



目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1	The Joys of Vocational School	1
Unit 2	Accepting Everyone's Uniqueness	14
Unit 3	Starting a New Day	26
Unit 4	English Learning Tips	38
Unit 5	Smart Shopping	50
Unit 6	Table Manners	61
Unit 7	Finding the Way	73
Unit 8	Treasured Memories of Travelling	85
Unit 9	Fun Sports	97
Unit 10	Learning to Be Grateful	110
期末检测		123

Unit 1 The Joys of Vocational School



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 高兴 | (2) certificate (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 职业的 | (4) labour (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 汽车 | (6) create (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 模型; 典型 | (8) tip (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 项目, 计划 | (10) term (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 志愿者 | (12) describe (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 角色扮演 | |
| (14) dorm (<i>n.</i>) (同 dormitory) _____ | |
| (15) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 戏剧 | (16) timetable (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (17) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 提高, 改善 | (18) favourite (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (19) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 学科, 课程; 主题 | (20) underline (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (21) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 工程, 工程学 | (22) leaf (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (23) _____ (<i>n.</i>) (physical education 的缩写) 体育课 | |
| (24) kilo (<i>n.</i>) _____ | (25) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 实践; 练习 |
| (26) practice (<i>n.</i>) _____ | (27) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 担心, 忧虑, 发愁 |
| (28) useful (<i>adj.</i>) _____ | (29) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 堂(表)兄弟(姐妹) |
| (30) goal (<i>n.</i>) _____ | (31) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 建议, 劝告 |
| (32) perform (<i>v.</i>) _____ | |



- | | |
|---|---|
| (33) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 实际的, 可实现的 | (34) self-development (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (35) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 文化 | (36) reach (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (37) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 竞赛, 比赛, 竞争 | (38) path (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (39) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 梦想, 理想; 梦 | (40) journey (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (41) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 全国职业院校技能大赛 | (42) single (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (43) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 组织, 筹划 | (44) confident (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (45) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 一年一度的, 每年的 | (46) discover (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (47) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 举行, 举办; 持有; 认为 | (48) strength (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (49) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 参加 | (50) healthy (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (51) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 获胜者, 冠军 | (52) regular (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (53) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 额外的 | (54) fail (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (55) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 提供; 给予 | (56) chance (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (57) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 舞台; 领域; 阶段 | (58) task (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (59) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 成功 | |

重点短语

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) _____ 设立目标 | (2) be different from _____ |
| (3) _____ 教学楼 | (4) practise doing sth. _____ |
| (5) _____ 一步步地, 逐步地 | |
| (6) work hard _____ | |
| (7) _____ 放弃 | (8) make models _____ |
| (9) _____ 厨艺 | (10) talk with sb. _____ |
| (11) _____ 结交朋友 | (12) lead to _____ |
| (13) _____ 担心 | (14) show up _____ |
| (15) _____ 多于 | (16) be ready for _____ |
| (17) _____ 踢足球 | (18) talk about _____ |

重点句型

- (1) Set clear goals for yourself. Remember _____ your goals must be _____. 为自己设立清晰的目标。记住, 目标必须切实可行。
- (2) A journey of a thousand miles _____ a single step. 千里之行, 始于足下。



- (3) You should do regular exercise, have enough sleep, and eat _____.
你应该进行有规律的锻炼,保证足够的睡眠,并健康饮食。
- (4) What _____ in Engineering Class? 你们在工程学课堂上做些什么?
- (5) _____ tomorrow. 明天见。
- (6) I'd like to _____. 我想要和朋友们跳舞。
- (7) Start living a healthy life _____. 从现在起,开始过一种健康的生活。

重点语法

名 词

1. 名词的分类

专有名词	China, Asia, Beijing, Monday, Christmas Day		
普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	boy, worker, farmer, desk, factory
		集体名词	people, family, class
	不可数名词	物质名词	meat, rice, water, milk, fire
		抽象名词	work, homework, time, health, friendship

(1) 专有名词

表示具体的人、事物、地点、星期、月份、节日、团体、机构、组织或国家的专有名称。例如: the People's Republic of China(中华人民共和国), Sunday(星期天), Children's Day(儿童节), Mike(迈克), London(伦敦), December(十二月), the United States(美国), the Great Wall(长城)。

(2) 普通名词

表示某些人、某类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名称。按是否可数可以分为可数名词和不可数名词。

① 可数名词:能以数目来计算,可以分成个体的人或东西,因此有复数形式。可数名词分为个体名词和集体名词。例如:

个体名词:book(书), desk(桌子), boy(男孩)。

集体名词:family(家庭), people(人们), class(班级), team(团队)。

拓展 (1) 有一些名词只有复数形式,例如:pants(裤子), glasses(眼镜), shoes(鞋子), socks(袜子), chopsticks(筷子), shorts(短裤)。

(2) 在英语中,常用“the+形容词”表示一类人或一类事物。例如:

The young should respect the old. 年轻人应该尊重老人。



② 不可数名词:不能以数目来计算,不可以分成个体的概念,如状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的東西;一般没有复数形式,只有单数形式,其前面不能用不定冠词 a/an。不可数名词分为物质名词和抽象名词。例如:

物质名词:fire(火), water(水), air(空气), glass(玻璃)。

抽象名词:health(健康), friendship(友谊), success(成功)。

2. 名词的数

(1) 可数名词变复数

① 规则变化

可数名词单数	复数变化规则	例 词
一般情况	在词尾直接加-s	house→houses; day→days
以 s、x、ch、sh 结尾的名词	在词尾加-es	bus→buses; box→boxes match→matches; dish→dishes
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词	先把 y 变为 i 再加-es	city→cities; body→bodies
以 o 结尾的名词	通常有生命的在词尾加-es; 无生命的在词尾加-s	potato→potatoes; hero→heroes piano→pianos; photo→photos
以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词	把 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加-es	leaf→leaves; knife→knives

② 不规则变化

A. 单复数形式相同。例如:fish→fish, deer→deer, sheep→sheep。

B. 变单数名词中的元音字母。例如:woman→women, goose→geese, foot→feet。

C. 其他不规则形式。例如:mouse→mice, child→children。

③ 复合名词变复数的规则

A. 只把主体名词变复数。例如:boy friend→boy friends, paper bag→paper bags。

B. 以 man 或 woman 为前缀的复合名词,两个名词都变复数。例如:man waiter→men waiters, woman doctor→women doctors。

(2) 不可数名词的数

不可数名词所表示的事物(主要是物质名词和抽象名词),不能以数目来计算,没有复数形式,需借助量词表达数量,即“基数词/不定冠词+计量单位+of+不可数名词”。计量单位的单复数由基数词决定。例如:a piece of paper(一张纸), a cup of tea(一杯茶), three pieces of bread(三片面包), four bags of rice(四袋米)。

(3) 修饰可数名词和不可数名词的词

只能修饰可数名词的词:these、those、few、a few、many 等。

只能修饰不可数名词的词:little、a little、a bit of、much、a great deal of 等。



既能修饰可数名词,也能修饰不可数名词的词:a lot of、lots of、plenty of、a great/large quantity of、all、some、enough 等。

3. 名词所有格

(1) 's 所有格

A. 一般在单数名词词尾加 's。例如:Lily's storybook(Lily 的故事书)。

B. 以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词直接加'。例如:Teachers' Day(教师节)。

C. 不规则复数名词(不以 s 结尾的复数名词)在词尾加 's。例如:Children's Day(儿童节)。

D. 表示两人共有的东西,写作 A and B's;表示两个人各自的东西,写作 A's and B's。例如:Lucy and Lily's bedroom(Lucy 和 Lily 合住的卧室), Tom's and Jerry's rooms(Tom 和 Jerry 两人各自的房间)。

E. 常用来表示有生命的东西的所属关系。例如:my father's car(我爸爸的汽车)。

F. 用在时间、距离、价值、国家、城市等之后。例如:today's newspaper(今天的报纸,表示时间), twenty minutes' walk(步行 20 分钟的路程,表示距离), China's population(中国的人口,表示国家)。

(2) of 所有格

多用于表示无生命的名词的所属关系。例如:the title of the novel(小说的书名), a map of China(一幅中国地图), the windows of the classroom(教室的窗户)。

(3) 双重所有格,即“of+名词所有格”

① “of+名词所有格”中的名词必须表示人,不能表示事物。例如:a play of Shakespeare's, a friend of my wife's。

② “of+名词所有格”中的名词必须是特指,不能是泛指。例如:a friend of the doctor's, a novel of the writer's。



课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- Zhang Tian graduated from university and got a teacher's _____ (证书) last year.
- _____ (劳动) education has been popular since President Xi Jinping emphasized(强调) its importance at a conference.
- My cat's name is Lola. She has yellow-brown eyes and the _____ (尖) of her tail is white.



A: 5

- A. You can't learn something without practising.
 B. Do you practise cooking dishes during the class?
 C. It sounds interesting.
 D. What's your favourite class?
 E. It's of great use.
 F. My favourite subject is maths.
 G. Cooking is a good idea.

IV. 完成句子

1. 看!正在表演现代戏剧的那个女孩是我的妹妹。

Look! The girl who is performing a modern _____ is my sister.

2. 我通常在每学期开始时设立我的目标。

I usually _____ at the beginning of each term.

3. 贝蒂的老师让她每天练习写作。

Betty's teacher asks her _____ every day.

4. 条条大路通罗马。

All roads _____ Rome.

5. 这艘船能载五百多名乘客。

The ship can carry _____ five hundred passengers.

6. 这些学生喜欢一起做模型。

These students love _____ together.

7. 戒掉一个坏习惯并不容易。

It is not easy to _____ a bad habit.

8. 肉和鱼是健康的食物,但太多的肉并不健康。

Meat and fish are _____ but too much meat isn't healthy.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

Studying is easy for the students in French middle schools. The junior high school students study in school five 1 every week. Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday they study in school all day. But on Wednesday 2 Saturday, they study for only half a day. They have four classes in the morning. The first class begins 3



8 o'clock. Every class lasts for an hour. When a class is 4, the students can have a break for 15 minutes. In the afternoon, they only have two 5. The classes are over before 3 o'clock. 6, the students still have one hour to study by themselves.

When they are 7, the students can play football, basketball or tennis with their friends. Many of them can watch films, 8 friends, take trips and so on.

The school life is colourful. But the tests are 9 for them. Before they have an exam, they will 10 all kinds of activities and study hard because everyone wants to pass the exam. Almost all the students would like to study in colleges.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hours | B. days | C. times | D. classes |
| 2. A. and | B. but | C. from | D. for |
| 3. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. about |
| 4. A. finish | B. begin | C. over | D. good |
| 5. A. classes | B. matches | C. friends | D. books |
| 6. A. First | B. Next | C. Second | D. Then |
| 7. A. busy | B. free | C. good | D. bad |
| 8. A. go | B. read | C. visit | D. find |
| 9. A. easy | B. long | C. boring | D. difficult |
| 10. A. play | B. look | C. stop | D. ask for |

II. 阅读理解

A

In most US middle schools, students have a locker(储物柜). It is outside the classroom and anyone can see it. So students try to make their lockers special.

Anna studies at Karrer Middle School. The 11-year-old girl puts a mirror in her locker. "The mirror is really good. When you finish lunch, you can see if you have food in your teeth," Anna says.

Nola, 11, studies at Rye Middle School. She puts a photo of her favourite singer in her locker. "Many people see my locker and say, 'Wow, your locker is so cool.'" Nola says.

Laura, the headmaster of a middle school, thinks it's good for students to show themselves. "They make their lockers different from others, but I just hope they don't spend too much money on it."

- How many students are mentioned in the passage?

A. 1.	B. 2.	C. 3.	D. 11.
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2. Where are the students' lockers?
 - A. In the classroom.
 - B. Outside the classroom.
 - C. In the dining hall.
 - D. In the bathroom.
3. Why does Anna put a mirror in the locker?
 - A. Because she likes mirrors.
 - B. Because it is cool.
 - C. Because she wants to see if she has food in the teeth.
 - D. We don't know.
4. Who may like famous singer?
 - A. Anna.
 - B. Nola.
 - C. Laura.
 - D. Anna, Nola and Laura.
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Most students in UK schools have a locker.
 - B. Anna, Nola and Laura are all 11 years old.
 - C. The headmaster thinks it's good for students to show themselves.
 - D. The students spend too much money on their lockers.

B

In Japan, students from Grade One to Grade Six walk to school themselves. Parents don't drive a car to send them at all. How can Japanese students do this from the first day of school? That is because the government of Japan does something to keep students safe.

There is a safe way only for students called "Tongxue Road(通学路)". It means students can walk along the way and get to school. When many drivers see the sign "Tongxue Road", they must be slow or stop.

Students must get to school on time. When they get to school, the headteacher and teachers wait for students at the gate. Even some neighbours near school will watch children and help them to cross the street.

Everyone must take a bell to keep safe. If there are some bad people or some dangerous things close to students, it will help them a lot. Safety is the first.

6. How do students of Grade Three go to school?
 - A. On foot.
 - B. By car.
 - C. By subway.
 - D. By bus.





知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1)joy (2)证书,文凭 (3)vocational (4)劳动 (5)auto (6)创造 (7)model
(8)提示,指点;小费 (9)project (10)学期,期;词语 (11)volunteer (12)描述
(13)role-play (14)宿舍 (15)drama (16)课程表,时间表 (17)improve
(18)特别喜爱的 (19)subject (20)在……下画线 (21)engineering (22)叶子;页
(23)PE (24)千克,公斤(重量或质量单位) (25)practise (26)实践;训练;活动
(27)worry (28)有用的 (29)cousin (30)目标,目的 (31)advice (32)表现
(33)practical (34)自我发展 (35)culture (36)实现;到达 (37)competition
(38)路径,途径 (39)dream (40)旅行 (41)China Skills (42)单一的 (43)organise
(44)有信心的 (45)annual (46)发现,了解到 (47)hold (48)优点,长处;力量
(49)participate (50)健康的 (51)winner (52)有规律的;定时的;均匀的 (53)extra
(54)失败;不及格 (55)provide (56)机会,机遇 (57)stage (58)任务 (59)succeed

【重点短语】

- (1)set goals (2)与……不同 (3)teaching building (4)练习做某事 (5)step by step
(6)努力工作;努力学习 (7)give up (8)制作模型 (9)cooking skill (10)与某人谈话
(11)make friends (12)导致 (13)worry about (14)出现,露面 (15)more than
(16)为……做好准备 (17)play football (18)谈论

【重点句型】

- (1)that; practical (2)begins with (3)healthy food (4)do you do (5)See you
(6)dance with friends (7)from now on

Unit 1 The Joys of Vocational School

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- certificate
- Labour
- tip
- model
- volunteer
- term
- drama
- winner
- goal
- stage

II. 单项选择

- C 考查动词短语。give away 意为“赠送”; give out 意为“用完, 耗尽”; give up 意为“放弃”; give off 意为“发出; 放出”。句意: 我们不得不再次放弃我们最初的计划。故选 C。
- D 考查形容词。tired 意为“疲惫的”; hungry 意为“饥饿的”; excited 意为“兴奋的”; confident 意为“自信的”。根据前文说的“给我们加油”可知, 空格处应是有信心赢得比赛。故选 D。
- A 考查动词短语。show up 意为“出现”, 符合语境。show off 意为“炫耀”, 没有 show on 和 show above 这两个短语。故选 A。
- D 考查非谓语动词。practise doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”。故选 D。
- C 考查冠词。play football 意为“踢足球”, football 前用零冠词。故选 C。
- B 考查交际用语。it will be wonderful 意为“那将会很棒”; the same to you 意为“同样也祝福你”; no problem 意为“没有问题”; don't worry 意为“别担心”。对于别人的祝福应说谢谢, 并把祝福送给对方。故选 B。
- A 考查介词。step by step 为固定短语, 意为“逐渐地, 一步步地”。句意: 他逐渐知道了学习的重要性。故选 A。
- B 考查名词。force 主要指外力; strength 意为“力量, 力气”, 指内部力量; energy 意为“能量”; power 意为“权利”。句意: 她没有力气走更远了。故选 B。
- A 考查介词。be different from 为固定短语, 意为“与……不同”。故选 A。
- A 考查交际用语。cheer up 意为“振作起来, 高兴起来”; that's enough 意为“够了”; go out 意为“出去”; go ahead 意为“去吧, 做吧, 干吧”。根据上文说话人抱怨有很多困难可知, 答者应给予鼓励, 让对方振作起来, cheer up 符合题意, 故选 A。
- A 考查非谓语动词。答句是“Failing to pass the exam (made me so upset).”的省略, Failing to pass the exam 是动名词短语作主语, 且 fail to do sth. 为固定搭配, 意为“未能做某事”。故选 A。
- B 考查名词。communication 意为“交流”; competition 意为“竞赛”; comparison 意为“比较”; advice 意为“建议”。分析句子可知, and 连接的前后部分意思相近, 前面是 challenge (挑

战), 后面所给词汇中 competition (竞赛) 符合语境, 表示“充满挑战和竞争”。句意: 在这个充满挑战和竞争的 21 世纪, 为了拥有美好的未来, 我们必须学会更多有用的技能。故选 B。

- A 考查非谓语动词和固定搭配。句意: 我们应该尽最大努力为贫困儿童提供干净的水和食物。根据题干可知, 第一个空考查 try one's best to do sth., 表示“尽某人最大努力做某事”; 第二空考查 provide sb. with sth., 表示“为某人提供某物”。故选 A。
- B 考查形容词。important 意为“重要的”; confident 意为“自信的”; careless 意为“马虎的”; pleased 意为“高兴的”。根据“She isn't afraid to speak in front of the class.”可推断她比以前更自信了。故选 B。
- B 考查介词短语。from now on 意为“从现在起”, 是固定搭配。句意: 从现在起, 骑自行车的人必须佩戴头盔以保护头部免受伤害。故选 B。

III. 情景对话

1—5 FEBAC

IV. 完成句子

- drama
- set my goals
- to practise writing
- lead to
- more than
- making models
- give up
- healthy food

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

- B 考查名词。根据下文“Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday they study in school all day. But on Wednesday 2 Saturday...”可知, 学生每周在学校学习五天。故选 B。
- A 考查连词。根据语境可知, Wednesday 和 Saturday 之间为并列关系, 故选 A。
- A 考查介词。时刻前要用介词 at。故选 A。
- C 考查副词。根据下文 the students can have a break for 15 minutes 可知, 当每节课结束的时候, 学生们可以休息 15 分钟; 再根据系动词 is 可知, 空格处用副词 over。故选 C。
- A 考查名词。根据下文“The classes are over before 3 o'clock.”可知, 下午他们只有两节课。故选 A。
- D 考查连词。根据上文“The classes are over before 3 o'clock.”可知, 3 点的课程结束后, 他们有一个小时的自学时间。then “然后”符合语境。故选 D。
- B 考查形容词。根据下文 the students can play football, basketball or tennis with their friends 可知, 在空闲的时间里, 学生们可以和朋友们一起踢足球、打篮球或网球。故选 B。
- C 考查动词。go 意为“去”; read 意为“读”; visit 意为“拜访”; find 意为“发现, 找到”。visit friends

表示“拜访朋友”。故选 C。

9. D 考查形容词。根据“The school life is colourful.”和 but 可知,考试对他们来说是很困难的。故选 D。
10. C 考查动词。根据 study hard“努力学习”可知,他们在考试前会停止各种活动。故选 C。

II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。通读全文可知,文中提到安娜和诺拉两个学生;劳拉是一所中学的校长,不是学生。故选 B。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“It is outside the classroom and anyone can see it.”可知储物柜在教室外面。故选 B。
3. C 细节理解题。根据第二段安娜说的话“When you finish lunch, you can see if you have food in your teeth...”可知,她在储物柜里放了一面镜子,方便在午饭后查看自己牙齿上有没有食物残留。故选 C。
4. B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“She puts a photo of her favourite singer in her locker.”可知,诺拉把她最喜欢的歌手的照片放在储物柜里,说明她可能喜欢歌手。故选 B。
5. C 细节判断题。根据最后一段第一句“Laura, the headmaster of a middle school, thinks it's good for students to show themselves.”可知 C 项正确。第一段提到,美国的中学生有储物柜,故 A 项不正确;安娜和诺拉是 11 岁,劳拉是校长,故 B 项错误;劳拉提到 I just hope they don't spend too much money on it,但这只是她的担心,尚未发生,故排除 D 项。故选 C。
6. A 细节理解题。根据第一段首句“In Japan, students from Grade One to Grade Six walk to school themselves.”可得出答案。
7. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句“There is a safe way only for students called ‘Tongxue Road’. It means students can walk along the way and get to school.”可得出答案。
8. A 推理判断题。根据文章后三段首句“‘There is a safe way only for students called ‘Tongxue Road’.’”“‘Students must get to school on time.’”和“‘Everyone must take a bell to keep safe.’”可知日本政府制定了三条规则。故选 A。
9. A 细节理解题。根据最后一段“‘Everyone must take a bell to keep safe. If there are some bad people or some dangerous things close to students, it will help them a lot.’”可知,每个人带上铃铛是为了确保安全,帮助他们预防坏人或危险的东西。故选 A。
10. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“‘That is because the government of Japan does something to keep students safe.’”可知,文章主要讲述了日

本政府是如何保护学生们的安全的。故选 B。

11. B 细节理解题。根据 Study 部分中“Most students take the school bus to school. Some go to school by train.”可知,一些学生乘火车去上学。故选 B。
12. C 细节理解题。文章 Lunch 部分提到“The lunch time is usually from 11:30 am to 1:30 pm.”午饭时间从上午 11:30 到下午 1:30,是两个小时的时间。故选 C。
13. D 细节理解题。根据文章 Uniforms 部分第一句“Students of ten wear uniforms at school.”及第四句“‘When they go on a school trip, they all look the same.’”可知,学生们在学校穿着一样的校服。故选 D。
14. A 主旨大意题。文章首段提出主题:“What's her school life like?”接下来分别从 Study, Lunch 和 Uniforms 三个方面介绍了学校生活。故选 A。
15. B 细节判断题。文章 Uniforms 部分最后三句分别对应 A 项、C 项和 D 项。该部分并没有提到校服看起来是不是好看。故选 B。

III. 写作

One possible version:

My After-class Courses

In my school, there are many kinds of after-class courses. I choose the course of DIY.

My first assignment was to use the coloured bubble mud, paste a coloured blessing on the small board, and then make a frame with coloured wool. I made a word *Fu* into colour. It's quite a test of a person's patience to do some simple handicrafts, such as cross stitch, folding thousand paper crane...

Through this study, I learned that we could make handicrafts in many ways. Waste beverage bottles, wool, ice cream sticks and so on can become raw materials for handicrafts. We can create our own satisfactory works through our own imagination.

Unit 2 Accepting Everyone's Uniqueness

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. uniqueness 2. major 3. energetic 4. designer
5. challenging 6. responsible 7. team 8. partners
9. hug 10. cycle

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查形容词。satisfying 意为“令人满意的”; energetic 意为“精力充沛的”; absorbed 意为“吸引人的”; incredible 意为“不可思议的”。根据下文 dislikes sitting around doing nothing all day 可知,爷爷不喜欢无所事事,说明爷爷精力充沛。故选 B。