



金典学案



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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语金典学案(基础模块·1)

金典学案编写组 编

开明出版社

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英语 金典学案

基础模块·1

金典学案编写组 编

- 梳理知识线
- 详解重难点
- 加强随堂练



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我们为什么要推出“金典学案”系列？

2020年，教育部发布了中等职业学校语文、数学、英语、思想政治、历史等学科的课程标准，这些课程标准是指导中等职业学校（以下简称中职学校）教师教学和学生学习的重要指南。

2020年版课程标准的制定是中职教育改革的重要举措，旨在培养适应社会发展需要的高素质劳动者和技能型人才，因此，该课程标准对中职学校教师的“教”与学生的“学”均提出了诸多新要求。

为了帮助广大中职学校的师生更准确地把握课程标准的精神，我们在深入研究课程标准、学科教材，以及各地职教高考的特点与发展趋势的基础上，精心编写了这套“金典学案”。

“金典学案”系列有什么特色？

“金典学案”的主体内容按照“课前预习—课中详解—课后巩固”的思路进行编写，包含单元（章节）测试卷、期中测试卷或期末测试卷等综合测试卷。各部分的定位及使用方法建议如下表所示。

内 容	定 位	使用方法建议
课前预习	对课堂上将要讲解的知识进行重难点提示或提供背景介绍，帮助学生提前进入学习状态	学生自主学习，或在教师指导下学习
课中详解	辅助教师对课本知识进行精讲、探究，帮助学生掌握学习的重难点，领会核心知识，提升核心素养	以教师讲解和引导为主，师生充分互动、探究，形式可多样化
课后巩固	针对课堂所讲解的知识点，辅以相应的练习题，帮助学生进行巩固提升，做到学以致用	可作为学生的随堂作业或课后作业
综合测试卷	参考考试常见题型命制独立试卷，重视对知识点的综合考查，阶段性地检测学生的学习成果	教师可组织学生进行集中测试，然后评分，最后做测试数据分析

衷心希望“金典学案”能为广大中职学校的师生提供有力的帮助，助力广大中职学子驶入成才“快车道”！

金典学案编写组



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Unit 1 Personal and Family Life



Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 family, vocational, introduce, photo, manager, energetic, mean, manage, delivery, firefighter, department, technician, by the way, flight attendant, family name, given name, high school, talk about, between A and B, look at, like doing sth., in one's arms 等的用法。
- (2) 提升对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (3) 准确运用英文中自我介绍和相互问候的常见表达方法。



课前——预习·梳理

family *n.* 家庭

introduce *v.* 介绍

manager *n.* 经理

mean *v.* 意思是;意味着

delivery *n.* 递送;送货

department *n.* 部门

by the way 顺便提一下

family name 姓

high school 高中

between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间

like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

I'm a doctor. 我是一名医生。

Could you tell me something about your family? 你能跟我说说你家里的情况吗?

vocational *adj.* 职业的

photo *n.* 照片

energetic *adj.* 精力充沛的

manage *v.* 管理

firefighter *n.* 消防队员

technician *n.* 技术员;技师

flight attendant 空乘人员

given name 名

talk about 谈论,议论

look at (仔细)察看,检查

in one's arms 在某人怀中



This man holding a basketball is my father. 这位手里拿着篮球的人是我爸爸。

I see. 我明白了。

You are her close friend. 你是她的密友。



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. family *n.* 家庭

family 指家庭整体时,谓语动词用单数形式;指家庭全体成员时,谓语动词用复数形式。

例如:

My family means everything to me. 对我来说,家庭意味着一切。

The family go to church every Sunday. 这家人每周日去教堂做礼拜。

拓展

family name 意为“姓氏”;given name 意为“名字”。英文中的姓名结构一般为“教名+中间名+姓”,即“first name/given name+middle/second name+family name”。教名一般在婴儿接受洗礼时由牧师或父母、亲朋所取,中间名通常是为纪念先辈或父母、亲朋中受尊敬的人士,姓为其家族渊源。中间名大多不写。例如:在 Herbert George Wells 中,Herbert 是教名,George 是中间名,Wells 是姓。

2. introduce *v.* 介绍

introduce A to B 意为“把 A 介绍给 B”;introduce oneself 意为“介绍某人自己”。例如:

Please allow me to introduce Mr. Brown to you. 请允许我向你介绍一下 Brown 先生。

The teacher asks us to introduce ourselves first. 老师让我们首先做一下自我介绍。

拓展

introduce 的名词形式是 introduction,意为“采用,引进;(正式的)介绍,引见;序言,引言”。例如:

The introduction of corn benefits us a lot. 玉米的引进使我们受惠不少。

Mary was shy at her introduction to the company. 在向公司介绍自己时,Mary 感到胆怯。

The introduction tells you how to use the book. 引言告诉你怎样使用这本书。

3. energetic *adj.* 精力充沛的

energetic 的主语通常是人、动物或抽象概念(如课堂、团队)。例如:

Do you feel energetic after drinking green tea? 喝完绿茶后,你觉得精力充沛吗?



After a good night's sleep, he feels more energetic than yesterday. 睡了一夜好觉后,他感觉比昨天更精力充沛了。

拓展

energy, 名词, 意为“精力, 活力; 力量; 能源”。例如:

Watching too much TV is a waste of time and energy. 看太多电视是浪费时间和精力。

It's very important to save energy. 节约能源非常重要。

4. photo *n.* 照片

photo 的复数形式是 photos. take a photo 意为“拍照”。例如:

This is my family photo. 这是我的家庭照片。

Let me take a photo of you. 让我给你拍张照片吧。

拓展

“拍照”还可以用 take a picture 来表示, 这里的 picture 意为“相片, 照片”。此外, picture 还有“图画, 绘画”之意。例如:

I want to take a picture in the park. 我想在公园里拍张照。

The boy likes drawing pictures. 这个男孩喜欢画画。

5. manage *v.* 完成(困难的事); 管理; 经营

They managed to get to the airport on time. 他们设法准时赶到了机场。

She manages a hotel. 她经营着一家旅馆。

拓展

manager, 名词, 意为“经理”。management, 名词, 意思是“经营; 管理; 经营者; 管理部门”。例如:

Her brother is a manager of the Sales Department in a company. 她的哥哥是一家公司的销售部经理。

The management is doing its best to improve the situation. 管理层正在尽全力改善局面。

6. mean *v.* 意思是; 意味着

What does this sentence mean? 这个句子是什么意思?

This means you have to go home on foot. 这意味着你得步行回家。

重点短语及固定用法

1. talk about 谈论, 议论

We will talk about this problem after supper. 我们晚饭后再讨论这个问题。



拓展

speak、tell、talk 和 say 的用法区别如下:

单 词	含义及用法	常见的固定用法
speak	意为“说,讲”,强调说话的动作,后可接语言作宾语	speak to sb. 跟某人说话 speak highly of 高度赞扬
tell	意为“讲述,告诉”,后可接双宾语	tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事 tell sth. to sb. 把某事告诉某人 tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事 tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事
talk	意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的交流	talk to/with sb. 和某人交谈 talk about sth. 谈论某事
say	意为“说,讲,告诉”,侧重指说话的内容,宾语可以是名词、代词或从句	say to sb. 对某人说 say thanks/sorry to sb. 向某人表示感谢/歉意 say yes/no to sb. 同意/拒绝某人

2. between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间

这里的 between 作介词,意为“(空间上)在……中间,介于……之间;(时间上)在……之间,在……中间”。例如:

There is a big tree between the two buildings. 在这两栋楼之间有一棵大树。

Don't eat anything between meals. 两餐之间不要吃任何东西。

拓展

between 和 among 的用法区别如下:

单 词	含义及用法	例 句
between	介词,意为“在……中间,介于……之间”,主要用于两者之间	I will be back between seven and eight o'clock tonight. 我今晚会在 7 点和 8 点之间回来。
among	介词,意为“在……中;在……之间”,主要用于三者及三者以上	He likes sitting among the students and talking with them. 他喜欢坐在学生中间跟他们聊天。

3. look at (仔细)察看,检查

这里的 look 作动词,意为“看,瞧”。例如:

Look at the moon. Is it beautiful? 看那月亮,美吗?

She hasn't had time to look at the papers yet. 她还没有时间看这些论文。

拓展

常见的与 look 相关的短语如下:

短 语	含 义	例 句
look after	照顾	Can you help me look after my pet while I'm away? 我不在时你能帮我照看一下我的宠物吗?



续表

短 语	含 义	例 句
look around	四下观望; 到处寻找	Look around before you cross the street. 过马路前你要四处看看。 She will look around for a room for you. 她会帮你找个房间。
look back (on sth.)	回顾, 回忆	I like to look back on my high-school days. 我喜欢回顾我的高中时光。
look down on/upon sb.	看不起, 轻视	Don't look down on/upon people. 别小瞧人。
look for sth.	寻找	She is looking for her English book. 她正在找她的英语书。
look forward to sth. /doing sth.	盼望, 期待	Everyone is looking forward to the weekend. 每个人都在盼望着周末。 I'm looking forward to getting your reply. 我盼望着收到你的回复。
look out	小心, 当心, 留神	Look out! There's a car coming. 当心! 有车来了。
look up	查阅, 查检	I will look up the word in the dictionary. 我会在字典上查一下这个词的。

4. like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

like 后还可以接名词或代词。例如:

She doesn't like asking her parents for help. 她不喜欢向她的父母求助。

Does he like his new house? 他喜欢他的新房子吗?

Thank you for your present. I like it very much. 谢谢你的礼物。我非常喜欢。

拓展

dislike 作动词, 意为“不喜欢, 厌恶”。例如:

They dislike each other at first. 他们一开始就不喜欢对方。

Her father dislikes her staying away from home. 她爸爸不喜欢她离家在外。

5. in one's arms 在某人怀中

The mother held the baby in her arms. 妈妈把婴儿抱在了怀中。

拓展

arm 作名词, 意为“手臂, 上肢”; arms 作名词, 意为“兵器, 武器”。例如:

He seized her by her arm. 他抓住了她的胳膊。

Soldiers searched their house for illegal arms. 士兵们为寻找非法武器搜了他们的房子。



6. by the way 顺便提一下

By the way, did you finish the report I asked you to write? 顺便问一下,我让你写的报告完成了吗?

拓展

on the way 意为“在路上”,out of the way 意为“不再挡路,不再碍事”,in the way 意为“妨碍,挡道”。例如:

She's on the way to the airport; her flight leaves in an hour. 她正在去机场的路上;她的航班一小时后起飞。

After cleaning, the toys are finally out of the way. 打扫后,玩具终于不挡路了。

Your phone is in the way; I can't see the screen. 你的手机挡住(我的视线)了;我看不到屏幕。

重点句型

1. I'm a doctor. 我是一名医生。

这是描述自身职业的一种表达方式,还可以用“I work as a doctor.”来表示。例如:

— What does your father do? 你爸爸是做什么的?

— He is a firefighter. 他是一名消防员。

拓展

英语中常见的职业有 teacher(教师)、technician(技术员)、flight attendant(空乘人员)、worker(工人)、firefighter(消防员)、doctor(医生)、dentist(牙医)、nurse(护士)、manager(经理)、professor(教授)、pilot(飞行员)、driver(驾驶员)、designer(设计师)、actor(男演员)、actress(女演员)、photographer(摄影师)、scientist(科学家)、painter(画家)、tailor(裁缝)、taxi driver(出租车司机)、cook(厨师)、farmer(农民)、astronaut(宇航员)、lawyer(律师)等。询问他人的职业通常有以下几种表达方式:

What do you do? 你是做什么的?

What's your position? 你的职业是什么?

What's your job? 你的工作是什么?

What's your occupation? 你的职业是什么?

2. Could you tell me something about your family? 你能跟我说说你家里的情况吗?

“Could you do sth.?”意为“你能做某事吗?”这里的 Could 不表示过去,可以用 Can 代替,但是用前者语气更加委婉。例如:

Could you show me that photo? 你能给我看一下那张照片吗?

Can I use your computer? 我能用一下你的电脑吗?



3. This man holding a basketball is my father. 这位手里拿着篮球的人是我爸爸。

holding a basketball 在句中作后置定语,对主语 This man 进行进一步的限定或说明。主语 This man 和 hold 之间是主动关系,所以用 hold 的现在分词形式 holding。例如:

The boy wearing a pair of glasses is Jim. 戴着眼镜的那个男孩是 Jim。

Who is the man chatting with our English teacher? 和我们英语老师聊天的那个男人是谁?

4. I see. 我明白了。

这是英语口语中常见的表达方式。“I see.”主要指说话方所说的内容听者之前并不知道,经由对方说过后才了解情况。例如:

— The door opens like this. 这扇门是这么开的。

— Oh, I see. 哦,我明白了。

拓展

“I know.”意为“我知道。”主要指说话方所说的内容听者原来就了解,如此回答只是为了回应说话方,表示自己已经了解情况。例如:

— The earth travels around the sun. 地球围绕太阳旋转。

— I know. 我知道。

5. You are her close friend. 你是她的密友。

close 在句中作形容词,意为“亲密的,密切的”。例如:

Sam is very close to his mother. Sam 和他的妈妈很亲近。

拓展

close 作形容词时,还有“(在空间、时间上)接近;几乎,可能”之意;close 还可以作动词,意为“关闭,闭上;停业,倒闭”。例如:

Our new house is close to my school. 我们的新房子离学校很近。

She is close to tears. 她快要哭了。

Would you mind closing the window? It's so noisy outside. 你介意关上窗户吗? 外面好吵。

The night club was closed by the police last month. 这家夜总会上个月被警察查封了。

6. 英语中常见的相互问候和自我介绍的句型

(1) 首次见面。

— Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!

— Nice to meet you, too! 见到你我也很高兴!

— How do you do? 你好。

— How do you do? 你好。



Could you please introduce yourself? 你能做一下自我介绍吗?

I am..., and I am...years old. 我是……,我……岁了。

My family name is Li. 我姓李。

My given name Ming means brightness. 我的名字“明”有“明亮”之意。

I work as a teacher. 我是一名教师。

May I know your name? 能告诉我你的名字吗?

Do you mind telling me your name? 你介意告诉我你的名字吗?

(2) 日常见面。

Good morning. /Good afternoon. /Good evening. /Good night. 早上好。/下午好。/晚上好。/晚安。

— How are you? 你好吗?

— Fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

— How is it going? 近况如何?

— Great. /Pretty good. /Very well. 棒极了! /非常好。/很好。

— How are you doing? 你最近过得怎么样?

— Just fine. /Just so-so. /Not bad. 还好。/一般般。/不错。

How're things? 最近怎么样?

Long time no see! 好久不见!

典例剖析

1. _____, your sister called while you were out.

- A. By the way B. On the way
C. Out of the way D. In the way

【解析】 A 考查固定搭配。by the way 意为“顺便提一下,捎带说一声”;on the way 意为“在路上”;out of the way 意为“不再挡路,不再碍事”;in the way 意为“妨碍,挡道”。句意:顺便说一声,你外出时,你妹妹来过电话。故选 A。

2. At the job interview, you should _____ yourself clearly and confidently.

- A. tell B. speak
C. introduce D. talk

【解析】 C 考查动词及固定搭配。introduce oneself 是“自我介绍”的正式表达。句意:面试时,你应该清晰、自信地介绍你自己。故选 C。



课后——巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

1. She can't _____ the difference between the two cars.
A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
2. The train goes _____ Shanghai _____ Hangzhou.
A. between; and B. between; to C. from; and D. from; between
3. Eating vegetables and fruit keeps you _____ throughout the day.
A. angry B. tired C. energetic D. calm
4. — What does your father do?
— _____.
A. He is forty-two B. He is fine
C. He is in Class One D. He is a bus driver
5. Jane likes _____ English songs while Lily loves _____ movies.
A. singing; watch B. singing; watching
C. sing; watch D. sing; watching
6. Her father will talk _____ her teacher _____ her lessons.
A. to; to B. about; to C. about; about D. to; about
7. — What do you do?
— _____.
A. I am thirteen B. I work hard C. I'm fine D. I'm a student
8. My family _____ a big family. My family _____ all kind.
A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is
9. It's challenging to _____ a small business without any experience.
A. introduce B. manage C. plan D. create
10. If you miss the train, it _____ waiting for another hour.
A. says B. tells C. means D. explains

II. 补全对话

Sam: Jack, I went to Beijing with my family last month.

Jack: Really? _____ 1 _____

Sam: It was wonderful! _____ 2 _____

Jack: How did you get there?

Sam: _____ 3 _____



Jack: _____ 4 _____

Sam: We visited the Great Wall, the Palace Museum and some other well-known places.

Jack: _____ 5 _____

Sam: Yes. It's very nice and tastes delicious.

- A. I had a great time.
- B. By high-speed train.
- C. Was it cold?
- D. How was your trip?
- E. What places of interest did you visit?
- F. What did you eat?
- G. Did you enjoy the food there?

“ Reading ”

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 parent, strict, especially, cook, handmade, gift, puppy, jog, visit, alone, plan, pet, nearby, be strict about, take care of, younger sister, be strict with, Chongyang Festival, go jogging, live alone, plan to do sth., help sb. with sth., get together 等的用法。
- (2) 通过阅读文章,学生能够准确提取有关个人和家庭的关键信息,并对信息进行对比、分析和判断。



课前 —— 预习·梳理

parent *n.* 母亲或父亲
 especially *adv.* 尤其是
 handmade *adj.* 手工制作的
 puppy *n.* 小狗
 visit *v.* 拜访;参观
 plan *v. /n.* 计划

strict *adj.* 严格的
 cook *v.* 烹饪
 gift *n.* 礼物
 jog *v.* 慢跑
 alone *adv. /adj.* 独自
 pet *n.* 宠物



nearby *adv.* 在附近 *adj.* 附近的

take care of 照顾

be strict with 对……严格的

go jogging 去慢跑

plan to do sth. 计划做某事

get together 相聚,聚会

be strict about 对……(事物)严格的

younger sister 妹妹

Chongyang Festival 重阳节

live alone 独自居住

help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

I live with my parents and my younger sister. 我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。

Chongyang Festival is coming. 重阳节快到了。

We love her very much, but we don't see her often. 我们很爱她,但是我们不经常去看望她。

Mother helps children with their homework in the evening. 妈妈晚上辅导孩子们做作业。

Father buys a birthday gift for grandmother. 爸爸给奶奶买了一个生日礼物。



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. strict *adj.* 严格的

be strict with,意思是“对……(人)严格的”;be strict about,意思是“对……(事物)严格的”。例如:

They are always very strict with their children. 他们对子女一向要求严格。

She is very strict about her diet and never eats junk food. 她对自己的饮食非常严格,从来不吃垃圾食品。

2. especially *adv.* 尤其是

I love Beijing, especially in the spring. 我爱北京,尤其是春天的北京。

拓展

special 作形容词时,意为“特殊的,特别的;重要的,格外看重的”;作名词时,意为“特制产品;特价”。例如:

There is something special about the place. 这个地方有点特别。

He is a very special friend to me. 他对我来说是一个非常特别的朋友。

There are daily specials to choose from in the restaurant. 这个餐馆每天都有特色菜供选择。

3. visit *v.* 拜访;参观;访问(网站)

We visited the Great Wall last summer holiday. 去年暑假我们参观了长城。



For more information, please visit our website. 欲知详情,请访问我们的网站。

拓展

visit 还可以作名词,意思是“访问;参观;游览;看望”。常用结构是“pay a visit to...”,意思是“参观……;拜访……”。例如:

This restaurant is well worth a visit. 这家饭店很值得光顾。

You need a visit to the dentist. 你需要去看牙医。

If you have time, pay a visit to the local museum. 如果你有时间,参观一下当地的博物馆。

I think we should pay a visit to our English teacher. 我想我们应该拜访一下我们的英语老师。

4. cook *n.* 厨师 *v.* 烹饪

My cousin wants to be a cook. 我的表弟想成为一名厨师。

It's your turn to cook dinner. 轮到你做饭了。

Can you cook? 你会做饭吗?

拓展

cooker 作名词,意为“(带烤箱、燃气炉或电炉的)厨灶,炉具”。例如:

There is something wrong with my new electric cooker. 我新买的电炉坏了。

5. gift *n.* 礼物

present 也有“礼物,礼品”之意。例如:

My mother gave me a watch as the birthday gift. 我妈妈给了我一块手表作为生日礼物。

I will get my mother a present on Mother's Day. 母亲节我要给妈妈送个礼物。

拓展

gift 作名词时还有“天赋,天才,才能”之意,其后常跟 for sth. 或 for doing sth.。例如:

The boy has a gift for music. 那个男孩有音乐天赋。

She has a gift for making speeches. 她具有做演讲的天赋。

6. nearby *adv.* 在附近 *adj.* 附近的

She parked her car nearby. 她把车停在附近了。

The nearby park is a great place for a walk. 附近的公园是散步的好地方。

7. jog *v.* 慢跑

go jogging 意为“去慢跑”。例如:

He likes to get up early to jog. 他喜欢早起去慢跑。

We plan to go jogging together next month. 我们计划下个月一起慢跑。



重点短语及固定用法

1. take care of 照顾

When our parents go away on business trips, Aunt Mary always takes care of us. 当我们的父母出差时, Mary 阿姨总是照顾我们。

拓展

表示“照顾, 照料, 看管”的短语还有 look after、care for、watch over 等。例如:

Could you look after my dog while I'm on vacation? 我度假期间你能帮我照顾一下我的狗吗?

He cared for the sick child throughout the night. 他整夜照顾生病的孩子。

Will you watch over my plants this weekend? 这个周末你能帮忙照看我的植物吗?

2. live alone 独自居住

alone 作形容词时, 意为“独自的, 单独的”; 作副词时, 意为“独自地; 单独地”。例如:

I like being alone and reading books. 我喜欢独自待着看书。

I seldom go out alone at night. 我晚上很少独自出去。

拓展

alone 和 lonely 的用法区别如下:

单 词	含义及用法	例 句
alone	作形容词时, 意为“独自的, 单独的”; 作副词时, 意为“独自地; 单独地”。侧重指独自一人, 没有同伴或帮手, 指的是客观情况	She is alone at home. 她独自一人在家。 I was reading alone when the teacher came in. 老师进来的时候我正在独自看书。
lonely	形容词, 意为“孤独的, 寂寞的”, 具有浓厚的感情色彩	I am alone but I don't feel lonely. 我独自一人, 但是我并不感到孤单。

3. plan to do sth. 计划做某事

plan 在这里作动词, 意为“精心安排, 计划, 谋划”; plan 还可以作名词, 意为“计划, 打算”。例如:

The couple plans to travel abroad in the spring next year. 这对夫妇计划明年春天出国旅行。

Do you have any plans for the summer vacation? 这个暑假你有什么计划吗?

4. help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

help sb. with sth. 中, with 后接名词或名词性短语, 不可直接接动词原形。若需表达动作, 需用 help sb. (to) do sth.。例如:

Can you help me with my math homework? 你能帮我做数学作业吗?



He helps me (to) finish my work. 他帮我完成工作。

5. get together 相聚,聚会

We'd better get together for lunch now. 我们最好现在集合去吃午饭。

重点句型

1. I live with my parents, my grandparents, and my elder brother. 我和我的父母、祖父母以及哥哥一起生活。

live with sb. ,意思是“和某人住在一起”。elder brother 指的是“哥哥”,“弟弟”用 younger brother 来表示,elder 意思是“年龄较大的”。例如:

Will you come and live with us? 你会过来和我们一起住吗?

She has a younger brother and an elder sister. 她有一个弟弟和一个姐姐。

2. The Chongyang Festival is coming. 重阳节快到了。

is coming 是现在进行时的用法,这里是用现在进行时表示将来的含义。现在进行时表示将来,主要用于表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作,常表示最近或较近的将来,所用动词多表示位置移动,如 arrive、come、go、get、leave、fly、drive 等。例如:

They are getting married next month. 他们下个月结婚。

I'm leaving tomorrow. 我明天离开。

3. We don't see her often, but we love her very much. 我们不常见到她,但我们非常爱她。

but 作连词,意为“但是,然而”,可以连接单词、短语或句子,表示前后意思的转折,不能和 though/although(虽然,尽管)连用。例如:

We were tired but happy at the end of the day. 一天结束的时候,我们很累,但是很高兴。

It is a sunny but not very warm day today. 今天阳光明媚,但是却不太暖和。

I want to go to the cinema with you, but I have to look after my little brother at home. 我想和你一起去看电影,但是我不得不在家照顾我弟弟。

Though/Although she is tiny, she has a very loud voice. 虽然她个头小,嗓门却很大。

She is tiny, but she has a very loud voice. 她个头小,但是嗓门却很大。

4. Emma and I plan to visit her and give her a handmade gift. Emma 和我打算去看望她,并送给她一份手工制作的礼物。

give sb. sth. 意思是“给某人某物”,也可以用 give sth. to sb. 来表示。例如:

Can you give your sister this apple? 你能把这个苹果给你姐姐吗?

Please give this package to Mr. Smith when you see him. 你见到 Smith 先生时,请把这个包裹给他。



典例剖析

1. — Would you like some cakes?

— No, thanks. They smell delicious _____ I'm not hungry.

A. and B. so C. but D. or

【解析】 C 考查并列连词。and 意为“和,并且”;so 意为“所以”;but 意为“但是”;or 意为“或者;否则”。分析空前前后两个句子之间的逻辑关系可知,此处表示转折,应该用 but 连接。句意:——你要来点儿蛋糕吗? ——不用了,谢谢。它们闻起来很美味,但是我不饿。故选 C。

2. — I'm planning _____ a party tomorrow. Can you come?

— Sorry, I can't. I must _____ my younger sister.

A. to have; to take care of B. having; take care of
C. having; to take care D. to have; take care of

【解析】 D 考查固定搭配和动词短语的用法。plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”;take care of 意为“照顾”。must 是情态动词,后跟动词原形。句意:——我计划明天开派对,你能来吗? ——对不起,我不能。我必须照顾我妹妹。故选 D。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

1. That is a good way _____ him _____ his English.

A. to help; for B. helps; with C. to help; with D. helping; in

2. The old man lives _____, but he never feels _____.

A. lonely; lonely B. lonely; alone
C. alone; lonely D. alone; alone

3. Mother doesn't allow me to go out alone _____ weekends. She is very strict _____ me.

A. in; with B. at; in C. on; in D. at; with

4. — _____?

— I want to buy a T-shirt for my sister.

A. How are you B. What can I do for you
C. May I take your order D. What do you want to buy



5. She plans _____ start her own business next year.
A. to B. on C. for D. with
6. Parents should be strict _____ their children's screen time habits.
A. in B. about C. at D. from
7. — _____
— Pretty good.
A. What are you doing? B. How are you?
C. Long time no see! D. Not bad!
8. Dad is usually free _____ Saturday morning. He often takes me to the park.
A. on B. in C. at D. to
9. My brother likes playing football, _____ I don't.
A. and B. but C. so D. or
10. We just moved here and don't know anyone living _____.
A. close B. nearly C. next D. nearby

II. 词义配对

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. pet | A. 计划做某事 |
| 2. especially | B. 对……严格的 |
| 3. nearby | C. 手工制作的 |
| 4. visit | D. 宠物 |
| 5. plan to do sth. | E. 照顾 |
| 6. alone | F. 礼物 |
| 7. handmade | G. 在附近 |
| 8. take care of | H. 尤其是 |
| 9. be strict with | I. 独自 |
| 10. gift | J. 拜访; 参观 |

Writing & Language Practice

学习目标

- (1) 能够仿照阅读材料,运用所学语言知识写出中西方家庭不同的生活方式与家庭理念,感知中西方文化差异。
- (2) 熟练掌握一般现在时的用法。



课前——预习·梳理

关于一般现在时的常见表达：

I'm Li Yanqing, an English teacher. 我是李燕青，一名英语老师。

I live with my mother, my father, and my younger sister. 我和我的母亲、父亲以及妹妹一起生活。

Li is my family name. 李是我的姓。

My parents are energetic. 我的父母精力充沛。

They go jogging every evening. 他们每天晚上都去慢跑。

My grandmother lives alone. 我的祖母独自生活。

It snows in winter. 冬天会下雪。

She goes to school by bus. 她乘公共汽车去上学。



课中——精讲·探究

重点写作

以“My Family”为题，写一篇介绍你家人的短文，词数 60—80 词。

内容提示：

- (1) 我有一个大家庭。
- (2) 介绍父亲和母亲的情况，如职业及工作地点等。
- (3) 介绍兄弟姐妹的情况。
- (4) 我的祖父母和我们住在一起。
- (5) 我有一个快乐的家庭。

My Family

写作指导

这是一篇材料作文，要求根据所给材料介绍自己的家庭情况。所给的材料比较详细，在写作时需要注意主语是第三人称单数时谓语动词的形式。



写作范文

My Family

I have a big family. My father is 40 years old. He is a doctor. He works in a hospital. My mother is 38 years old. She is an English teacher. She works in a high school. She often helps me with my English. I also have a sister. She is 10 years old. She is a student. I am a student, too. We are in the same school. My grandparents live with us. I have a happy family.

写作拓展

英文中常见的与家庭生活相关的句型如下:

Could you tell me something about your family?

I was only three years old then.

I live with my parents and my younger sister.

This is my mother. She is a teacher.

There are five people in my family.

This is my elder brother.

Look at my family photo.

I have a happy family.

I love my family very much.

重点语法

一般现在时

一、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。例如:

Tom usually watches TV on Saturday. Tom 通常在周六看电视。

I seldom get up early on weekends. 我周末很少早起。

2. 表示人或事物的特征或状态。例如:

John loves playing football. John 喜欢踢足球。

The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。

3. 表示客观事实、真理及自然现象。即使出现在过去的语境中,也要用一般现在时。

例如:

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Miss Wang said that the earth moves around the sun. 王老师说地球绕着太阳转。



4. 在复合句中,当主句是一般将来时,时间(一般用 when, as soon as, before, after, until 等引导)或条件(一般用 if, unless 等引导)状语从句的谓语动词要用一般现在时表示将来。例如:

I will tell her as soon as I see her. 我一看到她告诉她(那件事)。(时间状语从句)

I won't go with you unless I finish my work. 我不会和你一起去,除非我完成我的工作。(条件状语从句)

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go climbing. 如果明天不下雨,我们就去爬山。(条件状语从句)

I don't know if she will come. If she comes, Tom will let me know. 我不知道她是否会来。如果她来了, Tom 会通知我的。(第一个 if 表示“是否”,我不知道她是否会来,还没有来,所以用将来时;第二个 if 表示“如果”,引导条件状语从句,主句用将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来。)

注意

if 既可以表示“如果”,也可以表示“是否”。只有表示“如果”时,其引导的条件状语从句才适用于“主将从现”的句型;表示“是否”时,根据语境该用什么时态就用什么时态。

5. 主句是祈使句时,从句常用一般现在时代替将来时。例如:

Don't try to run before you begin to walk. 还没学会走路,就不要试着跑了。(祈使句)

6. 用于 here, there 开头的倒装句中,一般现在时表示正在发生的动作或存在的状态。例如:

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here comes the bus. 公交车来了。

7. 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作,可以用一般现在时表示将来。这类动词主要有 start, begin, leave, go, come, arrive, return 等。例如:

The plane leaves at eight tomorrow morning. 飞机明天上午八点起飞。

二、一般现在时常用的时间状语

1. every 系列: every morning/afternoon/day/week/weekend/month/year 等

2. 表示频率: always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never 等

3. 表示次数: once a day, twice a week, three times a month 等

三、一般现在时的句式结构

1. be 动词作谓语的一般现在时

肯定句: 主语 + am/is/are + 其他.

否定句: 主语 + am/is/are + not + 其他.



一般疑问句:Am/Is/Are+主语+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+am/is/are.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+am/is/are+not.

特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+am/is/are+主语+其他?

2. 行为动词作谓语的一般现在时

(1) 主语不是第三人称单数形式

肯定句:主语+动词原形+其他.

否定句:主语+don't+动词原形+其他.

一般疑问句:Do+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, I/we/you/they+do.

否定回答:No, I/we/you/they+don't.

特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+do+主语+动词原形+其他?

(2) 主语为第三人称单数形式时,谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式

肯定句:主语+动词的第三人称单数形式+其他.

否定句:主语+doesn't+动词原形+其他.

一般疑问句:Does+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, he/she/it+does.

否定回答:No, he/she/it+doesn't.

特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+does+主语+动词原形+其他?

(3) 动词变第三人称单数形式的规则

动词形式	规则	例 词
一般情况	在动词词尾加 s	work→works; play→plays; want→wants; act→acts
以 s/x/ch/sh/o 结尾	在动词词尾加 es	pass→passes; mix→mixes; teach→teaches wash→washes; go→goes; do→does
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i 再加 es	study→studies; try→tries; copy→copies justify→justifies; cry→cries; carry→carries

典例剖析

1. Mike _____ to work by bike every morning.

- A. goes B. had gone C. has gone D. go

【解析】 A 考查一般现在时。由时间状语 every morning 可知,此处用一般现在时;主语是 Mike,谓语应用第三人称单数形式。故选 A。



2. You'd better take some notes before you _____ it.

- A. are forgetting B. forget
C. will forget D. forgot

【解析】 B 考查一般现在时。在时间状语从句中,若主句是一般将来时,从句只能用一般现在时表示将来,即“主将从现”。故选 B。



课后——巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

- They usually _____ their homework after supper.
A. does B. do C. doing D. done
- Li Ming _____ often _____ to the radio in the morning.
A. don't; listen B. isn't; listen
C. doesn't; listen D. doesn't; listens
- Our teacher said the sun _____ from the east.
A. will come B. came C. would come D. comes
- Who jumps the farthest in your school?
—Henry _____.
A. does B. jumps C. has D. did
- I will send you an e-mail as soon as I _____ in Australia.
A. arrived B. am arriving C. arrive D. will arrive

II. 写作

请以“My Family”为题,写一篇介绍你的家庭成员及其职业和爱好的短文。

注意:

- 作文中不能出现真实的人名、学校名。
- 可适当发挥。
- 词数:60—70 词。

My Family



Culture Understanding & Group Work

学习目标

- (1) 熟悉 address, formal, relative, common, diary, the other way around, name after 等的用法。
- (2) 了解鲁迅先生曾用过的三个名字。
- (3) 复习本单元的重要知识点。



课前——预习·梳理

address *v.* 称呼(某人),冠以(某种称呼);写(收信人)姓名、地址

formal *adj.* 正式的;正规的

relative *n.* 亲戚

common *adj.* 常见的,普遍的 *n.* 公共用地,公地

diary *n.* 日记

the other way around 正相反

name after 用……命名



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. address, 动词,意思是“称呼(某人),冠以(某种称呼);写(收信人)姓名、地址”。

例如:

In certain situations, special titles are used to address people. 在某些情况下,称呼中会使用特定的头衔。

The letter was correctly addressed, but delivered to the wrong house. 信上的姓名和地址写得都对,但被错投到另一家去了。

拓展

address 还可以作名词,意为“住址,地址,通信处;(互联网等的)地址”。例如:

I don't know her address. 我不知道她的地址。

What's your email address? 你的邮箱地址是什么?



2. formal, 形容词, 意思是“正式的; 正规的”。例如:

She wears a formal evening dress. 她穿了一件正式的晚礼服。

I hope she can make a formal apology to me. 我希望她能正式向我道歉。

She doesn't have formal teaching qualifications. 她没有正规的教学资历证明。

拓展

informal, 形容词, 意为“非正式的; 日常的, 随便的”, 前缀 in- 表示否定, 又如 incorrect(不正确的), inactive(不活跃的), inexperienced(无经验的)。例如:

I would like it to be an informal occasion. 我希望它办得不那么正式。

I prefer informal clothes most of the time. 大多数时间我更喜欢穿休闲装。

3. relative, 名词, 意思是“亲戚”。例如:

He may not be family, but he feels like a relative. 他可能没有血缘关系, 但感觉像亲人一样。

4. common, 作形容词时, 意思是“常见的, 普遍的”; 作名词时, 意思是“公共用地, 公地”。例如:

Jackson is a common English name. Jackson 是常见的英文名字。

拓展

common knowledge 常识

common problem 常见问题

common cold 普通感冒

in common 共有; 公有

have sth. in common (with sb.) 与某人想法、兴趣等方面相同

5. diary, 名词, 意思是“日记”。例如:

In 1918, Lu Xun wrote a famous story called *A Madman's Diary* (《狂人日记》) and used the name Lu Xun for the first time. 1918 年, 鲁迅写了一篇著名的小说《狂人日记》, 并首次使用了“鲁迅”这个名字。

重点短语及固定用法

1. the other way around, 意思是“正相反”。例如:

I thought the cat was chasing the dog, but actually it was the other way around. 我以为猫在追狗, 但事实正相反。

2. name after, 意思是“用……命名”, name 在这里作动词, 意思是“命名, 给……取名”。例如:

The building was named after a famous person. 这座建筑是以一位名人的名字命名的。

They named their daughter Judy. 他们给女儿起了个名字叫 Judy。



拓展

name 还可以作名词,意思是“名字,名称;名声,名气”。例如:

Can you tell me your name? 你能告诉我你的名字吗?

Do you know the name of this flower? 你知道这种花叫什么名字吗?

What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

He first made his name as a writer of children's books. 他最初是以儿童读物作家成名的。

典例剖析

In our family tradition, all first-born sons are named _____ their grandfathers.

- A. after B. by C. about D. from

【解析】 A 考查固定短语。name after 意为“取名自……”;named by 意为“由……取名”,侧重命名者而非来源;在标准英语中,name about 和 name from 均不是正确搭配。句意:按我家传统,所有长子都以祖父的名字命名。根据句意可知选 A。



课后——巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

- It's _____ knowledge that regular exercise improves health.
A. normal B. usual C. handmade D. common
- The manager managed _____ the team to complete the project ahead of schedule.
A. control B. controlling
C. to control D. with controlling
- Teachers must be strict _____ students who break classroom rules.
A. about B. with C. at D. for
- She was hired as the head of the marketing _____ last month.
A. department B. manager C. technician D. delivery
- The _____ kid kept running around the park.
A. energetic B. strict C. alone D. vocational
- She loves all desserts, _____ chocolate cake.
A. special B. especially C. specially D. especial
- As a thank-you _____, she sent them a handmade card.
A. diary B. address C. gift D. relative



8. The teacher will _____ the new student _____ the class.
 A. introduce; to B. introduce; for C. visit; to D. visit; for
9. Becoming a pilot _____ strict physical exams.
 A. means taking B. means to take
 C. mean taking D. is meaning to take
10. Jane likes _____ very much and she _____ pictures every day.
 A. drawing; draw B. drawing; draws
 C. draws; draws D. to draw; draw

II. 完成句子

1. 我的叔叔是一所高中的校长。
 My uncle is the headmaster of a _____ .
2. 我总是起得很早。
 I always _____ very early.
3. 顺便问一下,你看完我们上周讨论的那部电视剧了吗?
 _____ , did you finish watching that TV series we talked about last week?
4. 我们的英语老师对我们很严格。
 Our English teacher _____ us.
5. 这种植物在六七月间开花。
 This plant blooms _____ June _____ July.
6. 她怀里抱着她的宝宝。
 She carried her baby _____ .
7. 飞机颠簸时,空乘人员让我们留在座位上并保持冷静。
 When the plane shook, the _____ asked us to stay seated and keep calm.
8. 她帮朋友填写了工作申请。
 She _____ her friend _____ the job application.
9. 父母用其祖母的名字为女婴命名。
 The parents _____ their baby daughter _____ her grandmother.
10. 我本想安慰她,结果反倒是她安慰了我。
 I planned to comfort her, but she ended up comforting me _____ .

英语金典学案
(基础模块·1)
综合测试卷

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Unit 1 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- () 1. My dog _____ fast.
A. don't run B. don't runs
C. doesn't run D. doesn't runs
- () 2. — Who is the girl over there?
— She _____ my sister.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
- () 3. — May I have your name, please?
— _____
A. Yes, please. B. My name is Jim Green.
C. And you? D. What's your name, please?
- () 4. Tony, could you introduce _____ to your new classmates?
A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself
- () 5. Mike _____ English every evening.
A. has study B. study C. studies D. studied
- () 6. He went on to _____ his accident.
A. talk about B. talk to C. talk with D. talk into
- () 7. His mother _____ a housewife.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- () 8. — _____ Tom _____ to work hard to help his family?
— Yes, he _____.
A. Has; /; does B. Has; /; has
C. Does; has; has D. Does; have; does
- () 9. A bus station is between the school _____ the hotel.
A. in B. behind C. to D. and
- () 10. Could you _____ my cat while I'm on vacation next week?
A. take care B. take care for
C. take care of D. take care about

II. 完形填空

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some 11 ways, but it's not hard for us to know. Unlike Chinese, most English people have 12 names. One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. Their family name is 13 the given name. They use Mr. , Mrs. or Miss with the 14 name, but they never use 15 with the first name. For example, we can 16 a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, 17 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use

Jim 18 James. Jim is short for James because it's 19 to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei 20 her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

- () 11. A. another B. other C. others D. the others
() 12. A. one B. two C. three D. four
() 13. A. above B. front C. back D. behind
() 14. A. last B. given C. middle D. full
() 15. A. their B. them C. its D. it
() 16. A. ask B. say C. call D. write
() 17. A. so B. or C. and D. but
() 18. A. instead of B. for long C. so far D. next to
() 19. A. important B. easy C. difficult D. interesting
() 20. A. put B. putting C. puts D. was put

III. 阅读理解

My name is Max. I am twelve years old. I have many friends. Most of them are as old as I am.

My best friend is Bill. He lives near me. We go to the same school and we are in the same class. Bill helps me with my maths. I help him with his English. Bill is taller than me. He is quite fat. He doesn't like sports, so he doesn't get much exercise. We both have black eyes, but Bill's hair is longer. I like sports and I play football or go swimming every day. Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together. Sometimes I win. Sometimes he wins.

- () 21. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. Max has many friends B. Max and Bill go to the same school
C. Max and Bill are best friends D. Max and Bill like the same things
() 22. Most of Max's friends are _____.
A. twelve years old B. older than Max
C. younger than Max D. thirteen years old
() 23. Max and Bill live _____.
A. near each other B. in different towns
C. in the same house D. in the school
() 24. Max helps Bill with _____.
A. his maths B. his English
C. his sports lessons D. his computer lessons
() 25. Max and Bill both like to _____.
A. swim B. play football
C. play computer games D. play sports

英语金典学案
(基础模块·1)
参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Personal and Family Life

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 单项选择

1—5 DACDB 6—10 DDCBC

1. D 考查动词词义辨析。say 意为“说,讲,告诉”,后接说话的内容;talk 意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的谈话;speak 意为“说,讲”,强调说的方式和能力,后可接语言作宾语;tell 意为“讲述,告诉”,后可接双宾语。tell the difference 意为“区分”。句意:她分不清这两辆车的区别。故选 D。
3. C 考查形容词。angry 意为“生气的”;tired 意为“疲惫的”;energetic 意为“精力充沛的”;calm 意为“平静的”。句意:吃蔬菜和水果能让你一整天精力充沛。根据语境可知选 C。
6. D 考查介词和固定搭配的用法。to 意为“向,朝,往”;about 意为“关于”。talk to sb. about sth. 意为“与某人交谈某事”。句意:她的父亲将和她的老师谈一下她的功课。故选 D。
8. C 考查主谓一致。第一空前的 family 意为“家庭”,表示整体,谓语动词用单数形式 is;第二空前的 family 表示“家庭成员”,谓语动词用复数形式 are。句意:我的家庭是一个大家庭。我的家人都很友善。故选 C。
10. C 考查动词。mean 有“意味着”的意思,后接动名词、名词或从句。句意:如果你错过这趟火车,就意味着要再等一个小时。故选 C。

II. 补全对话

1—5 DABEG

Reading

I. 单项选择

1—5 CCDBA 6—10 BBABC

3. D 考查介词和固定搭配。at weekends 意为“在周末”;be strict with 意为“对……严格的”。句意:妈妈不让我周末单独出去,她对我很严格。故选 D。
10. D 考查副词辨析。分析句子结构可知,空格处在句中修饰动词 live,需用副词。close 是形容词,意为“接近,亲密的”;nearly 是副词,意为“几乎,差不多”;next 作副词时,意为“紧接着,随后”。nearby 作副词时,意为“在附近”,直接修饰动词 live,表示“住在附近”。句意:我们刚搬到这里,不认识住在附近的任何人。故选 D。

II. 词义配对

1—5 DHGJA 6—10 ICEBF

Writing & Language Practice

I. 单项选择

1—5 BCDAC

3. D 考查一般现在时。表示客观事实、真理及自然现象用一般现在时态,即使出现在过去时态的语境中,也用一般现在时态。句子中“太阳从东方升

起”是自然现象,故选 D。

4. A 考查一般现在时。句意:——你们学校谁跳得最远?——是亨利。前面已经有一个动词 jumps,所以后面要用助动词 does 代替前面的动词。故选 A。
5. C 考查一般现在时。本句包含一个时间状语从句,在时间状语从句中,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来的含义。句意:我一到澳大利亚就给你发电子邮件。故选 C。

II. 写作

One possible version:

My Family

There are three people in my family. They are my father, my mother and I. My father is an engineer and he is busy with his work. If he is free, he likes doing sports. My mother is a doctor. Her hobby is shopping online. I am a middle school student. I enjoy playing the piano. We often go to the cinema to watch the latest films together. I love my family.

Culture Understanding & Group Work

I. 单项选择

1—5 DCBAA 6—10 BCAAB

2. C 考查固定搭配。manage to do sth. 意为“设法完成某事”,是固定搭配。句意:经理设法让团队提前完成了项目。故选 C。
10. B 考查 like doing 和一般现在时的用法。like doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,所以第一空填 drawing。由 every day 可知,第二个分句应该用一般现在时,主语 she 是第三人称单数,谓语动词应该用第三人称单数形式 draws。故选 B。

II. 完成句子

1. high school 2. get up 3. By the way
4. is strict with 5. between; and 6. in her arms
7. flight attendant 8. helped; with
9. named; after 10. the other way around

Unit 2 Transportation

Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

I. 单项选择

1—5 DCDDA 6—10 BADDC

3. D 考查 there be 句型。there be 句型中含有多个名词时,be 动词的单复数要和离它最近的名词的单复数保持一致,即遵循“就近一致”的原则。本题中 be 动词应和 a pen 在人称和数上保持一致,用 is。句意:书桌上有一支钢笔,两支铅笔和三本书。故选 D。
9. D 考查频度副词。Always 意为“总是”;Usually 意为“通常”;Sometimes 意为“有时”;Never 意为“从不”。根据“I only watch movies at home.”可知,“我”只在家看电影,可以推出“我”从不不去电影院。句意:——你多久去一次电影院?——从不。我只在家看电影。故选 D。

to some English songs and watch English films. My father usually uses it for his work, and my mother often uses it for shopping. I think it is very important and useful in our life.

Culture Understanding & Group Work

I. 单项选择

1—5 CCAAC 6—10 AACAC

4. A 考查情态动词。根据常识可知红灯亮时一定要停车, must 表示“必须”。故选 A。
6. A 考查 consider 的用法。“consider+宾语+宾语补足语”是常见的结构, 其中宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词等, 此时不需要加介词。句中 the cat 是宾语, my best friend 是名词作宾语补足语, 前面无需加介词。故选 A。
8. C 考查情态动词。will 意为“将, 会”, 用于一般将来时中; shall 常用于第一人称; should 意为“应该”; might 表示请求、许可、推测。句意:——哪一件衬衫更适合我?——我觉得你应该买那件蓝色的。它很适合你。故选 C。

II. 完成句子

1. since the beginning of
2. reached the top of the mountain
3. give me a call 4. In the south 5. from; to
6. return to 7. gone through 8. take notes
9. the greatest inventions 10. stays connected

Unit 1 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择

1. C 考查一般现在时的否定句。run 为实义动词, 主语 my dog 是第三人称单数, 变否定句时需借助助动词 doesn't, 并且其后动词用原形, 故选 C。
2. A 考查一般现在时。主语 she 为第三人称单数, 所以 be 动词用 is, 故选 A。
3. B 考查交际用语。由问句 May I have your name, please? “请问你叫什么名字?”可知, 应回答名字。故选 B。
4. D 考查固定搭配。introduce oneself 意为“介绍某人自己”, 根据 you 可知应用 yourself。故选 D。
5. C 考查一般现在时。根据 every evening 可知谓语动词 study 用一般现在时, 主语 Mike 为第三人称单数, 所以 study 需变为三单形式, 故选 C。
6. A 考查动词短语。talk about 意为“谈论(某事物、话题等)”; talk to 意为“与某人谈话”; talk with 意为“与某人对话”; talk into 意为“说服某人做某事”。根据空格后 his accident 可知是谈论事情, 故选 A。
7. B 考查一般现在时。主语 his mother 为单数, 所以谓语 be 动词用 is, 故选 B。
8. D 考查一般现在时的一般疑问句。have to “不得不”是实义动词, 主语 Tom 为第三人称单数, 变一般疑问句需借助助动词 does, 并且动词用原形, 故选 D。
9. D 考查固定搭配。between... and... 意为“在……

和……(两者)之间”。故选 D。

10. C 考查动词短语。take care of 是固定短语, 意为“照顾”。句意: 我下周末度假时, 你能照顾我的猫吗? 故选 C。

II. 完形填空

11. B 考查单词辨析。another 意为“(三者或以上的)另一个”; other 意为“其他的”, 后常跟名词; others 意为“其他的”, 相当于“other+名词”; the others 意为“其余的”, 表特指, 后不跟名词。in some ways 意为“在某些方面”, 空格后有 ways, 故选 B。
 12. C 考查语境理解。根据下一句“One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. (一个是他们的姓, 其他两个是名字。)”可知, 大多数英国人有 3 个名字。故选 C。
 13. D 考查语境理解。根据下文“... a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green (一个名叫 James Allan Green 的人被称作 Mr. Green)”, 再结合常识可知 Mr. 是跟姓氏连用的, 所以英文名字的姓氏在最后, 放在名字的后面, 故选 D。
 14. A 考查姓氏表达。根据常识可知 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss 与姓氏连用, 英文中姓氏可表达为 family name, surname 或者 last name, 故选 A。
 15. B 考查人称代词。句意: 他们把 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss 与姓连用, 但是从来不把它们与名字一起使用。空格处用来指代 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss, 故选 B。
 16. C 考查动词。根据下文 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan 可知空格处用 call “叫作, 称呼”符合句意, 故选 C。
 17. D 考查连词。句意: 我们可以叫一个名为 James Allan Green 的人 Mr. Green, 但我们不能称他 Mr. James 或 Mr. Allan。根据句意可知句子之间为转折关系, 故选 D。
 18. A 考查短语。instead of 意为“代替, 而不是”; for long 意为“长久”; so far 意为“到目前为止”; next to 意为“紧挨”。句意: 人们通常用 Jim 替代 James。故选 A。
 19. B 考查形容词。句意: James 简称为 Jim 是因为它容易记住。easy “容易的”符合语境, 故选 B。
 20. C 考查动词时态。根据上文“But Chinese names are the opposite.”可知, 空格处动词应用一般现在时, 主语 a girl 为第三人称单数, 所以 put 用三单形式 puts, 故选 C。
- ### III. 阅读理解
21. C 主旨大意题。文章讲述了“我”Max 和“我”最好的朋友 Bill, C 项“Max 和 Bill 是最好的朋友”符合主题, 故选 C。
 22. A 细节理解题。根据第一段“Most of them are as old as I am.”可知, 大部分朋友跟“我”一样大, 都是 12 岁, 故选 A。
 23. A 细节理解题。根据第二段“He lives near me.”可得出答案。
 24. B 细节理解题。根据第二段“I help him with his English.”可得出答案。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句“Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together.”可得出答案。

Unit 2 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查介词。arrive in/at+某个地方,其中in后跟大地方,at后跟小地方,根据Washington“华盛顿”可知是大地方,所以第一空用介词in;在具体的某一天的早、中、晚前用介词on。故选D。
2. A 考查祈使句。祈使句以动词原形开头。句意:按照步骤来,你会发现用手机买东西很方便。故选A。
3. A 考查近义词辨析。spend, take, cost都意为“花费”,cost的宾语通常是钱, take的宾语通常是时间,而spend的宾语则可以是时间或钱。spend的主语是人,用于固定短语spend... (in) doing sth. 或spend... on sth.; take常用it作形式主语,用于固定结构“It takes sb. +时间+to do sth.”。根据固定用法,故选A。
4. B 考查固定搭配。had better (not) do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“最好(不要)做某事”。故选B。
5. A 考查固定搭配。“It takes sb. +时间+to do sth.”是固定搭配,意为“花费某人多长时间做某事”。故选A。
6. B 考查动词短语。get out意为“出去”;get on意为“上(公共汽车等)”;get over意为“克服”;get through意为“通过”。句意:公共汽车已经在车站停下,乘客们正排队依次上车。故选B。
7. B 考查固定搭配。“乘坐某种交通工具”可用“take a +交通工具”或“by+交通工具”表达。故选B。
8. D 考查动词短语。care about意为“关心”;talk about意为“谈论”;think about意为“考虑”;worry about意为“担心”。句意:你不必担心你的学习,因为你很努力。故选D。
9. B 考查祈使句及动词短语。wake sb. up意为“叫醒某人”。祈使句的否定形式以“Don't+动词原形”开头。句意:别叫醒他,因为他需要好好休息。故选B。
10. B 考查交际用语。Sorry意为“对不起”;Excuse me意为“打扰一下”;Hi意为“嗨”;Thank you意为“谢谢”。句意:——打扰一下,请问最近的书店在哪里?——沿着这条街走,在第二个十字路口左转。问路时常用Excuse me表示礼貌打扰。故选B。

II. 完形填空

11. B 考查介词。to意为“到,往”;from意为“来自,从”;for意为“为了,给”;far from意为“远离”。“具体数字+from...”表示“离……有多远”。故选B。
12. C 考查动词。根据上文His father has a black car可知,他的爸爸经常开车送他去上学。故选C。
13. B 考查名词。sports意为“运动”;exercise意为

“(身体或脑力的)锻炼,运动”,不可数名词;exercises意为“(保持健康或培养技能的)练习,习题”;bike意为“自行车”。根据上文Ben goes to school by bike可知,骑自行车是好的锻炼方式。故选B。

14. C 考查固定搭配。ask sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“要求某人做某事”。故选C。
15. D 考查动词。draw意为“画”;mend意为“修理”;play意为“玩”;have意为“拥有”。根据下文Would you please buy one...可知,Peter想拥有一辆自行车。故选D。
16. C 考查固定搭配。buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 意为“给某人买某物”。故选C。
17. C 考查疑问代词。根据下文“First, it's good for my health. Second, there are a lot of traffic jams on the road...”可知是询问原因。故选C。
18. D 考查动词不定式。get意为“到达”,后跟地方名词时需加to,所以“到达学校”表示为get to school;空格处用动词不定式作目的状语。故选D。
19. B 考查语境理解。See you意为“再见”;No problem意为“没问题”;Here you are意为“给你”;Not at all意为“一点也不”。根据下文“Let's go to the supermarket and buy one.”可知,妈妈同意给Peter买一辆自行车。故选B。
20. A 考查情态动词。情态动词后跟动词原形。故选A。

III. 阅读理解

21. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Traveling to work by car gets more expensive today. People can do nothing about the world's price of petrol.”可知,油价上涨是人们不想开车去上班的原因。故选B。
22. A 细节理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“People have found that it is a good idea to ride a bike to work.”可知,这里的return to bikes指的是重新开始骑自行车。故选A。
23. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第四句“It is a good way for those who do business like me.”可知,Molly是个生意人。故选D。
24. B 细节理解题。根据最后一段内容可知,Mr. Brown列出了三点骑自行车的优点:“A bike doesn't cost much money... Bike-riding is good for our health... in big cities it's usually quicker to travel by bike than by bus or car.”。故选B。
25. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“Drivers can do nothing but get angry when there is a traffic jam.”可知,司机生气的原因是交通堵塞。故选A。

Unit 3 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择

1. D 考查固定搭配。encourage sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“鼓励某人做某事”。故选D。
2. D 考查as... as的用法。as... as意为“和……一