

# 前言 *Preface*

中等职业学校英语教育课程是各专业学生必修的基础课程之一，随着社会经济和生活的日益全球化，中职学生如果能掌握一定的英语基础知识和基本技能就能更好地适应国际劳动力市场的需要。随着新的职业教育法的实施，我国的职业教育将会跃上新的台阶，办学规模不断扩大，就读的人数会不断增多，涉及的社会面会更广。职业教育是我国教育的重要组成部分，和普通教育有着同等重要的地位，义务教育后，实施普职分流，建立职业高考制度等明确地写进新的职业教育法，这将给职业学校的学生和家长吃上一颗定心丸，读中等职业学校并非就是断头教育，而是通过职业高考，可以就读大专、本科和研究生，让学生看到了发展的希望，也为职业学校的学生提供了出彩的机会。近几年，随着经济发展和生活水平的不断提高，人们对幸福生活的追求不断攀升，中职学生求学的欲望也越来越强烈。据统计，全国 65% 以上的中职学生都通过不同的形式进入高职院校学习。因此，中职学校的文化课显得日益重要，特别是语文、数学和英语成为中职学校必学的科目，也是对口高考必考科目。就英语科目而言，课前预习什么，课中学什么，课后掌握什么，是很多学生不知所为的苦恼。因此中职英语学习指导就是应这样的要求而产生的。

在编写此书过程中，始终秉承如下理念：

## 1. 坚持立德树人，注重学科育人

本书全面贯彻党的教育方针，落实立德任务，发挥英语育人功能。在遵循中西文化差异的同时，坚持文化自信，培养学生的爱国情怀。

## 2. 忠实原教材，强化学生的语言能力

本书以原教材为蓝本，大部分引用原教材的语言，目的是以此强化学生对教材出现的单词、句子、语法知识等进一步的强化，通过反复出现，反复循环，强化学生的语言基础，最终达到进一步掌握课文知识的目的。

## 3. 以学生为中心，瞄准学生的学习弱点

中职生英语基础差，学习能力弱，课前预习什么、课中要学什么、课后掌握什么，都不知如何进行。本书针对中职英语基础情况和教学中面临的问题，精心挑选了课文要求应该掌握的知识但又适合学生能力的知识点。通过列出单词，重点句子和语法等方式，明白告知学生每个单元应该掌握的知识。让学生知道课前我要预习什么，课中我要学什么，课后我要掌握什么。

## 4. 基础知识和对口高考知识相得益彰

本书重于引导学生通过做练习来掌握课文的知识，从而提高学生的英语语言能力。同时也通过题型的方式切入中职对口高考应考的知识和题型，为学生做好对口高考复习的知识储备和提高题型的适应能力。

本书由八个单元组成，每个单元由两个学习模块安排课文出现的知识点，并通过练习的方式来完成。具体内容如下：

（1）列出学生应该掌握的单词、重点句子和语法知识。

（2）通过练习的方式强化学生的基础知识和语言能力。练习的内容包括单词抄写、补充完整单词、句子的汉译英和英译汉、情景对话、单项选择填空、用所给词的正确形式填空、完型填空、造句、阅读理解等形式多样的题型。

（3）每个单元配有两套综合练习，目的是通过做练习提高学生的综合能力，更重要的是把对口高考要求的知识和题型融入到练习之中，从而达到对口高考知识储备和提高题型适应的能力。

由于本项目组能力有限，在编写的过程中会存在很多的不足，希望广大师生多提出宝贵的意见，以便我们的工作做得更好。

中职英语学习指导项目组

2023年5月

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# 1

## UNIT

# I Love My Family

### Module

### 1

### Warming up and Listening and Speaking

#### I. 重点词汇 (Key words)

学习并掌握下面的重点单词和短语。

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. appearance 外表                  | 2. slim 苗条的          |
| 3. narrow 窄的                      | 4. broad 宽的          |
| 5. character (某人的) 个性             | 6. cheerful 乐观的      |
| 7. take after (外貌或行为) 与 (某个长辈) 相像 |                      |
| 8. humour 幽默感                     | 9. nephew 侄子; 外甥     |
| 10. niece 侄女; 外甥女                 | 11. good-looking 漂亮的 |
| 12. naughty 淘气的                   | 13. put up 搭建        |
| 14. tent 帐篷                       | 15. barbecue 烧烤野餐    |

#### II. 重点句子 (Key sentences)

1. That is a great photo.  
那是一张很好的相片。
2. You look just like your dad. You have the same wide smile.  
你看起来长得像你爸爸, 你们有着同样灿烂的笑容。
3. I take after my mum in other ways.  
从另外各方面讲, 我遗传我妈。
4. We have the same sense of humour.  
我们有同样的幽默感。



5. He is a good listener.  
他是个乖孩子。
6. Your brother and his wife look like a perfect couple.  
你哥哥和他的妻子很有夫妻相。
7. Who's the little girl in this photo?  
相片上的那个女孩是谁?
8. We were having a picnic.  
我们正在野餐。
9. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.  
我哥哥在教我骑车, 我父母在搭帐篷。
10. Does your family often spend time outdoors together?  
你家人经常一起在外面度过时光吗?
11. My parents love taking pictures of nature.  
我父母喜欢拍摄自然景观。
12. We often go to the countryside at weekends.  
周末, 我们经常去乡下度过。
13. We often do sports or watch matches together at weekends.  
周末, 我们经常一起运动或看比赛。
14. That's why you are so well-built.  
那是为什么你那么健壮的原因。

### III. 练习 ( Exercises )

#### 一、抄写下列单词, 每个词三次以上。

- |               |       |       |       |       |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. appearance | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. slim       | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. narrow     | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. broad      | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. character  | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. cheerful   | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. take after | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. humour     | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. nephew     | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. niece     | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

- |                  |       |       |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. good-looking | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. naughty      | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13. put up       | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 14. tent         | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 15. barbecue     | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

## 二、根据中文写出下列对应的英语单词。

- |           |       |             |       |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. 外表     | _____ | 2. 苗条的      | _____ |
| 3. 窄的     | _____ | 4. 宽的       | _____ |
| 5. 个性     | _____ | 6. 乐观的      | _____ |
| 7. 相像     | _____ | 8. 幽默感      | _____ |
| 9. 侄子; 外甥 | _____ | 10. 侄女; 外甥女 | _____ |
| 11. 漂亮的   | _____ | 12. 淘气的     | _____ |
| 13. 搭建    | _____ | 14. 帐篷      | _____ |
| 15. 烧烤野餐  | _____ |             |       |

## 三、补充完整下列英语单词。

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. app__ _rance 外表     | 2. sl__ _m 苗条的       |
| 3. n__ _rrow 窄的        | 4. br__ _d 宽的        |
| 5. ch__ _r__ _cter 个性  | 6. ch__ _rful 乐观的    |
| 7. t__ _ke after 相像    | 8. h__ _m__ _ur 幽默感  |
| 9. n__ _ph__ _w 侄子; 外甥 | 10. n__ _ece 侄女; 外甥女 |
| 11. good-l__ _king 漂亮的 | 12. nau__ _ty 淘气的    |
| 13. p__ _t up 搭建       | 14. t__ _nt 帐篷       |
| 15. b__ _bec__ _e 烧烤野餐 |                      |

## 四、将下面句子翻译成中文。

1. That is a great photo.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. You look just like your dad. You have the same wide smile.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I take after my mum in other ways.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We have the same sense of humour.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He is a good listener.

6. Your brother and his wife look like a perfect couple.

7. Who's the little girl in this photo?

8. We were having a picnic.

9. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.

10. Does your family often spend time outdoors together?

11. My parents love taking pictures of nature.

12. We often go to the countryside at weekends.

13. We often do sports or watch matches together at weekends.

14. That's why you are so well-built.

### 五、将下面句子翻译成英语。

1. 那是一张很好的相片。

2. 你看起来长得像你爸爸，你们有着同样灿烂的笑容。

3. 从另外各方面讲，我遗传我妈。

4. 我们有同样的幽默感。

5. 他是个乖孩子。

6. 你哥哥和他的妻子很有夫妻相。

7. 相片上的那个女孩是谁?

8. 我们正在野餐。

9. 我哥哥在教我骑车，我父母在搭帐篷。

10. 你家人经常一起在外面度过时光吗?

11. 我父母喜欢拍摄自然景观。

12. 周末，我们经常去乡下度过。

13. 周末，我们经常一起运动或看比赛。

14. 那是为什么你那么健壮的原因。

## 六、再读课文，完成对话。

Joe: Wu Lin, that is a great photo.

Wu Lin: This is my family. This is my mum and this is my dad.

Joe: You \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ your dad. You have the same \_\_\_\_\_ smile.

Wu Lin: Yes, but I take \_\_\_\_\_ my mum in other ways. We have the same \_\_\_\_\_ of humour.

Joe: Is that your big brother?

Wu Lin: Yes, we're very close. He is a good listener. This is his wife and these are their children.

Joe: Your brother and his wife look like a \_\_\_\_\_ couple. And your nephew and niece are so cute.

A. wide      B. sense      C. look      D. after      E. perfect      F. like

Joe: Who's the little girl in this photo?

Wu Lin: That's me. We were having a picnic. My brother was \_\_\_\_\_ me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.

Joe: It looks great! Does your family often \_\_\_\_\_ time outdoors together?

Wu Lin: Yes. My parents love \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of nature, so we often go to the countryside at weekends. How \_\_\_\_\_ you?

Joe: My family likes sports, so we often do sports or watch matches \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends.

Wu Lin: Maybe that's why you are so well-built.

A. together    B. taking    C. spend    D. about    E. teaching

## Module

## 2

## Reading and Writing

### 1. 重点词汇 ( Key words )

学习并掌握下面的重点单词和短语。

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. graduate 毕业                | 2. boarding school 寄宿学校     |
| 3. freedom 自由                 | 4. chore 家庭杂务               |
| 5. annoying 讨厌的               | 6. tender 慈爱的               |
| 7. move 打动                    | 8. in return 作为 ( 某事物的 ) 回报 |
| 9. independent 自立的            | 10. summery 适合夏季的           |
| 11. tanned ( 皮肤 ) 被晒黑的        | 12. resort 度假胜地             |
| 13. quite a bit 许多            | 14. well-built 体格健壮的        |
| 15. put on weight 体重增加        | 16. social network 社交网络     |
| 17. post 发布                   | 18. interviewee 被采访者        |
| 19. look after 照顾             |                             |
| 20. independence ( 个人生活的 ) 独立 |                             |
| 21. kindergarten 幼儿园          |                             |

## II. 重点句子 ( Key sentences )

1. How do you show love and respect for your parents?  
你是怎样表示对你父母亲的爱和尊重的?
2. After graduating from middle school, I couldn't wait to go to boarding school.  
初中毕业后, 我迫不及待地地上寄宿学校。
3. Boarding school meant freedom!  
寄宿学校意味着自由。
4. No more family rules to follow or chores to do like at home.  
不像在家里有太多的规定要遵守, 或太多的家务活要做。
5. She took the one-hour train journey to come to see me.  
她乘坐一个小时的火车来看我。
6. I was so moved by what my mum did for me.  
我被我妈妈对我所做的感动了。
7. I realised how she loves me without expecting anything in return.  
我意识到她是多么爱我而没有任何期待获得回报。
8. This is one of my favourite family photos.  
这是我最喜欢的家庭照片之一。
9. We were on holiday.  
我们在度假。
10. My mum looked young and pretty in her summery dress, and my dad looked relaxed and tanned.  
我妈妈穿夏装的裙子看起来年轻又漂亮, 我爸爸被晒黑了但很放松。
11. My mum's hair is grey and my dad has put on weight.  
我妈妈头发花白, 我爸爸肥胖了。
12. My social networks are my private space.  
我的社交网络是我的私人空间。
13. I can express my ideas and just relax.  
我可以表达我的思想而且刚好放松。
14. I'm "friends" with my parents as well as my relatives on social media.  
在社交网站我和我的父母还有亲戚以朋友相称。
15. It's really an easy way to keep in touch with them.  
这是保持和他们联系的最好方式。

### III. 语法或词法 ( Grammar )

#### Past continuous (过去进行时)

1. 概念: 表示过去某个时间段正在发生的动作, 主要表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。

2. 动词结构: was/were + v.ing

3. 过去进行时和一般过去时的区别。

过去进行时表示过去的动作正在进行, 可能还没完成。但一般过去时表示动作已经完成。

例如: My mum was washing cloths. (没洗好)

My mum washed cloths. (洗好了)

Object clause (宾语从句)

宾语从句出现在及物动词或介词后面, 在主从复合句中充当宾语成份。

几个注意:

1. that 引导的从句, 如果主句谓语为现在时或将来时, 从句中的谓语时态可以不受影响, 如果主句谓语是过去时, 从句谓语一般要改为相应的某种过去时态。

例如: He tells me that he will go to Beijing.

He told me that he would go to Beijing.

2. what, how, where 可以引导宾语从句, 但从句用陈述语序。

例如: I don't know what he is doing.

Can you tell me how your father come to see you?

We did not know where he came.

3. whether, if 引导的宾语从句, 表示“是否”。

例如: I didn't know whether my mum was a teacher.

They don't know if their teacher will come to see them.

### IV. 练习 ( Exercises )

一、抄写下列单词, 每个词三次以上。

- |                    |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. graduate        | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. boarding school | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. freedom         | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. chore           | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. annoying        | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. tender	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. move	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. in return	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. independent	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. summery	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. tanned	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. resort	_____	_____	_____	_____
13. quite a bit	_____	_____	_____	_____
14. well-built	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. put on weight	_____	_____	_____	_____
16. social network	_____	_____	_____	_____
17. post	_____	_____	_____	_____
18. interviewee	_____	_____	_____	_____
19. look after	_____	_____	_____	_____
20. independence	_____	_____	_____	_____
21. kindergarten	_____	_____	_____	_____

## 二、根据中文写出下列对应的英语单词。

1. 毕业	_____	2. 寄宿学校	_____
3. 自由	_____	4. 家庭杂务	_____
5. 讨厌的	_____	6. 慈爱的	_____
7. 打动	_____	8. 作为（某事物的）回报	_____
9. 自立的	_____	10. 适合夏季的	_____
11.（皮肤）被晒黑的	_____	12. 度假胜地	_____
13. 许多	_____	14. 体格健壮的	_____
15. 体重增加	_____	16. 社交网络	_____
17. 帖子；发布	_____	18. 被采访者	_____
19. 照顾	_____	20.（个人生活的）独立	_____
21. 幼儿园	_____		

## 三、补充完整下列英语单词。

1. gr__d__ate 毕业	2. b____ding school 寄宿学校
3. fr____dom 自由	4. ch____e 家庭杂务
5. ann__ying 讨厌的	6. t____der 慈爱的
7. m__ve 打动	8. in ret____n 作为（某事物的）回报

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9. ind__pend__ __t 自立的    | 10. summ__ry 适合夏季的          |
| 11. t__nned (皮肤)被晒黑的      | 12. res__ __t 度假胜地          |
| 13. qu__te a bit 许多       | 14. well-bu__ __t 体格健壮的     |
| 15. put on w__ __ght 体重增加 | 16. s__cial netw__ __k 社交网络 |
| 17. p__st 帖子; 发布          | 18. int__rview__ __ 被采访者    |
| 19. l__ __k after 照顾      | 20. ind__pend__ __ce 独立     |
| 21. kind__ __g__rten 幼儿园  |                             |

#### 四、将下面句子翻译成中文。

- How do you show love and respect for your parents?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- After graduating from middle school, I couldn't wait to go to boarding school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Boarding school meant freedom!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- No more family rules to follow or chores to do like at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She took the one-hour train journey to come to see me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I was so moved by what my mum did for me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I realised how she loves me without expecting anything in return.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- This is one of my favourite family photos.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We were on holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My mum looked young and pretty in her summery dress, and my dad looked relaxed and tanned.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My mum's hair is grey and my dad has put on weight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My social networks are my private space.  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. I can express my ideas and just relax.

14. I'm "friends" with my parents as well as my relatives on social media.

15. It's really an easy way to keep in touch with them.

**五、将下面句子翻译成英语。**

1. 你是怎样表示对你父母的爱和尊重的。

2. 初中毕业后，我迫不及待地寄宿学校。

3. 寄宿学校意味着自由。

4. 不像在家里有太多的规定要遵守，或太多的家务活要做。

5. 她乘坐一个小时的火车来看我。

6. 我被我妈妈对我所做的感动了。

7. 我意识到她是多么爱我而没有任何期待获得回报。

8. 这是我最喜欢的家庭照片之一。

9. 我们在度假。

10. 我妈妈穿夏装的裙子看起来年轻又漂亮，我爸爸被晒黑了但很放松。

11. 我妈妈头发花白，我爸爸肥胖了。

12. 我的社交网络是我们的私人空间。

13. 我可以表达我的思想而且刚好放松。

14. 在社交网站我和我的父母还有亲戚结交朋友。

15. 这是保持和他们联系的最好方式。

### 六、选择正确答案。

- When I came back home my mother was \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. watch                      B. to watch                      C. watching
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my father's car yesterday.  
A. repairing                      B. to repair                      C. repaired
- Students were \_\_\_\_\_ sports when something happened.  
A. doing                      B. did                      C. does
- I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night.  
A. finish                      B. finished                      C. finishing
- He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ from a middle school.  
A. graduate                      B. graduated                      C. graduating
- My grandfather said \_\_\_\_\_ he was a red arm soldier.  
A. that                      B. how                      C. when
- We don't know \_\_\_\_\_ our headteacher comes tonight.  
A. if                      B. what                      C. that
- I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ my mother said.  
A. what                      B. when                      C. how
- I wonder know \_\_\_\_\_ it will rain tomorrow.  
A. whether                      B. that                      C. when
- If you miss your mother, you can \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. call                      B. called                      C. to call

### 七、根据所给单词组成句子。

1. Did you to go last school week

2. I what said didn't our teacher know

3. on are We holiday

4. Your looks in summery dress pretty mother

5. He taking picture I went to him was when see

### 八、用所给单词或短语完成短文。

After graduating from middle school, I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to boarding school. Boarding school meant freedom! No more family \_\_\_\_\_ to follow or chores to do like at home. But my parents asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ them every weekend. I did as they asked, though I found it annoying at first, since I was so busy \_\_\_\_\_ my new friends and exciting life at the new school.

One day, something happened, which changed my mind. I became really ill with a fever and I called my mum. When I heard her \_\_\_\_\_ voice, I felt comforted. She took the one-hour train \_\_\_\_\_ to come to see me, bringing me soup and fruit. I was so moved by \_\_\_\_\_ my mum did for me. I realised how she loves me \_\_\_\_\_ expecting anything in return.

From that day on, I got into the \_\_\_\_\_ of calling my parents every weekend, as a way of showing that I care. It is important to be independent, but we also need to show our love and respect for those who matter most.

- |         |          |          |            |           |
|---------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| A. call | B. with  | C. what  | D. journey | E. tender |
| F. wait | G. rules | H. habit | I. without |           |

### 九、阅读理解。

Sports are important in English life. The people of England are sports lovers. Some of the world's famous sports began here such as football.

Football is a fast game played in winter and early spring. Lots of people play football in parks or playground just for fun. With hundreds of years history, it is one of the most popular sports in England. The English love football very much and they turned most of their main players into famous persons. David Beckham and Bobby Charlton became heroes for many children. The most interesting part of the English football year is the FA (Football Association) Cup Final each May.

1. Sports are \_\_\_\_\_ in English life.

- A. important      B. not important      C. unpopular      D. impossible

- ## 综合练习（一）

1. appearance	( ) 侄子; 外甥
2. slim	( ) 乐观的
3. narrow	( ) 宽的
4. broad	( ) 窄的
5. character	( ) 漂亮的
6. cheerful	( ) 苗条的
7. take after	( ) 搭建
8. humour	( ) 淘气的
9. nephew	( ) 外表
10. niece	( ) 烧烤野餐
11. good-looking	( ) (某人的) 个性
12. naughty	( ) 幽默感
13. put up	( ) (外貌或行为) 与 (某个长辈) 相像
14. tent	( ) 帐篷
15. barbecue	( ) 侄女; 外甥女

1. That is a great photo.

2. You look just like your dad. You have the same wide smile.

3. I take after my mum in other ways.

4. We have the same sense of humour.

5. He is a good listener.

6. Your brother and his wife look like a perfect couple.

7. Who's the little girl in this photo?

8. We were having a picnic.

9. My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent.

10. Does your family often spend time outdoors together?

11. My parents love taking pictures of nature.

12. We often go to the countryside at weekends.

13. We often do sports or watch matches together at weekends.

14. That's why you are so well-built.

### 三、单项选择题。

1. London is famous \_\_\_\_\_ Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge.

A. for                      B. as                      C. to                      D. with

2. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of Shanghai?

— Thirteen million people, I think.

A. How                      B. How many                      C. How much                      D. What

3. — Remember \_\_\_\_\_ the letter for me, David.  
— OK, I will.  
A. post                      B. to post                      C. posting                      D. posted
4. Shenzhen is a beautiful city \_\_\_\_\_ the south of China.  
A. of                      B. in                      C. with                      D. on
5. The red pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ than the green one.  
A. short                      B. shorter                      C. nice                      D. the shortest
6. — How much does it cost to build the school library?  
— Four \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.  
A. million of                      B. millions of                      C. million                      D. millions
7. — Are you as \_\_\_\_\_ as your brother?  
— No, I'm more outgoing than him.  
A. outgoing                      B. more outgoing  
C. most outgoing                      D. the most outgoing
8. Tony is not as clever as Lucy, but he works \_\_\_\_\_ than her.  
A. hard                      B. harder                      C. hardest                      D. the hardest
9. They said that they decided \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic the next week.  
A. went                      B. go                      C. to go                      D. going
10. It is a pity that I didn't think of ringing you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. early                      B. earliest                      C. the earliest                      D. earlier

#### 四、补全对话。

从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话，有两项多余。

A: Hello, Liu Xing. Nice to meet you.

B: Hello, Wang Qing. 1.

A: The holiday is coming. 2?

B: I'm going to Guilin to see the mountain and river.

A: Can you tell me something about the Guilin?

B: Of course. It is in the north of Guangxi and it is very beautiful city.

A: 3. Will you go there alone?

B: 4. My parents will go with me.

A: 5?

B: We'll leave at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

A: I hope you will have a good time there.

B: Thank you.

- A. I think it's a good place to visit.
- B. How was your weekend?
- C. Where are you going?
- D. When will you go?
- E. Nice to meet you, too.
- F. We will go there by train.
- G. No, I won't.

### 五、连词成句。

1. Why book the not buy online

2. is Shopping a way good keep fit for woman to

3. I buy for my camera sister want to a

4. do When go Nanning to you

5. many in your How people family are there

### 六、完型填空。

The Great Wall of China has a history of over two thousand years. It runs from the east to the west in North China. It is about 6,000 kilometers 1. It is often 2 "Ten-thousand Li Great Wall". It is one of the "Seven Wonders" of the ancient world.

The Great Wall is wide enough, for ten men to walk 3. Horses can also run along it, too. The Great Wall 4 stones and bricks. There are huge stones on 5 side and on the highest part. But now some sections of it are worn out.

There are tall watch-towers along the Great Wall. Once open 6 time, the soldiers kept watching the enemies in the watch-towers day and night. They made 7 on the tower to 8 each other when the enemies came.

Nowadays we don't use the Great Wall to keep away the enemies any more. It is a famous place of interest to all the people in 9. Every year 10 people

come to visit it from all over the world.

- |                        |                   |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A wide          | B. tall           | C. long          |
| ( ) 2. A. calling      | B. call           | C. called        |
| ( ) 3. A. side by side | B. one by one     | C. one after one |
| ( ) 4. A. is made of   | B. is made from   | C. is made in    |
| ( ) 5. A. both         | B. all            | C. each          |
| ( ) 6. A. an           | B. a              | C. the           |
| ( ) 7. A. fire         | B. a kite         | C. a face        |
| ( ) 8. A. tell         | B. a kite         | C. a face        |
| ( ) 9. A. Asia         | B. the world      | C. Europe        |
| ( ) 10. A. thousand    | B. a few thousand | C. thousands of  |

## 七、阅读理解。

Hi, my name is Millie, I'm from New York, but I'm living in a small town in the UK now. There is one wide road in this town and there is no train. You can see a shop, a restaurant and a pub along the road. There is a church near the shop. We usually go to the church on Sunday mornings. There is a lake in the east of the town. Many people like to have a picnic near the lake.

My house is not very big but it is very beautiful. I have a garden in front of my house and I often grow some flowers in it. There is a table and some chairs in the gardens, too. I often read books and drink tea there. Sometimes my friends come to visit me and we like to talk in my garden. My life here is comfortable so I am very happy.

- Millie's home town is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Cambridge    B. Paris    C. New York    D. London
- When does Millie go to the church?  
A. On Saturdays.    B. On Sundays.    C. On Mondays.    D. On Fridays.
- What do people there like to do near the lake?  
A. Play sports.    B. Have a picnic.    C. Take photos.    D. Drink tea.
- The underlined words "grow" means "\_\_\_\_\_" in Chinese in the passage.  
A. 种植    B. 生长    C. 变得    D. 增加
- Millie is \_\_\_\_\_ now because of her life.  
A. sad    B. worried    C. busy    D. happy

## II

Many people like to live in big cities, because there are a lot of interesting things to do and to see there. You can go to different kinds of museums, see plays and films. You can also buy things from all over the world.

But there are serious problems in big cities, too. It is expensive to live there. Every year, many people move to the cities to find jobs, to study at good schools and to receive good medical. But sometimes these people can't find jobs or good places to live in. Also it is hard to keep the cities safe and clean.

Some people enjoy living in big cities. Others do not. Before people move to a big city, they should think about the problems of living there.

1. In big cities, people can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. go to different kinds of museums
  - B. see plays and films
  - C. buy things from all over the world
  - D. A, B and C
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to live in a big city.
  - A. expensive      B. cheap      C. easy      D. serious
3. Every year, many people move to the cities to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. find jobs
  - B. receive good medical care
  - C. study at good schools
  - D. A, B and C
4. It is right for people to move to big city \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. with thinking how to move there
  - B. with thinking of the problems of living there
  - C. without thinking of the cost of living
  - D. without thinking of any problems
5. Which of the following is right?
  - A. There are many interesting things to do and to see in big cities.
  - B. In big cities, people can easily find good places to live in.
  - C. People can easily find good jobs in big cities.
  - D. All people like to live in big cities.

## 综合练习 (二)

### 一、中英单词匹配。

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. graduate        | ( ) 自由           |
| 2. boarding school | ( ) 寄宿学校         |
| 3. freedom         | ( ) 毕业           |
| 4. chore           | ( ) 慈爱的          |
| 5. annoying        | ( ) 自立的          |
| 6. tender          | ( ) 家庭杂务         |
| 7. move            | ( ) (皮肤) 被晒黑的    |
| 8. in return       | ( ) 作为 (某事物的) 回报 |
| 9. independent     | ( ) 讨厌的          |
| 10. summery        | ( ) 社交网络         |
| 11. tanned         | ( ) 打动           |
| 12. resort         | ( ) 度假胜地         |
| 13. quite a bit    | ( ) 体格健壮的        |
| 14. well-built     | ( ) 许多           |
| 15. put on weight  | ( ) (个人生活的) 独立   |
| 16. social network | ( ) 适合夏季的        |
| 17. post           | ( ) 照顾           |
| 18. interviewee    | ( ) 幼儿园          |
| 19. look after     | ( ) 发布           |
| 20. independence   | ( ) 体重增加         |
| 21. kindergarten   | ( ) 被采访者         |

### 二、英译汉。

1. How do you show love and respect for your parents?

---

2. After graduating from middle school, I couldn't wait to go to boarding school.

---

3. Boarding school meant freedom!

---

4. No more family rules to follow or chores to do like at home.

---

5. She took the one-hour train journey to come to see me.

6. I was so moved by what my mum did for me.

7. I realised how she loves me without expecting anything in return.

8. This is one of my favourite family photos.

9. We were on holiday.

10. My mum looked young and pretty in her summery dress, and my dad looked relaxed and tanned.

11. My mum's hair is grey and my dad has put on weight.

12. My social networks are my private space.

13. I can express my ideas and just relax.

14. I'm "friends" with my parents as well as my relatives on social media.

15. It's really an easy way to keep in touch with them.

### 三、单项选择题。

1. They said they decided \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic the next week.

- A. want                      B. go                      C. to go                      D. going

2. She plays chess better than me. She always \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- A. wins                      B. beats                      C. gets                      D. loses

3. — She sold her treasures to cure her mother's illness, even though it was \_\_\_\_\_ her own wishes.

—It's so kind \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. against; of              B. above; of              C. on; of                      D. for; for

4. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ student, and he always listens to the teachers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. careful; careful                      B. careful; carefully  
C. carefully; carefully                      D. carefully; careful

5. It is a pity that I didn't think of ringing you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. early                      B. earliest                      C. the earliest                      D. earlier
6. — What did you go just now?  
— We all went to playground to \_\_\_\_\_ the runners. We all hoped that they could win the running race.  
A. cheer on                      B. put on                      C. get on                      D. go on
7. Which pen is \_\_\_\_\_, this one or that one?  
A. cheap                      B. cheaper                      C. cheapest                      D. the cheapest
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden and it is very beautiful.  
A. a lot                      B. a little                      C. plenty of                      D. much
9. They practiced hard \_\_\_\_\_ they could win the match.  
A. until                      B. so that                      C. if                      D. when
10. If you don't work hard, you won't \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.  
A. pass                      B. fail                      C. catch                      D. miss

四、补全对话。从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话，有两项多余。

- A: Where are you going?  
B: We are going to the nature reserve. 1?  
A: Sure, I love to. 2?  
B: Many animals, such as the tiger, the lion, the wolf and the fox.  
A: Really? That sounds interesting. 3.  
B: I like the lion, too. There aren't any cages in the nature reserve. The animals are leading a fire life. That's good for them.  
A: But that's not good for us. 4.  
B: Don't worry about that. We will stay in a car and watch the animals.  
A: That sounds interesting. 5.

- A. It must be dangerous.  
B. What kinds of animals can we see there?  
C. I like the lion very much.  
D. I can't wait to go there.  
E. Nice to meet you, too.  
F. We will go there by train.  
G. Would you like to go there with us?

## 五、连词成句。

1. How book the interesting is

---

2. can to I How go hospital the

---

3. Hurry you late or for will school

---

4. do When your go brother to work

---

5. there many students are school in your How

---

## 六、完型填空。

Animals are our friends. There are many many zoos in the 1. It's good to 2 animals in zoos. Zoos have many advantages, I think.

Firstly, zoos are places for people to see 3 kinds of animals. Without zoos, most people would 4 see a real bear or tiger.

5, zoos can take good care of animals. Zoos give 6 to animals and clean them on time every day. In the wild, it is not always easy for an animal to find food. So sometimes it goes 7. But animals in zoos never go hungry.

Thirdly, people protect the animal in zoos and offer them safe places to live 8.

Animals are living in zoos safely and happily. In the wild, some kinds of animals are 9 and are endangered. But zoos give these animals a chance to live. Without zoos, there would be 10 kinds of animals in the world. People should do more things to protect animals.

- |                   |            |              |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|
| ( ) 1. A. world   | B. city    | C. town      |
| ( ) 2. A. keep    | B. take    | C. make      |
| ( ) 3. A. big     | B. small   | C. different |
| ( ) 4. A. always  | B. never   | C. sometimes |
| ( ) 5. A. Finally | B. Usually | C. Secondly  |
| ( ) 6. A. food    | B. water   | C. fruit     |
| ( ) 7. A. hungry  | B. tired   | C. thirsty   |
| ( ) 8. A. on      | B. in      | C. at        |
| ( ) 9. A. helped  | B. changed | C. killed    |
| ( ) 10. A. less   | B. fewer   | C. more      |

## 七、阅读理解。

As a student, I was most afraid to answer questions in class, and I found that the students around were just like me. At the beginning of each class, when the teacher asked a question, I always lowered my head because I was afraid that the teacher saw me.

One day, in a foreign language class, Mr. Black gave us a lesson. He wanted us to active in class, so he asked us some questions, but no one answered. “Let me tell you a story first.” He said.

“When I came to the United States to study, the university often invited famous people to make speeches. Before the beginning of every speech, I found an interesting thing. The students around me always took a cardboard folded ( 折叠的 ) in half, wrote their names in bold with the most eye-catching colour, and then placed the cardboard on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see and call a listener’s name directly.”

“I couldn’t understand that. My classmate told me the speakers were all top people, who meant chances, it means he might give you more chances. In fact, I really saw a few students got great chances because of that.”

After listening to the story, I understood that the chance will not find you itself. You must show yourself all the time so that you can find a chance during your learning life.

1. What did Mr. Black want the students to do in his class?  
A. Read loudly. B. Take note carefully.  
C. Be active. D. Listen to him quietly.
2. How did the writer’s classmates behave when they were asked questions?  
A. They raised their hands. B. They shook their heads.  
C. They closed their eyes. D. They lowered their heads.
3. How did the speaker get to know the students’ names?  
A. He got them from the computer.  
B. He saw the cardboards on the seats.  
C. He asked the students for their names.  
D. He got them from the name list on the teacher’s desk.
4. What does the underlined word “eye-catching” in Paragraph 3 mean?  
A. 引人注目的 B. 眼睛疼痛的 C. 眼光呆滞的 D. 眼泪朦胧的
5. What does the writer mainly tell us?  
A. Doing as others do is necessary.

- B. Answering questions bravely is easy.  
 C. Attracting others' attention is interesting.  
 D. Showing yourself bravely can win chances.

## II

School: Kelvin Grove State High School, London

Grade: 8

Name: Edward Scott

Term ending: May 6th

Subjects	Remarks
Maths	He is a little weak in this subject, but he has tried his best to catch up with others.
Science	He can work out many difficult problems. Well done!
English	He is the best in the class. Keep it up!
French	His reading is very good, and he can remember many words.
History	He is not so good at this, but he has done better than before.
Geography	He is familiar with the names of many places in the world.
Music	He does like pop songs, and he sings very well.

Principal M. L. Martin

- After reading the passage, we know it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a studying plan of M. L. Martin  
 B. a teaching plan of Edward Scott  
 C. a school report of Edward Scott  
 D. a working plan of M. L. Martin
- Which subject is not mentioned in the diagram?  
 A. P.E.                      B. Music.                      C. Maths.                      D. History.
- Edward's best subject is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Science                      B. English                      C. Geography                      D. French
- How many subjects are mentioned in the diagram?  
 A. Five.                      B. Six.                      C. Seven.                      D. Eight.
- According to the diagram, which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. Edward can't sing songs very well.  
 B. Edward learns two languages in school.  
 C. Edward does well in science.  
 D. Edward is not so good at maths and history.