



# 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、visit、photo、manager、family name、given name、high school、talk about、between A and B、look at、like doing sth.、in one's arms、have a meeting 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

photo *n.* 照片

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

have a meeting 开会

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?

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。

vocational *adj.* 职业的

visit *v.* 拜访; 参观

manager *n.* 经理

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

Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!





## 课中——精讲·探究

## 重点单词

**1. family n. 家庭**

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

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. 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,意为“访问;参观;游览;看望”。pay a visit to 意为“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. 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. manager *n.* 经理

Her brother is a manager in a company. 她哥哥是一家公司的经理。

##### 拓展

manage 作动词,意为“完成(困难的事);管理”;management 作名词,意为“经营,管理;经营者;管理部门”。例如:

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。

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

#### 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”,强调说话的動作,后可接语言作宾语	speak to sb. 跟某人说话 speak highly of 高度赞扬



续表

单 词	含义及用法	常见的固定用法
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. have a meeting 开会

meeting 作名词,意为“会议,集会;会面”。例如:

Do you have a meeting tomorrow? 你明天要开会吗?

The meeting has been on for ten minutes. 会议已经开始 10 分钟了。

I felt a little nervous at our first meeting. 我们第一次见面时,我感到有点儿紧张。

### 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)、policeman(警察)、engineer(工程师)、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

Everyone waited for him \_\_\_\_\_ to them.

A. to introduce myself

B. introducing myself

C. to introduce himself

D. introducing himself

**【解析】** C 考查固定搭配。wait for sb. to do sth. 意为“等待某人做某事”; introduce oneself 意为“介绍某人自己”。句意:每个人都等着他向他们做自我介绍。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. — \_\_\_\_\_?

— Just so-so. Thank you.

A. What are you

B. Where are you

C. How are things

D. How old are you

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. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ French?  
 A. say                                  B. speak                                  C. tell                                  D. talk
10. When the baby panda was ten months old, it began to learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. look after it                                  B. to look after it  
 C. to look after itself                                  D. look after itself

## 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、community、cook、handmade、gift、puppy、energetic、jog、notice、younger sister、be strict with、prepare sth. for sb.、Chongyang Festival、go jogging、live alone、plan to do sth.、hold a party、help sb. with sth.、watch TV、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

cook *v.* 烹饪

gift *n.* 礼物

energetic *adj.* 精力充沛的

notice *v.* 注意到

be strict with 对……严格的

Chongyang Festival 重阳节

live alone 独自居住

hold a party 举办聚会

watch TV 看电视

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。

strict *adj.* 严格的

community *n.* 社区

handmade *adj.* 手工制作的

puppy *n.* 小狗

jog *v.* 慢跑

younger sister 妹妹

prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备好某物

go jogging 去慢跑

plan to do sth. 计划做某事

help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

get together 相聚,聚会



## 课中——精讲·探究

### 重点单词

#### 1. strict *adj.* 严格的

be strict with 意为“对……严格的”。例如：

She is on a strict diet. 她正在严格节食。

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

#### 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. community *n.* 社区

The meeting will be held in the community activity center. 会议将在社区活动中心召开。

#### 4. cook *v.* 烹饪

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. energetic adj. 精力充沛的

You can exercise more to keep energetic. 你可以多运动以保持精力充沛。

### 拓展

energy 作名词,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 important to save energy. 节约能源很重要。

## 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. prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备好某物

prepare 作动词,意为“使做好准备;预备(饭菜),做(饭)”。例如:

She is preparing the New Year gift for her son. 她正在给她儿子准备新年礼物。

He is busy preparing for the coming test. 他正忙着为即将到来的考试做准备。

Who prepared the breakfast? 谁准备的早餐?

### 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. hold a party 举办聚会

We can hold a party to celebrate the Spring Festival. 我们可以举办聚会来庆祝春节。

#### 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 and my younger sister. 我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。

live with sb. 意为“和某人住在一起”; younger sister 意为“妹妹”,“姐姐”可以用 elder sister 来表达。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. 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 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。

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

help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人某事”; help sb. (to) do sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”,这里的 to 可以省略。例如:

I always help my parents with the housework. 我经常帮助我的父母做家务。

I always help my parents (to) do the housework. 我经常帮助我的父母做家务。



## 拓展

在早上、中午或晚上用介词 in, 即 in the morning/afternoon/evening; 在具体的某天的早上、中午或晚上要用介词 on。例如:

He is going to New York in the morning. 他早上要去纽约。

What do you usually do in the evening? 你晚上通常做什么?

I often do my homework on Sunday morning. 我常常周日上午写作业。

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

buy sth. for sb. 意为“给某人买某物”, 也可以用 buy sb. sth. 来表达。例如:

My mother bought a pair of shoes for me. 我妈妈给我买了一双鞋。

My mother bought me a pair of shoes. 我妈妈给我买了一双鞋。

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the test.

A. to have; to prepare for                      B. having; prepare with  
C. having; to prepare with                      D. to have; prepare for

**【解析】** D 考查动词的用法及情态动词。plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”; prepare for sth. 意为“为……做准备”。must 是情态动词, 后接动词原形。句意: ——我计划明天举办聚会, 你能来吗? ——抱歉, 我不能。我必须为考试做准备。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. My family will go out for dinner \_\_\_\_\_ Friday night.  
A. on    B. in    C. at    D. to
6. Please prepare the table \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. to    B. for    C. in    D. on
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. Mrs. Brown wants \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter.  
A. to buy; to    B. buying; to    C. to buy; for    D. buying; for

## II. 词义配对

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. energetic       | A. 计划做某事  |
| 2. especially      | B. 对……严格的 |
| 3. in one's arms   | C. 经理     |
| 4. visit           | D. 精力充沛的  |
| 5. plan to do sth. | E. 开会     |
| 6. introduce       | F. 礼物     |
| 7. manager         | G. 在某人怀中  |
| 8. have a meeting  | H. 尤其是    |
| 9. be strict with  | I. 介绍     |
| 10. gift           | J. 拜访; 参观 |



## Writing & Culture Understanding

### 学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 ancestor、address、formal、hardly、pay attention to、for example、be from、as for、name after 等的用法。
- (2) 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。



### 课前——预习·梳理

ancestor *n.* 祖宗,祖先

formal *adj.* 正式的;正规的

pay attention to 注意,重视,留意到

be from 来自

name after 以……的名字命名

address *v.* 称呼(某人);写(收信人)姓名、地址

hardly *adv.* 几乎不,几乎没有

for example 例如

as for 关于,至于,就……方面来说



### 课中——精讲·探究

#### 重点单词

#### 1. ancestor *n.* 祖宗,祖先

Her ancestors came to America from England hundreds of years ago. 她的祖先几百年前从英格兰来到了美国。

#### 2. address *v.* 称呼(某人);写(收信人)姓名、地址

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 作名词时,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?

#### 3. formal *adj.* 正式的;正规的

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 作形容词,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)等。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。

#### 4. hardly adv. 几乎不,几乎没有

hardly 表示否定的含义。例如:

It hardly rained last summer. 去年夏天几乎没怎么下过雨。

I can hardly believe it. 我几乎不敢相信。

#### 重点短语及固定用法

##### 1. pay attention to 注意,重视,留意到

这里的 to 作介词,其后可以跟名词、代词、动名词或句子。例如:

You should pay attention to your spelling. 你应该注意一下你的拼写。

We don't pay attention to that. 我们没有注意到那个。

Pay more attention to uniting those who differ with you. 更要注意团结那些与自己意见不同的人。

I didn't pay attention to what she was saying. 我没有注意她在说什么。

##### 2. be from 来自

come from 也有“来自”之意。例如:

Where are you from? = Where do you come from? 你来自哪里?

I'm from China. = I come from China. 我来自中国。

##### 3. as for 关于,至于,就……方面来说

As for the cost, you can ask your mother for some advice. 关于费用,你可以征求一下你妈妈的意见。

##### 4. name after 以……的名字命名

name 在这里作动词,意为“命名,给……取名”。例如:

He was named after his grandfather. 他是他以他祖父的名字命名的。

They named their daughter Judy. 他们给女儿取名叫 Judy。

#### 拓展

name 作名词时,意为“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? 你知道这是什么花吗?

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。





### 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

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#### 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.



## 典例剖析

1. The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ attention \_\_\_\_\_ the room clean.  
 A. to pay; to keep                                  B. to pay; to keeping  
 C. paying; to keeping                                D. to paying; to keeping

**【解析】** B 考查固定用法和固定搭配。tell sb. to do sth. 意为“告诉某人做某事”；pay attention to doing sth. 意为“注意做某事”；keep the room clean 意为“保持房间干净”。句意：老师告诉我们要注意保持房间的干净。故选 B。

2. — Where do you come from?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, I do.    B. I'm a student.  
 C. I come from Canada.                            D. It's very nice.

**【解析】** C 考查固定短语。come from 意为“来自”，问句用 come from 提问，答语也要用 come from 来回答。故选 C。



## 课后 —— 巩固·提升

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：

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

## My Family

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## “ Language Practice &amp; Group Work ”

## 学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 get up、lunch break、have dinner 等的用法。
- (2) 熟练掌握一般现在时的用法。

**课前**——预习·梳理

get up 站起来;起床

lunch break 午休时间

have dinner 吃正餐

**课中**——精讲·探究**重点短语及固定用法****1. get up 站起来;起床**

All of us got up when the teacher came in. 老师进来时我们所有人都起立了。

I have to get up early on weekdays. 工作日我不得不早起。

**2. lunch break 午休时间**

break 在这里作名词,意为“间歇,休息”。例如:

Don't forget to take a lunch break. 别忘了午休。

I need to take a break. 我需要休息一下。

**3. have dinner 吃正餐**

dinner 意为“(中午或晚上吃的)正餐”。例如:

It's time for dinner. 该吃饭了。

**拓展**

supper 意为“晚餐,晚饭”。have breakfast/lunch/supper 意为“吃早饭/午饭/晚饭”。例如:

When do you usually have breakfast? 你通常什么时间吃早饭?

**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 通常在星期六看电视。

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,时间状语从句(常用 when、as soon as、before、after、until 等引导)和条件状语从句(常用 if、unless 等引导)中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。(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。

(5) 主句是祈使句时,从句常用一般现在时表示将来。例如:

Don't try to run before you begin to walk. 不要还没学会走就想跑。(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:

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

(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 8 点起飞。

## 二、一般现在时常用的时间状语

(1) every 系列,如 every morning/afternoon/day/week/weekend/month/year 等。

(2) 表示频率,如 always、often、usually、sometimes、seldom、never 等。

(3) 表示次数,如 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。

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。

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. I will send you an email as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia.

- A. arrived      B. am arriving      C. arrive      D. will arrive

**【解析】** C 考查一般现在时。本句是含有时间状语从句的复合句。在时间状语从句中,当主句用一般将来时时,从句应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。

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,当主句用一般将来时时,从句应用一般现在时表示将来。句意:你最好在忘记之前做一些笔记。故选 B。



## 课后——巩固·提升

### I. 单项选择

- Jane likes \_\_\_\_\_ very much and she \_\_\_\_\_ pictures every day.  
A. drawing; draw                      B. drawing; draws  
C. draws; draws                        D. to draw; draw
- Sam likes sports. He \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his friends every weekend.  
A. plays                      B. will play                      C. played                      D. is playing
- Our teacher said the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round.  
A. will be                      B. was                      C. would be                      D. is
- I usually get up at six o'clock in the morning. What about you?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ get up so early. I usually get up at 7:00.  
A. sometimes                      B. often                      C. always                      D. never
- Let's have \_\_\_\_\_ break. I want to make \_\_\_\_\_ phone call.  
A. a; a                      B. a; the                      C. the; a                      D. the; the

### II. 完成句子

- 我的叔叔是一所高中的校长。  
My uncle is the headmaster of a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 我总是起得很早。  
I always \_\_\_\_\_ very early.
- 我没有注意她在说什么。  
I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ what she was saying.
- 我们的英语老师对我们很严格。  
Our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- 这种植物在六七月间开花。  
This plant blooms \_\_\_\_\_ June \_\_\_\_\_ July.
- 她怀里抱着她的宝宝。  
She carried her baby \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 你将如何为考试做准备?  
How will you \_\_\_\_\_ the test?
- 我们可以举办一个聚会来庆祝你的生日。  
We can \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate your birthday.

**英语金典学案**  
**(基础模块·1)**  
**综合测试卷**

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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

- 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。
- C 考查交际用语。答语 Just so-so 意为“一般般”。由答语可知,第一句是在问怎么样,故选 C。
- 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。
- 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。
- C 考查固定搭配的用法。look after oneself 意为“照顾某人自己”;learn to do sth. 意为“学会做某事”。句意:当小熊猫十个月大的时候,它开始学会自己照顾自己。故选 C。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 DABEG

### Reading

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 CCDDBA 6—10 BBABC

- 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。
- C 考查动词固定搭配的用法。want to do sth. 意为“想要做某事”;buy sth. for sb. 意为“给某人买某物”。句意:布朗夫人想给她女儿买一条新裙子。故选 C。

#### II. 词义配对

1—5 DHGJA 6—10 ICEBF

### Writing & Culture Understanding

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.

### Language Practice & Group Work

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 BADDA

- 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,第二空应该用一般现在时,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。
- A 考查固定搭配的用法。have a break 意为“休息一下”;make a phone call 意为“打电话”。句意:我们休息一下吧。我想打个电话。故选 A。

#### II. 完成句子

- high school 2. get up 3. pay attention to
- is strict with 5. between; and 6. in her arms
- prepare for 8. hold a party

## Unit 2 Transportation

### Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 DCDDA 6—10 BADDC

- D 考查固定搭配的用法。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:我过不去门,因为有一个大箱子挡着路了。故选 D。
- 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”从不去电影院。句意:——你多久去一次电影院?——从不去。我只在家看电影。故选 D。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 BCAGD

### Reading

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 CACBC 6—10 DBCBD

- A 考查固定搭配。the way to 意为“去……的路”,tell sb. sth. 意为“告诉某人某事”。句意:你能告诉我去上海动物园的路吗? 故选 A。
- C 考查动词的用法。spend time (in) doing sth. 意为“花费时间做某事”,in 可以省略。句意:安想要每天花半个小时锻炼。故选 C。
- C 考查介词短语。at first 意为“首先”;at last 意为“最后”;at most 意为“最多”;at least 意为“至少”。句意:父亲整天都很忙,他最多只能有二十分钟的时间陪我们。故选 C。
- B 考查不定式。句中的 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的不定式 to express themselves freely in class(自由地在课堂上表达他们自己)。句意:对

made people's daily life very convenient. Most of us are used to paying by scanning QR codes. By mobile payment, we can pay easily and quickly wherever we go. We can have dinner in a restaurant and pay by scanning QR codes with our smart phones. In a cinema, we can buy our tickets in the same way. Mobile payment is changing our life.

However, we should spend money more wisely. First, think twice about what we want to buy. Next, learn to save money, and buy what we need but not what we want.

### Language Practice & Group Work

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 BCABD 6—8 DBD

1. B 考查现在进行时。由 listen 可知事情正在发生,应该用现在进行时。句意:听!电话响了。请接一下。故选 B。
4. B 考查现在进行时。根据句意“不要闹出太大动静,孩子们正在上英语课”可知应用现在进行时。故选 B。
5. D 考查动词的用法。stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做某事”,stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”; have a rest 意为“休息一会儿”。句意:走了这么长的路,你一定累了。为什么不停下来休息一会儿呢? 故选 D。

#### II. 完成句子

1. going over 2. stay up 3. come up with
4. concentrate on 5. cup of tea 6. or so
7. In order to 8. chat with

## Unit 8 People and Events

### Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

#### I. 单项选择

1—3 CDA

1. C 考查动词和名词。invent 意为“发明”, inventor 意为“发明者”。前半句缺少谓语动词,第一空应填动词,动作发生在过去,应用一般过去时。由第二空前的 a great 可知空处应填名词。句意:爱迪生发明了许多东西,他是一个伟大的发明家。故选 C。

#### II. 补全对话

1—5 FCDBG

### Reading

#### I. 单项选择

1—4 BCAD

1. B 考查动词用法。try to do sth. 意为“设法做某事”,“return to+地点名词”意为“返回到某地”。句意:昨天他们设法按时返回了商店。故选 B。

#### II. 词义配对

1—5 FHJAI 6—10 CBDEG

### Writing & Culture Understanding

One possible version:

Today many families have computers at home. People use computers to do much of their work. For example, they can use them to send emails, play games and so on. I often use my computer to do my homework, search the information and send emails to my friends. Sometimes I use it to play games, listen 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.

### Language Practice & Group Work

#### I. 单项选择

1—5 CCAAC 6—10 AADAC

4. A 考查情态动词的辨析。shall 用于第一人称的疑问句中,表示征求对方意见。句意:——我们今天下午去购物好吗? ——好的,我们一起去。故选 A。
6. A 本题考查的是固定搭配和 give up 的用法。make a decision 意思是“做决定”,give up 意思是“放弃”,后跟动词-ing 形式。句意:我爸爸决定戒烟。故选 A。
8. D 考查对情态动词 may 表示“请求;允许”时的回答。肯定回答用“Yes, you may.”;否定回答用“No, you mustn't.”。故选 D。

#### II. 完成句子

1. make clear 2. all over the world
3. give up 4. ahead of schedule
5. run out of 6. as well 7. have difficulty in
8. succeeded in

## 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. B 考查一般现在时。第一空主语 Jenny 为第三人称单数, 谓语动词用三单形式, 故排除 A、D 两项; 第二空主语 her parents 为复数, 谓语动词用原形, 故选 B。

## 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. C 考查交际用语。根据 “Yes, I want a blue jacket. (我想要一件蓝色的夹克。)”可知是购物用语, Can I help you? 符合语境。故选 C。
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. A 考查固定短语。used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”; be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯于做某事”, 排除选项 B 和 D; 根据 now she is tall 可知, 空格处表示“她过去很矮”, 排除 C 项。故选 A。
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. B 考查交际用语。根据 “I'd like some oranges. (我想要一些橙子。)”可知, 空格处是对于“你想要一些苹果”的否定回答。故选 B。
9. A 考查主谓一致。except 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词要与最前面的主语保持一致。根据 All the