

英语 (第1册)

基础模块

Unit 1 Greetings



单元聚焦

考纲要求

(1) 掌握情景中的交际用语: 问候与应答、推荐与介绍、道别。

(2) 掌握人称代词、物主代词的基本用法; 掌握常用的不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词等在不同场合中的应用。

(3) 掌握动词的基本用法。

(4) 掌握写作话题: 个人介绍。

重点词汇

- (1) _____ (n.) 地址
- (2) _____ (n.) 老板, 上司
- (3) _____ (adj.) 最喜爱的
- (4) _____ (v.) 把……称作; 呼喊
- (5) _____ (adj.) 英俊的
- (6) _____ (n.) 问候, 问候语
- (7) _____ (n.) 年级
- (8) _____ (n.) 同学
- (9) _____ (n.) 加拿大
- (10) introduce (v.) _____
- (11) soccer (n.) _____
- (12) telephone (n.) _____
- (13) vocational (adj.) _____
- (14) meet (v.) _____
- (15) welcome (v.) _____
- (16) pleased (adj.) _____

(17) listen (v.) _____

(18) greet (v.) _____

重点短语

- (1) _____ 自我介绍
- (2) be late for _____
- (3) _____ 把 A 介绍给 B
- (4) greet people in English _____
- (5) _____ 拼写单词
- (6) vocational school _____
- (7) _____ 擅长
- (8) be/come from _____
- (9) _____ 寻找
- (10) be interested in _____
- (11) _____ 遇到某人很高兴
- (12) 踢足球 _____
- (13) _____ 写下, 记下
- (14) 听音乐 _____

重点句型及交际用语

- (1) This is a _____ school. (这是一所职业学校。)
- (2) Nice to _____ you. (很高兴认识你。)
- (3) May I _____ your name? (你叫什么名字?)
- (4) —Which class are you _____? (你在几班?)

- I'm in _____ (我在八班。)
- (5) Let me _____ myself. (请允许我介绍一下自己。)
- (6) Please _____ me Sarah. (请叫我萨拉)
- (7) She _____ people _____ a smile. (她以微笑向他人致意。)
- (8) —What does Bill look like? (比尔长什么样子?)
- He is very _____. (他很帅。)
- (9) —_____ you? (你好吗?)
- _____, _____. And you? (很好, 谢谢。你呢?)
- (10) —How do you do? (你好。)
- _____? (你好。)

单元聚焦参考答案

【重点词汇】

- (1) address (2) boss (3) favorite
(4) call (5) handsome (6) greeting
(7) grade (8) classmate (9) Canada
(10) 介绍 (11) 足球 (12) 电话
(13) 职业的 (14) 遇到 (15) 欢迎
(16) 高兴的, 乐意的 (17) 听
(18) 打招呼, 问好

【重点短语】

- (1) introduce oneself (2) 迟到
(3) introduce A to B (4) 用英语打招呼
(5) spell words (6) 职业学校
(7) be good at (8) 来自 (9) look for
(10) 对……感兴趣
(11) be glad/pleased/nice to meet sb.
(12) play soccer (13) put/write down
(14) listen to music

【重点句型及交际用语】

- (1) vocational (2) meet (3) have
(4) in; Class Eight (5) introduce
(6) call (7) greets; with (8) handsome
(9) How are; Fine; thanks
(10) How do you do



知识讲解

一、重点词汇

1. introduce [ɪntrə'dju:s] vt. 介绍, 引见

【教材回顾】

Let me introduce myself. 我来自我介绍

一下。

I want to introduce a friend to you. 我想介绍一位朋友给你认识。

【常见搭配】

- (1) introduce oneself 自我介绍
Can you introduce yourself in English? 你能用英语自我介绍一下吗?
- (2) introduce ... to ... 把……介绍给……(to 后常跟人)
He introduced me to his friends. 他把我介绍给了他的朋友。
- (3) introduce... into... 把……传入……(into 后常跟地点)

Tobacco was introduced into Europe from America. 烟草由美洲传入欧洲。

【词汇拓展】

introduction [ɪntrə'dʌkʃn] n. 介绍
Here is a brief introduction to the course. 这是课程的简介。

【随后练 1】

- (1) Let me introduce him _____ you.
A. to B. at C. in D. on
- (2) I'd like to _____ myself _____ you. 我想给您做一下自我介绍。
- (3) May I _____ my new friend _____ you? 我能向您介绍一下我的新朋友吗?

2. call [kɔ:l] v. 把……称作; 呼喊

【教材回顾】

Please call me Sarah. 请叫我萨拉。
I will go and call him. 我去叫他。

【常见搭配】

- (1) call (sb.) back 给……回电话
I'll call you back in half an hour. 半小时后我会给你回电话的。
- (2) call on 拜访(某人); 号召
I called on the director at his office. 我到主任的办公室找他。
The Party calls on us to study hard. 党号召我们刻苦学习。

- (3) call at 拜访某地
call at the doctor's 去医务室
call at the teacher's 去老师的办公室
(4) call up 打电话

On reaching there, I'll call you up. 一到那里, 我就会给你打电话的。

(5) give sb. a call 给某人打电话; make a phone call 打电话

Please give me a call when you arrive. 你到了请给我打个电话。

I need to make a phone call. 我需要打个电话。

【随后练 2】

(1) We called _____ Mr. Smith's yesterday. 昨天我们拜访了史密斯先生。

(2) I called _____ the doctor yesterday. 我昨天去看医生了。

3. favorite ['feɪvərɪt] *adj.* 最喜爱的

【教材回顾】

It's my favorite song. 这是我最喜爱的歌。

This is one of my favorite things. 这是我最喜爱的东西之一。

【词汇拓展】

(1) favor ['feɪvə(r)] *n.* 好意; 喜爱
do sb. a favor 帮某人一个忙

Could you do me a favor? 你能帮我一个忙吗?

(2) favorite ['feɪvərɪt] *n.* 最喜爱的人或物
Music is her favorite. 音乐是她的最爱。

【随后练 3】

—Who's your _____ (favor) teacher? 你最喜爱的老师是谁?

—Mr. Li. 李老师。

4. pleased [pli:zd] *adj.* 高兴的, 乐意的; 感到满意的

【教材回顾】

Pleased to meet you. 很高兴认识你。

He is pleased with the news. 他对这一消息表示高兴。

【常见搭配】

(1) be pleased with... = be happy with... = be satisfied with... 对……感到满意

I'm very pleased with what he has done. 我对他所做的事感到非常满意。

(2) be pleased to do sth. = be happy to do sth. 乐于做某事

I'm very pleased to hear the news. 听到那个消息我非常高兴。

【词汇拓展】

pleasure ['pleɪʒə(r)] *n.* 高兴; 乐事, 趣事

—Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮忙。

—It's my pleasure. /My pleasure. 这是我的荣幸。

—Could you please help me? /Could you please give me a hand? /Could you please do me a favor? 你能帮我一下吗?

—With pleasure. 我很乐意。

【随后练 4】

(1) I am very _____ to do this for you.

- A. pleased B. please
C. pleasure D. pleasing

(2) —Could you please help me carry the box?

—_____

- A. My pleasure. B. That's all right.
C. With pleasure. D. A pleasure.

5. vocational [vəʊ'keɪʃənl] *adj.* 职业的

【教材回顾】

This is a vocational school. 这是一所职业学校。

Vocational training is very important. 职业培训非常重要。

【常见搭配】

vocational school 职业学校

vocational education 职业教育

【词汇拓展】

vocation [vəʊ'keɪʃn] *n.* 职业

Nursing is not just a job — it's a vocation. 护理不仅仅是一份工作, 而是一种职业。

【易混辨析】

易混词	词性	词义	搭配
vacation	<i>n.</i>	假期	summer vacation 暑假
vocational 这个单词不存在			

【随后练 5】

(1) I study in a _____ school. 我在职业学校学习。

(2) I study at Jinan _____ School.

- A. Vocation B. Vocational
C. Vocational D. Vacation

6. greet [gri:t] *v.* 打招呼, 问好

【教材回顾】

Can you greet him in English? 你能用英语跟他打招呼吗?

She greets people with a smile. 她以微笑向他人致意。

【常见搭配】

greet each other 彼此问候,彼此打招呼

They can greet each other in English. 他们可以用英语彼此问候。

We greet each other with a smile. 我们微笑着彼此打招呼。

【词汇拓展】

greeting [ˈɡri:tiŋ] *n.* 问候(通常用复数形式)

Please send my Christmas greetings to your parents. 请把我的圣诞问候带给你父母。

【随后练 6】

People often _____ each other with a smile.

- A. greet B. greets
C. greeting D. greetings

7. meet [mi:t] *v.* 遇到

【教材回顾】

Nice to meet you! 很高兴认识你!

I meet him every day. 我每天都见到他。

【常见搭配】

Nice to meet you. 很高兴遇到你。

【词汇拓展】

meet *v.* 迎接;满足

Can you meet me at the station? 你能去车站接我吗?

These new products meet the requirements of our customers. 这些新产品满足客户的需求。

meeting *n.* 会议,集会

The meeting will be over. 会议就要结束了。

【随后练 7】

—Nice to meet you.

—Nice to _____ you, too.

- A. meet B. meeting
C. met D. meets

二、重点短语和句型

1. Mr. Smith is from Canada. 史密斯先生来自加拿大。

【要点提取】

be from = come from 来自……

Mr. Smith comes from Canada. 史密斯先生来自加拿大。

【随后练 8】

—_____ are you from? 你来自哪里?

—I'm _____ America. 我来自美国。

2. Let me introduce myself. 请允许我介绍自己。

【要点提取】

let sb. do sth. = make sb. do sth. = have sb. do sth. = get sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事

【易混辨析】

Let's... 意为“让我们……”,反义疑问句中要用“shall we”。

Let us... 意为“让我们……”,反义疑问句中要用“will you”。

Let's go out for a walk, shall we? 我们出去散散步,好吗?

Let us go out for a walk, will you? 我们出去散散步,好吗?

【随后练 9】

(1) They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan.

- A. install B. to install
C. to be installed D. installed

(2) It's a fine day. Let's go fishing, _____?

- A. shall we B. don't we
C. will we D. won't we

3. put down your telephone number 记下你的电话号码

【要点提取】

put down 写下,记下

Let me put down your telephone number first. 让我先记下你的电话号码。

【易混辨析】

(1) put on 穿上;增加

It's very cold. Please put on your coat. 天很冷,请穿上你的外套。

(2) put off 推迟,延期

The sports meeting was put off because of the bad weather. 因为天气不好,运动会推迟了。

(3) put out 扑灭,熄灭

The fire was put out finally. 火终于被扑灭了。

(4) put away 把……收起来

Put away the tools. 把工具收起来。

(5) put up 举起;张贴;搭建

Put up your hands, please. 请把手举起来。

【随后练 10】

(1) The floor is made of wood. You'd better

_____ your cigarette.

- A. put on B. put up
C. put out D. put off

(2) Don't _____ today's work for tomorrow. Today's work must be done today.

- A. put off B. put out
C. put up D. put on

4. I'll write to you soon. 我很快就会给你写信。

【要点提取】

write to sb. 给某人写信

Please write to me as soon as possible. 请尽快给我写信。

【短语拓展】

(1) write down 写下, 记下

Write down your telephone number. 写下你的电话号码。

(2) hear from sb. 收到某人的来信

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. 我期待着收到你的来信。

【随后练 11】

If you have problems, please _____ me. 如果你有问题, 请给我写信。

5. I'm 16 years old and I'm interested in computers. 我 16 岁, 对电脑感兴趣。

【要点提取】

be interested in 对……感兴趣

I am interested in reading and travelling. 我对读书和旅游感兴趣。

【易混辨析】

interested *adj.* 感兴趣的(修饰人)

interesting *adj.* 令人感兴趣的(修饰物)

I'm interested in this book. 我对这本书感兴趣。

The book is interesting. 这本书是令人感兴趣的。

【短语拓展】

take interest in = show interest in = get interested in = be interested in 对……感到兴趣

Tom shows interest in painting. 汤姆对绘画感兴趣。

【随后练 12】

The story is very _____. We are all very _____ in it.

- A. interesting; interesting
B. interested; interested
C. interesting; interested
D. interested; interesting

6. You like reading stories, singing songs but don't enjoy playing soccer or playing computer games. 你喜欢读故事, 唱歌, 但不喜欢踢足球和玩电脑游戏。

【要点提取】

play soccer 踢足球(球类前面无冠词)

play basketball 打篮球

play table tennis 打乒乓球

【短语拓展】

乐器前有冠词, 三餐前无冠词。

play the piano 弹钢琴

play the violin 弹小提琴

play the guitar 弹吉他

have breakfast 吃早餐

have lunch 吃午餐

have supper 吃晚餐

【随后练 13】

After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.

- A. 不填, 不填 B. the, the
C. the, 不填 D. 不填, the

7. I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon. 我盼望着不久将收到你的来信。

【要点提取】

look forward to 期待, 盼望

look forward to doing sth. 期待做某事

【短语拓展】

be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

pay attention to sth. 注意某事物

devote oneself to doing sth. 致力于做某事

【随后练 14】

I am looking forward to _____ you soon.

- A. meeting B. meet
C. met D. meets

8. be good at 擅长

【要点提取】

be good at 意为“擅长……”, 后接名词、代词或动词的 ing 形式。

I'm good at playing chess. 我擅长下象棋。

【易混辨析】

(1) be good to 意为“对……友好”。

My friend was good to me when I was ill. 我生病时我的朋友对我关怀备至。

(2) be good for 意为“对……有好处”。

Watching foreign movies is good for my English. 看国外的电影对我的英语有好处。

【随后练 15】

I'm good _____ cooking. Eating more vegetables is good _____ my health.

- A. at; to B. on; at
C. at; on D. at; for

三、交际用语

- (1) —Pleased/Nice to meet you.
—Pleased/Nice to meet you, too.
(2) —May I have your name?
—My name is...
(3) —Which class are you in?
—I'm in Class...
(4) —Hi/Hello.
—Hi/Hello.

 (5) Let me introduce ... to you. / He/She is ...
/ This is ...

 (6) —How do you do?
—How do you do?

(7) You can call me...

(8) See you.

【随后练 16】

- (1) —May I _____ your name?
—My name is Zhao Gang.
(2) —How can you _____ your name?
—T-A-Y-L-O-R, Taylor.
(3) —How are you doing?
—_____. Thank you. And you?
(4) — Let me _____ my friend to you.
This is Zhang Li. She comes from Jinan.
—Nice to meet you.

四、重点语法
代 词

代词是代替名词的词。英语中的代词按照其不同的含义可分为以下几类。

代词的分类	单 数			复 数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词						
主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them
物主代词						
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves
指示代词	this, that			these, those		

1. 人称代词的用法

(1) 主格在句中担任主语,宾格在句中担任动词或介词的宾语。例如:

She often helps him. 她常常帮助他。

We know nothing about them. 对于他们,我们一无所知。

(2) 人称代词在句中作表语时,常用宾格形式,尤其是在口语中。例如:

—Who is it knocking at the door? 谁在敲门?

—It's me. 是我。

If I were you, I would take the chance and work hard. 如果我是你,我会抓住这次机会并努

力工作。

(3) we 和 you 有时可泛指一般人(偶尔也用 they); she 可以代表国家、船只、大地或月亮等。例如:

We/You should obey the law. 人人都应该遵守法律。

They don't allow us to smoke here. 这里不许抽烟。

The moon looks like a beauty tonight, doesn't she? 今晚的月亮看起来像个美女,不是吗?

(4) 多个人称代词并列用在句中时,其排列顺序如下:

① 第二人称→第三人称→第一人称

You, he and I are good friends. 你、我、他们都是好朋友。

② 名词→人称代词

The teacher and he are talking about the exam in the classroom. 他和老师正在教室里谈论考试的事。

③ 人称代词→其他代词

He, I and some others have finished the work together. 我、他和其他人一起完成了这项工作。

2. 物主代词的用法

(1) 形容词性物主代词在句中只作定语,使用时要注意与其所指代的词保持人称和数的一致。例如:

They have done their best. 他们已经尽力了。

My brother doesn't want to lend me his bike. 我哥哥不想把他的自行车借给我。

【注意】下列结构中一般用 the 代替物主代词。

The police took the thief by the arm. 警察拉住了小偷的胳膊。

He hit me on the nose. 他打在了我的鼻子上。

(2) 名词性物主代词可作主语、宾语或表语,使用时要注意与其所指代的词保持人称和数的一致,而且名词性物主代词后不得再加名词。例如:

The book is mine. 这本书是我的。

Their classroom is big, but ours is a small one. 他们的教室大,我们的教室小。

(3) 名词性物主代词与 of 连用,构成双重所有格,作定语。例如:

He is a close friend of mine. 他是我的一位挚友。

This is not fault of yours. 这不是你的错。

3. 反身代词的用法

(1) 反身代词可作宾语、表语或同位语。例如:

He can't express himself in English. 他不能用英语表达自己的想法。

That poor boy was myself. 那个可怜的孩子就是我自己。

He himself was a doctor. 他本人就是医生。

We had better ask the headmaster himself about it. 我们最好去问校长本人。

(2) 反身代词常和某些动词连用。例如:

I hope you'll enjoy yourself. 我希望你玩得高兴。

Please help yourselves to some fish. 请你们随便吃些鱼吧。

(3) 反身代词还可用于某些词组。例如:

by oneself 独自地

for oneself 替自己,为自己

in oneself 本身

between ourselves 秘密地说;只限于我们之间

on themselves 在他们之间

to oneself 供自己用的

4. 指示代词的用法

(1) 指示代词 this, that, these, those 在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语和定语。例如:

This/That is what I want to say. 这(那)就是我想说的。

We should always keep this in mind. 我们应当一直记住这一点。

My idea is this. 我的想法是这样的。

For these reasons, I don't want to go there. 由于这些原因,我不想去那里。

(2) 有时为了避免重复上文提到的某个名词,常用指示代词 that 和 those 代替前面提到的东西。例如:

That is exactly what I want to tell you. 那正是我想告诉你的。

Those are the problems we want to solve.

那些就是我们想要解决的问题。

The weather of China is not the same as that of Australia. 中国的天气和澳大利亚的不一样。

These machines are better than those we turned out last year. 这些机器比我们去年生产的机器好。

【随后练 17】

- (1) The book on the shelf is _____. She wrote _____ name on its cover.
A. hers; her B. her; hers
C. herself; her D. her; herself
- (2) —Is this her bike?
—No, it isn't. It's _____.
A. mine B. my
C. me D. he's
- (3) —Oh! I came in a hurry and forgot to bring food.
—Never mind. You can have _____.
A. us B. ours
C. you D. yours
- (4) The key isn't _____. It belongs to _____.
A. her; Tom's B. hers; Tom
C. her; Tom D. hers; Tom's
- (5) Last summer vacation, the Greens went to the beach and enjoyed _____.
A. him B. them
C. himself D. themselves
- (6) —Have you got any books on English stories? I want to borrow _____.
—Yes, here you are. But you must return it by Friday.
A. one B. it
C. this D. that
- (7) The weather in Beijing is the same as _____ in Dalian.
A. that B. those
C. it D. them

五、写作指导

1. 自荐信介绍

自荐信是一种常见的书信格式,用于介绍并推荐自己适合担任某项工作或从事某种活动。

※自荐信的写作要点:

- (1) 介绍获得消息的来源;
- (2) 表明自己的兴趣和立场;
- (3) 介绍自己的情况,说明自己的优势;
- (4) 请求对方的答复和联系;
- (5) 表示自己的感激之情。

※自荐信的经典开头:

(1) Knowing that your company is looking for... I'm writing to apply for the position as ... in... company.

(2) I learned from the advertisement that your company is in need of a... I'd like to apply for the position as...

※自荐信的经典结尾句:

(1) I shall be grateful if you will offer me an opportunity for an interview.

(2) Please consider my request and I'm looking forward to your early reply.

(3) I'd appreciate it if you could offer me an opportunity to take part in the interview.

(4) If you want to know more about me, please contact me at...

2. 求职信模板

第一段开头部分:

Dear ×××,

How do you do? I'm writing to apply for the position as a/an _____. I'm interested in the position because I find that my major and experience well meet the requirements. Now let me introduce myself.

第二段主体部分,从所给材料里找信息,组织成句。内容包括:

- (1) 求职者的姓名(name)
- (2) 求职者的性格(character)
- (3) 受过的教育(education)
- (4) 技能(skill)
- (5) 工作经验(experience)

第三段结尾部分:

I would appreciate it very much if you give me the opportunity to work for you. Thank you for your consideration. (如果给我为你工作的机会,我将不胜感激。承蒙考虑。)

I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

×××

3. 申请志愿者模板

第一段开头部分:

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is $\times\times\times$. I would like to work as a volunteer for...

第二段主体部分,从所给材料里找信息,组织成句。内容包括:

- (1) 申请者的年龄(age);
 (2) 就读学校(school);
 (3) 英语口语水平(oral English);
 (4) 专业(major);
 (5) 优点(advantages; be familiar with $\times\times\times$, be good at $\times\times\times$, be fond of $\times\times\times$)。

第三段结尾部分:

Therefore, I think I'm suitable for $\times\times\times$.

I would appreciate it if you could offer me the chance to be a volunteer.

Thank you!

Yours faithfully,
 $\times\times\times$

【随后练 18】

假如你是红星职业学校的学生李华,得知ABC公司招聘电脑程序员,你有意应聘这份工作,请根据以下对李华的介绍给ABC公司写一封自荐信。

Li Hua is an excellent graduate in our school, he is 22 years old. He wants to be a great computer programmer in the future and makes contributions to our country. His major is computer science and he did well in his major at school. He won the first in the Youth Computer Skills Competition in 2020. His English is also very good. He does some part-time jobs every year. Li Hua is very outgoing and kind. At school, he always helps teachers and other students do some volunteer work.

写作要求:

- (1) 表明你对这份工作有兴趣。
 (2) 表明自己的优势:知识能力,英语水平,合作精神,相关经历等。
 (3) 希望得到公司的回复。
 注意:
 (1) 词数:80~120词。
 (2) 文中不得出现考生个人真实信息。



真题回顾

1. (2021·山东春考) — Amy, is this Jenny's bike?

— Let me see. Oh, no. _____ is red.

- A. She
 B. Hers
 C. Her
 D. Herself

【答案】B

【解析】考查代词。句意为:“——Amy, 这是Jenny的自行车吗? ——让我看看。哦,不是。她的自行车是红色的。”空格处作主语,且指的是Jenny's bike,所以用名词性物主代词Hers,指代her bike。故选B。

2. (2020·山东春考) ... Most Chinese people are used to paying for almost everything with _____ (they) smart phones.

【答案】their

【解析】考查物主代词。空格后的中心词是名词phones,所以应该使用形容词性物主代词来修饰名词,故填their。

3. (2020·山东春考) — Hi, I'm Jim, your new co-worker.

— _____.

- A. You'd better not
 B. Hi, Jim. I'm glad to meet you
 C. Hurry up, please
 D. Haven't seen you for ages

【答案】B

【解析】考查交际用语。从上一句“Hi, I'm Jim, your new co-worker.”可知这是初次见面打招呼的用语,选项中只有“Hi, Jim. I'm glad to meet you. (你好,Jim.很高兴见到你。)”符合语境。故选B。

4. (2020·山东春考) Finally the forest fire was _____ by the fire fighters.

- A. put out
 B. put on
 C. put off
 D. put up

【答案】A

【解析】考查动词词组。put out意为“熄灭”;put on意为“穿上,上演”;put off意为“推迟”;

put up 意为“搭建, 张贴”。根据语境可知, 这里表示消防员最终扑灭了那场森林大火, 故选 A。

5. (2018·山东春考) —_____. He is from Hong Kong.

—Nice to meet you, Tom.
A. Let me introduce myself
B. Let me introduce Tom
C. This is Tom speaking
D. Have a good time, Tom

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查日常交际用语。根据答语“Nice to meet you.”可知这是初次见面打招呼用语, 再根据设空处后一句“He is from Hong Kong.”可知是对第三人进行介绍, 选项中只有 B 项“Let me introduce Tom”符合语境, He 指代 Tom, 故选 B。

6. (2017·山东春考) —What a wonderful model car!

—Thanks. I made it with a 3-D printer by _____.

A. it B. me
C. itself D. myself

【答案】 D

【解析】 考查反身代词。by oneself 强调“亲自, 独自”, 根据句中的 I 可知, 要用相应的反身代词 myself, 这里指那辆汽车模型是由“我自己”亲自用 3D 打印机制作的, 故选 D。

7. (2015·山东春考) —Hi, Tom. _____?

—Fine, thanks. And you?

A. How are you
B. How do you do
C. What are you doing
D. Who are you

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查交际用语。根据设空处前一句“Hi, Tom.”可知是见面打招呼用语, 再根据答语“Fine, thanks. And you?”可知, 其对应的问句是“How are you?”, 故选 A。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

1. We are _____ about the _____ news that Beijing will hold the Winter Olympics

in 2022.

A. excited; exciting
B. exciting; excited
C. excited; excite
D. exciting; exciting

2. —Mom, can I leave the chores till tomorrow?
—I'm afraid not. You can't _____ today's work till tomorrow.

A. put off B. turn down
C. give away D. look up

3. He is interested _____ listening to stories.

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

4. I am _____ at telling stories.

A. well B. interested
C. fond D. good

5. —Who is your _____ actor?

—I like Xiao Zhan _____.

A. favor; better
B. favor; best
C. favorite; best
D. favorite; better

6. Tom's iPad is much newer than _____. And it is also more expensive.

A. I B. me
C. my D. mine

7. —Mr. Han, how is the weather in Qingdao now, please?

—Actually, it is cooler than _____ in Jinan.

A. it B. that
C. this D. those

8. —Tim, _____ your T-shirt at once! It is so cold.

—Thank you, Mum.

A. take off B. put up
C. put off D. put on

9. He introduced English poetry _____ Chinese readers.

A. into B. to
C. at D. from

10. —Hi! My name's Tim. It's my first time to be here.

—_____.

A. Very well, thank you.
B. It's all right.

- C. That would be very nice.
D. Nice to meet you.
11. She enjoys _____ music.
A. listening to B. listen to
C. listening D. hearing
12. They heard the party was _____ because of exam.
A. put on B. put up
C. put off D. put down
13. —Jack, this is my boss, Mr. Wang.
—_____, Mr. Wang? Very glad to meet you.
A. How are you
B. How old are you
C. What are you doing
D. How do you do
14. —How are you doing?
—_____, thank you.
A. I'm reading a book
B. Fine
C. I fine
D. She's fine
15. —John, _____
—How do you do, Mr. Li? Very glad to meet you.
A. He comes from America.
B. How old are you?
C. This is my boss, Mr. Li.
D. How are you?

二、阅读理解

Let's learn about nature!

Are you interested in animals and nature? Want to enjoy your summer holiday and learn something interesting and useful?

Here comes your CHANCE! Here is a THREE-DAY SUMMER PROGRAM! You can take part in many activities and meet with animals, such as giraffes, pandas, tigers and so on! More information about the program is as follows:

Age: Students aged 8—16

Groups: There are 2 programs for you to choose from. Each program needs at most 15 students.

Program A

Dates: July 16—18, 2021

Days: Monday to Wednesday

Time: 10:00 am—4:00 pm

Program B

Dates: August 7—9, 2021

Days: Tuesday to Thursday

Time: 10:00 am—4:00 pm

Program cost: \$230 for members; \$250 for non-members(非会员).

How to do: Come to our center to get an application form(申请表). Send your form on or before June 25 2021.

Notes:

1. NO FREE LUNCHESES. You may either bring a lunch-box or pay for lunch in our restaurants.

2. Both programs will start ONE DAY later if there is a warning of rainstorms.

COME AND JOIN US NOW!! DON'T MISS THE CHANCE!!

1. How many days are there in a Summer Program?
A. 2. B. 3.
C. 4. D. 5.
2. _____ can join the Summer Program.
A. A kid of 7 B. A girl of 10
C. A boy of 18 D. A man of 22
3. One member and one non-member should pay _____ for the Summer Program.
A. \$ 230 B. \$ 250
C. \$ 460 D. \$ 480
4. Where can you get an application form?
A. In our shop.
B. In our school.
C. In our center.
D. In our restaurant.
5. When will Program B start if there is a rainstorm on August 7, 2021?
A. On August 8.
B. On August 9.
C. On September 8.
D. On September 9.

三、根据要求, 补全信息(对话)

(一) 根据所给中文内容, 完成留言条。

帮 Tom 写个英语留言条给 Susan。

内容包括:

1. Tom 外出购物。
2. 提醒 Susan 替房东还书。
3. Tracy 来电话留言, 见面取消; 让你回来后尽快给 Tracy 回电。

To: 1

I'm going 2 . Please remember to help landlord/landlady return his/her book. Tracy left a 3 that the meeting has been cancelled. And she told you about this announcement. Please 4 Tracy 5 as soon as possible.

From: Tom

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(二) 根据情景内容补全对话。

6. A: _____ have you studied English?
B: About six years.
7. A: May I have _____?
B: My name is Jim White.
8. A: Have a good summer holiday.
B: Thanks, _____ to you.
9. A: Let me introduce you to each other. This is my classmate, Lucy. This is our English teacher, Miss Li.
B: Nice _____ you, Miss Li.
10. A: John, please _____ some advice.
B: Sure. What's the problem?

四、短文填空

Dear Kate,

My name is Li Lan and I'm 1 Jinan, China. I'm 16 years 2 and I'm 3 (interest) in computers. I am the only child in my family, but I have many 4 (friend). I know you are 15 and you have two pet dogs. You like 5 (read) stories, singing songs but don't enjoy 6 (play) soccer or playing computer games. I like reading and singing 7

(也), so I want to 8 (be) your pen friend.

I'm looking 9 to 10 (hear) from you soon.

Yours truly,

Li Lan

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

五、职场应用

在我们的生活中, 交朋友很重要, 多一个朋友多一条路, 多一个朋友多一个玩伴, 多一个朋友多一笔财富, 所以要多交朋友。

Nobody can get through life without friends. I'm no exception (例外). I have four best friends. They are Peter, Eliza, Dennis and Tara. Eliza is the oldest of the four. Peter is a 14-year-old boy. He is younger than Eliza and older than Dennis. And Tara is the youngest.

We are studying in the same school. We all like playing sports. Playing basketball is my favorite. I play it four times a week. Both Peter and Dennis are good runners. In fact, Peter runs the fastest in their school. Eliza is good at playing badminton while Tara does quite well in swimming. On weekends, we often watch movie together. We always have a good time.

阅读上述材料, 请以 My Friend 为题, 根据下列提示描述你的一位朋友。

内容主要包括:

1. 你的朋友叫 Mary。请从年龄、发型、衣着、身高、性格和爱好等方面来描述她。
2. 你们在同一个学校上学。你们在学校互帮互学, 放学后一起参加体育运动。
3. 很开心有一位好朋友。

注意: 文中不得出现考生个人信息, 词数80—120个。

Unit 2 My Family



单元聚焦

考纲要求

(1) 掌握交际用语:引荐与介绍,描述人物特点,谈论家人和工作。

(2) 掌握常用的描述人物性格特点的形容词,掌握家庭成员称谓和工作的名词,能够在各种情境下适当地运用。

(3) 掌握系动词的基本用法。

(4) 掌握写作话题:家庭成员介绍。

重点词汇

- (1) _____ (*n.*) 家庭;家人
- (2) _____ (*n.*) 照片
- (3) _____ (*v.*) 站立
- (4) _____ (*n.*) 厨师
- (5) _____ (*n.*) 食物
- (6) _____ (*adj.*) 美味的;可口的
- (7) _____ (*n.*) 病人
- (8) _____ (*adj.*) 温暖的
- (9) _____ (*adj.*) 舒适的
- (10) _____ (*v.*) 照顾;关心
- (11) _____ (*v.*) 感觉;觉得
- (12) slim (*adj.*) _____
- (13) middle-aged (*adj.*) _____
- (14) cashier (*n.*) _____
- (15) housewife (*n.*) _____
- (16) wash (*v.*) _____
- (17) serious (*adj.*) _____
- (18) guess (*v.*) _____

重点短语

- (1) _____ 站起来
- (2) take photos _____
- (3) _____ 在……前面

- (4) _____ 在左/右边
- (5) _____ 下棋
- (6) such as _____
- (7) _____ 感到舒适
- (8) care about _____
- (9) _____ 与某人闲聊
- (10) _____ 擅长做某事

重点句型及交际用语

(1) This is a photo of my _____. (这是我的家庭照。)

(2) _____ are they? (他们是谁?)

(3) The woman _____ front of your father must be your mother. (站在你父亲前面的女士一定是你的妈妈。)

(4) Chinese food is _____. (中餐很美味。)

(5) —What does your father _____? (你父亲是做什么的?)

—He is a _____ in Haitian Hotel. (他是海天饭店的一名厨师。)

(6) —What's your mother _____? (你妈妈长什么样?)

—She is _____ with long hair. (她很苗条,留着长发。)

(7) —How _____ people are there in your family? (你家里有几个人?)

—There are three people in my family.

(8) —What does she usually do at home? (她在家通常做什么?)

—She usually does some _____. (她通常做家务。)

(9) Is she good at _____? (她擅长做饭吗?)

(10) My mother makes our house _____. (妈妈让我们的家里感觉很舒适。)

1 单元聚焦参考答案

【重点词汇】

- (1) family (2) photo (3) stand
 (4) cook (5) food (6) delicious
 (7) patient (8) warm (9) comfortable
 (10) care (11) feel (12) 苗条的
 (13) 中年的 (14) 收银员 (15) 家庭主妇
 (16) 洗 (17) 严肃的 (18) 猜, 猜测

【重点短语】

- (1) stand up (2) 照相 (3) in (the) front of
 (4) on the left/right (5) play chess
 (6) 例如 (7) feel comfortable (8) 关心
 (9) chat with sb.
 (10) be good at doing sth.

【重点句型及交际用语】

- (1) family (2) Who (3) in
 (4) delicious (5) do; cook (6) like; slim
 (7) many (8) housework (9) cooking
 (10) comfortable



知识讲解

一、重点词汇

1. family ['fæməli] n. 家庭; 家人

【教材回顾】

Is this the photo of your family? 这是你的家庭照吗?

My family are all tall. 我的家庭成员都很高。

【词汇拓展】

family 的复数是 families, family 指家庭时是一个整体概念, 是单数, 而当 family 指家庭成员时则表示复数含义。

【常见搭配】

- (1) family member 家庭成员

Family members should love and respect each other. 家庭成员应该相互关爱和尊重彼此。

- (2) family photo 家庭照

This is my family photo. = This is a photo of my family. 这是我的家庭照。

- (3) family life 家庭生活

What do you think of your family life? 你认为你的家庭生活怎么样?

【随后练 1】

His family _____ in the downtown. It _____ a big family.

- A. is live; be B. is living; is
 C. are living; be D. are living; is

2. stand [stænd] v. 站立; 忍受

【教材回顾】

I stand on the right of my mother. 我站在妈妈的右边。

The old man can't stand up. 那位老人站不起来了。

【常见搭配】

- (1) stand out 突出; 显眼

The tall boy stands out in the crowd. 这个高个子男孩在人群中很显眼。

- (2) stand for 代表; 象征

What does the WTO stand for? WTO 代表什么意思?

- (3) stand by 支持; 旁观

I'll always stand by you, friend. 朋友, 我会一直支持你。

Don't just stand by. Can't you lend a hand? 别袖手旁观了, 能来帮忙吗?

- (4) stand on 坚持; 主张; 依赖

Do you still stand on your idea? 你还坚持你的想法吗?

【词汇拓展】

(1) understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] v. 懂; 理解; 了解

I don't understand what he's saying. 我不明白他在说些什么。

(2) understanding [ˌʌndə'stændɪŋ] n. 理解; 领悟; 了解

You will have a better understanding of traditional Chinese culture. 你将会对中国传统文化有一个更好的了解。

【随后练 2】

EU _____ the European Union.

- A. stands on B. stands for
 C. stands by D. stands out

3. cook [kʊk] v. 做饭; 烹饪 n. 厨师

【教材回顾】

Do you want to be a cook? 你想当厨师吗?

He is a cook in Haitian Hotel. 他是海天饭店

的一名厨师。

【常见搭配】

cook breakfast/lunch/dinner 做早餐/午餐/晚餐

My father cooks dinner every day. 我爸爸每天做晚餐。

【词汇拓展】

cooker ['kʊkə(r)] *n.* 厨灶; 炉具

We bought a new cooker and a new fridge for our new house. 我们为新房子买了新的炉具和冰箱。

【随后练 3】

Are you good at _____?

- A. cook B. cooker
C. cooking D. cooked

4. patient ['peɪnt] *n.* 病人; 患者 *adj.* 有耐心的

【教材回顾】

He works hard to help his patients. 他努力工作来帮助患者。

The patients are very weak. 病人们十分虚弱。

【常见搭配】

(1) treat patients 治疗病人

He learned to treat patients from Professor Wang. 他向王教授学习治疗病人。

(2) be patient with 对……有耐心

His mother is patient with him all the time. 他的妈妈一直对他很有耐心。

【词汇拓展】

patience ['peɪfns] *n.* 耐心

We should have patience with the kids. 我们应该对孩子们有耐心。

【随后练 4】

Be _____, or you will make mistakes.

- A. patience B. patient
C. patients D. parent

5. care [keə] *n.* 照料; 护理 *v.* 照顾; 关心

【教材回顾】

They all care about me. 他们都关心我。

We care about each other. 我们相互关心。

【常见搭配】

(1) take care = be careful 小心; 注意

Take care! Something is falling down from

the tall building. 小心! 有东西正从高楼上掉下来。

(2) take care of sb./sth. 照顾某人; 保管某物

Please take care of yourself when you go abroad. 当你出国的时候要照顾好自己。

【词汇拓展】

(1) careful ['keəfl] *adj.* 小心的; 谨慎的

Be careful, or you will hurt yourself. 小心点, 否则你会伤到自己。

(2) carefully ['keəfəli] *adv.* 小心地; 仔细地
Go over your paper carefully and you will find some mistakes. 仔细检查你的试卷, 你就会发现一些错误。

(3) careless ['keələs] *adj.* 粗心的

Tom is a careless boy. 汤姆是一个粗心的男孩。

【随后练 5】

(1) _____ you are, _____ mistakes you will make.

- A. The more carefully; the fewer
B. The more careful; the fewer
C. The more carefully; the more
D. The more careful; the more

(2) This morning, he drove the car _____ and then hit an old man.

- A. careful B. carefully
C. careless D. carelessly

6. feel [fi:l] *v.* 觉得; 感到

【教材回顾】

I feel the decision is a mistake. 我觉得这个决定是个错误。

【常见搭配】

feel like doing sth. 想要做某事

—Would you like something to eat? 你想吃点东西吗?

—No, I don't feel like eating now. 不, 我现在不想吃东西。

【随后练 6】

How are you _____ now?

- A. feel B. feels
C. feelings D. feeling

二、重点短语和句型

1. Is this the photo of your family? 这是你的家庭照吗?

【要点提取】

the photo of your family = your family photo 你的家庭照

This is a photo of my family. 这是我的家庭照。

【短语拓展】

family get-together 家庭团聚

The Mid-Autumn Day is the time for people to have a family get-together.

中秋节是家人团聚的时间。

【随后练 7】

My family _____ very big.

- A. is B. are
C. be D. were

2. The woman in front of your father must be your mother. 你父亲前面的女士一定是你的母亲。

【要点提取】

in front of 在……(外部)前面

There are a lot of trees in front of the tall building. 这栋高楼前面有许多树。

【短语拓展】

in the front of 在……(内部)的前面

The blackboard is in the front of the classroom. 黑板在教室的前面。

【随后练 8】

I like to sit _____ the bus.

- A. in front of B. in front
C. in the front of D. on front of

3. How many people are there in your family? 你家里有几口人?

【要点提取】

how many 多少, 询问数量, 后跟可数名词复数。

How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少学生?

【短语拓展】

(1) how much 询问数量多少, 后接不可数名词。

How much water do you drink every day? 你每天喝多少水?

how much 还有几种特殊用法, how many 不可以这样用。

① 询问重量。

—How much does the boy weigh? 这个男孩有多重?

—Seventy kilos. 七十公斤。

② 询问价格, “多少钱”。

—How much is the book? 这本书多少钱?

—Ten yuan. 十元。

③ 询问数字计算结果, 相当于 what。

—How much is ten plus ten? 十加十等于几?

—Twenty. 二十。

(2) how often 询问频率。

How often do you go jogging? 你多久慢跑一次?

(3) how long 询问多长时间。

How long does it take from Beijing to Xi'an by plane? 从北京到西安坐飞机要多久?

(4) how far 询问距离。

How far is it from your home to school? 从你家到学校有多远?

(5) how soon 询问还要多久。

—How soon will he come back? 他还要多久回来?

—In 2 weeks. 还要两周。

【随后练 9】

—_____ do you visit your grandparents?

—Once a month.

- A. How soon B. How far
C. How long D. How often

4. What does your father do? 你父亲是做什么工作的?

【要点提取】

询问某人的职业可以用:

What does sb. do?

= What's sb's job?

= What is sb. ?

What's your father's job? 你父亲的工作是什么?

【句型拓展】

询问人的长相、外貌可以用以下句型:

What is sb. like? = What does sb. look like? 某人长什么样?

—What does your father look like? 你父亲长什么样?

—He is tall and strong. 他又高又强壮。

【随后练 10】

—_____ does your uncle do?

—He is a doctor.

- A. What B. How
C. Why D. When

5. She is good at cooking. 她擅长烹饪。

【要点提取】

be good at 擅长

be good at doing sth. 擅长做某事

My son is good at drawing. 我的儿子擅长画画。

【易混辨析】

be good for 对……有好处

Eating vegetables is good for your health. 吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

【短语拓展】

be bad for = be harmful to 对……有坏处/害处
Smoking is bad for you. 吸烟对你有害。

Reading in the dark is harmful to your eyes. 在暗处读书对你的眼睛不好。

【随后练 11】

My father is good at _____ chess.

- A. plays B. playing
C. play D. played

三、交际用语

(1) —What does your brother look like? 你哥哥长什么样?

—He is handsome. 他很英俊。

(2) —What's your mother like? 你的妈妈长什么样?

—She is tall and slim. 她又高又瘦。

(3) —What does your father do? 你的父亲做什么工作?

—He is a policeman. 他是一名警察。

(4) —What about your mother? 你的妈妈呢?

—She is... 她是……

(5) —What do you usually do at home? 你

在家通常做什么?

—I usually help my mum do the housework. 我通常帮妈妈做家务。

【随后练 12】

—_____?

—He usually goes fishing with his friends.

- A. What about he
B. What does he do
C. What does he look like
D. What does he usually do

四、重点语法

系动词

系动词也称为联系动词(Link Verb),它本身有词义,但不能单独用作谓语,后边必须跟表语,构成系表结构,说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。be 动词的形式随着主语的人称、数目和时态的变化而变化。

常见的系动词有 be 动词(is, am, are, was, were)、变化系动词(get, become, turn, go)、感官系动词(feel, taste, smell, sound, look)等。

1. 系动词 be 的常见搭配

(1) be+adj.

He is tall and handsome. 他又高又帅。

(2) be+n.

He is a teacher. 他是一名教师。

My father is a cook in a big restaurant. 我父亲是一家大餐厅的厨师。

(3) be+介词短语

The book is in the schoolbag. 书在书包里。

(4) be+v.-ing

My hobby is collecting stamps. 我的爱好是集邮。

Her favorite sport is playing table tennis. 她最喜欢的运动是打乒乓球。

(5) be+to do

Her dream is to be an engineer. 她的梦想是成为一名工程师。

(6) be+从句

My suggestion is that you should go over your book carefully. 我的建议是你应该认真复习一遍课本。

2. be 动词的常用句型

肯定句:主语+be+其他

否定句:主语+be+not+其他

一般疑问句:(be提到句首)be+主语+其他

特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

My father is a worker. (肯定句)

My father is not a worker. (否定句)

Is your father a worker? (一般疑问句)

What is your father's job? (特殊疑问句)

3. 持续系动词

用来表示主语继续或保持一种状况或态度,主要有 keep, rest, remain, stay, lie, stand 等。

例如:

He always kept silent at work. 他工作时总保持沉默。

This matter remains a mystery. 此事仍是一个谜。

4. 表像系动词

用来表示“看起来像”这一概念,主要有 seem, appear, look 等。例如:

He looks excited. 他看起来很兴奋。

The girl seems (to be) very sad. 这个女孩看起来很伤心。

5. 感官系动词

感官系动词主要有 feel, smell, sound, taste 等。例如:

This kind of silk feels very soft. 这种丝绸手感很软。

The fried chicken smells good. 这炸鸡闻起来很香。

6. 变化系动词

这些系动词表示主语变成什么样,变化系动词主要有 become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run 等。例如:

Coffee became popular after that. 自那之后,咖啡变得很受欢迎。

【随后练 13】

(1) —_____ your father serious?

—No, he is very humorous.

A. Are B. Was

C. Is D. Were

(2) This kind of candy tastes _____ and sells _____.

A. good; well B. well; well

C. good; good D. well; good

五、写作指导

本单元重点学习了与家庭、家人有关的一些内容。在日常交际中,学会恰当地把我们的家人介绍给朋友认识是一项必要的技能,我们在向外国友人介绍自己的家人时,应该包括以下几个方面情况:

1. 说明家庭成员的人数;
2. 介绍家庭成员的性格、兴趣爱好;
3. 介绍家庭成员的工作;
4. 表达自己的友好与热情。

介绍家庭成员时,我们可以用如下句式开头:

1. There are ... people in my family. They are my...

2. Look, this is a photo of my family. The man in a white shirt is my... The woman behind him is my...

3. I have a warm family. There are... people in my family, my father, my mother, my...

结尾部分可以用如下句式:

1. I have a happy family. What about yours?

2. This is my family. We love each other and help each other.

3. This is my family. I love my family because it can give me happiness and love.

【随后练 14】

假如你是胜利中学的李华,有一批外籍学生即将来你们学校进行为期一个月的学习交流,学校计划选择一批学生作为寄宿家庭来接待他们,如果你有意参加这项活动,请结合以下材料,向外国友人介绍你的家庭情况。

I'm eleven years old now. I like playing computer games, reading English novels and watching TV. There are five people in my family. My father is a doctor and my mother is a manager. My grandparents were both teachers many years ago.

内容要求:1. 包含以上要点;

2. 详细介绍自己家人的情况,可以适当发挥;

3. 欢迎外国朋友来家里参观。

注意:1. 词数:80~120;

2. 文章中不得出现学生真实姓名、学校

名称。



真题回顾

1. (2019·山东春考) —Mike, _____ do you go jogging?

—Twice a week.

- A. how far B. how soon
C. how often D. how long

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查疑问词的含义。从答语“Twice a week. (一周两次。)”可知是询问多久一次, how often 符合语境。故选 C。

2. (2015·山东春考) —What's the young lady like at the school gate?

—_____.

- A. She is a teacher
B. She is 18
C. She is beautiful
D. She is a friend of mine

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查交际用语。从上一句“What's the young lady like...”可知这是询问长相, 选项中只有“She is beautiful (她很漂亮)”符合语境。故选 C。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

1. —What does your English teacher look like?

—_____.

- A. She is from Canada
B. She is very strict
C. She is pretty with long hair
D. She likes Chinese food

2. —How _____ people are there in your family?

—Five.

- A. many B. much
C. more D. often

3. —_____?

—She is an engineer.

- A. What does your mother look like
B. How old is your mother
C. What does your mother like
D. What does your mother do

4. —Mr. Smith isn't a teacher, is he?

—_____. He's worked in the hospital for 4 years.

- A. No, he is B. No, he isn't
C. Yes, he is D. Yes, he isn't

5. Linda usually does some housework at home, such as _____ some washing and cooking.

- A. do B. does
C. did D. doing

6. There are some cars _____ front of the library.

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

7. —What's your _____?

—I like playing chess with my friends.

- A. hobby B. address
C. job D. number

8. My mum is hard-working. She makes our home clean and tidy. She makes us _____ comfortable.

- A. taste B. look
C. feel D. sound

9. —Peter, _____ do you go swimming?

—Three times a week.

- A. how far B. how soon
C. how often D. how long

10. The number of the students in our school _____ about 1,000 and a number of them _____ boys.

- A. are; is B. is; is
C. is; are D. are; are

11. —Do you know _____ the population of Shanghai is?

—Yes, it's over twenty million.

- A. how many B. how much

- C. what D. how
12. My parents aren't _____ at all. I love to talk with them.
A. warm B. serious
C. pleased D. middle-aged
13. —Tom, can you help me _____ the dinner?
—Of course. I'd love to.
A. cooks B. cooker
C. cook D. cooking
14. These photos _____ me _____ the old days when I was young.
A. let; think B. remind; of
C. make; think D. take; of
15. —Would you like something _____?
—Thank you, but I don't feel like _____ anything now.
A. drinking; drinking
B. to drink; to drink
C. to drink; drinking
D. drinking; to drink

二、阅读理解

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, and in particular their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, it is quite often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or a circle of friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

- * Who chooses your friends?
- * Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?
- * Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

Your answers are welcome.

1. Many teenagers think their _____ know them better than their parents do.
A. friends
B. teachers
C. brothers and sisters
D. grandparents
2. _____ is very important to teenagers.
A. Making friends
B. Communication
C. Stopping meeting friends
D. Both A and B
3. When teenagers have something difficult to say to their parents, they usually _____.
A. stay alone at home
B. fight with their parents
C. discuss them with their friends
D. go to their brothers and sisters for help
4. The sentence "Your answers are welcome." means that _____.
A. you are welcome to discuss the questions with us
B. we've got no idea, so you'd better give us some answers
C. your answers are always right
D. you can give us all the right answers
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Parents should choose friends for their children.
B. Children should choose everything they like.
C. Parents should understand their children better.
D. Teenagers should only go to their friends for help.

三、根据要求, 补全信息(对话)

(一) 根据所给中文内容, 完成下列英文通知。

国庆节马上就要到了, 为了加强爱国主义教育,

学校将组织学生下周六(9月25日)下午四点至六点在红星大厦二楼新华电影院观看爱国电影《战狼II》。时间安排如下,希望同学们准时参加。

Celebrate National Day	
Activity:	watch an exciting <u>1</u> <i>Wolf Warriors II</i>
<u>2</u> :	4:00 p. m. — 6:00 p. m., <u>3</u> 25th, Saturday
<u>4</u> :	on the second <u>5</u> of Hongxing Building, Xinhua Cinema

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

(二) 根据情景内容补全对话。

(Mary and Frank are talking about family photos.)

A: Hi, Marry. Is this a photo of your 6 ?

B: Yes, it is. There 7 five people in my family. The man in the blue uniform is my dad.

A: Wow, he is tall and handsome. What does he 8 ?

B: He is a policeman. He works hard every day.

A: Who is the woman 9 white?

B: She is my mum. She is a nurse in the hospital. She is warm-hearted.

A: You have a great family.

B: 10 a lot.

6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

四、短文填空

阅读短文,在空白处填入适当的内容、括号内单词的正确形式,或根据汉语提示填空。

Most Americans don't like to get 1 (advise) from members of 2 (they) family. When they need advice, they don't usually ask people they know. Instead, many Americans write letters to newspapers and magazines which give advice 3 many subjects, including family problems, the use of language, health, 4 (烹饪), child care, clothes, how to buy a

house or a car, and 5 on.

Most newspapers regularly print letters from readers with 6 (problem). Some of these readers are students; others are 7 (家庭主妇) or 8 (病人). Along with the letter 9 (be) answers written by people who are supposed to solve such problems. Some of these writers are doctors; others are lawyers or educators. But two of the most famous writers of advice are women without special training for this kind 10 work.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

五、职场写作

假设你喜欢的老师是 Mr. Wang 或者 Ms. Wang。请根据下面的提示,以“My Favorite Teacher”为题,写一篇短文。

(1) Tall and slim/strong, beautiful/handsome with long/short hair ... round face, big eyes ...

(2) She/He is friendly and warm-hearted, and always helps others in need.

(3) kind, strict, helpful ...

要求:1. 必须包括外貌描写、性格爱好和品质这三方面的内容,提示的内容可以任意选择或可以适当发挥;

2. 文中不得出现真实姓名或学校;

3. 词数:80~120(文章题目和开头已给出,不计入总词数)。

My Favorite Teacher

My favorite teacher is _____

英语(第1册) 基础模块

Unit 1 Greetings

【随后练 1】(1) A (2) introduce; to
(3) introduce; to

【随后练 2】(1) at (2) on

【随后练 3】favorite

【随后练 4】(1) A (2) C

【随后练 5】(1) vocational (2) B

【随后练 6】A

【随后练 7】A

【随后练 8】Where; from

【随后练 9】(1) A (2) A

【随后练 10】(1) C (2) A

【随后练 11】write to

【随后练 12】C

【随后练 13】D

【随后练 14】A

【随后练 15】D

【随后练 16】(1) have (2) spell (3) Fine
(4) introduce

【随后练 17】(1) A (2) A (3) B (4) B (5) D
(6) A (7) A

【随后练 18】One possible version:

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm a student from Hongxing Vocational School. I learned from the advertisement that your company is in need of a computer programmer. I'm quite interested in the job.

I think I'm suitable for the job. Firstly, I've learned much knowledge in computer science in my school. I won the first in the Youth Computer Competition last year. What's more, I'm fond of English and I do well in English writing and speaking. Besides, I'm easy to get along with other

colleagues and I enjoy working with other people. Last but not least, I worked in a company as a computer programmer last summer vacation. I'm sure I'll do well if I have the chance to work for you.

I'll appreciate it if you could offer me an opportunity. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Li Hua

【巩固测试】

一、英语知识运用

1. A 考查形容词。句意:北京将于2022年举办冬奥会,我们对这个令人兴奋的消息感到兴奋。excited感到兴奋的,修饰人,表示人的感受;exciting令人兴奋的,修饰物,表示物的性质。主语“We”为人,所以用excited修饰;news为物,所以用exciting修饰。故选A。
2. A 考查动词短语。句意:——妈妈,我可以把家务留到明天吗?——恐怕不行。你不能把今天的工作推到明天。put off推迟;turn down拒绝;调低;give away捐赠;look up查阅。故选A。
3. C 考查介词。句意:他对听故事感兴趣。be interested in doing sth.对做……感兴趣,为固定搭配。故选C。
4. D 考查介词。句意:我擅长讲故事。be good at擅长,为固定搭配。故选D。
5. C 考查形容词。句意:——你最喜欢的演员是谁?——我最喜欢肖站。favorite最喜欢的,相当于like... best。故选C。
6. D 考查代词。句意:Tom的iPad比我的新得多,而且也更贵。根据句意可知是Tom的iPad和我的iPad相比较,所以用名词性物主代词mine,指代my iPad。故选D。
7. B 考查代词。句意:——韩先生,请问现在青岛

的天气怎么样?——事实上,青岛的天气比济南的天气凉爽。在含有比较结构的句子中,为避免重复,用 that 代指前面出现的不可数名词 weather。故选 B。

8. D 考查动词短语。句意:——Tim,马上穿上你的T恤!太冷了。——谢谢,妈妈。put on 上演;穿上。根据“It is so cold.”可知,妈妈让 Tim 穿上 T 恤衫。故选 D。

9. B 考查介词。句意:他把英文诗介绍给中国读者。introduce sth. to sb. 向某人介绍某物,为固定搭配。故选 B。

10. D 考查交际用语。句意:——你好,我叫 Tim,这是我第一次来这里。——见到你很高兴。Very well, thank you 非常好,谢谢;It's all right 好吧;可以;That would be very nice 那太好了;Nice to meet you 很高兴见到你。根据语境可知,这是初次见面,回答者应该表示“很高兴见到对方”。故选 D。

11. A 考查非谓语动词。句意:她喜欢听音乐。listen to music 听音乐,为固定搭配;enjoy 后接 doing。故选 A。

12. C 考查动词短语。句意:他们听说晚会因为考试被推迟了。put on 穿上;上演;put up 张贴;put off 推迟;put down 放下。故选 C。

13. D 考查交际用语。句意:——Jack,这是我的老板,王先生。——你好,王先生。很高兴见到你。How do you do 你好,为初次见面常用语。故选 D。

14. B 考查交际用语。句意:——你好吗?——很好,谢谢。根据“How are you doing?”可知,应该回答“很好,谢谢。”故选 B。

15. C 考查交际用语。句意:——John,这是我的老板,李先生。——你好,李先生。很高兴见到你。根据答语可知,上句应该是初次见面的介绍语。故选 C。

二、阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据方框中的“Dates: July 16—18, 2021”和“Dates: August 7—9, 2021”可

知是 3 天。故选 B。

2. B 细节理解题。根据“Age: Students aged 8—16”可知,活动成员对象是 8 到 16 岁的学生。故选 B。

3. D 细节理解题。根据“Program cost: \$ 230 for members; \$ 250 for non-members”可知,会员一人 230 美元,非会员一人 250 美元,所以总共是 480 美元。故选 D。

4. C 细节理解题。根据“How to do: Come to our center to get an application form.”可知,来我们中心拿申请表。故选 C。

5. A 细节理解题。根据 Notes 部分第 2 条“Both programs will start ONE DAY later if there is a warning of rainstorms.”可知,如果遇到暴风雨,活动晚一天开始,也就是推迟到 8 月 8 日。故选 A。

三、根据要求,补全信息(对话)

1. Susan 2. shopping 3. message 4. call
5. back 6. How long 7. your name 8. the same
9. to meet 10. give me

四、短文填空

1. from 2. old 3. interested 4. friends
5. reading 6. playing 7. too 8. be
9. forward 10. hearing

五、职场应用

My Friend

I have a best friend. Her name is Mary. She is 18 years old. She is 1.6 meters tall and she is very shy. She has long black hair and she likes to wear jeans and sports shoes. Mary is very warm-hearted. She always helps those who have trouble in learning. She has many hobbies, such as reading, listening to music, swimming and so on.

Mary and I are studying in the same school. We often study lessons together and help each other. When I have difficulty in learning English, Mary always helps me. With the help of her, I made much progress in English. We have a lot in common. For

example, we both like sports and music. After school we often play sports and listen to music together. I am very pleased to have a good friend.

Unit 2 My Family

【随后练 1】D

【随后练 2】B

【随后练 3】C

【随后练 4】B

【随后练 5】(1) B (2) D

【随后练 6】D

【随后练 7】A

【随后练 8】C

【随后练 9】D

【随后练 10】A

【随后练 11】B

【随后练 12】D

【随后练 13】(1) C (2) A

【随后练 14】One possible version:

Dear friends,

I am a student in Shengli Middle School. I'm eleven years old now. I like playing computer games, reading English novels and watching TV.

I have a big family. There are five people in my family. They are my father, my mother, my grandparents and I. My father is very strict with me and my mother is very kind. My father is a doctor and my mother is a manager. My grandparents were both teachers many years ago.

Do you like my family? I really hope that you can come to visit China and stay with my family. Hope to see you soon!

Yours,

Li Hua

【巩固测试】

一、英语知识运用

1. C 考查交际用语。句意:——你的英语老师长得什么样子? ——她有长头发,很漂亮。She is

from Canada 她来自加拿大;She is very strict 她很严格;She is pretty with long hair 她有长头发,很漂亮;She likes Chinese food 她喜欢中国食物。故选 C。

2. A 考查特殊疑问词。句意:——你们家有几口人? ——五口。how many 对可数名词的数量提问;how much 对不可数名词的数量提问;how often 对频率提问。故选 A。

3. D 考查交际用语。句意:——你妈妈是做什么工作的? ——她是一名工程师。What does your mother look like 你妈妈长什么样子;How old is your mother 你妈妈多大了;What does your mother like 你妈妈喜欢什么;What does your mother do 你妈妈是做什么工作的。故选 D。

4. B 考查反义疑问句。句意:——史密斯先生不是位老师,是吗? ——不,他不是。他在医院工作四年了。反义疑问句要根据事实回答,根据答语后一句可知他不是一位老师,要用否定回答。故选 B。

5. D 考查介词短语。句意:琳达通常在家做一些家务活,比如说洗衣服和做饭。such as 例如,后面跟名词或者动名词形式。故选 D。

6. D 考查介词短语。句意:图书馆前面有很多车。in front of 在……前面。故选 D。

7. A 考查名词。句意:——你的爱好是什么? ——我喜欢和朋友下象棋。hobby 爱好;address 地址;job 工作;number 号码,数字。故选 A。

8. C 考查系动词。句意:我妈妈很勤劳,她把家里收拾得干净整洁,这使我们感觉很舒服。feel comfortable 感觉舒服。故选 C。

9. C 考查特殊疑问词。句意:——彼得,你多久游泳一次? ——一周三次。how far 多远;how soon 多久以后;how often 多久一次;how long 多久。故选 C。

10. C 考查主谓一致。句意:我们学校学生的数量大约是 1000,很多是男生。the number of ... 的数量,作主语时,谓语动词用单数, a

number of 许多,大量的,修饰可数名词作主语时谓语动词用复数。故选 C。

11. C 考查特殊疑问词。句意:——你知道上海的人口数是多少吗?——知道,两千多万。对人口数(population)的提问用 what。故选 C。
12. B 考查形容词。句意:我的父母一点都不严肃,我喜欢和他们交谈。warm 温暖的;serious 严肃的;pleased 满意的;middle-aged 中年的。故选 B。
13. C 考查动词的用法。句意:——汤姆,你能帮我做晚饭吗?——当然了,我愿意。help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事。故选 C。
14. B 考查固定短语。句意:这些照片让我想起了我年轻时候的日子。remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某事。故选 B。
15. C 考查非谓语动词。句意:——你想喝点什么吗?——谢谢,我现在不想喝任何东西。would like to do sth. 和 feel like doing sth. 均意为“喜欢干某事,想干某事”。故选 C。

二、阅读理解

1. A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*They believe that their family members, and in particular their parents, don't know them as well as their friends do.*”可知,他们认为家庭成员,尤其是父母,没有朋友理解他们。故选 A。
2. D 细节理解题。根据第二段内容可知,交朋友和沟通对青少年来说都是很重要的。故选 D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“*This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.*”可知选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。文章第三段讨论了父母为孩子们选择朋友的事,接下来提出了几个问题,是为了和读者讨论这些问题,并欢迎读者给出自己的答案。故选 A。
5. C 综合理解题。本文介绍了青少年遇到问题无法跟父母沟通的时候,朋友是最好的选择,但不

能代表孩子可以做任何事情,而父母也不应该帮孩子选择朋友,父母应该更好地理解孩子。故选 C。

三、根据要求,补全信息(对话)

1. movie 2. Time 3. September 4. Place
5. floor 6. family 7. are 8. do 9. in
10. Thanks

四、短文填空

1. advice 2. their 3. on 4. cooking 5. so
6. problems 7. housewives 8. patients
9. are 10. of

五、职场写作

My favorite teacher

My favorite teacher is Ms. Wang. She is a 36-year-old woman. She is tall and has long straight hair. She has big black eyes and she often smiles. She often wears black trousers and a white shirt. She teaches us English very well. We all like listening to her. Her classes are very interesting and creative, because she has different ways of teaching. But she is very strict with us in everything. She is warm-hearted. We all know she is always ready to help others. When we are in trouble, she will try her best to help us. We all like her, and she likes us, too. We are friends.

Unit 3 School and Daily Life

【随后练 1】(1) B (2) Take; medicine

【随后练 2】chat

【随后练 3】D

【随后练 4】(1) boring (2) A

【随后练 5】(1) A (2) differences

【随后练 6】favorite

【随后练 7】on/at weekends

【随后练 8】C

【随后练 9】(1) B (2) C (3) D (4) A (5) C

(6) A

【随后练 10】One possible version: