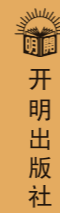




职教高考英语总复习

华腾新思职教高考研究中心 编

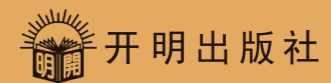


职教高考 英语

总复习

适用于对口升学考试、春季高考、三校生考试等

华腾新思职教高考研究中心 编



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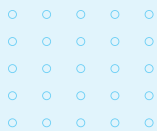
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Preface

前言



经过多年的探索与实践,职教高考越来越规范有序。从考试内容和考试形式上来看,参加职教高考的考生面临着很大的挑战,多数考生为如何能在短期内熟悉考试内容、把握考试重难点、弥补“短板”而倍受困扰,亟须通过高效的学习来快速提升应试能力,从而在考试中脱颖而出,考入自己理想的学府。

为了帮助广大考生在较短时间内高效、便捷、准确地把握考试的脉络,我们特组织多所学校的一线任课教师及教研员,以课程标准、教学大纲及最新考试说明为依据,深入研究近几年职教高考试卷的命题情况,紧密结合中职学生的学习特点,精心编写了这套职教高考考试用书,供广大学生在复习备考时使用。

本套丛书涵盖了语文、数学和英语三个科目。英语科目编写了《职教高考英语总复习》《职教高考英语同步强化检测》《职教高考英语专项突破》及《职教高考英语考前冲刺卷》。《职教高考英语总复习》以课本内容为载体,浓缩每个单元的重要知识点,通过讲练结合的方式,帮助学生夯实基础,适用于课后同步巩固或者一轮复习,同时配套《职教高考英语同步强化检测》,供学生强化训练并检测学习效果;《职教高考英语专项突破》适用于二轮复习,依据最新的考试说明设计专题,并结合了近几年的考试真题,旨在帮助学生准确把握复习方向,一一攻破考试重点与难点;《职教高考英语考前冲刺卷》严格按照最新考试说明及近几年考试真题题型、考点分布和难易程度精心编制,并精心编写了参考答案及解析,可以供学生考前冲刺阶段模拟检测。

《职教高考英语总复习》以最新英语考试说明规定的考试内容为依据,以单元为主线组织内容,帮助学生准确把握考试重点。每单元设置了四大板块:“单元聚焦”除传达考纲要求外,还精编了本单元的重点单词、重点短语及固定搭配、重点句型及交际用语,并以挖空的形式帮助学生动手动脑、牢固掌握基础知识;“知识讲解”结合考试说明,总结归纳了本单元所学的重点单词、重点短语及句型、重点语法的用法,并对本单元的写作进行了指导,通过讲练结合的方式帮助学生熟练运用所学知识、提升解题能力;“真题回顾”讲解分析近几年有关本单元知识点的考试真题,帮助学生洞悉考试方向、掌握解题思路;“巩固测试”结合本单元的知识并参照真题的题型与难度来设置题目,帮助学生及时查漏补缺、快速巩固提升。

本书所配参考答案及解析详细、独到,由点及面,不仅方便学生核对正误,而且可以帮助他们校正解题思路、总结解题方法。此外,本书配套内容丰富的微课、教学资料包及在线练习题,方便教师教学及学生巩固学习使用。

在编写本书的过程中,我们广泛征求了一线教师的意见,秉持高效、实用的理念打造精品。我们相信,凝聚着众多名师智慧的本书定能成为考生通向成功彼岸的金桥,帮助考生到达理想的殿堂!

衷心希望本书能为广大考生的备考带来实质性的帮助。对书中的不足之处,敬请

各位读者不吝指正。

华腾新思职教高考研究中心



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基础模块 · 1

Unit 1 Personal and Family Life



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

- (1) 掌握有关自我介绍和相互问候的常见表达方式。
- (2) 掌握提取个人和家庭的关键信息的方法,并能进行对比、分析和判断。
- (3) 掌握一般现在时的基本用法。
- (4) 掌握写作话题:个人及家庭介绍。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (*n.*) 家庭
- (2) vocational (*adj.*) _____
- (3) _____ (*v.*) 拜访;参观
- (4) photo (*n.*) _____
- (5) _____ *n.* 经理
- (6) energetic (*adj.*) _____
- (7) _____ (*v.*) 注意到
- (8) parent (*n.*) _____
- (9) _____ *adj.* 严格的
- (10) especially (*adv.*) _____
- (11) _____ (*n.*) 社区
- (12) cook (*v.*) _____
- (13) _____ (*adj.*) 手工制作的
- (14) gift (*n.*) _____

- (15) _____ (*n.*) 小狗
- (16) jog (*v.*) _____
- (17) _____ (*v.*) 介绍

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 介绍某人自己
- (2) talk about _____
- (3) _____ 在某人怀中
- (4) take care of _____
- (5) _____ 开会
- (6) be strict with _____
- (7) _____ 去慢跑
- (8) hold a party _____
- (9) _____ 高中
- (10) younger sister _____
- (11) _____ 放学后
- (12) get together _____
- (13) _____ 注意,重视,留意到
- (14) for example _____
- (15) _____ 关于,至于,就……方面来说
- (16) name after _____
- (17) _____ 站起,起身;起床
- (18) lunch break _____

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) Nice to _____ you! 见到你很高兴!
- (2) Good morning! I'm a new student _____ Liverpool. 早上好! 我是来自利物浦的新生。
- (3) Could you tell me something _____ your family? 你能给我说一下你的家庭情况吗?
- (4) I _____ my parents and my younger sister. 我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。
- (5) This man _____ is my father. 这位手里拿着篮球的人是我爸爸。
- (6) They _____ every evening. 他们每天晚上去慢跑。
- (7) Could you _____ yourself? 你能自我介绍一下吗?
- (8) Where _____ your mother from? 你的妈妈来自哪里?
- (9) _____ your father's job? 你爸爸做什么工作?

单元聚焦参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) family (2) 职业的 (3) visit
(4) 照片 (5) manager (6) 精力充沛的
(7) notice (8) 母亲或父亲 (9) strict
(10) 尤其是 (11) community (12) 烹饪
(13) handmade (14) 礼物 (15) puppy
(16) 慢跑 (17) introduce

【重点短语及固定搭配】

- (1) introduce oneself (2) 谈论, 议论
(3) in one's arms (4) 照顾
(5) have a meeting (6) 对……严格的
(7) go jogging (8) 举办聚会
(9) high school (10) 妹妹
(11) after school (12) 相聚, 聚会
(13) pay attention to (14) 例如
(15) as for (16) 以……命名
(17) get up (18) 午休时间

【重点句型及交际用语】

- (1) meet (2) from (3) about
(4) live with (5) holding a basketball
(6) go jogging (7) introduce (8) is
(9) What is



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. introduce [ˌɪntrə'dju:s] v. 介绍

【典型例句】

They are introducing themselves. 他们正在进行自我介绍。

【常见搭配】

- (1) introduce oneself 介绍某人自己
The teacher asks us to introduce ourselves first. 老师要求我们首先做自我介绍。
- (2) introduce ... to ... 把……介绍给……(to 后常跟人)
Please allow me to introduce Mr. Brown to you. 请允许我向你介绍一下布朗先生。
- (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 [ˌɪntrə'dʌkʃn] n. 采用, 引进; (正式的)介绍, 引见; 序言, 引言

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, 玛丽感到胆怯。

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

【随时练 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. visit [ˈvɪzɪt] v. 拜访; 参观; 访问(网站)

【典型例句】

Ella Baker is visiting her classmate Zhang Yuchen. Ella Baker 正在拜访她的同学张雨晨。

【词汇拓展】

- (1) visit n. 访问; 参观; 游览; 看望
pay a visit to... 拜访……; 参观……

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。

I would like to pay a visit to London. 我想去游览一下伦敦。

(2) visitor ['vɪzɪtə(r)] *n.* 游客

The number of the visitors is rising. 游客的数量在上升。

【随时练 2】

(1) The foreign delegation is _____ Beijing. 外国代表团正在北京访问。

(2) I'm going to _____ Beijing. 我将去北京游玩。

3. photo ['fəʊtəʊ] *n.* 照片

【典型例句】

There is a photo on the table. 桌子上有一张照片。

【常见搭配】

take a photo/take photos 照相

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

【词汇拓展】

take a picture 照相

I want to take a picture in the park. 我想在公园里照张相。

【随时练 3】

Can I _____ of the painting? 我可以拍一张这幅画的照片吗?

4. manager ['mænɪdʒə(r)] *n.* 经理

【典型例句】

He wants to be a manager when he grows up. 他长大后想当经理。

【词汇拓展】

(1) manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v.* 完成(困难的事), 勉力完成; 管理, 负责

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。

(2) management ['mænɪdʒmənt] *n.* 经营, 管理; 经营者, 管理部门

The company needs better management than more employees. 这家公司需要更好的管理而不是更多的员工。

The management is doing its best to

improve the situation. 管理层正在尽全力改善局面。

【随时练 4】

Her brother is a _____ in a company. 她的哥哥是一家公司的经理。

5. strict [strikt] *adj.* 严格的

【典型例句】

Our parents are very strict with us, especially about our homework. 父母对我们很严格, 尤其是我们的作业。

【常见搭配】

be strict with 对……严格的

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

【词汇拓展】

(1) strictly ['striktli] *adv.* 严格地

We should follow the rules strictly. 我们应当严守规则。

(2) strictness ['striktnəs] *n.* 严格; 严密; 严重

He was brought up in great strictness. 他在很严的教育下长大。

【随时练 5】

(1) She is on a _____ diet. 她正在严格节食。

(2) _____ speaking, tomatoes are not fruit. 严格来说, 西红柿不是水果。

(3) He _____ his children.

A. is strict B. is strict to

C. is strict with D. stricts

6. especially [ɪ'speʃəli] *adv.* 尤其是

【典型例句】

She likes eating fruits, especially strawberries. 她喜欢吃水果, 尤其是草莓。

【词汇拓展】

(1) special ['speʃl] *adj.* 特殊的, 特别的; 重要的, 格外看重的

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

(2) special ['speʃl] *n.* 特制产品; 特价

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) specialize ['speʃəlaɪz] *v.* 专门从事

specialize in 专门研究

That doctor specializes in children's illness.
那位医生专门研究儿童疾病。

【随时练 6】

(1) I love Beijing, _____ in the spring.
我爱北京,尤其是春天的北京。

(2) She is a _____ girl. 她是一个特别的女孩。

(3) There is a _____ on steak this month in our restaurant. 牛排是我们饭店的本月的特价菜。

7. energetic [ˌenəˈdʒetɪk] *adj.* 精力充沛的

【典型例句】

The little boy is always energetic. 这个男孩子总是精力充沛。

【词汇拓展】

energy [ˈenədʒi] *n.* 精力,活力;力量;能源

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. 节约能源非常重要。

【随时练 7】

You can exercise more to keep _____. 你

可以多运动以保持精力充沛。

8. jog [dʒɒg] *v.* 慢跑

【典型例句】

I jog five miles a day. 我一天慢跑5英里。

【常见搭配】

go jogging 去慢跑

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

【随时练 8】

(1) He likes to get up early to _____. 他喜欢早起去慢跑。

(2) How often do you _____?
你多久慢跑一次?

二、重点短语及句型

1. talk about 谈论,议论

【典型例句】

They are talking about their names. 他们正在讨论他们的名字。

【易混辨析】

speak, tell, talk 和 say 的用法区别

单 词	含义及用法	常见搭配	例 句
speak	意为“说,讲”,强调说的方式和能力,后可接语言作宾语	speak to sb. 跟某人说话 speak highly of 高度赞扬	You shouldn't speak to your mum like that. 你不应该那么跟你妈妈说话。 The teacher speaks highly of her. 老师对她的评价很高。
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	She told him the truth. = She told the truth to him. 她告诉了他真相。 The doctor told him to stay in bed. 医生让他待在床上。 The doctor told him not to get out of his bed. 医生让他不要下床。
talk	意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的谈话	talk to/with sb. 和某人交谈 talk about sth. 谈论某事	I don't want to talk with him. 我不想跟他说话。 We can talk about the issue later. 我们可以稍后讨论这件事情。
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. 向某人感谢/道歉 say yes/no to sb. 同意/拒绝某人	What did she say to you? 她跟你说了什么? I want to say thanks to you. 我想对你说一声谢谢。 You can't say yes to every request. 你不能答应每一个要求。

【随时练 9】

(1) We will _____ this problem after supper. 我们晚饭后再讨论这个问题。

(2) Her father will talk _____ her teacher _____ her lessons.

- A. to; to B. to; about
C. about; about D. about; to

2. in one's arms 在某人怀中**【典型例句】**

Who is this baby in your mother's arms? 你妈妈怀里的那个婴儿是谁?

【词汇拓展】

(1) arm [a:m] *n.* 手臂, 上肢

He seized her by her arm. 他抓住了她的胳膊。

(2) arms [a:mz] *n.* 兵器, 武器

Soldiers searched their house for illegal arms. 士兵们为找非法武器搜了他们的家。

【知识拓展】

(1) arm in arm 挽臂, 臂挽臂

He likes taking a walk arm in arm with his wife after dinner. 他喜欢晚饭后臂挽臂地和他妻子散步。

(2) keep sb. at arm's length 与某人保持距离; 不亲近某人

He is used to keeping people at arm's length. 他习惯和人保持距离。

【随时练 10】

(1) The mother held the baby _____ . 妈妈把婴儿抱在了怀中。

- (2) They came into the room _____ .
A. arm in arm B. arm with arm
C. arm to arm D. arms in arms

3. pay attention to 注意, 重视, 留意到**【要点提取】**

pay attention to 中的 to 是介词, 后跟名词、代词、动名词或句子。

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。

【随时练 11】

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

4. as for 关于, 至于, 就……方面来说**【典型例句】**

As for naming children, in English speaking countries children may be named after their parents or grandparents. 至于给孩子命名, 在说英语的国家(人们)也许会用他们的父母或者祖父母的名字给孩子命名。

【知识拓展】

as far as I know/as far as I can see 就我所知, 依我看

As far as I know, you have done nothing wrong. 据我所知, 你没有做错。

【随时练 12】

(1) _____ 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。

(2) _____ I know, the meeting has been postponed till next week. 据我所知, 会议推迟到下周了。

5. The dialogue is between a teacher and a student. 对话发生在一位老师和一位学生之间。**【要点提取】**

between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间

This flower blooms between June and July. 这种花在六七月份开放。

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

【知识拓展】

between the lines 言外之意, 字里行间

Read between the lines whenever you read poems. 读古诗的时候, 要体会其言外之意。

【易混辨析】

(1) between [bi'twi:n] *prep.* 在……中间, 介

于……之间(主要用于两者之间)

I will come between seven and eight o'clock tonight. 我今晚会在7点和8点之间回来。

(2) among [ə'mʌŋ] *prep.* 在……中(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。

【随时练 13】

The train goes _____ Shanghai _____ Hangzhou.

- A. between; and B. between; to
C. from; and D. from; between

6. She is looking at a photo on the wall. 她正在看墙上的那张照片。

【要点提取】

look at (仔细)察看, 检查

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

【知识拓展】

(1) 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宠物吗?

(2) look around 四下观望; 到处寻找

Look around before you cross the street. 过马路前你要朝四周看看。

She will look around for a room for you. 她会帮你找间房子。

(3) look back (on sth.) 回顾, 回忆

I like to look back on my high-school days. 我喜欢回顾高中时代的生活。

(4) look down on/upon sb. 看不起, 轻视

Don't look down on/upon people. 别小瞧人。

(5) look forward to sth./doing sth. 盼望, 期待

I'm looking forward to getting your reply. 我盼望着收到你的回复。

(6) look out 小心, 当心, 留神

Look out! There's a car coming. 当心! 有车来了。

【随时练 14】

(1) I'm _____ from you. 我期待着收到你的来信。

(2) Though the baby is only one year old, he begins to learn _____.

- A. look after him
B. to look after him
C. to look after himself
D. look after himself

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

【要点提取】

holding a basketball 在句中作后置定语, 修饰限定主语 the man。主语 the man 和 hold 之间是主动关系, 所以用 hold 的现在分词形式 holding。

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

【随时练 15】

Who is the man _____ our English teacher? 和我们英语老师聊天的那位男士是谁?

8. My grandma lives alone in her own house. 我的祖母独自住在她自己的房子里。

【要点提取】

live alone 独自居住

She is too young to live alone. 她年纪太小, 无法独自生活。

【知识拓展】

leave sb. alone 不理, 不管, 不烦扰, 不干涉某人

Don't leave me alone. I will be sad. 不要不理我。我会伤心的。

【易混辨析】

(1) alone [ə'ləʊn] *adj. & adv.* 独自, 单独 (强调独自一人的客观情况)

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。

(2) lonely ['ləʊnli] *adj.* 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。

【随时练 16】

(1) I seldom go out _____ at night. 我晚

上很少独自出去。

(2) I live _____ all the time but I don't feel _____.

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

(3) I won't change, so leave me _____.

- A. alone B. lonely
C. single D. first

三、重点语法

一般现在时

1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。

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

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

(2) 表示人或事物的特征或状态。

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。

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) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中,当主句是一般将来时时,从句要用一般现在时表示将来。

I will tell her as soon as I see her. 我一看到她她就告诉她。(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)

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

I don't know if she will come. If she comes, Tom will let me know. 我不知道她是否会来。如果她来了, Tom 会通知我的。(第一个 if 表示

“是否”,“我”不知道她是否会来,还没有发生,所以用一般将来时;第二个 if 表示“如果”,引导条件状语从句,主句用一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来。)

(5) 主句是祈使句时,从句常用一般现在时代替将来时。

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

(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。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here comes the bus. 公交车来了。

2. 一般现在时的构成

(1) be 动词:主语+be(am/is/are)+其他。

We are twins. 我们是双胞胎。

(2) 行为动词:主语+行为动词+其他。

They have a lot of courage. 他们勇气十足。

【注意】当主语为第三人称单数(he、she、it等)时,要在动词后加“-s”或“-es”。

Mary likes Chinese. Mary 喜欢汉语。

3. 一般现在时的句型变化

(1) be 动词的变化。

① 否定句:“主语+be+not+其他。”

Mr. Li isn't a teacher. 李先生不是一名教师。

② 一般疑问句:“Be+主语+其他?”

—Are you a student? 你是一名学生吗?

—Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的,我是。/ 不,我不是。

③ 特殊疑问句:“特殊疑问词(What/Where/Why/Who/Whose/Which/How/How many/How much/How soon/How far/How often/How old/...) +be+其他?”

Where is my book? 我的书在哪里?

(2) 行为动词的变化。

① 否定句:“主语+don't/doesn't+动词原形+其他。”

I don't like milk. 我不喜欢牛奶。

He doesn't often have breakfast. 他经常不吃早饭。

② 一般疑问句:“Do/Does+主语+动词原形+其他?”

—Do you often play soccer? 你经常踢足球吗?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的,我是。/不,

我不是。

—Does she go to school on foot? 她步行去上学吗?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 是的,她是。/不,她不是。

③ 特殊疑问句:“特殊疑问词+do/does+主语+其他?”。

What do you usually eat for breakfast? 你早饭通常吃什么?

How does your father go to work? 你爸爸怎么去上班?

4. 动词第三人称单数形式的变化规则

当主语为第三人称单数时,动词也要用其第三人称单数形式。动词的变化规则如下。

(1) 一般情况下,直接加-s,如“cook—cooks”“leave—leaves”。

(2) 以 s、x、sh、ch、o 结尾的动词,加-es,如“miss—misses”“fix—fixes”“push—pushes”“watch—watches”“go—goes”。

(3) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词,把 y 变为 i,再加-es,如“study—studies”“carry—carries”。

(4) 特殊形式:“be—is”“have—has”。

【随时练 17】

(1) Where _____ Lucy come from?

- A. do B. does
C. is D. are

(2) There _____ millions of the visitors who come here every year.

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

(3) My English teacher _____ a big pair of glasses.

- A. wears B. put on
C. wear D. puts on

(4) Where there _____ a will, there _____ a way.

- A. will be; will be B. has; is
C. is; is D. will have; will be

(5) I'll tell him as soon as he _____.

- A. arrives B. will arrive
C. arrive D. reach

四、重点写作

以 My Family 为题,用英文写一篇词数为 80

词左右的短文介绍一下你的家人短文。

内容提示:

(1) 我有一个大家庭。

(2) 介绍父亲和母亲的情况,如职业及工作地点等。

(3) 介绍兄弟姐妹的情况。

(4) 我的祖父母和我们住在一起。

(5) 我有一个快乐的家庭。

My Family

【写作指导】

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

【参考范文】

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.

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的与家庭生活相关的句型:

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.

【随时练 18】

请介绍你的家庭成员及其职业和爱好。

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:80 词左右。

My Family



真题回顾

1. —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。

2. Tony together with his parents
_____ a book every month.
- A. read
 - B. reads
 - C. look
 - D. looks



【答案】 B

【解析】 考查主谓一致。主语名词后接 with、together with、along with、as well as、including 等时,谓语动词的单复数形式由前面的名词的单复数决定,称“就远原则”。结合本句,可知空处应填的动词形式应与 together with 前面的 Tony 保持一致,read a book 为固定搭配。故选 B。

3. —Tom, do you think if Mary _____ to your birthday party this Saturday?
—She will come if she _____ free.
- A. comes; is
 - B. will come; is
 - C. will come; will be
 - D. comes; will be

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查宾语从句和状语从句。if 可以引导条件状语从句和宾语从句;表示“如果”时,引导条件状语从句,当主句是一般将来时时,从句常用一般现在时表示将来;表示“是否”时,引导宾语从句,其时态视句意而定。句意:——Tom, 你认为 Mary 这周六是否会来参加你的生日聚会? ——如果她有空,她会来。故选 B。

4. —Tom, let's go swimming.
—I won't go until I _____ my homework.
- A. finished
 - B. finish
 - C. am finishing
 - D. will finish

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查时间状语从句。分析句意“直到我完成作业,我才会去。”可知,这里是 until 引导的时间状语从句,主句是一般将来时,从句的时态要用一般现在时表示将来,所以 B 项 finish 符合用法。A 项为一般过去时;C 项为现在进行时;D 项为一般将来时,均不符合用法,故选 B。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

1. My dog _____ fast.
 - A. don't run
 - B. don't runs
 - C. doesn't run
 - D. doesn't runs
2. —Who is the girl over there?
—She _____ my sister.
 - A. is
 - B. am
 - C. are
 - D. be
3. —May I have your name, please?
—_____.
 - A. Yes, please.
 - B. My name is Jim Green.
 - C. And you?
 - D. What's your name, please?
4. Tony, could you introduce _____ to your new classmates?
 - A. you
 - B. your
 - C. yours
 - D. yourself
5. Mike _____ English every evening.
 - A. has study
 - B. study
 - C. studies
 - D. studied

6. He went on to _____ his accident.
A. talk about B. talk to
C. talk with D. talk into
7. His mother _____ a housewife.
A. am B. is
C. are D. be
8. — _____ Tom _____ to work hard to help his family?
—Yes, he _____.
A. Has; /; does B. Has; /; has
C. Does; has; has D. Does; have; does
9. A bus station is between the school _____ the hotel.
A. in B. behind
C. to D. and
10. Jenny _____ in an office. Her parents _____ in a hospital.
A. work; works
B. works; work
C. works; are working
D. is working; work

二、补全对话

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

Jack: Really? 11

Sam: It was wonderful! 12

Jack: How did you get there?

Sam: 13

Jack: 14

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

Jack: 15

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?

三、完形填空

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some 16 ways, but it's not hard for us to know. Unlike Chinese, most English people have 17 names. One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. Their family name is 18 the given name. They use Mr., Mrs. or Miss with the 19 name, but they never use 20 with the first name. For example, we can 21 a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, 22 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use Jim 23 James. Jim is short for James because it's 24 to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei 25 her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

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

四、阅读理解

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

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.

26. The main idea of the text 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
27. Most of Max's friends are _____.
- A. twelve years old
B. older than Max
C. younger than Max
D. thirteen years old
28. Max and Bill live _____.
- A. near each other
B. in different towns
C. in the same house
D. in the school
29. Max helps Bill with _____.
- A. his maths
B. his English
C. his sports lessons
D. his computer lessons

30. Max and Bill both like to _____.
- A. swim
B. play football
C. play computer games
D. play sports

五、写作

假定你是李华,准备参加学校组织的英语征文比赛活动。请你写一篇短文,介绍你的家庭生活。

内容提示:

- (1) 家庭情况。
(2) 具体描述(家务、家规和家庭氛围)。
(3) 你的评价。

注意:

- (1) 词数:80 词左右。
(2) 开头已给出,不计入总词数。
(3) 短文须包括所给内容信息,可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Everyone has their own family life. Now let me introduce my family life.

Unit 2 Transportation



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

- (1) 掌握有关交通出行和行走路线的常见表达方式。
- (2) 能够快速提取有关交通出行方案的关键信息,并对信息进行简单梳理。
- (3) 掌握祈使句的基本用法。
- (4) 掌握写作话题:交通出行。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (n.) 方向
- (2) green (*adj.*) _____
- (3) _____ (n.) 地铁
- (4) visitor (*n.*) _____
- (5) _____ (n.) 出租车
- (6) near (*prep.*) _____
- (7) _____ (*adj.*) 方便的
- (8) hire (*v.*) _____
- (9) _____ (n.) 地址
- (10) district (*n.*) _____
- (11) _____ (n.) 省
- (12) airport (*n.*) _____
- (13) _____ (n.) 航站楼
- (14) express (*n.*) _____
- (15) _____ (*v.*) 换乘

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 公交车站
- (2) get off _____
- (3) _____ 到达
- (4) take a taxi _____
- (5) _____ 高峰期
- (6) worry about _____
- (7) _____ 乘坐地铁

- (8) by the way _____
- (9) _____ 共享单车
- (10) at least _____
- (11) _____ 在午夜
- (12) ask for directions _____
- (13) _____ 指路,指引方向
- (14) when it comes to... _____
- (15) _____
_____ 习惯于做某事
- (16) be careful with _____
- (17) _____ 在马路对面
- (18) either... or... _____
- (19) _____ 对……有想法;想出;想起

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) Excuse me, could you tell me _____ get to...? 打扰一下,你能告诉我如何去……吗?
- (2) What can I _____ you? 我能为您做什么?
- (3) It's _____. 现在是高峰期。
- (4) Don't _____ it. 别担心。
- (5) And it will be fast and _____. 而且它又快又方便。
- (6) _____ try the subway. 你最好试试坐地铁。
- (7) How can I _____ the hotel from the airport? 我怎么从机场去宾馆?
- (8) How long will it take _____? 乘坐地铁需要多长时间?
- (9) I always _____ taking the bus or subway _____ taking a taxi. 我通常更喜欢乘坐公共汽车或地铁,而不是出租车。

单元聚焦参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) direction (2) 绿色的; 环境保护的
(3) subway (4) 游客 (5) taxi (6) 临近
(7) convenient (8) 租用 (9) address
(10) 区 (11) province (12) 机场
(13) terminal (14) 快线 (15) change

【重点短语及固定搭配】

- (1) bus stop (2) 下车 (3) get to
(4) 打车 (5) rush hour (6) 担心
(7) by subway
(8) 顺便提一下, 捎带说一声
(9) shared bike (10) 至少; 起码
(11) at midnight (12) 问路, 询问方向
(13) give directions
(14) 当提到……, 就……而论
(15) get used to doing sth.
(16) 注意, 小心 (17) across the road
(18) 或者……或者……, 不是……就是……
(19) think of

【重点句型及交际用语】

- (1) how to (2) do for (3) rush hour
(4) worry about (5) convenient
(6) You'd better (7) get to
(8) by subway (9) prefer; to



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. direction [də'rekʃn] n. 方向

【典型例句】

The bus number is right, but you're going in the wrong direction. 公交车号是对的, 但是您坐错方向了。

【常见搭配】

- (1) in every direction 向四面八方, 向各方面
People shouted and ran in every direction.
人们一边喊叫一边向四面八方跑。
(2) in the direction of... 朝着……方向
He waved in the direction of the window. 他朝着窗户的方向挥了挥手。
(3) ask for directions 问路

We can ask for directions at the information desk. 我们可以去问讯处问路。

【词汇拓展】

(1) direct [də'rekt] *adj.* 直接的, 亲自的; 径直的

You'd better give me a direct answer. 你最好直截了当地回答我。

Is there a direct bus to your school? 有直达你们学校的公交车吗?

(2) directly [də'rektli] *adv.* 直接地, 径直地; 正好地

My mum asks me to go home directly after school. 我妈妈让我放学直接回家。

(3) director [də'rektə(r)] *n.* 导演

Do you know that famous director? 你认识那位著名的导演吗?

【随时练 1】

(1) He drove in the _____ of the farm. 他向农场的方向驶去。

(2) This train is a _____ train from Qingdao to Jinan. 这列车从青岛直达济南。

(3) Let's stop and _____ directions. 让我们停下来问问路吧。

2. near [niə(r)] *prep.* 临近; 在……附近, 靠近

【典型例句】

There's a bank near the next bus stop. 下一个公交站附近有一家银行。

【词汇拓展】

(1) near *adj.* 距离近, 不远

Can you tell me where the nearest bank is? 你能告诉我最近的银行在哪里吗?

(2) nearly ['niəli] *adv.* 几乎, 差不多

She has been a teacher in this school for nearly three years. 她在这所学校当老师差不多3年了。

【随时练 2】

(1) His birthday is _____ the new year. 他的生日离新年非常近。

(2) She lives _____ here. 她住在这个地方附近。

(3) —How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

— _____ every day. 几乎每天都看。

3. green [grɪn] *adj.* 绿色的; 环境保护的

【典型例句】

By the way, it's much greener than taking a taxi. 顺便说一下, 这比打车环保多了。

【词汇拓展】

(1) green *adj.* 缺乏经验的; 未成熟的, 青的, 生的

As a new teacher, he is still very green. 作为一名新教师, 他还非常缺乏经验。

These tomatoes are still too green to pick. 这些西红柿还没有成熟, 不能采摘。

(2) greenhouse ['grɪnhaʊs] *n.* 温室, 暖房

Everyone should do something to reduce the greenhouse effect. 每个人都应该做点什么以缓解温室效应。

【常见搭配】

green hand 生手, 没有经验的人

She is a green hand in teaching English. 在英语教学方面她还是个生手。

【随时练 3】

(1) The grass turns _____ when spring comes. 春天来临, 小草变绿。

(2) —The boy has hardly touched the ball during the game. 这个男孩整场比赛几乎没碰到球。

—Be patient. He is a _____, after all. 耐心点。毕竟他是一个生手。

4. convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *adj.* 方便的

【典型例句】

Taking the subway will be fast and convenient. 坐地铁又快又方便。

【词汇拓展】

convenience [kən'vi:niəns] *n.* 方便, 便利; 便利的事物(或设施)

It is a big convenience to have a supermarket near my house. 我家附近有一家超市, 真是太方便了。

【常见搭配】

(1) at one's convenience 在某人方便时

I'm looking forward to seeing you at your convenience. 我期待着在您方便时与您见面。

(2) for the convenience of ... 为了……的

方便

They have provided seats for the convenience of their customers. 为了方便顾客, 他们备有座位。

【随时练 4】

(1) Can you spare me a few minutes when it is _____? 方便的时候能占用你几分钟时间吗?

(2) I hope you can reply to my letter _____ . 我希望你方便时能够给我回信。

5. address [ə'dres] *n.* 地址

【典型例句】

Can you tell me your address? 你能告诉我你的地址吗?

【常见搭配】

email address 电子邮件地址

The email address she left me is wrong. 她给我留的电子邮件地址是错的。

【词汇拓展】

address *v.* 称呼(某人), 冠以(某种称呼); 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。

【随时练 5】

(1) I don't know her _____. 我不知道她的地址。

(2) What's your _____? 你的电子邮件地址是什么?

6. express [ɪk'spres] *n.* 快线

【典型例句】

Start from Terminal 1 station, Airport Express Line, change for Subway Line 2 at Zhuquemen station... 从机场快线1号航站楼站出发, 在朱雀门站换乘地铁2号线……

【词汇拓展】

(1) express *n.* 快件服务, 快递服务

I want to send the book by express. 我想用快递寄送这本书。

(2) express *v.* 表示,表达,表露

Words cannot express how pleased I am. 言语无法表达我愉悦的心情。

(3) expression [ɪk'spreʃn] *n.* 表示,表达,表露;表情,神色

There is a bored expression on his face. 他的脸上有一种厌倦的表情。

【随时练 6】

(1) The _____ has left at 4:30 p. m. 快速列车已经于下午 4:30 发车。

(2) Don't look at me with a hurt _____. 不要用一种受伤害的表情看着我。

7. change [tʃeɪndʒ] *v.* 换乘

【典型例句】

You should change at the next station. 你应该在下一站换乘。

【词汇拓展】

(1) change *v.* 改变,变化;转换,变更;替换

Things change all the time. 万物一直在变化中。

(2) change *n.* 改变,变化;替代;换车;找给的零钱;硬币

She doesn't like change. 她不喜欢改变。

【随时练 7】

(1) Can you tell me where I should _____? 你能告诉我应该在哪里换乘吗?

(2) She wants to _____ her doctor. 她想换一位医生。

(3) Do you have _____ for two dollars? 你有两美元的零钱吗?

二、重点短语及句型

1. get to 到达

【典型例句】

Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the nearest hospital? 打扰一下,您能告诉我如何去最近的医院吗?

【易混辨析】

arrive、get 和 reach 都可以表示“到达”,区别如下:

(1) “arrive in+大地点/arrive at+小地点”。

Mr. Wang arrived in Beijing last week. 王先生上周到达了北京。

The old man arrived at the hotel at last. 这位老人终于到达了旅馆。

(2) “reach+地点”。

When did you reach the office? 你什么时候到的办公室?

(3) “get to+地点”。

We get to school at 8:00 every morning. 我们每天早上 8 点到校。

【随时练 8】

Luckily, I _____ the airport in time. 幸运的是,我及时到达了机场。

2. get off 下车

【典型例句】

Maybe I should get off and take a taxi. 也许我应该下车,坐出租车去。

【知识拓展】

(1) get away from 逃跑,离开

I want to get away from this noisy environment. 我想离开这个嘈杂的环境。

(2) get back 返回,回去

Mike was in a hurry to get back to work. Mike 急于回去工作。

(3) get in touch with... 与……取得联系

I tried to get in touch with you yesterday, but I failed. 我昨天试图跟你取得联系,但是没成功。

(4) get on 上车(船、飞机等)

Where shall we get on the bus? 我们应该在哪站上公交车?

(5) get rid of 摆脱,丢弃,扔掉

It's hard to get rid of them. 要摆脱他们很难。

(6) get up 起身,站起;起床

When do you usually get up at the weekend? 你周末通常什么时候起床?

【随时练 9】

(1) I will _____ at the next bus stop. 我将在下一个公交站下车。

(2) She promised that she would _____ me by email. 她承诺她会用电子邮件与我联系。

3. take a taxi 打车

【典型例句】

There's little time left. We have to take a

taxi. 没时间了。我们必须打车了。

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的乘坐交通工具出行的表达方式如下:

(1) by+交通工具(公交、汽车、火车、飞机等),如 by bus、by car、by train、by plane 等。

I like traveling by plane. 我喜欢乘坐飞机旅行。

(2) by+交通方式(水、陆、空),如 by sea、by land、by air 等。

Jim plans to go to Sanya by air. Jim 打算坐飞机去三亚。

(3) take/ride a+交通工具,如 take a car、take a train、ride a bike 等。

He often takes a train to Beijing. 他经常坐火车去北京。

(4) on/in(a)+交通工具,如 on a bike、in a car、on foot 等。

They often go to the farm on a bike. 他们经常骑自行车去农场。

【随时练 10】

(1) If it rains, I will _____ . 如果下雨,我就打车。

(2) How do you go to work, _____ or _____ ? 你上班是乘公交车还是骑自行车?

(3) He usually goes to school _____ bike, but sometimes he goes to school on foot.
A. on B. by
C. rides D. by a

4. by the way 顺便提一下,捎带说一声

【典型例句】

By the way, can you tell me the time? 顺便问一下,你能告诉我几点了吗?

【知识拓展】

(1) give way to 让步,屈服

I will never give way to those unreasonable demands. 我绝不会对这些无理要求让步。

(2) in a way 在某种程度上

In a way, this is good news. 在某种程度上,这是个好消息。

(3) in any way 无论如何

I am not related to him in any way. 我和他

无任何关系。

(4) in the way 妨碍,挡道

Don't let anything get in the way of your study. 不要让任何事情妨碍了你的学业。

(5) in this way 以这种方式

The experience can be successful only in this way. 只有这么做,实验才能成功。

(6) lead the way 带路

Follow me, please. I'll lead the way. 请跟我来。我来带路。

(7) lose one's way 迷路

I lost my way in the heavy fog. 我在大雾中迷路了。

(8) no way 决不

There's no way I help you do your homework. 我绝不会帮你做作业。

(9) on one's way to... 在某人去……的途中

I met my teacher on my way to school. 在去上学的路上我遇到了我的老师。

【随时练 11】

(1) _____ , when is the final exam? 顺便问一下,期末考试是什么时候?

(2) I couldn't get through the door because there was a big box _____ .

- A. by the way B. on the way
C. out of the way D. in the way

5. at least 至少;起码

【典型例句】

It takes at least one hour and costs about 80 yuan by taxi. 打车至少需要一个小时,大约花费80元。

【知识拓展】

at most 至多,最多

There are at most thirty students in the classroom. 教室里最多有30名学生。

【随时练 12】

(1) He must be _____ 50. 他至少50岁了。

(2) Father is busy all day, and he spends only twenty minutes with us _____ .

- A. at first B. at last
C. at most D. at least

6. get used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事

【典型例句】

Nowadays, more and more people are getting used to using map apps for directions. 现在,越来越多的人习惯使用地图应用软件导航。

【要点提取】

get used to 后跟动词-ing 形式, get 是系动词,还可以用 be 代替。

He is used to getting up early now. 他现在习惯早起。

【知识拓展】

(1) used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

My mother used to go shopping on Saturday. 我妈妈过去常常周六去购物。

(2) be used to do sth. 被用于做某事

Wood is used to make paper. 木材被用来造纸。

【随时练 13】

(1) Many people are getting used to _____ things online. 很多人习惯于网上购物。

(2) —Molly has changed so much! She _____ be shy and quiet.

—Yeah. But now she _____ speaking in front of class.

- A. used to; is used to
B. is used to; used to
C. used to; used to
D. is used to; is used to

7. What can I do for you? 我能为您做什么?

【要点提取】

这是口语中极为常用的一个句子,也可以说“Can I help you?”“May I help you?”,广泛用于商店、饭店、旅馆、邮局等场所,作为对顾客的招呼语。具体含义要视场合而定。

—Can I help you? /What can I do for you? /May I help you? 我能帮助你吗?

—Yes, please. I think the radio is broken. 是的,请帮我一下。我觉得这个收音机坏了。

【随时练 14】

—_____

—I'd like to buy some books.

- A. How are you?
B. What can I do for you?

C. What are you doing?

D. How many books do you want?

8. You'd better try the subway. 你最好试试坐地铁。

【要点提取】

had better do sth. 最好做某事

You have a fever. You'd better go to the doctor. 你发烧了。你最好去看一下医生。

【知识拓展】

had better not do sth. 最好不要做某事

You'd better not bother him now. 你现在最好不要打扰他。

【随时练 15】

(1) You _____ stay at home. 你最好待在家里。

(2) It's quite cold outside. You'd better _____ the windows or the door.

- A. open B. not to open
C. don't open D. not open

9. There's a station near the next bus stop. 下一个公交车站附近就有一个(地铁)站。

【要点提取】

There be+某物+某地 某地有某物

There is a big tree in front of the old house. 这栋老房子前有一棵大树。

【知识拓展】

there be 句型采用“就近原则”,即 be 动词的形式跟与其距离近的名词或代词保持一致。

There are several books and a cup on the table. 桌子上有几本书和一个杯子。

There is a cup and several books on the table. 桌子上有一个杯子和几本书。

【随时练 16】

There _____ a supermarket and a library in my neighborhood.

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

10. How can I get to the hotel from the airport? 我怎么从机场去宾馆?

【要点提取】

“How can I get to...?”用来询问如何前往某

地,这是一种常见的问路方式。

Excuse me, how can I get to the nearest supermarket? 打扰一下,我怎么去最近的超市?

【知识拓展】

其他常见的问路方式有:

(1) Can you tell me the way to...?

Can you tell me the way to the supermarket? 您能告诉我怎么去超市吗?

(2) Can/Could you tell me how I can get to...?

Excuse me, can you tell me how I can get to the supermarket? 打扰一下,您能告诉我怎么去超市吗?

(3) Where is...?

Where is the supermarket? 超市在哪里?

(4) Is this the way to...?

Is this the way to the supermarket? 这是去超市的路吗?

【随时练 17】

Can you tell me the way _____ the Shanghai Zoo?

- A. to B. at
C. for D. towards

11. It takes at least half an hour, and costs about 30 yuan. (这)至少需要半个小时,大约 30 元。

【要点提取】

It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人花费一段时间做某事

It usually takes her about two hours to finish homework every day. 她每天大约花两个小时完成作业。

【易混辨析】

take、spend 和 cost 的用法区别:

(1) take 的后面常跟双宾语。

It took them three years to build the road. 他们用了 3 年时间修完了这条路。

(2) spend 的主语是人。

I spent 30 minutes on this maths problem. 这道数学题花了我 30 分钟。

Don't spend too much time (in) watching TV. 不要花太多的时间看电视。

(3) cost 的主语是物。

Remembering these new words cost him a lot of time. 他花了大量时间才记住这些新单词。

【随时练 18】

(1) It _____ me around one hour _____ the subway.

- A. takes; take B. take; takes
C. takes; to take D. takes; taking

(2) Ann wants to spend half an hour _____ exercise every day.

- A. to take B. taking
C. takes D. took

三、重点语法

祈使句

祈使句通常表示命令、请求、建议或劝告,其主语 you 常省略,谓语动词用原形,句末用感叹号或句号,常读降调。

1. 肯定的祈使句

(1) 动词原形+其他。

Stand up, please. = Please stand up. 请起立。

(2) Be+n./adj.。

Be a good boy! 要做一个好孩子!

Be careful! = Look out! = Take care! 小心/当心!

(3) Let+宾语+动词原形+其他成分;Let's+动词原形+其他成分。

Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

Let's go to school together. 咱们一起去上学吧。

2. 否定的祈使句

(1) Do 型和 Be 型。

Do 型和 Be 型祈使句的否定式是在句首直接加 Don't 或 Never。

Don't stand up. 别站起来。

Don't be careless. 别粗心。

Never play with fire. 永远别玩火。

(2) let 型的否定式有两种:“Don't+let+宾语+动词原形+其他成分”和“Let+宾语+not+动词原形+其他成分”。

Don't let him go. /Let him not go. 别让他走。

Let them not play with fire. 别让他们玩火。

(3) “no + doing”是用来表示禁止的祈使句。

No smoking! 禁止吸烟!

No fishing! 禁止钓鱼!

3. 祈使句的反意疑问句

(1) 肯定的祈使句的反意疑问句用 will you 或 won't you。

Please open the door, will/won't you? 请把门打开,好吗?

(2) 否定的祈使句的反意疑问句用 will you。

Don't be late again, will you? 你别再迟到了,行不行?

(3) 以 Let's 开头的祈使句,反意疑问句用 shall we。

Let's turn on the TV, shall we? 我们把电视打开,好吗?

【注意】只有以 Let's 开头的祈使句的反意疑问句部分才用 shall we, 而 Let us 开头的祈使句的反意疑问句部分应为 will you 或 won't you。例如: Let us stay here, will/won't you? 请(你)让我们留在这儿,好吗?

【记忆口诀】

祈使句,祈使句,请求、命令或建议。

主语是 you 常省去,动词原形开头记。

否定形式要注意,句首要把 Don't 加。

要讲客气用 please,句首句末没关系。

【随时练 19】

- (1) _____ everyone with politeness even those who are very rude to you, not because they are nice, but because you are.
A. Treat B. Treating
C. Treated D. To treat
- (2) Don't make any more mistakes, _____?
A. will he B. will you
C. do you D. shall we
- (3) Be careful when you cross the road, _____?
A. are you B. aren't you
C. will you D. shall we
- (4) Let us open the bottle together, _____?
A. shall we B. will you
C. shall us D. will us

(5) _____ kind and helpful to the people around us, and we will make the world a nicer place to live in.

- A. Be B. Being
C. To be D. Been

(6) Tom, _____ the umbrella with you. Look at the clouds. It's going to rain!

- A. taking B. takes
C. take D. taken

(7) _____ on the grass, or it will “cry”.

- A. To walk B. Not to walk
C. Walk D. Don't walk

(8) _____ quiet, please. My baby is sleeping.

- A. Be B. Being
C. Is D. Are

(9) —Wow, how big the breakfast is!

- _____ and enjoy it.
A. Sitting down B. To sit down
C. Sit down D. Sat down

四、重点写作

假设你是李华,今天放学回家的路上遇到了一位来中国旅游的美国人。他向你询问回宾馆的路。从你们所在的位置到宾馆步行大约需要 10 分钟。现在请你根据下图提示给他指路。词数 80 左右。

邮局	光 华 路	公园	宾馆
★你们的位置		银行	
医院		超市	

【写作指导】

这是一篇材料作文,所给地图就是本文的写作要点,这些要点构成本文的基本框架。写作之前要认真阅读材料,可适当发挥。写作时语言要规范,条理清晰,时态运用正确。

【参考范文】

Let me tell you the way to the hotel. It's not far from here. It will take you about ten minutes to walk there. Go along this road and

turn left at the first crossing. Walk along Guanghua Road. Turn right at the second crossing. You will see the bank on your right. Go straight and you will see a hotel on your left. The hotel is next to the park, across from the bank.

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的指路句型有:

Cross the street and go ahead.

It will take you no more than ten minutes to walk there.

You're going in the opposite direction.

Go along this street.

Go straight on, then turn left/right at the first crossing.

It's just around the corner.

It's not far from here.

It's at the end of the street.

【随时练 20】

根据下列提示,编写一段对话,可适当拓展。

内容提示:

Mrs. Green(格林太太)想去博物馆,但不知道如何去,于是就向一位警察询问。警察告诉她沿街走到第二个十字路口后向左拐,拐过去第三幢楼就是博物馆,博物馆在马路的右边。

词数:100 词左右。



真题回顾

1. —David, _____ me a phone call as soon as you arrive at the train station.

—OK, Dad.

- A. give B. gives
C. giving D. to give

【答案】A

【解析】考查祈使句。分析句子结构可知, David 后为逗号,空格所在句是一个无主语的

句子,应用动词原形 give 引导祈使句。句意:—David,你一到火车站就给我打电话。—好的,爸爸。故选 A。

2. —_____?

—I have a headache.

- A. What's wrong with you
B. What do you like best
C. What do you do
D. How do you do

【答案】A

【解析】考查交际用语。A 项意为“你怎么了”; B 项意为“你最喜欢什么”; C 项意为“你是做什么工作的”; D 项意为“你好”。根据答语“我头痛”可知是询问身体状况,故选 A。

3. —John, I'll have a job interview tomorrow. I'm so nervous.

—_____. You are always the best.

- A. Good idea
B. Take it easy
C. This way, please
D. With pleasure

【答案】B

【解析】考查交际用语。句意:—John,明天我有面试。我有点紧张。—放轻松,你一直是最棒的。A 项意为“好主意”; B 项意为“放轻松”; C 项意为“请这边走”; D 项意为“乐意效劳”。根据“You are always the best.”可知是在鼓励对方, B 项符合语境。故选 B。

4. He asked the doctor to give him some advice _____ health.

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

【答案】C

【解析】考查介词 on 的用法。give sb. some advice on sth. 意为“给某人一些关于某方面的建议”,故选 C。

5. Nowadays people are encouraged to eat more fruit and vegetables to keep _____.

- A. honest B. nervous
C. healthy D. proud

【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。句意:现在人们被鼓励多



吃蔬菜和水果,以保持健康。keep(保持)后接形容词作表语,keep healthy意为“保持健康”。故选C。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

- When will they get to the USA?
—They will arrive _____ Washington _____ Tuesday morning.
A. at; in B. to; on
C. on; in D. in; on
- _____?
—Yes, I want a blue jacket.
A. How are you B. Can you spell it
C. Can I help you D. What do you want
- I _____ two hours finishing reading this novel. What about you?
—It _____ me five hours to finish reading it.
A. spent; took B. cost; cost
C. took; cost D. cost; spent
- You are overweight. You'd better _____ any junk food.
A. not to eat B. not eat
C. eat D. eating
- It's convenient for the villagers to have the bridge.
—Yes. It took them one year _____ it.
A. to build B. build
C. building D. built
- She _____ short, but now she is tall.
A. used to be B. is used to be
C. is used to being D. used to being
- You can take _____ taxi to the police station.
—No. I'll go there by _____ bike.
A. the; the B. a; /
C. /; / D. a; a
- Would you like some apples, Maria?
—_____. I'd like some oranges.
A. Yes, please B. No, thanks
C. Yes, I like D. You are welcome

- All the students except Lin Tao _____ here.
A. are B. is
C. be D. am
- You can't keep the two books at the same time. You can only borrow _____ this one _____ that one.
A. not only; but also
B. both; and
C. either; or
D. only; except

二、补全对话

Tony is a newcomer in the city. He is looking for a flat. He is talking with the owner of a flat on the phone now.

- Tony: Hello, this is Tony. 11
Walt: Sure, what do you want to know?
Tony: 12
Walt: There is a bus stop about two blocks away.
Tony: Do you know what direction that bus travels?
Walt: 13
Tony: OK, I'll just go online.
Walt: 14
Tony: By the way, is there a shopping center around your house?
Walt: Yes, there is one a few stops away. 15
Tony: Thank you very much.

- A. I'm not sure. If you check online, you can get that kind of information.
B. Can you give me a little more information about your flat?
C. What kind of public transportation is near your flat?
D. You can get there by bike.
E. I'd rather take a taxi.
F. Is there a train station near here?
G. Good luck with your search.

三、完形填空

Peter is a middle school boy. He lives about five kilometers 16 school. His father has a black car, so his father usually 17 him to school in the car. Peter's best friend Ben goes to school by bike, because he thinks it is good 18. So Ben often asks Peter 19 with him together. Peter thinks Ben is right.

After he goes home, Peter says to his mother, "Mum, I would like to 20 a bike. Would you please buy one 21 me?"

His mother smiles and asks, "22 do you want to ride a bike to school?"

"First, it's good for my health. Second, there are a lot of traffic jams(交通堵塞) on the road, so it is faster to ride a bike 23."

"24. Let's go to the supermarket and buy one. But you must 25 careful to ride a bike on the way to school."

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. to | B. from |
| C. for | D. far from |
| 17. A. has | B. gets |
| C. drives | D. goes |
| 18. A. sports | B. exercise |
| C. exercises | D. bike |
| 19. A. ride a bike | B. by bike |
| C. to ride a bike | D. by a bike |
| 20. A. draw | B. mend |
| C. play | D. have |
| 21. A. on | B. to |
| C. for | D. from |
| 22. A. What | B. How |
| C. Why | D. When |
| 23. A. get to school | B. to get school |
| C. get school | D. to get to school |
| 24. A. See you | B. No problem |
| C. Here you are | D. Not at all |
| 25. A. be | B. am |
| C. is | D. are |

四、阅读理解

Traveling to work by car gets more

expensive today. People can do nothing about the world's price of petrol(汽油). They have to work hard so that they can pay for petrol. However, some people are trying to stop driving to work. People have found that it is a good idea to ride a bike to work. More and more people return to bikes.

Children often go to school by bike. And now businessmen are going to work by bike, too. "The bike is easy to use," says Molly, "and it is also very cheap. It is a good way for those who do business like me. You can buy 30 bikes at the price of a small car. A bike doesn't use expensive petrol. A 10-year-old child can learn to use a bike. And most bikes can be used for a long time."

Mr. Brown goes to his hospital by bike every day. He says, "A bike doesn't cost much money, and most families can have two or more. Bike-riding is good for our health. Today most people get fat because they don't get enough exercise. It's a good way to exercise by riding a bike. What's more, in big cities it's usually quicker to travel by bike than by bus or car. Drivers can do nothing but get angry when there is a traffic jam."

26. Some people don't want to drive to work because _____.
- | |
|---|
| A. the cars are getting expensive |
| B. the petrol is getting expensive |
| C. the cars are difficult to take care of |
| D. it's hard to get petrol |
27. The underlined words "return to bikes" in Paragraph 1 means _____.
- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. begin to ride bikes again |
| B. give bikes back to others |
| C. go back by bike |
| D. borrow bikes from others |
28. After reading, we know that Molly is a _____.
- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A. doctor | B. student |
| C. patient | D. businesswoman |

29. Mr. Brown thinks that bike-riding has _____ good points.

- A. two B. three
C. four D. five

30. Drivers get angry _____.

- A. when there is a traffic jam
B. when others drive to work
C. when they ride bikes
D. when it rains

五、写作

假定你是李华,你的朋友 Steve 和他的家人想去开阳湖游玩,请根据下面的提示给 Steve 写一封信,为他们指明前往的路线,并简介游玩活动。

内容提示:

(1) 行走路线:在中心客运站下车后,沿着迎丰街走,在第三个十字路口右转,然后沿着枫林路直行,枫林公园在右手边,枫林公园旁边就是开阳湖。

(2) 游玩活动:划船、拍照、跳舞、散步及下棋。

注意:

(1) 词数:80 词左右。

(2) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

How is it going? I'm glad to tell you something about Kaiyang Lake.

I hope that you can have a good time.

Yours,
Li Hua

Unit 3 Shopping



单元聚焦

一、考纲要求

- (1) 掌握有关网上购物的常见表达方式。
- (2) 能够准确提取有关网上购物的关键信息,并能进行对比和分析。
- (3) 掌握形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的基本用法。
- (4) 掌握写作话题:网上购物。

二、重点单词

- (1) _____ (n.) 商场
- (2) online (*adj.*) _____
- (3) _____ (n.) 文具
- (4) beverage (*n.*) _____
- (5) _____ (n.) 零食
- (6) sweater (*n.*) _____
- (7) _____ (n.) 棉花;棉布
- (8) jeans (*n.*) _____
- (9) _____ (n.) 材质;材料
- (10) size (*n.*) _____
- (11) _____ (n.) 丝绸
- (12) customer (*n.*) _____
- (13) _____ (n.) 款式;风格
- (14) tight (*adj.*) _____
- (15) _____ (*v.*) (尺寸)合身;适合
- (16) edition (*n.*) _____
- (17) _____ (*adj.*) 畅销的
- (18) review (*n.*) _____
- (19) _____ (n.) 折扣
- (20) communication (*n.*) _____
- (21) _____ (n.) 工作场所
- (22) offer (*v.*) _____
- (23) _____ (*v.*) 比较
- (24) add (*v.*) _____
- (25) _____ (*adj.*) 传统的
- (26) feature (*n.*) _____

(27) _____ (*adj.*) 原来的;起初的

三、重点短语及固定搭配

- (1) _____ 便利店
- (2) be made of... _____
- (3) _____ 商店店员
- (4) try on _____
- (5) _____ 试衣间
- (6) over there _____
- (7) _____ 有一点儿
- (8) lead the way to _____
- (9) _____ 富有
……的
- (10) on sale _____
- (11) _____ 用……支付
- (12) payment code _____
- (13) _____ 向某人展
示某物
- (14) at any time _____
- (15) _____ 在使用中
- (16) let sb. do sth. _____
- (17) _____ 全世界,
世界各地
- (18) be good for... _____

四、重点句型及交际用语

- (1) It _____ cotton.
它是由棉花制成的。
- (2) How can I _____ you? 我有什么可以
帮助您的吗?
- (3) I'd like _____
jeans, please. 我想买一条牛仔裤。
- (4) _____ these? 这些怎么样?
- (5) Can I _____? 我
能试穿吗?
- (6) _____ 给你。
- (7) Do you have a larger _____? 有大一
些的尺码吗?

(8) _____ are they? 这些多少钱?

(9) They're _____ now. 这些现在正在打折销售。

(10) Can I _____ my cell phone? 我能用手机支付吗?

(11) I'll _____ them. 我买了。

单元聚焦参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) mall (2) 在线(的);联网(的)
 (3) stationery (4) (除水以外的)饮料
 (5) snack (6) 线衣;毛衣 (7) cotton
 (8) 牛仔裤 (9) material (10) 尺码;大小
 (11) silk (12) 顾客 (13) style
 (14) 紧身的;紧的 (15) fit (16) 版本
 (17) bestselling (18) 评论;评价
 (19) discount (20) 沟通;交际
 (21) workplace (22) 提供 (23) compare
 (24) 增加 (25) traditional
 (26) 特色;特征 (27) original

【重点短语及固定搭配】

- (1) convenience store (2) 由……制成
 (3) shop assistant (4) 试穿
 (5) fitting room (6) 在那里 (7) a bit
 (8) 引向…… (9) be rich in...
 (10) 打折销售;减价出售 (11) pay with...
 (12) 支付码 (13) show sb. sth.
 (14) 在任何时候 (15) in use
 (16) 让某人做某事 (17) around the world
 (18) 对……有好处

【重点句型及交际用语】

- (1) is made of (2) help (3) a pair of
 (4) How about (5) try them on
 (6) Here you are (7) size
 (8) How much (9) on sale
 (10) pay with (11) take



知识讲解

一、重点单词

1. **online** [ˌɒnˈlaɪn] *adj./adv.* 在线(的);联网(的)

【典型例句】

Online shopping is very popular now. 网上

购物现在很流行。

【词汇拓展】

offline [ˌɒfˈlaɪn] *adj./adv.* 未联机(的),未连线(的),脱机(的),离线(的)

I can't send emails now because my computer is offline. 我现在发不了电子邮件,因为我的计算机离线了。

【随时练 1】

(1) I like to chat with my friends _____. 我喜欢跟我的朋友们上网聊天。

(2) Can you write an email _____? 你能在离线时写电子邮件吗?

2. **customer** [ˈkʌstəmə(r)] *n.* 顾客

【典型例句】

The firm has excellent customer relations. 此公司与客户关系极好。

【词汇拓展】

(1) custom [ˈkʌstəm] *n.* 风俗,习俗;(个人的)习惯,习性,惯常行为

The custom can date back to hundreds of years ago. 这一习俗可以追溯到几百年前。

(2) customs [ˈkʌstəmz] *n.* 海关

The customs officers searched through our bags. 海关官员搜遍了我们的行李。

【随时练 2】

It's her _____ to get up early. 早起是她的习惯。

3. **tight** [taɪt] *adj.* 紧身的,紧的

【典型例句】

This sweater is a bit tight. 这件毛衣有点紧。

【词汇拓展】

(1) tight *adj.* 严密的,严格的;(时间、金钱)紧的,拮据的

She always has a tight budget at the end of each month. 每个月月末她总是预算紧张。

(2) tight *adv.* 紧紧地,牢固地

The parcel was wrapped tight. 这个包裹被包的很严实。

【随时练 3】

(1) I have a _____ budget. 我的预算很紧。

(2) The old pair of shoes is a little _____

for the boy. 这双旧鞋对这个男孩来说有点紧。

4. review [rɪ'vju:] n. 评论; 评价

【典型例句】

This review is a brilliant piece of writing. 这篇评论写得很精彩。

【词汇拓展】

(1) review *v.* 复查, 重新考虑; 回顾, 反思; 写评论; 复习

The government will review the situation later. 政府晚些时候会对形势重新加以研究。

The film was reviewed in the local newspaper. 这家地方报纸对这部电影做了评论。

(2) reviewer [rɪ'vju:ə(r)] *n.* 评论家, 评论撰写者

The famous reviewer died last month. 这位著名的评论家上个月去世了。

【随时练 4】

(1) Do you _____ your notes afterwards? 之后你会复习你的笔记吗?

(2) What if the _____ makes false claims? 如果评论家做出了错误的评论, 应该如何处理?

5. discount ['dɪskaʊnt] *n.* 折扣

【典型例句】

This shop is offering a 15% discount on all the goods this month. 这个月该店所有商品一律八五折。

【常见搭配】

(1) at a discount 打折的

Books about history will be sold at a discount this weekend. 这个周末历史方面的书特打折出售。

(2) a discount shop 一家打折商店

My mother likes buying things in a discount shop near my home. 我妈妈喜欢在我家附近的一家打折商店购物。

【随时练 5】

(1) Do you have any _____? 你们有折扣吗?

(2) She often tries to buy everything _____ . 她总是尽量买打折的东西。

(3) If you can answer this question, you can get a 30% _____ .

A. discount

B. dislike

C. discuss

D. discover

6. communication [kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃn] *n.* 沟通; 交际

【典型例句】

We are in regular communication by email. 我们通过电子邮件定期沟通。

【词汇拓展】

communicate [kə'mju:nɪkeɪt] *v.* (与某人)交流(信息或消息、意见等), 沟通; 传达, 传递

The dolphin uses sound to communicate with each other. 海豚用声音相互沟通。

【随时练 6】

(1) Teachers usually have very good _____ skills. 教师们往往有很强的沟通能力。

(2) She tries to _____ her ideas to her students. 她试图把她的想法传递给她的学生们。

(3) I want to learn English well to communicate _____ foreigners.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. on

7. compare [kəm'peə(r)] *v.* 比较

【典型例句】

Please compare the two poems. 请比较一下这两首诗。

【常见搭配】

(1) compare A with B 把 A 和 B 做比较

Don't compare yourself with others. 不要拿你自己跟别人做比较。

(2) compare A to B 将 A 比作 B

He compares himself to a genius. 他把自己比作天才。

【词汇拓展】

comparison [kəm'pærɪsn] *n.* 比较

by comparison 比较起来, 较之

This shirt is really cheap by comparison. 比较起来, 这件衬衫确实便宜。

【随时练 7】

(1) We can tell good from bad _____ . 我们通过比较来分辨好坏。

(2) We often compare our teachers _____ gardeners.

A. in

B. for

C. to D. at

8. add [æd] v. 增加;补充说

【典型例句】

Now add some water. 现在加一些水。

She said she had nothing to add to the problem. 她说对于这个问题,她没有什么要补充的了。

【常见搭配】

add sth. to sth. 把……加进……

Can you add your name to the list? 你能把你的名字加进名单吗?

【常见搭配】

add up to 总共是,总计为

The costs added up to 1,000 yuan. 费用总计为1 000元。

【随时练 8】

(1) He _____ that they would return two weeks later. 他补充说,他们两周以后会回来。

(2) The figures _____ _____ 200. 这些数加起来是200。

(3) Remember to add some sugar _____ the apples.

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

9. original [ə'ri:dʒɪnəl] adj. 原来的;起初的

【典型例句】

The original plan was to go by bike. 起初的计划是骑自行车去。

【词汇拓展】

origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] n. 起源,源头,起因

The origin of the word remains unknown. 该词的来源尚不清楚。

【随时练 9】

(1) They agreed to lower their _____ demands. 他们同意降低他们起初的要求。

(2) Do you know the _____ of life? 你知道生命的起源吗?

二、重点短语及句型

1. be made of... 由……制成

【典型例句】

The table is made of wood. 这张桌子是由木

头制成的。

【易混辨析】

(1) be made of... 由……制成(从制成品可以看出原材料)

The top of the table is made of glass. 该桌子的台面由玻璃制成。

(2) be made from... 由……制成(从制成品看不出原材料)

Wine is made from grapes. 葡萄酒是用葡萄做的。

【随时练 10】

Windows _____ glass.

- A. are made of B. are made from
C. are made in D. are made into

2. on sale 打折销售;减价出售

【典型例句】

All these shoes are on sale. 所有这些鞋都打折销售。

【知识拓展】

for sale 待售,供出售(尤指从主人手里)

This old car is for sale. 这辆旧车待售。

【随时练 11】

—_____ is the price of the sunglasses?

—This pair of sunglasses is _____. The price is only eight dollars.

- A. How; at sale B. What; in sale
C. How; for sale D. What; on sale

3. at any time 在任何时候

【典型例句】

The volcano may erupt at any time. 这座火山随时可能爆发。

【知识拓展】

(1) for the first time 第一次

I will never forget seeing you for the first time. 我永远不会忘记第一次见到你的情景。

(2) from time to time 不时地,偶尔

I have to work at weekends from time to time. 我偶尔周末还得工作。

(3) have a good time 玩得开心

Wish you have a good time. 祝你玩得开心。

(4) in no time 立刻

She said she would do it in no time. 她说她会立刻做这件事情。

(5) kill time 消磨时间

Let's play cards to kill time. 咱们玩牌来消磨一下时间吧。

(6) time after time 一再, 屡屡

You made the same mistakes time after time. 你一再犯同样的错误。

【随时练 12】

—Is there an amusement park near here?

—Yes. Everyone can have _____ good time there.

- A. the B. an
C. a D. /

4. in use 在使用中

【典型例句】

I called you last night, but the line was in use. 我昨天晚上给你打电话了, 但是占线。

【知识拓展】

(1) make use of 利用, 使用

We should make better use of the natural resources. 我们应该更加有效地利用自然资源。

(2) use up 用完, 耗尽

Don't use up all your money. 不要花光你所有的钱。

【随时练 13】

The railway station was _____ in 2022.

- A. in use B. at use
C. to use D. of use

5. be good for... 对……有好处

【典型例句】

Regular exercise is good for our health. 规律的锻炼对我们的身体有好处。

【知识拓展】

(1) be good at 擅长

Tom is good at tennis. Tom 擅长网球。

(2) be bad at 不擅长

She is bad at telling stories. 她不擅长讲故事。

【随时练 14】

(1) She _____ the piano. 她擅长弹钢琴。

(2) He _____ language. 他的语言能力很差。

(3) You should eat more fruit and

vegetables. They are good _____ your health.

- A. for B. at
C. in D. with

6. be rich in 富有……的

【典型例句】

South Africa is rich in diamonds. 南非盛产钻石。

【知识拓展】

be poor in... 贫乏, 在……方面差

John is poor in spoken English. 约翰的英语口语很差。

【随时练 15】

The country is rich _____ oil.

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

7. How much are they? 它们多少钱?

【要点提取】

how much 多少钱

How much is this book? 这本书多少钱?

【易混辨析】

(1) how much 多少(对不可数名词的数量进行提问)

How much water is there in the bottle? 瓶子里有多少水?

(2) how many 多少(对可数名词的数量进行提问)

How many books are there in your bag? 你书包里有多少本书?

【随时练 16】

(1) What a nice skirt! _____ is it?

- A. How long B. How much
C. How many D. How far

(2) —_____ women teachers are there in your school?

—About 50.

- A. How much B. How long
C. How many D. How soon

三、重点语法

形容词和副词的比较等级

1. 形容词、副词的原级

(1) 表示两者程度相等时, 用“as+形容词/

副词原级+as”结构。

She is as tall as her mother now. 现在她和她的妈妈一样高。

He swims as fast as her. 他游泳和她游得一样快。

(2) 表示两者程度不等时,用“not as/so+形容词/副词原级+as”结构,意为“不如……”。

My elder brother is not as strong as me. 我的哥哥不如我强壮。

They don't come to the club as/so often as they used to. 他们不像以前那样经常来俱乐部。

(3) 表示同级比较,用“the same+名词+as...”结构。

This house is the same size as that one. 这栋房子和那栋一样大。

2. 形容词、副词的比较级

(1) 表示两者之间某种特征和性质的比较。通常有以下几种情况:

① 比较级+than。

Wuhan is hotter than Beijing. 武汉比北京热。

Sandy always comes earlier than me. Sandy 来得总是比我早。

② 比较级+than any other+可数名词单数+比较范围。

This room is bigger than any other room in the hotel. 这个房间比这个旅馆里的其他任何一个房间都要大。

He runs faster than any other boy in the class. 他比班上任何一个男孩跑得都要快。

③ 比较级可以由 much、far、still、a lot、a little、a bit 等来修饰。

He is much taller than us. 他比我们高得多。

He runs much faster than me. 他比我跑得快得多。

(2) “比较级+and+比较级”或“more and more+原级”表示“越来越……”。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天气越来越暖和了。

The city becomes more and more beautiful. 这座城市变得越来越漂亮了。

(3) “the+比较级 the+比较级”表示“越……,越……”。

The more you eat, the fatter you will be. 你吃得越多,就会越胖。

(4) “the+比较级+of the two...”表示“两者中比较……的一方”。

Sally is the taller of the two girls. Sally 是两个女孩中较高的那个。

3. 形容词、副词的最高级

用于三个及三个以上的人或事物做比较,其中一个在某方面超过其他两个或两个以上时,用最高级(其中,形容词的最高级前必须加定冠词 the,副词的最高级前可以省略 the)。最高级常用句型有以下几种:

(1) “the+最高级+of/in/among”表示“在……中最……的”,of 短语多指比较对象,in/among 短语多指比较范围。

Lisa is the laziest of all. Lisa 是所有人中最懒的。

He works (the) hardest in the class. 他是班里学习最努力的。

(2) “one of the+最高级+名词复数”表示“……中最……之一”。

Shanghai is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 上海是中国最美丽的城市之一。

(3) “the+序数词+最高级”表示“第几……”。

Hainan Island is the second largest island in China. 海南岛是中国的第二大岛屿。

(4) 倍数或数量相比的常见表达式有:

① A is three/four/... times the size/height/length/width/... of B.

This house is twice the size of ours. 这座房子是我们家房子的两倍大。

② A is three/four/... times as big/high/long/wide/... as B.

This house is twice as big as ours. 这座房子是我们家房子的两倍大。

③ A is three/four/... times bigger/higher/longer/wider/... than B.

This house is twice bigger than ours. 这座房子是我们家的房子的两倍大。

④ A is+数量+比较级+than B.

My sister is two years older than me. 我姐姐比我大两岁。

【随时练 17】

(1) Do you think football is as _____ as basketball in America?

- A. less popular B. most popular
C. more popular D. popular

(2) The Yangtze River is _____ river in the world.

- A. third long
B. the third long
C. the third longer
D. the third longest

(3) —I got an A in the English test. What about you?

—I did _____ than you. I got a B.

- A. best B. better
C. worse D. worst

(4) _____ you practice, _____ you will be at math.

- A. The more; the better
B. The more; the best
C. The most; the better
D. The most; the best

(5) —Do you know that China is one of _____ countries in the world?

—Yes, I do. It's _____ older than America.

- A. the oldest; very
B. old; very
C. the oldest; much
D. old; much

(6) Which one is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?

- A. big
B. bigger
C. more big
D. the biggest

四、重点写作

近几年来,网购越来越受人们的欢迎,它正悄悄地改变着人们的生活。请根据要求,以 Online Shopping 为题,写一篇 100 词左右的短文,谈谈网购的优点和缺点。

内容提示:

- (1) 网购成为一种时尚。

(2) 优点:不用出门就能买到东西,节省时间,价格低等。

(3) 缺点:看不到实物,网上支付存在安全隐患等。

【写作指导】

本文要求说明网购的优点和缺点,写作时要围绕要点组织语言,注意上下文之间的逻辑关系,语意连贯。

【参考范文】

Online Shopping

Nowadays, online shopping is becoming more and more popular. It changes our way of life.

Online shopping has several advantages. First, you can buy anything you like without getting out of your house. It helps us save time. Second, we may also save money because the things online are always much cheaper.

However, it has some disadvantages, too. First, when we are shopping online, we can't see the real products. Second, lower prices make people buy more useless things. It wastes much money. Third, paying over the Internet isn't always safe.

All in all, online shopping is fun, but we must be careful when shopping.

【知识拓展】

英文中常见的与购物相关的句型有:

What can I do for you?

Can I try on this pair of shoes?

Here you are.

How much is it?

I'd like to buy a coat.

What's the price of this?

This is a discount price.

Which one do you like better?

Where is the fitting room?

Would you give me a discount?

【随时练 18】

随着科技的发展和计算机的普及,人们的购物方式已经发生了巨大的变化。请你根据以下提示,用英文写一篇短文,介绍过去和现在人们的购物方式有哪些不同之处。

内容提示:

In the Past	At Present
buy things in a store	buy things both in supermarkets and online
only buy things in the store	have more choices; order things made in other countries through the Internet
take things home by yourself	delivery persons bring things to your home
inconvenient	easy; convenient

注意:(1)包括所有的内容提示,可适当拓展。

(2) 开头已给出,不计入总词数。

(3) 词数:80 词左右。

With the development of technology and the use of computers, the way to go shopping has changed a lot. _____



真题回顾

1. On weekends, everything in this supermarket is sold at a 5% _____.

- A. pay B. sale
C. account D. discount

【答案】D

【解析】考查名词词义。根据题意可知,周末超市里的所有东西都打九五折,discount 意为“折扣”,故选 D。

2. The more seriously you take the job, _____ progress you will make.

- A. great B. greater
C. the greater D. the greatest

【答案】C

【解析】考查比较级。“the+比较级,the+比较级”表示“越……,就越……”。故选 C。



巩固测试

一、英语知识运用

- Reading is always useful, so parents should encourage the kids _____ more.
A. read B. reading
C. to reading D. to read
- That book is not as _____ as this one.
A. more interesting
B. most interesting
C. interested
D. interesting
- What can I do _____ you?
A. to B. on
C. for D. with
- Of all the students in Class Three, Tim runs _____.
A. fast B. faster
C. more faster D. the fastest
- The clothes _____ red are _____ sale now.
A. in; to B. for; on
C. to; for D. in; on
- _____ is that bike?
—300 *yuan*.
A. How much B. How long
C. How old D. How many
- Lucy is much _____ than before.
A. happy B. happier
C. happiest D. more happy
- Our teachers tell us _____ we study, _____ grades we will get.
A. harder; better
B. harder; the better
C. the harder; better
D. the harder; the better
- Jim is one of _____ boys in our class.
A. tallest B. taller
C. the tallest D. the tall

10. —Please pass me a glass of milk.
—_____.
- A. Here we are B. Here you are
C. There we are D. There you are

二、补全对话

- A: What can I do for you?
B: 11
A: For your daughter? Look, the shoes are really nice. Do you like them?
B: Yes. But I'm afraid my daughter doesn't like the color. 12
A: Sure. There are different kinds of shoes over there. What color does she like?
B: 13
A: What size does she need?
B: Size nine. Let me see. Um, this pair of shoes must fit her. 14
A: They are not expensive, only 99 *yuan*.
B: That would be fine. 15 Here is the money. Thank you very much!
A: You are welcome.

- A. I'll take them.
B. Can you go to other shops?
C. Black is her favorite.
D. May I have a look at other shoes?
E. How much are they?
F. I'd like a pair of shoes for my daughter.
G. Can I try it on?

三、完形填空

A woman is going shopping. She is going by boat. The boat is going across the river. Her basket is 16. Oh, dear! Look! Her basket falls into the 17. "Help!" she says. "Look! My basket is in the river."

A boy sees the basket. He says, "Don't worry. I can 18 it. I'm a very good swimmer." He takes off his shoes and shirt. "Look 19 my shirt and shoes, please," he says and jumps into the river.

A 20 sees the basket. "I can go by basket," it thinks. Then it gets into the basket. The boy 21 in the river. "Where's the basket?" he calls. "It's over there," calls the woman. "It's behind you. It's 22 that duck." The boy gets to the basket. "Go away," he says to the duck. The duck 23 out of the basket and swims away. The boy takes the basket to the land. "Oh, thank you!" says the woman. "Thank you very much!"

"Not at all," says the boy. "Please give the shirt and shoes 24."

"OK, here you are. Oh, what's in the basket? It's the duck's 25."

16. A. cheap B. empty
C. full D. heavy
17. A. water B. boat
C. ship D. land
18. A. clean B. get
C. do D. carry
19. A. after B. at
C. for D. in
20. A. dog B. chicken
C. duck D. cat
21. A. is swimming B. is fishing
C. is playing D. is flying
22. A. next to B. under
C. on D. behind
23. A. goes B. comes
C. jumps D. walks
24. A. me B. to me
C. for me D. to you
25. A. meat B. leg
C. hair D. egg

四、阅读理解

We often go shopping on Sundays. I go to the supermarket with my mother a Sunday morning. My father likes apples very much. We buy some red apples for him. Mum likes yellow bananas, but they're green. "Look! The strawberries are very nice, Mum. Do you like them?" "Yes." Mum says and buys some for

herself. The oranges look good, too. My mother buys some for me. We need some vegetables. The vegetables in the supermarket are very fresh. We buy some tomatoes and carrots. I don't like tomatoes, but my parents like them. I like carrots.

After shopping, mum and I have some hamburgers, milk and ice cream. And then we go back home with the fruits and vegetables.

26. Who likes apples very much?
A. My mother. B. My father.
C. I. D. My sister.
27. Mother doesn't buy bananas because _____.
A. the bananas are green
B. she doesn't like bananas
C. I don't like bananas
D. the bananas are yellow
28. My mother buys some oranges for _____.
A. herself B. my father
C. me D. my grandparents
29. My parents like _____, but I don't.
A. tomatoes B. carrots
C. bread D. salad
30. After shopping, _____.
A. we go back home
B. we have some food

- C. we have some apples
D. we only have some ice cream

五、写作

随着网购的发展,团购又渐渐成为人们购物的新趋势。但是它给人们的生活带来方便实惠的同时也给人们带来了很多的烦恼。请你以 Group Buying 为题写一篇文章,谈谈你的看法。

内容提示:

- (1) 你对团购的看法。
- (2) 赞成或不赞成团购的原因。
- (3) 呼吁人们注意团购安全。

注意:

- (1) 不得在作文中出现与考生相关的学校的真实名称或学生的真实姓名。
- (2) 词数:80 词左右。

Group Buying
