

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语

导学同步练

基础模块

1

主编 顾 敏



哈尔滨工程大学出版社
Harbin Engineering University Press

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内 容 简 介

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成。全书共分为8个单元,每个单元均设有单元重点梳理,使学生对本单元的重点知识一目了然;每个单元设4个课时,每个课时包含学习目标、重点知识精讲、典例剖析、针对性练习,让学生能够及时巩固所学知识。另外,每个单元还设有单元测试卷,使学生能及时对所学知识进行查漏补缺,提升英语运用能力。

本书可以作为广大中等职业学校学生的学习用书,也可以作为专业培训班、进修班的教学参考书,还可以供英语爱好者自学使用。

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前言

PREFACE

职业教育是我国现代教育的重要组成部分,要求中等职业学校必须依据教育要求与时俱进,不断进行教育教学改革。本书以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为编写依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养,以深化学校教育教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,以细化解读有关课程标准要求为基础,充分落实学生的主体地位,进而激发学生的自信,挖掘学生的英语学习潜力。编者通过学习、借鉴先进学校的课改经验,采用“自主、合作、探究”的新理念,构建适合现代职业学校教育教学协调发展的“现代课堂”模式。

在每个单元的开头,梳理了本单元的重点单词、短语和句型。通过总结本单元重点知识,使学生对本单元重点内容一目了然。

学习目标:通过设定每个课时的学习目标,使学生更加明确本课时需要掌握的知识。

重点知识精讲:通过对新知识进行探究,既能激发学生的求知欲和发散性思维,又能培养学生的创新意识。

典例剖析:通过对典型例题进行分析,进一步帮助学生巩固所学知识,掌握答题技巧。

针对性练习:通过进行针对性练习,使学生加深对所学知识的理解,在解题过程中强化对知识点的掌握程度。

单元测试卷:通过设置单元测试卷,既能强化学生对本单元知识的认知,又能培养学生解决综合问题的能力;同时培养学生的英语思维能力,逐渐掌握解题技巧。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处,敬请读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者



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Unit 1

Personal and Family Life

重点单词

community *n.* 社区

energetic *adj.* 精力充沛的

family *n.* 家庭

handmade *adj.* 手工制作的

jog *v.* 慢跑

notice *v.* 注意到

photo *n.* 照片

strict *adj.* 严格的

vocational *adj.* 职业的

cook *v.* 烹饪

especially *adv.* 尤其是

gift *n.* 礼物

introduce *v.* 介绍

manager *n.* 经理

parent *n.* 母亲或父亲

puppy *n.* 小狗

visit *v.* 拜访; 参观

重点短语

family name 姓

introduce oneself 介绍某人自己

between A and B 在 A 和 B 之间

like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

take care of 照顾

live with sb. 跟某人住在一起

Chongyang Festival 重阳节

go jogging 去慢跑

plan to do sth. 计划做某事

high school 高中

help sb. with sth. 帮助某人某事

given name 名

talk about 谈论, 议论

look at (仔细) 察看, 检查

in one's arms 在某人怀中

have a meeting 开会

be strict with 对……严格的

prepare sth. for sb. 为某人准备好某物

live alone 独自居住

hold a party 举办聚会

younger sister 妹妹

watch TV 看电视



after school 放学后

pay attention to 注意,重视,留意到

be from 来自于

name after 用……命名

lunch break 午休时间

get together 相聚,聚会

for example 例如

as for 关于,至于,就……方面来说

get up 站起,起身;起床

have dinner 吃正餐

重点句型

Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!

Good morning! I'm a new student from Liverpool. 早上好! 我是来自利物浦的新生。

Could you tell me something about your family? 你能给我说一下你的家庭情况吗?

I live with my parents and my younger sister. 我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。

They go jogging every evening. 他们每天晚上去慢跑。

Could you please introduce yourself? 请你介绍一下你自己好吗?

Where is your mother from? 你的妈妈来自哪里?

What's your father's job? 你爸爸做什么工作?

第一课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 family, vocational, introduce, visit, photo, manager, family name, given name, high school, talk about, between A and B, look at, like doing sth., in one's arms, have a meeting 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 培养学生对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (3) 准确掌握有关自我介绍和相互问候的常见表述方法。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. family, 名词, 意思是“家庭”。family 指家庭整体时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 指家庭全体





成员时,谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

My family means everything to me. 对我来说,家庭意味着一切。

The family go to church every Sunday. 这家人每周日去教堂做礼拜。

拓展 英语中的“姓”和“名”

family name 意思是“姓氏”,given name 意思是“名字”。英文中的姓名结构一般为“教名+中间名+姓”,即 first name/given name, middle/second name 和 family name。教名一般在婴儿接受洗礼时由牧师或父母、亲朋所取,中间名通常是为纪念先辈或父母、亲朋中受尊敬的人士,姓氏说明其家族渊源。中间名大多不写。例如: Herbert George Wells, Herbert 是教名, George 是中间名, Wells 是姓。

2. introduce, 动词,意思是“介绍”。常用结构有 introduce A to B,意为“把 A 介绍给 B”; introduce oneself,意为“介绍某人自己”。例如:

Please allow me to introduce Mr. Brown to you. 请允许我向你介绍一下布朗先生。

The teacher asks us to introduce ourselves first. 老师要求我们首先做自我介绍。

拓展 introduce 的名词形式是 introduction,意思是“采用,引进;(正式的)介绍,引见;序言,引言”。例如:

The introduction of corn benefits us a lot. 玉米的引进使我们受惠不少。

Mary was shy at her introduction to the company. 在向公司介绍自己时,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。

3. visit, 动词,意思是“拜访;参观;访问(网站)”。例如:

We visited the Great Wall last summer holiday. 去年暑假我们参观了长城。

For more information, please visit our website. 欲知详情,请访问我们的网站。

拓展 visit 还可以作名词,意思是“访问;参观;游览;看望”。常用结构是 pay a visit to...,意思是“参观……;拜访……”。例如:

This restaurant is well worth a visit. 这家饭店很值得光顾。

You need a visit to the dentist. 你需要去看牙医。

If you have time, pay a visit to the local museum. 如果你有时间,参观一下当地的博物馆。

I think we should pay a visit to our English teacher. 我想我们应该拜访一下我们的英语老师。

4. photo, 名词,意思是“照片”。photo 的复数形式是 photos,常用结构是 take a photo 或



take photos,意思是“照相”。例如:

This is my family photo. 这是我的家庭照片。

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

拓展 “照相”还可以用 take a picture 来表示,这里 picture 的意思是“相片,照片”。此外,picture 还有“图画,绘画”之意。例如:

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

The boy likes drawing pictures. 这个男孩喜欢画画。

5. manager, 名词,意思是“经理”。例如:

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

拓展 manage,动词,意思是“完成(困难的事);管理”。management,名词,意思是“经营,管理;经营者;管理部门”。例如:

They managed to get to the airport on time. 他们设法准时赶到了机场。

She manages a hotel. 她经营着一家旅馆。

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

重点短语

1. talk about,意思是“谈论,议论”。例如:

We will talk about this problem after supper. 我们晚饭后再讨论这个问题。

拓展 speak, tell, talk 和 say 的用法区别

单 词	含义及用法	常见固定搭配
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
tell	意为“讲述,告诉”,后可接双宾语	tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事 tell sth. to sb. 把某事告诉某人 tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事 tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事
talk	意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的谈话	talk to/with sb. 和某人交谈 talk about sth. 谈论某事
say	意为“说,讲,告诉”,侧重指说话的内容,宾语可以是名词、代词或从句	say to sb. 对某人说 say thanks/sorry to sb. 向某人感谢/道歉 say yes/no to sb. 同意/拒绝某人



2. between A and B,意思是“在 A 和 B 之间”。这里的 between 是介词,意思是“(空间上)在……中间,介于……之间;(时间上)在……之间,在……中间”。例如:

There is a big tree between the two buildings. 在两栋楼之间有一棵大树。

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

拓展 between 和 among 的用法区别

单 词	含义及用法	例 句
between	介词,意思是“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。
among	介词,意思是“在……中;在……之间”,主要用于三者及三者以上	He likes sitting among the students and talking with them. 他喜欢坐在学生中间跟他们聊天。

3. look at,意思是“(仔细)察看,检查”。这里的 look 是动词,意思是“看,瞧”。例如:

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

She hasn't had time to look at the papers yet. 她还没有时间看这些论文。

拓展 常见的与 look 相关的短语

短 语	含 义	例 句
look after	照顾	Can you help me look after my pet while I'm away? 我不在时你能帮我照看一下宠物吗?
look around	四下观望; 到处寻找	Look around before you cross the street. 过马路前你要四周看看。 She will look around for a room for you. 她会帮你找间房子。
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。
look down on/upon sb.	看不起,轻视	Don't look down on/upon people. 别小瞧人。
look for sth.	寻找	She is looking for her English book. 她正在找她的英语书。
look forward to sth. /doing sth.	盼望,期待	Everyone is looking forward to the weekend. 每个人都在盼望着周末。 I'm looking forward to getting your reply. 我盼望着收到你的回复。
look out	小心,当心,留神	Look out! There's a car coming. 当心! 有车来了。
look up	查阅,查检	I will look up the word in the dictionary. 我会在字典上查一下这个词的。



4. in one's arms,意思是“在某人怀中”。例如:

The mother held the baby in her arms. 妈妈把婴儿抱在了怀中。

拓展 arm 作名词时,意思是“手臂,上肢”。arms 还有“兵器,武器”之意。例如:

He seized her by her arm. 他抓住了她的胳膊。

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

5. like doing sth.,意思是“喜欢做某事”。like 后还可以跟名词或代词。例如:

She doesn't like asking her parents for help. 她不喜欢向父母求助。

Does he like his new house? 他喜欢他的新房子吗?

Thank you for your present. I like it very much. 谢谢你的礼物。我非常喜欢。

拓展 dislike,动词,意思是“不喜欢,厌恶”。例如:

They dislike each other at first. 一开始这两个人都不喜欢对方。

Her father dislikes her staying away from home. 她爸爸不喜欢她住在外边。

6. have a meeting,意思是“开会”。meeting,名词,意思是“会议,集会;会面”。例如:

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

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

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

重点句型

1. I'm a doctor. 我是一位医生。

这是描述自身职业的一种表达方式。还可以用“I work as a doctor.”来表示。例如:

— What does your father do? 你爸爸是做什么工作的?

— He is a firefighter. 他是一名消防员。

拓展 英语中常见的职位及询问职位的表达方式

teacher 教师	policeman 警察	engineer 工程师	worker 工人
firefighter 消防员	delivery person 快递员	doctor 医生	dentist 牙医
nurse 护士	salesperson 销售员	manager 经理	professor 教授
pilot 飞行员	driver 驾驶员	designer 设计师	actor 男演员
actress 女演员	photographer 摄影师	scientist 科学家	painter 画家
tailor 裁缝	taxi driver 出租车司机	cook 厨师	cashier 出纳员
architect 建筑师	farmer 农民	astronaut 宇航员	lawyer 律师

What do you do? 你是做什么的?

What's your position? 你的职位是什么?



What's your job? 你的工作是什么?

What's your occupation? 你的职业是什么?

2. Could you tell me something about your family? 你能给我说一下你的家庭情况吗?

“Could you do sth.?”意思是“你能做某事吗?”,这里的 could 不表示过去,可以用 can 代替,但是用 could 语气更加委婉。例如:

Could you show me that photo? 能给我看一下那张照片吗?

Can I use your computer? 我能用一下你的电脑吗?

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

holding a basketball 在这里作后置定语,修饰限定主语 this man。主语 this man 和 hold 之间是主动关系,所以用 hold 的现在分词形式 holding。例如:

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

Who is the man chatting with our English teacher? 跟我们英语老师聊天的那个男人是谁?

4. I see. 我明白了。

这是英语口语中常见的表达方式。“I see.”主要指说话方所说的内容听者之前并不知道,经由对方说过后才了解情况。例如:

— The door opens like this. 这门是这么开的。

— Oh, I see. 哦,我明白了。

拓展 “I know.”意思是:“我知道。”主要指说话方所说的内容听者原来就了解,如此回答只是为了回应说话方,表示自己已经了解情况。例如:

— The earth travels around the sun. 地球围绕太阳旋转。

— I know. 我知道。

5. You are her close friend. 你是她很亲近的朋友。

close 在这里作形容词,意思是“亲密的,密切的”。例如:

Sam is very close to his mother. 萨姆跟他的妈妈很亲近。

She is very close to her father. 她和父亲的关系很亲密。

拓展 close 作形容词时,还有“(在空间、时间上)接近;几乎,可能”之意。close 还可以作动词,意思是“关,关闭,闭上;停业,倒闭”。例如:

Our new house is close to my school. 我们的新房子离学校很近。

She is close to tears. 她快要哭了。

Would you mind closing the window? It's so noisy outside. 你介意关上窗户吗? 外面好吵。



The night club was closed by the police last month. 这家夜总会上个月被警察查封了。

6. 英语中常见的相互问候和自我介绍用语

(1) 首次见面的表达。

— Nice to meet you! 见到你很高兴!

— Nice to meet you, too! 见到你我也很高兴!

— How do you do? 你好。

— How do you do? 你好。

Could you please introduce yourself? 你能做一下自我介绍吗?

I am..., and I am... years old. 我是……,我……岁了。

My family name is Li. 我姓李。

My given name Ming means brightness. 我的名字“明”有“明亮”之意。

I work as a teacher. 我是一名教师。

May I know your name? 能告诉我你的名字吗?

Do you mind telling me your name? 你介意告诉我你的名字吗?

(2) 日常见面的表达。

Good morning. / Good afternoon. / Good evening. / Good night. 早上好。/下午好。/晚上好。/晚安。

— How are you? 你好吗?

— Fine, thank you. And you? 很好,谢谢。你呢?

— How is it going? 近况如何?

— Great. / Pretty good. / Very well. 棒极了! /非常好。/很好。

— How are you doing? 你最近过得怎么样?

— Just fine. / Just so-so. / Not bad. 还好。/一般般。/不错。

How're things? 最近怎么样?

Long time no see! 好久不见!

典例剖析

例 1 They came into the room _____.

A. arm in arm

B. arm with arm

C. arm to arm

D. arms in arms

解析 A 考查固定短语的用法。arm in arm 意为“臂挽着臂”,是固定搭配。句意:他们臂挽着臂进入了房间。故选 A。



例 2 Everyone waited for him _____ to them.

- A. to introduce myself B. introducing myself
C. to introduce himself D. introducing himself

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

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

- She can't _____ the difference between the two cars.
A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
- The train goes _____ Shanghai _____ Hangzhou.
A. between; and B. between; to C. from; and D. from; between
- _____?
— Just so-so. Thank you.
A. What are you B. Where are you C. How are things D. How old are you
- What does your father do?
— _____.
A. He is forty-two B. He is fine
C. He is in Class One D. He is a bus driver
- Jane likes _____ English songs while Lily loves _____ movies.
A. singing; watch B. singing; watching
C. sing; watch D. sing; watching
- Her father will talk _____ her teacher _____ her lessons.
A. to; to B. about; to C. about; about D. to; about
- What do you do?
— _____.
A. I am thirteen B. I work hard C. I'm fine D. I'm a student
- My family _____ a big family. My family _____ all kind.
A. is; is B. are; are C. is; are D. are; is
- Can you _____ French?
A. say B. speak C. tell D. talk
- When the baby panda was ten months old, it began to learn _____.
A. look after it B. to look after it
C. to look after itself D. look after itself



II. 补全对话

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

Jack: Really? 1

Sam: It was wonderful! 2

Jack: How did you get there?

Sam: 3

Jack: 4

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

Jack: 5

Sam: Yes. It's very nice and tastes delicious.

- A. I had a great time.
- B. By high-speed train.
- C. Was it cold?
- D. How was your trip?
- E. What places of interest did you visit?
- F. What did you eat?
- G. Did you enjoy the food there?

第二课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 parent, strict, especially, community, cook, handmade, gift, puppy, energetic, jog, younger sister, be strict with, prepare sth. for sb., Chongyang Festival, go jogging, live alone, plan to do sth., hold a party, help sb. with sth., watch TV, get together 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 通过阅读文章,学生能够准确提取有关个人和家庭的关键信息,并进行对比、分析和判断。





重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. strict, 形容词, 意思是“严格的”, 常用短语有 be strict with, 意思是“对……严格的”。

例如:

She is on a strict diet. 她正在严格节食。

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

2. especially, 副词, 意思是“尤其是”。例如:

I love Beijing, especially in the spring. 我爱北京, 尤其是春天的北京。

拓展 special, 形容词, 意思是“特殊的, 特别的; 重要的, 格外看重的”。special 作名词时, 意思是“特制产品; 特价”。例如:

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

He is a very special friend. 他是我特别要好的朋友。

There are daily specials to choose from in the restaurant. 这个餐馆每天都有特色菜供选择。

3. community, 名词, 意思是“社区”。例如:

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

4. cook, 动词, 意思是“烹饪”。例如:

It's your turn to cook dinner. 轮到你做饭了。

Can you cook? 你会做饭吗?

拓展 cooker, 名词, 意思是“(带烤箱、燃气炉或电炉的)厨灶, 炉具”。例如:

There is something wrong with my new electric cooker. 我新买的电炉坏了。

5. gift, 名词, 意思是“礼物”。present 作名词时, 也有“礼物, 礼品”之意。例如:

My mother gave me a watch as the birthday gift. 我妈妈给了我一块手表作为生日礼物。

I will get my mother a present on Mother's Day. 母亲节我要给妈妈送个礼物。

拓展 gift 作名词时, 还有“天赋, 天才, 才能”之意, gift 后常跟 for sth. 或 for doing sth. 结构。例如:

The boy has a gift for music. 那个男孩有音乐天赋。

She has a gift for making speeches. 她天生擅长做演讲。

6. energetic, 形容词, 意思是“精力充沛的”。例如:

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



拓展 energy, 名词, 意思是“精力, 活力; 力量; 能源”。例如:

Watching too much TV is a waste of time and energy. 看太多电视是浪费时间和精力。

It's important to save energy. 节约能源非常重要。

7. jog, 动词, 意思是“慢跑”。常用短语 go jogging, 意思是“去慢跑”。例如:

He likes to get up early to jog. 他喜欢早起去慢跑。

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

重点短语

1. prepare sth. for sb., 意思是“为某人准备好某物”。prepare, 动词, 意思是“使做好准备; 预备(饭菜), 做(饭)”。例如:

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

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

Who prepared the breakfast? 谁准备的早餐?

2. live alone, 意思是“独自居住”。alone, 可以作形容词或副词, 意思是“独自(地); 单独(地)”。例如:

I like being alone and reading books. 我喜欢独自待着看书。

I seldom go out alone at night. 我晚上很少独自出去。

拓展 alone 和 lonely 的用法区别

单 词	含义及用法	例 句
alone	作形容词, 意为“独自, 单独”; 作副词, 意为“独自地, 单独地”。侧重指独自一人, 没有同伴或帮手, 指的是客观情况	She is alone at home. 她独自一人在家。 I was reading alone when the teacher came in. 老师进来的时候我正在独自看书。
lonely	作形容词, 意为“孤独的, 寂寞的”。具有浓厚的感情色彩	I am alone but I don't feel lonely. 我独自一人, 但是我并不感到孤单。

3. plan to do sth., 意思是“计划做某事”。plan 在这里作动词, 意思是“精心安排, 计划, 谋划”。plan 还可以作名词, 意思是“计划, 打算”。例如:

The couple plan to wed next spring. 这两个人计划来年春天结婚。

Do you have any plans for the summer vacation? 这个暑假你有什么计划吗?

4. hold a party, 意思是“举办聚会”。例如:

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



5. get together,意思是“相聚,聚会”。例如:

We must get together for lunch soon. 我们必须马上集合去吃午饭。

Let's get together and talk it over. 让我们聚一起商量商量吧。

重点句型

1. I live with my parents and my younger sister. 我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。

live with sb.,意思是“和某人住在一起”。younger sister指的是“妹妹”,“姐姐”用 elder sister 来表示,elder 意思是“年龄较大的”。例如:

Will you come and live with us? 你要回来跟我们一起住吗?

She has a younger brother and an elder sister. 她有一个弟弟和一个姐姐。

2. Chongyang Festival is coming. 重阳节快到了。

is coming 是现在进行时的用法,这里是用现在进行时表示将来的含义。现在进行时表示将来,主要用于表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作,常表示最近或较近的将来,所用动词多表示位置移动,常见的这类动词有 arrive, come, go, get, leave, fly, drive 等。例如:

They are getting married next month. 他们下个月结婚。

I'm leaving tomorrow. 我明天离开。

3. We love her very much, but we don't see her often. 我们很爱她,但是我们不经常去看望她。

but,连词,意思是“但是,然而”,可以连接词、短语或句子,表示前后意思的转折,不能跟 though(虽然,尽管)和 although(虽然,尽管)连用。例如:

We were tired but happy at the end of the day. 一天结束的时候,我们很累但是很高兴。

It is a sunny but not very warm day today. 今天天气晴朗,但是却不是很暖和。

I want to go to the cinema with you, but I have to look after my little brother at home. 我想跟你去看电影,但是我不得不在家照顾我弟弟。

Though/Although she is tiny, she has a very loud voice. 虽然她个头很小,嗓门却很大。

She is tiny, but she has a very loud voice. 她个头很小,但是嗓门却很大。

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

典例剖析

例 1 — Would you like some cakes?

— No, thanks. They smell delicious _____. I'm not hungry.

A. and B. so C. but D. or

解析 C 考查并列连词的用法。and 意为“和,并且”;so 意为“所以”;but 意为“但是”;or 意为“或者;否则”。分析空前后两个句子之间的逻辑关系可知,此处表示转折,应该用 but 连接。句意:——你要来点蛋糕吗? ——不用了,谢谢。它们闻起来很香,但是我不饿。故选 C。

例 2 — I'm planning _____ a party tomorrow. Can you come?

— Sorry, I can't. I must _____ the test.

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

解析 D 考查固定搭配和动词短语的用法。plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”;prepare for sth. 意为“为……做准备”。must 是情态动词,后跟动词原形。句意:——我计划明天开派对,你能来吗? ——对不起,我不能。我必须为考试做准备。故选 D。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择题

1. That is a good way _____ him _____ his English.

A. to help; for B. helps; with
C. to help; with D. helping; in

2. The old man lives _____, but he never feels _____.

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

3. Mother doesn't allow me to go out alone _____ weekends. She is very strict _____ me.

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



4. — _____?
— I want to buy a T-shirt for my sister.
- A. How are you
C. May I take your order
- B. What can I do for you
D. What do you want to buy
5. My family will go out for dinner _____ Friday night.
- A. on
B. in
C. at
D. to
6. Please prepare the table _____ dinner.
- A. to
B. for
C. in
D. on
7. — _____
— Pretty good.
- A. What are you doing?
C. Long time no see!
- B. How are you?
D. Not bad!
8. Dad is usually free _____ Saturday morning. He often takes me to the park.
- A. on
B. in
C. at
D. to
9. My brother likes playing football, _____ I don't like it.
- A. and
B. but
C. so
D. or
10. Mrs. Brown wants _____ a new dress _____ her daughter.
- A. to buy; to
B. buying; to
C. to buy; for
D. buying; for

II. 词义配对

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



第三课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 ancestor, address, formal, hardly, pay attention to, for example, be from, as for, name after 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 能够仿照阅读材料,运用所学语言知识写出中西方家庭不同的生活方式与家庭理念,感知中西方文化差异。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. ancestor, 名词,意思是“祖宗,祖先”。例如:

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

2. address, 动词,意思是“称呼(某人),冠以(某种称呼);写(收信人)姓名、地址”。例如:

In certain situations, special titles are used to address people. 在某些情况下,称呼中会使用特定的头衔。

The letter was correctly addressed, but delivered to the wrong house. 信上的姓名和地址写得都对,但被错投到另一家去了。

拓展 address 还可以作名词,意思是“住址,地址,通信处;(互联网等的)地址”。例如:

I don't know her address. 我不知道她的地址。

What's your email address? 你的邮箱地址是什么?

3. formal, 形容词,意思是“正式的;正规的”。例如:

She wears a formal evening dress. 她穿了一件正式的晚礼服。

I hope she can make a formal apology to me. 我希望她能正式向我道歉。

She doesn't have formal teaching qualifications. 她没有正规的教学资历证明。

拓展 informal, 形容词,意思是“非正式的;日常的,随便的”,前缀 in-表示否定,又如 incorrect(不正确的), inactive(不活跃的), inexperienced(无经验的)。例如:





I would like it to be an informal occasion. 我希望它办得不那么正式。

I prefer informal clothes most of the time. 大多数时间我更喜欢穿休闲装。

4. hardly, 副词, 意思是“几乎不, 几乎没有”, 表示否定意义。例如:

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

I can hardly believe it. 我几乎不敢相信。

重点短语

1. pay attention to, 意思是“注意, 重视, 留意到”, 这里的 to 是介词, 后跟名词、代词、动名词或句子。例如:

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

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

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

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

2. be from, 意思是“来自于”, come from 也有此意。例如:

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

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

3. as for, 意思是“关于, 至于, 就……方面来说”。例如:

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

4. name after, 意思是“用……命名”, name 在这里作动词, 意思是“命名, 给……取名”。例如:

He was named after his grandfather. 他的名字跟他祖父的一样。

They named their daughter Judy. 他们给女儿起了个名字叫朱迪。

拓展 name 还可以作名词, 意思是“名字, 名称; 名声, 名气”。例如:

Can you tell me your name? 你能告诉我你的名字吗?

Do you know the name of this flower? 你知道这是什么花吗?

What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

He first made his name as a writer of children's books. 他最初是以儿童读物作家成名的。

重点写作

以 My Family 为题, 写一篇介绍你家人的短文。

词数: 60~80 词。

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.

典例剖析

例1 The teacher told us _____ attention _____ the room clean.



重点知识精讲

重点短语

1. get up,意思是“站起,起身;起床”。例如:

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

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

2. lunch break,意思是“午休时间”。break 在这里作名词,意思是“间歇,休息”。例如:

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

I need to take a break. 我需要休息一下。

3. have dinner,意思是“吃正餐”,dinner 意思是“(中午或晚上吃的)正餐”。supper 意思是“晚餐,晚饭”。have breakfast/lunch/supper 意思是“吃早饭/午饭/晚饭”。例如:

It's time for dinner. 该吃饭了。

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

重点语法

一般现在时

一、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或状态。例如:

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

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。例如:

John loves playing football. 约翰喜欢踢足球。

The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。

3. 表示客观事实、真理及自然现象。即使出现在过去的语境中,也要用一般现在时。

例如:

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Miss Wang said that the earth moves around the sun. 王老师说地球绕着太阳转。

4. 在复合句中,当主句是一般将来时,时间(一般用 when, as soon as, before, after, until 等引导)或条件(一般用 if, unless 等引导)状语从句的谓语动词要用一般现在时表示将来。例如:

I will tell her as soon as I see her. 我一看到她告诉她(那件事)。(时间状语从句)

I won't go with you unless I finish my work. 我不会和你一起去,除非我完成我的工作。(条件状语从句)

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go climbing. 如果明天不下雨,我们就去爬山。(条件



状语从句)

I don't know if she will come. If she comes, Tom will let me know. 我不知道她是否会来。如果她来了,汤姆会通知我的。(第一个 if 表示“是否”,我不知道她是否会来,还没有来,所以用将来时;第二个 if 表示“如果”,引导条件状语从句,主句用将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来。)

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”的句型;表示“是否”时,根据语境该用什么时态就用什么时态。

5. 主句是祈使句时,从句常用一般现在时代替将来时。例如:

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

6. 用于 here, there 开头的倒装句中,一般现在时表示正在发生的动作或存在的状态。

例如:

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here comes the bus. 公交车来了。

7. 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作,可以用一般现在时表示将来。这类动词主要有 start, begin, leave, go, come, arrive, return 等。例如:

The plane leaves at eight tomorrow morning. 飞机明天上午八点起飞。

二、一般现在时常用的时间状语

1. every 系列: every morning/afternoon/day/week/weekend/month/year 等

2. 表示频率: always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never 等

3. 表示次数: once a day, twice a week, three times a month 等

三、一般现在时的句式结构

1. be 动词作谓语的一般现在时

肯定句: 主语 + am/is/are + 其他.

否定句: 主语 + am/is/are + not + 其他.

一般疑问句: Am/Is/Are + 主语 + 其他?

肯定回答: Yes, 人称代词主格 + am/is/are.

否定回答: No, 人称代词主格 + am/is/are + not.

特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + am/is/are + 主语 + 其他?

2. 行为动词作谓语的一般现在时

(1) 主语不是第三人称单数形式

肯定句: 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他.



特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+does+主语+动词原形+其他?

动词形式	规 则	例 词
一般情况	在动词词尾加-s	work→works; play→plays; want→wants; act→acts
以 s/x/ch/sh/o 结尾	在动词词尾加-es	pass→passes; mix→mixes; teach→teaches wash→washes; go→goes; do→does
以“辅音字母+ y”结尾	把 y 变为 i 再加-es	study→studies; try→tries; copy→copies justify→justifies; cry→cries; carry→carries

22





7. 你将如何为考试做准备?

How will you _____ the test?

8. 我们可以举办一个聚会来庆祝你的生日。

We can _____ to celebrate your birthday.

The wealth of the mind is the only wealth.

精神财富是唯一的财富。



英语导学同步练
(基础模块·1)
单元测试卷

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Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- () 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

II. 完形填空

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some 11 ways, but it's not hard for us to know. Unlike Chinese, most English people have 12 names. One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. Their family name is 13 the given name. They use Mr. , Mrs. or Miss with the 14 name, but they never use 15 with the first name. For example, we can 16 a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, 17 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use Jim

18 James. Jim is short for James because it's 19 to remember. But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei 20 her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

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

III. 阅读理解

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

- () 21. 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
() 22. Most of Max's friends are _____.
A. twelve years old B. older than Max
C. younger than Max D. thirteen years old
() 23. Max and Bill live _____.
A. near each other B. in different towns
C. in the same house D. in the school
() 24. Max helps Bill with _____.
A. his maths B. his English
C. his sports lessons D. his computer lessons
() 25. Max and Bill both like to _____.
A. swim B. play football
C. play computer games D. play sports

英语导学同步练
(基础模块·1)
参考答案及解析

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Unit 1 Personal and Family Life

第一课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 DACDB 6—10 DDCBC

1. D 考查动词词义辨析。say 意为“说,讲,告诉”,后接说话的内容;talk 意为“交谈,谈话”,侧重指两者之间的谈话;speak 意为“说,讲”,强调说的方式和能力,后可接语言作宾语;tell 意为“讲述,告诉”,后可接双宾语。tell the difference 意为“区分”。句意:她分不清这两辆车的区别。故选 D。
3. C 考查交际用语。答语 Just so-so 意为“一般般”。由答语可知,第一句是在问怎么样,故选 C。
6. D 考查介词和固定搭配的用法。to 意为“向,朝,往”;about 意为“关于”。talk to sb. about sth. 意为“与某人交谈某事”。句意:她的父亲将和她的老师谈一下她的功课。故选 D。
8. C 考查主谓一致。第一空前的 family 意为“家庭”,表示整体,谓语动词用单数形式 is;第二空前的 family 表示“家庭成员”,谓语动词用复数形式 are。句意:我的家庭是一个大家庭。我的家人都很友善。故选 C。
10. C 考查固定搭配的用法。look after oneself 意为“照顾某人自己”;learn to do sth. 意为“学会做某事”。句意:当小熊猫十个月大的时候,它开始学会自己照顾自己。故选 C。

II. 补全对话

1—5 DABEG

第二课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 CCDBA 6—10 BBABC

3. D 考查介词和固定搭配。at weekends 意

为“在周末”;be strict with 意为“对……严格的”。句意:妈妈不让我周末单独出去,她对我很严格。故选 D。

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

II. 词义配对

1—5 DHGJA 6—10 ICEBF

第三课时

针对性练习

写作

One possible version:

My Family

There are three people in my family. They are my father, my mother and I. My father is an engineer and he is busy with his work. If he is free, he likes doing sports. My mother is a doctor. Her hobby is shopping online. I am a middle school student. I enjoy playing the piano. We often go to the cinema to watch the latest films together. I love my family.

第四课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 BADDA

1. B 考查 like doing 和一般现在时的用法。like doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,所以第一空填 drawing。由 every day 可知,第二空应该用一般现在时,主语 she 是第三人称单数,谓语动词应该用第三人称单数形式 draws。故选 B。
5. A 考查固定搭配的用法。have a break 意为“休息一下”;make a telephone call 意为“打个电话”。句意:我们休息一下吧。我想打个电话。故选 A。

II. 完成句子

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



Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查一般现在时的否定句。run 为实义动词,主语 my dog 是第三人称单数,变否定句时需借助助动词 doesn't,并且其后动词用原形,故选 C。

2. A 考查一般现在时。主语 she 为第三人称单数,所以 be 动词用 is,故选 A。

3. B 考查交际用语。由问句 May I have your name, please? “请问你叫什么名字?”可知,应回答名字。故选 B。

4. D 考查固定搭配。introduce oneself 意为“介绍某人自己”,根据 you 可知应用 yourself。故选 D。

5. C 考查一般现在时。根据 every evening 可知谓语动词 study 用一般现在时,主语 Mike 为第三人称单数,所以 study 需变为三单形式,故选 C。

6. A 考查动词短语。talk about 意为“谈论(某事物、话题等)”;talk to 意为“与某人谈话”;talk with 意为“与某人对话”;talk into 意为“说服某人做某事”。根据空格后 his accident 可知是谈论事情,故选 A。

7. B 考查一般现在时。主语 his mother 为单数,所以谓语 be 动词用 is,故选 B。

8. D 考查一般现在时的一般疑问句。have to “不得不”是实义动词,主语 Tom 为第三人称单数,变一般疑问句需借助助动词 does,并且动词用原形,故选 D。

9. D 考查固定搭配。between... and... 意为“在……和……(两者)之间”。故选 D。

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

II. 完形填空

11. B 考查单词辨析。another 意为“(三者或以上的)另一个”;other 意为“其他的”,后常跟名词;others 意为“其他的”,相当于 other + 名词;the others 意为“其余的”,表特指,后不跟名词。in some ways 意为“在某些方面”,空格后有 ways,故选 B。

12. C 考查语境理解。根据下一句 One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. “一个是他们的姓,其他两个是名字”

可知大多数英国人有三个名字。故选 C。

13. D 考查语境理解。根据下文 ... a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green “一个名叫 James Allan Green 的人被称作 Mr. Green”,再结合常识可知 Mr. 是跟姓氏连用的,所以英文名字的姓氏在最后,放在名字的后面,故选 D。

14. A 考查姓氏表达。根据常识可知 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss 与姓氏连用,英文中姓氏可表达为 family name, surname 或者 last name,故选 A。

15. B 考查人称代词。句意:他们把 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss 与姓连用,但是从来不把它们与名字一起使用。空格处用来指代 Mr.、Mrs. 或 Miss,故选 B。

16. C 考查动词。根据下文 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan 可知空格处用 call “叫作,称呼”符合句意,故选 C。

17. D 考查连词。句意:我们可以叫一个名为 James Allan Green 的人 Mr. Green,但我们不能称他 Mr. James 或 Mr. Allan。根据句意可知句子之间为转折关系,故选 D。

18. A 考查短语。instead of 意为“代替,而不是”;for long 意为“长久”;so far 意为“到目前为止”;next to 意为“紧挨”。句意:人们通常用 Jim 替代 James。故选 A。

19. B 考查形容词。句意:James 简称为 Jim 是因为它容易记住。easy “容易的”符合语境,故选 B。

20. C 考查动词时态。根据上文 But Chinese names are the opposite, 可知空格处动词应用一般现在时,主语 a girl 为第三人称单数,所以 put 用三单形式 puts,故选 C。

III. 阅读理解

21. C 主旨大意题。文章讲述了“我”Max 和“我”最好的朋友 Bill, C 项“Max 和 Bill 是最好的朋友”符合主题,故选 C。

22. A 细节理解题。根据第一段 Most of them are as old as me. 可知大部分朋友跟“我”一样大,都是 12 岁,故选 A。

23. A 细节理解题。根据第二段 He lives near me. 可得出答案。

24. B 细节理解题。根据第二段 I help him with his English. 可得出答案。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第二段倒数第三句 Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together. 可得出答案。





英语导学同步练

基础模块

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