

Welcome Unit Let's Speak English!



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) _____ (n.) 词组 | (2) discuss (v.) _____ |
| (3) _____ (n.) 出口 | (4) entrance (n.) _____ |
| (5) _____ (n.) 咖啡馆 | (6) tip (n.) _____ |
| (7) _____ (n.) 技术人员 | (8) waitress (n.) _____ |
| (9) _____ (n.) 主厨; 厨师 | (10) firefighter (n.) _____ |
| (11) _____ (n.) 预报 | (12) carefully (adv.) _____ |
| (13) _____ (n.) 祝贺 | (14) junior (adj.) _____ |

重点短语

- (1) _____ ... _____ 既不……也不…… (2) take an umbrella _____

重点句型

- (1) _____ _____ _____? 你叫什么名字?
(2) — _____ _____ _____ . 见到你很高兴。
— Nice to meet you, too. 我也很高兴见到你。
(3) — _____ are you _____? 你来自哪里?
— I'm from China. 我来自中国。



- (4) —Where do you _____? 你来自哪里?
—I come from the United States. 我来自美国。
- (5) —What _____ Eason _____? 伊森是做什么的?
—He is a policeman. 他是一名警察。
- (6) —What's Jane's job? 简做什么工作?
—She is _____. 她是一名护士。
- (7) —_____ is it today? 今天是星期几?
—It's Thursday. 今天星期四。
- (8) —_____ were you _____? 你什么时候出生的?
—I was born on 5 March 2003. 我 2003 年 3 月 5 号出生。

重点语法

数词

一、数词的分类

1. 基数词

表示数目多少的数词叫作基数词,如 one, five, ten, thirty, sixty-five 等。

2. 序数词

表示顺序先后的数词叫序数词,如 first, sixth, tenth, twenty-first 等。

二、基数词

1. 1—20 的写法

(1) 1—12 英语中有对应的单词。

(2) 13—19 都是以 -teen 结尾,其中除 13, 15, 18 之外,都是表示“几”的基数词后面直接加 teen 构成表示“十几”的基数词,如 four—fourteen。

(3) 整十都是以 -ty 结尾,其中除 twenty 需特殊记忆外,其他都是表示十几的基数词去掉 teen 换成 ty,但 40(forty)要去掉 u (一定要记住,十四是十四,四十是四十)。

2. 数字的读法

(1) 两位数的表达方法为“整数+个位数”,如 twenty-one。

(2) 三位数如 one hundred and twenty-one,百位和十位之间加 and,后面两位要加连字符。

(3) 四位以上数只在百位和十位之间加 and,如 1 134 读作 one thousand, one hundred and thirty-four。

3. 用作基数词单位的 hundred, thousand, million, billion 在表示具体数量时,词尾不加 -s,但若用于泛指数百、数千、数百万时,则用复数。例如:



About two thousand people died in the earthquake. 大约有两千人在地震中丧生。

Thousands of people go to the seaside every year. 每年成千上万的人到海边去。

4. 表示整十的基数词的复数形式可以表示“人的大约岁数或年代”。例如：

He is in his early twenties. 他二十出头。

This took place in the 1930s. 这发生在 20 世纪 30 年代。

5. “基数词-名词-形容词”作形容词，相当于“基数词+名词复数的所有格”。例如：

a two-day-long holiday = two days' holiday 一个两天的假期。

三、序数词

1. 基数词变序数词的口诀为：一二三，特殊记；八去 t；九去 e；f 要将 ve 替；几十几只变个位就可以；遇到整几十，改 i 为 ie，然后再加 th。

2. 非整十的多位数，将个位数变成序数词即可。例如：

twenty-first 第二十一 thirty-sixth 第三十六

three hundred and sixty-fifth 第三百六十五

四、数词的用法

1. 序数词前通常要加定冠词 the，但当序数词前有形容词性物主代词修饰时，通常省略序数词前的定冠词。例如：

Today is my father's fortieth birthday. 今天是我爸爸 40 岁生日。

2. 时刻的表达：小时、分钟和秒钟都用基数词表示。例如：

five o'clock 5:00 seven thirty 7:30 two to eight 7:58

3. 年、月、日的表达：年份用基数词，日用序数词。例如：

In 1999 在 1999 年 May the eighth 5 月 8 号

注意：四位数年份的朗读，前两位和后两位分开读或者当成一个四位数读。例如：

1999 读作 nineteen, ninety-nine/one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

4. 表达分数时，分子须用基数词，分母用序数词。分子如果是大于 1 的基数词，分母须用复数形式。例如：

1/3 a/one third 3/4 three fourths

5. 编号的表达：基数词置于名词之后，前面的名词要大写；序数词置于名词之前，要加定冠词 the。例如：

Lesson 1 = the first lesson 第一课

6. 表示某人具体年龄的结构为“基数词+years old”“基数词+years of age”或“at the age of+基数词”。例如：

He is 16 years old. = He is 16. 他 16 岁。

The man is 70 years of age. 那个人 70 岁。



She studied English at the age of eight. 她8岁学英语。

五、序数词还可表示为阿拉伯数字的形式

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 11th, 12th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd.



课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. He is a _____ (初级的) school student.
2. She works as a _____ (女服务员) in a restaurant.
3. _____ (祝贺) on your success.
4. They are _____ (讨论) how to solve the problem.
5. This week's magazine has some _____ (建议) on healthy eating.
6. Many _____ (技术人员) are needed in west china.
7. My father is a _____ (厨师).
8. There are many _____ (咖啡馆) on the street.
9. It took _____ (消防员) over three hours to put out the fire.
10. This is the weather _____ (预报).

II. 单项选择

1. — _____
— He is a police.
A. Where does he go? B. What does he do?
C. Why does he do it? D. How does he do it?
2. — What day is it tomorrow?
— _____
A. Wednesday. B. Red.
C. A boy. D. Fine.
3. She likes the weather there. It's always _____.
A. sunny B. rainy
C. cold D. hot



4. —What's the date today?
— _____
A. It is sunny. B. It is Friday.
C. It is July 10. D. It is a dog.
5. —What time do you usually go to bed?
— _____ about a quarter to ten.
A. On B. At C. In D. From
6. Neither I _____ he knows where the bank is.
A. but B. and C. or D. nor
7. Bruce, don't talk to others. You should listen _____ in class.
A. luckily B. carefully C. hopefully D. importantly
8. —I passed the exam. Don't you congratulate me _____ my result?
—Well. Congratulations _____ you!
A. for; to B. to; on C. on; to D. at; in
9. We will discuss _____ some ways to protect the citizens from COVID-19.
A. about B. / C. of D. with
10. —What's your favourite colour?
—It's _____ orange.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
11. — Where are you from?
— _____
A. China. B. Potato. C. Hundred. D. Purple.

Ⅲ. 情景对话

A: Hello, Zhang Lei!

B: Hello, Lucy.

A: 1

B: It's cold in winter. Sometimes the temperature drops to twenty below zero.

A: Does it often snow?

B: Very often.

A: How's the weather in summer?

B: 2

A: Is it always very warm in spring?

B: 3



A: Does it rain a lot in spring?

B: 4

A: What about autumn?

B: Autumn is the best season. 5

A: Thanks for telling me about the weather in your city!

B: You're welcome! See you next time.

A: See you!

- A. It's neither too hot nor too cold.
B. No. But it's always windy.
C. No. it isn't. It doesn't get warm until April.
D. What's the weather like in your city?
E. It will rain.
F. It's hot and clear most of the time.
G. Spring is my favourite season.

IV. 完成句子

1. 在你的家乡,秋天的天气怎么样?

_____ the weather _____ in your hometown in autumn?

2. 她是我的朋友。她的名字叫玛丽。

She is my friend. _____ is Mary.

3. 你的夹克衫是什么颜色的?

_____ is your jacket?

4. —今天的日期是什么?

—今天是3月22号。

—What's the date today?

—It's _____.

5. 我要祝贺你们所有人在过去三年里取得的进步。

I'd like to _____ all of you _____ making progress in the past three years.

6. 我进教室的时候学生们正在互相讨论物理竞赛。

The students were _____ with each other _____ physics competition when I came into the classroom.

7. 他既不想去滑雪也不想去观光。

He _____ wants to go skiing _____ go sightseeing.



Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

When you go to England, you can be surprised that many people 1 an umbrella or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning.

On a bus or a train, you can usually see everyone is looking out of the window or reading newspapers, but they don't 2 with each other. When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing—the 3 .

Why is it so? 4 the weather is changeable (多变的) in England. People there can have spring, summer, autumn and winter in one 5 . When they get on the bus, the weather is sunny and 6 , just like in spring. However, when they get out of the bus, it can be rainy and cold. 7 noon, the weather will be sunny again and quite hot, and it will be 8 at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can 9 sometimes, and in summer, maybe you can see people 10 coats and sweaters.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A. take | B. bring | C. to take | D. to bring |
| 2. A. say | B. talk | C. tell | D. speak |
| 3. A. weather | B. clothes | C. bus | D. sports |
| 4. A. So | B. When | C. Because | D. Although |
| 5. A. year | B. month | C. week | D. day |
| 6. A. cold | B. wet | C. warm | D. cool |
| 7. A. On | B. At | C. In | D. For |
| 8. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |
| 9. A. fly | B. run | C. swim | D. dance |
| 10. A. making | B. taking | C. putting | D. wearing |

II. 阅读理解

A

Hi, Kate! I saw your name and address in *Penfriend* magazine, and I would like to be your penfriend. First, I will tell you something about myself. My name is Sidney. I'm fourteen years old. I'm of medium height. I have short black hair and brown eyes. My hobbies are playing computer games and playing chess.



I live with my parents. They came to England about 30 years ago. They came from Shanghai, but I never went there. Now my parents have a Chinese restaurant in Newcastle. We live in a small house near our restaurant. I was born in Newcastle in 2000. I can speak Chinese, but I can't write it very well. Edwin is my brother. He is 23 and works as an architect (建筑师) in London.

I'm in Walker School. It is near my house, so I can walk to school. I like my school because the teachers are friendly. My school has many sports fields (运动场地). I like sports very much. I enjoy playing rugby (橄榄球) and badminton in winter, and tennis in summer. My favourite subject is physics. I want to be an engineer (工程师).

I'll send you a photo of myself with my school friends. I am in the middle. I hope you will write to me soon, and tell me all about you.

1. Sidney wants _____.
A. to tell Kate about her family B. to play sports with Kate
C. to tell Kate about her school life D. to make friends with Kate
2. How many people are there in Sidney's family?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
3. What's Sidney's favourite sport in winter?
A. Tennis. B. Computer games.
C. Badminton. D. Basketball.
4. Which is Sidney in the photo?
A. The first one on the right. B. The first on the left.
C. The one in the middle. D. The one next to the teacher.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Sidney's favourite subject is maths.
B. Sidney is of medium height with short black hair and brown eyes.
C. Sidney knows Kate's name and address in a magazine.
D. Sidney never went to Shanghai.

B

People in different countries greet each other in different ways. Here are some.

The Philippines (菲律宾)

The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women. Men sometimes pat each other on the back.

The United States

People shake hands when they meet for the first time. Friends and family members often





hug or kiss on the cheek (脸颊) when they see each other.

South Korea

Men bow and shake hands to greet each other. Women do not usually shake hands. If you address (称呼) someone, you use his or her full name. The family name comes first, then the first name.

Finland (芬兰)

Finns (芬兰人) greet each other with a handshake. Hugs and kisses are only for close friends and family members.

6. In which country do men sometimes pat each other on the back?
 - A. Finland.
 - B. The Philippines.
 - C. South Korea.
 - D. The United States.
7. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. People shake hands whenever they meet in the United States.
 - B. In the Philippines, friends shake hands as the everyday greeting.
 - C. Finns greet each other with a bow.
 - D. In South Korea, the first name comes before the family name.
8. Which is the same way to greet each other in the four countries?
 - A. Shake hands.
 - B. Bow.
 - C. Hug.
 - D. Kiss.
9. In this passage, all the following are mentioned EXCEPT _____.
 - A. kisses
 - B. hugs
 - C. smiles
 - D. handshakes
10. What does the writer want to tell us in the passage?
 - A. Languages.
 - B. Four countries.
 - C. Friends and family members.
 - D. Different kinds of greetings.

C

Have you ever seen snow? Many people in the world have not. Some countries never have snow; some have only a little on the tops of very high mountains. In the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter, but in the south of England, there is usually little.

When a student from a warm country comes to England in autumn for the first time, he feels cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this.

But snow is different. Though it is cold, it is also beautiful. Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day, and there is a lot of light in his room. He thinks "Is it so late?" and jumps out of bed. But no, it is not very late. He looks out of the window and there is snow on the ground and on the houses and everywhere. The light of his room comes



from clean and beautiful snow.

11. In which part of England is there much snow in winter?
A. In the east. B. In the south.
C. In the west. D. In the north.
12. In the autumn of England, we can NOT often see _____.
A. strong winds B. dark clouds C. grey sky D. cold rain
13. The writer thinks that in England both snow and autumn rain are _____.
A. beautiful B. clean C. cold D. heavy
14. Why does the student ask himself "Is it so late?"
A. Because it's really late. B. Because he has some work to do.
C. Because it's bright in the room. D. Because he usually gets up early.
15. Which of the following statements (陈述) is right?
A. Every country in the world has snow in winter.
B. Many people in the world haven't seen snow.
C. It is often very warm in the autumn of England.
D. Foreign students like the weather in England.

Ⅲ. 英汉互译

1. Congratulations on winning the football game.

2. She used to be a waitress in her mother's canteen.

3. Read the book carefully and you'll find the mistakes.

4. I admire the firefighter because they always think more about others than themselves.

5. The weather forecast says there will be a heavy rain the day after tomorrow.

6. 他的父母正在与他讨论这个问题。

7. 你的父亲是做什么的?

8. 你的朋友莉莉是哪里人?



9. 彩虹是什么颜色?

10. 水既不热也不凉。

IV. 写作

假设你是齐齐哈尔市人,齐齐哈尔市一年四季的天气是怎样的呢?你一年四季的主要活动有哪些呢?请根据下表,以“The Weather in Qiqihar”为题写一篇短文。内容包括:

Seasons	Weather	Activities
spring	windy, a little cold	fly kites
summer	short, hot	go swimming
autumn	dry, cool	help the farmers with their work
winter	long, cold, snow	make a snowman

注意:

词数 80 左右。

The Weather in Qiqihar

知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) expression (2) 讨论;商讨 (3) exit (4) 入口 (5) cafe (6) 建议
 (7) technician (8) 女服务员 (9) chef (10) 消防员 (11) forecast
 (12) 仔细地;小心地 (13) congratulation (14) 初级的

【重点短语】

- (1) neither; nor (2) 带伞

【重点句型】

- (1) What's your name (2) Nice to meet you (3) Where; from (4) come from
 (5) does; do (6) a nurse (7) What day (8) When; born

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. junior 2. waitress 3. Congratulations
4. discussing 5. tips 6. technicians 7. chef
8. cafes 9. firefighters 10. forecast

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查情景交际。Where does he go? 意为“他去哪里?”; What does he do? 意为“他是做什么工作的?”; Why does he do it? 意为“他为什么这样做?”; How does he do it? 意为“他如何做?”。根据答语“He is a police.”可知, 问句询问职业, 故选 B。
2. A 考查日期。What day is it tomorrow? 意为“明天是星期几?”, 询问星期几。故选 A。
3. A 考查形容词词义辨析。sunny 意为“晴朗的”; rainy 意为“多雨的”; cold 意为“寒冷的”; hot 意为“炎热的”。根据上文“She likes the weather there. (她喜欢那里的天气。)”可知填 sunny。故选 A。
4. C 考查日期。What's the date today? 意为“今天几号?”, 用于询问日期, 因此用具体日期回答。故选 C。
5. B 考查介词。on 表示具体的某一天; at 用于具体的某个时刻; in 表示某一天的上午、下午、晚上, 也用于某月、某年、某个世纪、时代前; from 意为“从……”。空格后的 about a quarter to ten 是具体的某个时刻, 因此用 at。故选 B。
6. D 考查固定搭配。neither ... nor ... 意为“既不……也不……”, 是固定搭配, 其修饰主语时, 谓语动词的单复数与离它最近的主语保持一致。故选 D。
7. B 考查副词词义辨析。luckily 意为“幸运地”; carefully 意为“认真地”; hopefully 意为“充满希望地”; importantly 意为“重要地”。句意: 布鲁斯, 不要和别人说话。在课堂上你应该仔细听讲。故选 B。
8. C 考查固定搭配。congratulate sb. on sth. 意为“为某事向某人祝贺”, congratulations to sb. 意为“祝贺某人”。句意: ——我通过了考试。你不为我的成绩祝贺我吗? ——嗯。祝贺你! 故选 C。
9. B 考查动词的用法。discuss 意为“谈论”, 是及

物动词, 其后可直接接宾语。句意: 我们将讨论一些保护公民免受新冠肺炎病毒感染的方法。故选 B。

10. D 考查零冠词的用法。物质名词表示泛指或一般概念时, 通常用零冠词。句意: ——你最喜欢的颜色是什么? ——是橙色。故选 D。
11. A 考查情景交际。Where are you from? 意为“你来自哪里?”, 应用表示地点的词回答。故选 A。

III. 情景对话

1—5 D F C B A

IV. 完成句子

1. What's; like 2. Her name 3. What colour
4. 22 March 5. congratulate; on
6. discussing; about 7. neither; nor

Part B

I. 完形填空

1. A 考查动词。take sth. with sb. 意为“某人随身携带某物”; bring 意为“带来”。分析句子结构可知, that 引导宾语从句, 空格处作谓语, 因此填 take。故选 A。
2. B 考查动词。say 意为“说”; talk 意为“谈话”, talk with sb. 意为“和某人谈话”; tell 意为“告诉”; speak 意为“讲(某种语言)”。句意: 但是他们不和彼此说话。故选 B。
3. A 考查语境理解。根据上文“umbrella”和下文“4 the weather is changeable in England.”可知, 此处表示“他们经常谈论天气”。故选 A。
4. C 考查连词。so 意为“因此”; when 意为“当……时”; because 意为“因为”; although 意为“尽管”。根据语境可知, “他们谈论天气”的原因是“英国的天气多变”, 因此用 because 引导。故选 C。
5. D 考查语境理解。根据后文提到的上车时和下车时的天气以及中午的天气可知, 此处表示“那里的人一天可以经历四季”。故选 D。
6. C 考查形容词。cold 意为“寒冷的”; wet 意为“潮湿的”; warm 意为“暖和的”; cool 意为“凉爽的”。由常识可知, 春天的天气是晴朗、温暖的。故选 C。
7. B 考查固定搭配。at noon 意为“在中午”。句意: 中午, 天气将再次晴朗, 相当炎热, 此时将是夏天。故选 B。
8. B 考查语境理解。根据“quite hot”可知, 此时

是一天中的“夏天”。故选 B。

9. C 考查动词。fly 意为“飞翔”;run 意为“跑步”;swim 意为“游泳”;dance 意为“跳舞”。根据上文“people can also have summer in winter”可知,冬天的时候也会有夏天那么热,夏天能进行的运动是游泳。故选 C。
10. D 考查动词。make 意为“制作”;take 意为“携带”;put 意为“放置”;wear 意为“穿着”。句意:所以在冬天他们有时可以游泳,在夏天,也许你可以看到人们穿着外套和毛衣。故选 D。

II. 阅读理解

1. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句中的“... I would like to be your penfriend”可知,西德尼想和凯特交朋友。故选 D。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“I live with my parents.”和第二段倒数第二句“Edwin is my brother.”可知,西德尼家有爸爸、妈妈、哥哥和西德尼,一共四口人。故选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第三句中的“I enjoy playing rugby and badminton in winter...”可知,西德尼冬天喜欢橄榄球和羽毛球运动。故选 C。
4. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“I am in the middle.”可知,西德尼站在中间。故选 C。
5. A 细节理解题。根据第三段倒数第二句“My favourite subject is physics.”可知,西德尼最喜欢的科目是物理,A 项表述错误。故选 A。
6. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“Men sometimes pat each other on the back.”可知,在菲律宾,男人们经常拍彼此的后背。故选 B。
7. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“The everyday greeting for friends is a handshake for both men and women.”可知,在菲律宾,朋友间见面会握手。故选 B。
8. A 细节理解题。浏览四个国家的打招呼的方式可知,人们见面都会握手。故选 A。
9. C 细节理解题。第三段第一句“People shake hands when they meet for the first time.”提到了握手;第三段第二句“Friends and family members often hug or kiss on the cheek”提到了亲吻和拥抱。文章没有提到“微笑”。故选 C。
10. D 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要介绍了菲律宾、美国、韩国和芬兰人们见面时是如何打招呼的。故选 D。
11. D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句中的“In

the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter...”可知,在英国北部冬天有很多雪。故选 D。

12. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this.”可知,在英国,秋天会有乌云、灰色的天空和冰冷的雨水,没有大风。故选 A。
13. C 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句中的“cold rain in England in autumn”和最后一段第二句“Though it is cold, it is also beautiful.”可知,秋天下雨和冬天下雪都很冷。故选 C。
14. C 推理判断题。根据最后一段第三句“Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day, and there is a lot of light in his room.”可知,屋子里很亮,像开着灯一样。只有晚上才会开灯,所以这个学生才会问“时间很晚了吗?”故选 C。
15. B 细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“Have you ever seen snow? Many people in the world have not.”可知,世界上的很多人从来没有见过雪。故选 B。

III. 英汉互译

1. 祝贺你们赢得了这场足球比赛。
2. 她曾经是她母亲食堂的服务员。
3. 认真阅读这本书,你就会发现错误。
4. 我钦佩消防队员,因为他们总是考虑别人比考虑自己多。
5. 天气预报说后天将有一场大雨。
6. His parents are discussing with him about the problem.
7. What's your father's job?
8. Where is your friend Lily from?
9. What colour is the rainbow?
10. The water is neither hot nor cold.

IV. 写作

One possible version:

The Weather in Qiqihar

I'm from Qiqihar. Let me tell you about the weather there.

In Qiqihar, spring is usually windy and a little cold. We often fly kites. Summer is very short but it's pretty hot, and sometimes it rains. We often go swimming in the river. In autumn, the weather is very

dry and cool. We often help the farmers with their work. Winter is very long and cold. It often snows. When it snows, we often make a snowman.

I think Qiqihar is a good place to have fun.

Unit 1 School Is Interesting

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. poster
2. company
3. Besides
4. patient
5. performances
6. assistant
7. field
8. Mandarin
9. workshop
10. dormitory

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查固定搭配。be crazy about sth./doing sth. 意为“对某事/做某事着迷”，为固定搭配。句意：你对跳舞着迷吗？请在舞蹈俱乐部展示你的才艺。故选 B。
2. C 考查介词辨析。except 意为“除……之外（不包括在内）”；not only 意为“不仅，非但”，一般与 but 或 but also 连用；besides 意为“除……之外（还）”；except for 意为“除……之外”，表示对细节的补充，强调美中不足。根据语境应是“除了歌手外，还……”。句意：除了是一个著名的歌手，她还是作家兼演员。故选 C。
3. C 考查一般现在时。本句为一般事实，应用一般现在时，且主语 she 为第三人称单数，需借助助动词 doesn't 构成一般现在时的否定句。句意：她没有弟弟。她是家里唯一的孩子。故选 C。
4. B 考查主谓一致和固定搭配。句中主语为 Li Lei and Wang Lin，由 and 连接了两个并列主语，且表示的是两个不同的对象，谓语动词要用复数形式；be from 为固定搭配，意为“来自，出身于”。句意：李雷和王琳都来自中国吗？故选 B。
5. C 考查状语从句时态。句中 as soon as 引导时间状语从句，意为“一……就……”，其时态遵循“主将从现”原则，状语从句中用一般现在时。句意：我一到澳大利亚就给你发电子邮件。故选 C。
6. B 考查固定用法和动词短语辨析。hear from sb. 意为“收到某人的来信”；hear about 意为“听说”；look forward to sth./doing sth. 意为“期待某事/做某事”，为固定用法。句意：我期待着收到你的来信。故选 B。
7. A 考查时态和主谓一致。根据语境可知，描述

的是客观情况，应用一般现在时，且 there be 句型遵循“就近一致”原则，空后为 a restaurant，应用 is。句意：——我饿了。你知道我们从哪里能获得一些食物吗？——当然。附近有一家餐馆。故选 A。

8. C 考查主谓一致和时态。each of us 作主语，谓语动词用单数形式，且根据语境可知描述的是一般情况，需用一般现在时，故谓语动词用 has。句意：我们每个人都有生活目标，它指引着我们奔向光明的未来。故选 C。
9. D 考查动词词义辨析。smell 意为“闻，嗅”；listen 意为“听”；look 意为“看”；taste 意为“尝，品”。句意：我妈妈做的食物尝起来很美味。故选 D。
10. D 考查固定搭配。learn from……学习。句意：当他帮助长者时，我们可以向他学习。故选 D。
11. B 考查情景交际。句意——她最喜欢什么动物？——她最喜欢猫。根据句意可知选 B。
12. D 考查形容词词义辨析。lazy 意为“懒惰的”；friendly 意为“友好的”；smart 意为“聪颖的”；oral 意为“口头的”，oral English 意为“英语口语”。句意：他擅长英语口语。故选 D。
13. C 考查一般现在时。根据本题中的 usually 可知，动词应用一般现在时，且主语是第三人称单数，谓语应用 cleans。句意：我哥哥通常放学后打扫教室。故选 C。
14. B 考查动词词义辨析。create 意为“创造，创建”；operate 意为“使用，操作”；capture 意为“俘获，捕获”；catch 意为“夺得，捕获”。根据语境可知应是指“操作洗衣机”。句意：——你能帮我操作这台新的洗衣机吗？我不知道怎么用。——当然（可以）。故选 B。
15. A 考查主谓一致。old, young, poor, rich 等形容词与 the 连用，表示“一类人”，意义是复数，谓语动词用复数。句意：老年人是对的。故选 A。

III. 情景对话

1—5 F E B A C

IV. 完成句子

1. do; like
2. vocational school
3. not only; but also
4. looking forward to
5. No wonder
6. different fields
7. do; do
8. doing business