boarding school
19. The students exercise for \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. 15 minutes                      B. 30 minutes                      C. 45 minutes
20. What do the students do before bedtime?  
A. Have a bath.                      B. Have some milk.                      C. Have some juice.

### 三、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

When describing your family members, you may use words like quiet, naughty, outgoing, humorous and so on. Even identical twins (同卵双胞胎) develop different personalities (性格).

Are you an “i-person” or an “e-person”? This question has been discussed by many young people online recently. It’s part of a popular personality test called the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI).

In this system, there are sixteen personality types, such as INFJ, INTP, ESTP and ESFJ. Each of the 16 personality types has four letters. And each personality type starts with the letter “I” or “E”. People are either “I”, usually quiet, or “E”, usually outgoing. But sometimes an “i-person” behaves (表现) like an outgoing person. For example, an “i-person” may talk much with a group of friends quieter than him or her.

ENTJ is the rarest MBTI personality type—only 1.8% of people have this personality type according to the Myers-Briggs Foundation.

It seems interesting for many young people to use the MBTI result to describe someone’s personality. I once took the result very seriously. But one day, I was surprised to see my sister making a study plan for the summer holiday. She is a “p-person” and “p-persons” usually don’t like to make plans according to the test result. I said, “I thought you were a ‘p-person’”. “Why do I need to follow what my personality test tells me? It’s just for fun,” she answered. Yes, she was right. The test is just for fun.





- A. So do I.
- B. But we need freedom.
- C. Do you have a travel plan?
- D. How often do you travel together?
- E. I can't wait to visit the city.
- F. How was your trip to Beijing?
- G. Last summer, we took a trip to France.

### 五、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

31. At first I found cooking annoying.

---

32. He can't remember what I said.

---

33. I don't know where he bought this.

---

34. I keep in touch with my parents so that they know that I'm safe.

---

35. I was looking after a naughty boy when you called me.

---

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

36. 那个漂亮的女士给那个青年男子买了一瓶葡萄酒作为回报。

The good-looking lady bought the young man a bottle of wine \_\_\_\_\_.

37. 教幼儿园小朋友做家务是一个好主意吗?

Is it a good idea to teach kindergarten kids to \_\_\_\_\_.

38. 你侄女中学毕业了吗?

Has your niece \_\_\_\_\_ middle school?

39. 我的体重似乎容易增加。

It seems that I \_\_\_\_\_ easily.

40. 几个男孩在搭建一个帐篷。

Some boys are \_\_\_\_\_ a tent.

## Unit 1 I Love My Family

### Warming up & Listening & Speaking

#### 一、单词拼写

1. appearance 2. slim 3. tent 4. well-built
5. character 6. naughty 7. cheerful
8. good-looking 9. narrow 10. humour

#### 二、单项选择

1. C 考查形容词。句意:这条路宽到足够让一辆卡车通过。proper 合适的; spare 空闲的; broad 宽阔的; cheerful 乐观的。故选 C。
2. D 考查固定句式。“What is sb. like?”可以用于询问某人的性格特征,也可以用于询问某人的外貌特征。“What does sb. look like?”用于询问外貌特征。由答语可知是询问性格。故选 D。
3. B 考查过去进行时。根据时间状语 when the phone rang 可知,主句描述的是过去某时正在进行的动作,故用过去进行时。故选 B。
4. C 考查交际用语。He looks unhappy 他看起来不开心; He is really shy 他真的很害羞; He is short and thin 他又矮又瘦; He likes wearing shirts 他喜欢穿衬衫。问句问的是外貌,所以 C 选项符合题意。故选 C。
5. A 考查过去进行时。根据“Sorry, I ... about a question and didn't hear what you had said.”可知,此处指过去正在发生的动作,应用过去进行时,结构为 was/were doing。主语为 I,所以用 was。故选 A。

#### 三、补全对话

1. D 2. A 3. E 4. G 5. C

#### 四、英汉互译

1. 她身材苗条,肩窄腿长。
2. 你的侄子和侄女真可爱。
3. 去年夏天,我们正在后院烧烤时,突然下起了雨。
4. takes after 5. put up

### Reading & Writing

#### 一、单词拼写

1. annoying 2. independent 3. graduated
4. freedom 5. chores 6. tender 7. tanned

#### 二、单项选择

1. B 考查宾语从句。how 怎样; what 什么; where 哪里; when 何时。此空引导宾语从句且引导词作动词 says 的宾语,所以应用 what 引导该宾语从句。故选 B。

2. D 考查以-ed 结尾和以-ing 结尾的形容词的用法区别。以-ed 结尾的形容词,多修饰人,意为“(人)感到……”;以-ing 结尾的形容词,多修饰物,意思是“(某物)令人……”。题中指的是电影令人很感动,所以应用 moving。故选 D。
3. B 考查宾语从句。宾语从句要用陈述句语序,所以用 there are, 而不是 are there; how many students 表示“多少学生”。故选 B。
4. A 考查固定搭配。句意:从学校毕业后,他搬到了上海。graduate from 从……毕业。故选 A。
5. D 考查宾语从句的引导词。what 既引导宾语从句,又在宾语从句中作宾语。故选 D。
6. C 考查宾语从句的引导词。宾语从句的结构为“主句+连接词+陈述句语序的从句”。根据句意“你知道她今晚是否和我们一起看电影吗?”可知,连接词应用 if 或 whether。故选 C。
7. B 考查宾语从句。此处是宾语从句,需用陈述句语序,所以排除 C 项和 D 项;根据答语“I'll go there next Sunday.”可知,问句是对时间进行提问。故选 B。

#### 三、英汉互译

1. 这所寄宿学校临近一处度假胜地。
2. 完成这个项目花费了相当多的时间和精力。
3. 她束起长发,穿了一条夏季连衣裙。
4. in return 5. put on weight

#### 四、书面表达

I have a great family. My parents are very kind and helpful. They cook meals and wash clothes for me every day. At the weekend, they often prepare some of my favourite food. Sometimes they also help me with my lessons. They are very strict with me. But when I make a mistake, they first listen to me and then have a talk with me instead of just complaining about it. They always try to understand me. I think this is a good way for a child to grow up. With their care, I am living and studying happily.

### For Better Performance & Around the World

#### 一、阅读理解

1. C 细节理解题。根据第一段“Getting into the habit of giving and receiving helps build good relationships.”和第二段第一句“It makes us feel more care.”可知养成给予和接受的习惯有助于建立良好的人际关系,会让我们感受到更多关爱。故选 C。

2. B 细节理解题。根据文章第一句“Getting into the habit of giving and receiving helps build good relationships.”可知,养成给予和接受的习惯有助于建立良好的人际关系。故选 B。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Kindness is contagious (有感染力的).”可知,善良是有感染力的。故选 B。
4. B 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“If we help out only because we expect other persons to do something in return, we will probably end up feeling disappointed and angry instead of feeling satisfied and happy.”可知,如果帮助别人只是为了回报,我们就很可能会感到失落和愤怒。故选 B。
5. A 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了养成给予和接受的习惯有助于建立良好的人际关系,因此“让帮助成为一种习惯”适合作本文标题。故选 A。

## 二、英汉互译

1. 结果将被公布到网上。
2. 面试官往往会问应聘者什么问题?
3. 幼儿园帮助孩子们通过学着自己做事来培养他们的独立性。
4. social networks 5. look after

## Unit 2 Time Really Matters

### Warming up & Listening & Speaking

#### 一、单词拼写

1. schedule 2. stressed 3. organised
4. management 5. nap

#### 二、单项选择

1. B 考查动词短语。句意:留出一些时间做一些更有意义的事情是很明智的。set out 出发; set aside 留出; set back 推迟; set off 燃放,出发。故选 B。
2. A 考查形容词。句意:——明天有数学考试。你感觉怎么样?——我感到焦虑。你知道我数学不好。明天就要数学考试了;再根据后面的 I'm not good at maths 可知,应该是感到焦虑。故选 A。
3. D 考查交际用语。句意:——我每天晚上玩两个小时的电脑游戏。——那毫无用处。为什么不读点书呢? That's great! 那好极了! It's very nice of you. 你真是太好了。Well done! 干得好! That's no good. 那毫无用处。根据“Why not do some reading?”可知,后者建议对方读点书。由此可推出,后者认为玩电脑游戏无益处。故选 D。

4. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意:——我可以预约一下医生吗?——当然。可以问一下您的名字吗? arrangement 安排; appointment 约会; advertisement 广告; employment 雇用。have an appointment with sb. 与某人约会。故选 B。
5. A 考查固定短语。ahead of schedule 提前; behind schedule 晚点,不按时。根据 The method was useful and effective 可知,此处指“提前”完成任务。故选 A。

#### 三、补全对话

1. F 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. E

#### 四、英汉互译

1. 我们为旅游存了一些钱。
2. 完成每项任务后,请在清单上给它打上钩。
3. 时间管理矩阵是一个有用的工具,可以帮你确定哪些任务应该首先处理。
4. take a nap
5. make an appointment

### Reading & Writing

#### 一、单词拼写

1. item 2. manageable 3. assignment(s)
4. career 5. deadline 6. chatting 7. motivated
8. urgent 9. lecture

#### 二、单项选择

1. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:这份工作需要我经常出差,所以我不能经常见他们。recent 最近的; sudden 突然的; frequent 经常发生的; immediate 立刻的,及时的。根据 so I can't see them very often 可知应该是经常出差。故选 C。
2. D 考查虚拟语气。虚拟条件句中,表示与现在事实相反,be 动词一般用 were。故选 D。
3. A 考查动词及短语。句意:他喜欢在网上与网友聊天。chat with sb. 与某人聊天; take photos 拍照; stand up 站立。故选 A。
4. D 考查固定搭配。句意:你可以指望我保守这个秘密。depend on 依靠; 指望。故选 D。
5. D 考查虚拟语气。句意:看我现在的麻烦!要是我早听了你的建议就好了。if only 常与虚拟语气连用,对现在的虚拟用过去时,对过去的虚拟用过去完成时。根据语境可知是过去没有听从建议,所以对过去的虚拟。故选 D。
6. D 考查虚拟语气。句意:如果去机场的巴士没晚,我们半个小时前就赶上航班了。if 引导虚拟条件句时,可对现在、过去或将来的事实表示虚拟。根

用单数形式,且后面不能加“'”。100-metre 相当于 100 metres'。故选 A。

3. D 考查合成形容词。第一个空表示“令人心碎的歌曲”,应该用 heartbreaking;第二个空表示“家里制作的比萨饼”,由于 pizza 是被制作的,即 pizza 与 make 之间是逻辑上的被动关系,因此应该用 home-made。故选 D。
4. B 考查固定搭配。dedicate sth./oneself to sth. 是固定搭配,意为“把……奉献给……;献身于……”。故选 B。
5. A 考查名词词义辨析。cure 疗法;visa 签证;witness 证人;settlement 协议。此处指这种疾病的治愈方法,cure 符合题意。cure 意为“疗法”,可以与 for 搭配。故选 A。

### 三、英汉互译

1. 他全身心投入自己的工作中,并且从来不抱怨。
2. 不管他有多么繁忙,他都会找时间和孩子一起阅读。
3. 他不想面对他失败了这个事实。
4. set an example 5. dedicated to protecting

### 四、书面表达

#### My Role Model

Everyone has a role model. My role model is my grandfather.

My grandfather was unable to walk because of a car accident. What surprised everyone was how positive my grandfather remained. He was grateful he was alive. He was grateful to people who had saved his life and helped him recover. Even though he could not walk any longer, my grandpa found ways to become satisfied such as reading his favourite newspaper or receiving a call from a friend or family member.

This accident and my grandfather's reaction to it greatly impacted me. He taught me to appreciate the little things in life. It's important to find things that make you happy and appreciate them.

### For Better Performance & Around the World

#### 一、单词拼写

1. compete 2. considerable 3. medal 4. economic
5. gap 6. rockets 7. technical 8. Ordinary
9. engine 10. extraordinary

## 二、阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*Ink brushes, ink, paper and inkstones are the 'Four Treasures of Study' in China.*”可知,中国的“文房四宝”是指毛笔、墨、纸及砚台。故选 B。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*Unlike other inkstones made from natural stone, it is made with mud from the Fenhe River.*”可知,澄泥砚由汾河的泥制成。故选 D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*In 1986, Lin Yongmao, a craftsman from Shanxi, and his son Lin Tao decided to bring this ancient art back to life ... After many failures, they succeeded in making two Chengni inkstones in 1991.*”可知,蔺永茂和他的儿子蔺涛将这种古老的制砚技艺复活。故选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“*According to them, it takes over a year and more than 10 steps to make a Chengni inkstone.*”可知,制作一台澄泥砚需要一年多的时间。故选 A。
5. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*... he created new ways to make Chengni inkstones ... he increased the colors of the Chengni inkstone from three to eight.*”可知,蔺霄麟创造了新的制作澄泥砚的方法,而且把澄泥砚的颜色从三种增加到八种。因此可以说,他进一步发展了澄泥砚的制作技术。故选 C。

## 三、英汉互译

1. 他用了好多年完成他的第一部小说。
2. 这项技术目前在全世界得到广泛应用,使我们的生活更轻松。
3. 我叔叔是一名演员兼歌手。
4. competing for
5. is equivalent to

## Unit 1 单元测试卷

### 一、单项选择

1. D 考查交际用语。Either is OK 哪一种都可以,用来回答选择疑问句;He is easy-going 他很随和,描述的是性格;He likes doing sports 他喜欢做运动,描述的是喜好;He takes after my father 他像我父亲,与外貌或行为有关。take after 意为“(外貌或行为)与……相像”。“What does/do sb./sth. look like?”询问的是外貌或外观。此题询问

- 的是外貌,所以只有D项符合题意。故选D。
2. B 考查名词词义辨析。look 外表; character 性格; interest 兴趣; feeling 感觉。根据“一个淘气,而另一个安静”可知,他们有着不同的性格。故选B。
  3. C 考查宾语从句的引导词。分析句子结构可知,空处引导的从句作 tell 的直接宾语,所以这是一个宾语从句。句意:——你可以告诉我怎样才能更快入睡吗?——当然。在房子里走十分钟。根据句意可知,引导词的意思是“怎样”,所以 how 符合题意。故选C。
  4. D 考查时态和主谓一致。句中的 while 意为“当……的时候”,表示两件事同时发生。主句和从句中的动作都是延续性动作,且主句的时态为过去进行时,所以两个动作是在过去同时进行的。因此从句的时态也应用过去进行时。过去进行时的构成为“was/were + doing”。主语是 her sisters,所以用 were。故选D。
  5. A 考查形容词词义辨析。narrow 窄的; broad 宽的; quiet 安静的; convenient 方便的。根据“卡车几乎不可能通过”可知,此处要表达的是路窄。故选A。
  6. B 考查和 quite 有关的短语的用法。quite a few 相当多的,修饰可数名词复数; quite a bit 许多,可以修饰动词、形容词或副词; quite a bit of 许多,修饰不可数名词; quite many 相当多的,修饰可数名词复数。这里修饰形容词 different,所以只有 quite a bit 符合题意。故选B。
  7. B 考查固定搭配。be moved to tears 感动得流泪。根据“收到女儿的漂亮礼物”可知,这位母亲应该是感动了。故选B。
  8. B 考查形容词词义辨析。fat 肥胖的; slim 苗条的; quiet 安静的; smart 聪明的。根据表示因果关系的 so 和“恐怕这条裙子对她来说太大”可知,前面应该是说“我姐姐很苗条”,所以 slim 符合题意。故选B。
  9. D 考查名词词义辨析。freedom 自由; worry 忧虑; business 生意; independence 独立。根据常识可知,做家务和独立能力有关。句意:做家务有助于发展孩子的独立(能力)。故选D。
  10. A 考查交际用语。“Why not?”意为“为什么不呢?”“I'm afraid not.”意为“恐怕不行。”“Are you serious?”意为“你是认真的吗?”“Good luck!”意为“祝你好运!”。问句是在提出请求,而根据答

语中的“你需要偶尔放松自己。”可知,后者同意前者的请求,所以“Why not?”符合题意。故选A。

## 二、语言运用

11. C 根据标识中的 NO COOKING or BBQs 可知,此处禁止野炊或者野外烧烤。BBQ 指 barbecue,意为“烧烤野餐”。barbecue 用作动词,意为“烧烤”,所以C项符合题意。故选C。
12. B 根据图片上的 TO CELEBRATE the graduation of Nancy Miller 可知,邀请函的目的是庆祝南希·米勒毕业,所以她很可能是一位新毕业生。graduate 作动词时,意为“毕业”,作名词时,意为“毕业生”。故选B。
13. A “Table: 201”指桌号是201; dine 为动词,意为“进餐”。由此可知,这应该是客人用餐后收到的小票,所以开票方应该是一家餐厅。故选A。
14. C closed 意为“不开放”,所以本题问的是夏季什么时候不开放。根据 Friday—Sunday (the summer season) 可知,该滑雪胜地夏季仅星期五至星期日开放,即夏季星期一至星期四不开放。故选C。
15. C “IF YOU CAN READ THIS YOU'RE NOT A TRAIN.”意为“如果你能读懂这个,你就不是列车。”这句话带有幽默的口吻。联系前面两句可知,此处暗含的意思是既然你不是火车,你就不能到轨道上去。故选C。
16. B 根据“CK Chung and Rafael Montilla like this.”可知,有两个用户赞了这个帖子;根据 View all 4 comments 可知,这个帖子一共收到了4条评论。故选B。
17. C 根据 The Job Interview 可知,这本书与工作面试有关;再根据“Get You The Offer!”可知,这本书可以帮助读者被录用,所以这本书是写给被面试的人的,而不是写给面试官的。interviewer 意为“采访者,面试官”,不符合题意;interviewee 意为“被采访者,被面试者”,符合题意。故选C。
18. C day school 日校,走读学校; night school 夜校; boarding school 寄宿学校。根据 GOOD MORNING TO GOOD NIGHT ROUTINE 可知,日程安排从晨起一直到晚上休息,所以这应该是一所寄宿学校的日程安排。故选C。
19. C 上午的日程安排中只有 JOGGING/PT/YOGA 属于锻炼活动,而其对应的时间段是6:15 AM—7:00 AM,即上午的锻炼时长是45分钟。

故选 C。

20. B 根据 9:30 PM 和与之对应的“MILK & LIGHT-OFF”可知,在喝牛奶和熄灯后日程安排结束了,接下来应该是睡觉。所以睡前做的事是喝牛奶。故选 B。

### 三、阅读理解

21. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一、二句“In this system, there are sixteen personality types, such as INFJ, INTP, ESTP and ESFJ. Each of the 16 personality types has four letters.”可知,MBTI 测试将人按照性格分成 16 种,且每种性格用四个字母代表。分析可知,应该是代表性格的四个字母分别有两种情况,从而组合成 16 种性格。从所举的例子来看,第二个字母是 N 或 S。故选 D。
22. C 细节理解题。根据第三段第四句“People are either ‘I’, usually quiet, or ‘E’, usually outgoing.”可知,i 人通常安静,而 e 人通常外向。也就是说 e 人通常要比 i 人外向。故选 C。
23. C 词义猜测题。破折号起解释说明作用。根据第四段中的 only 1.8% of people have this personality type 可知,只有 1.8% 的人有这种性格。由此可知,此处应该是强调这种性格最少见。least common 意为“最不常见的”,符合题意。故选 C。
24. B 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“‘Why do I need to follow what my personality test tells me? It’s just for fun,’ she answered.”可知,作者的妹妹只是把这个性格测试当作一种娱乐。她的言外之意是她认为不必太认真对待这个测试。故选 B。
25. D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“‘And it can also be a way to start up a talk when you meet new friends.’”可知,见到新朋友时,它可以用于开启谈话,也就是可以和新朋友谈论它。it 指代最后一段第一句中的 the MBTI personality test。故选 D。

### 四、补全对话

26. D 27. G 28. F 29. E 30. A

### 五、英汉互译

31. 起初我发现做饭让人讨厌。  
32. 他不记得我说过的话了。  
33. 我不知道他在哪里买的这个。  
34. 我和父母保持联系以便他们知道我是安全的。

35. 你给我打电话的时候我正在照顾一个淘气的男孩。  
36. in return 37. do chores 38. graduated from  
39. put on weight 40. putting up

## Unit 2 单元测试卷

### 一、单项选择

1. B 考查代词。打电话时,一般用 that 表示对方,用 it 或 this 表示自己。“Who’s \_\_\_\_\_?”用于问对方是谁,所以代词用 that;后者在回答自己是谁,所以代词用 It 或 This。故选 B。
2. B 考查 if 引导的虚拟条件句。根据从句、主句谓语 would give 和选项可知,考查的是 if 引导的虚拟条件句。根据 tomorrow 可知,该虚拟条件句谈论的是将来要发生的事。此时,条件句中的谓语用过去式、“should+动词原形”或 were to do 形式,主句谓语用“would/should/might/could+动词原形”。符合题意的只有 should see。故选 B。
3. B 考查时态和被动语态。select 意为“选择”,而此处应表示“他被选进校队”,所以要用被动语态;根据主句的谓语 played 和句意可知,从句也应用某种过去时态。只有 was selected 符合题意。故选 B。
4. A 考查形容词词义辨析。urgent 紧急的;real 真实的;smooth 顺利的;comfortable 舒服的。后者在解释为什么要现在叫醒对方,所以 urgent 符合语境,即叫醒对方是因为有急事。故选 A。
5. D 考查名词词义辨析。urgency 紧迫;appearance 外表;completion 完成;management 管理。句意:垃圾管理不仅对我们的健康极其重要,还对环境极其重要。management 符合题意。故选 D。
6. B 考查虚拟语气。if only 引导的句子常用虚拟语气。根据第一句可知,“我”错过了火车,所以第二句针对的应该是过去的情况,与过去事实相反,所以用过去完成时,即 had done 形式。故选 B。
7. C 考查冠词。第一个空处是第二次提到这个讲座,所以 lecture 前应用定冠词;第二个空处表示“一项作业”,且 assignment 的发音以元音音素开头,所以用不定冠词 an。故选 C。
8. B 考查名词词义辨析。number 数字;deadline 截止时间;difficulty 困难;independence 独立。by May 5th 意为“在 5 月 5 日之前”,所以能使句意通顺的词是 deadline。故选 B。
9. D 考查动词词义辨析。cancel 取消;develop 发