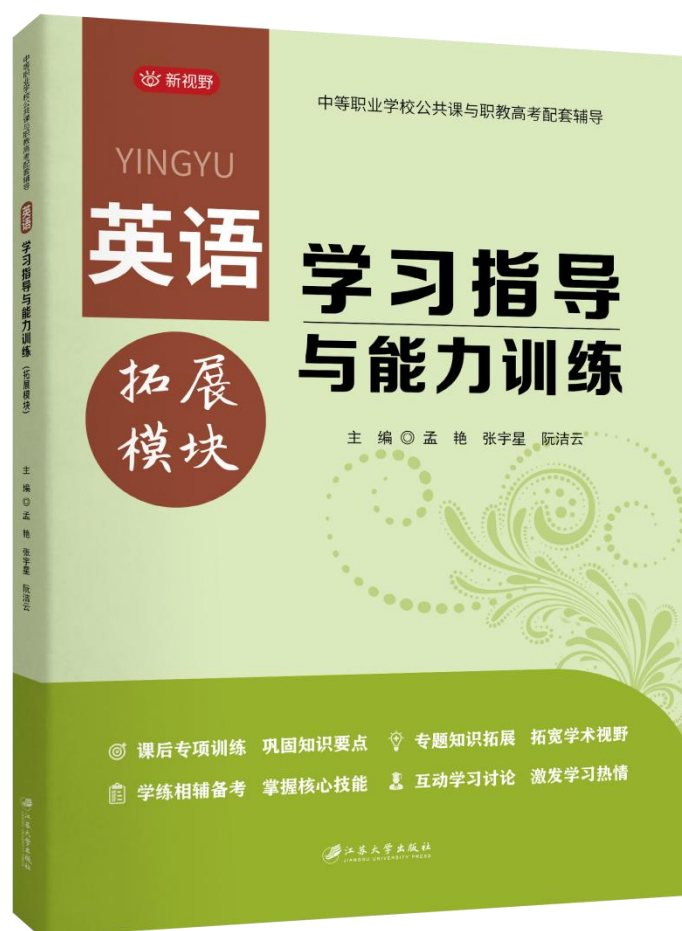


英语学习指导与能力训练

（拓展模块）



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前言

Preface

根据 2020 年版《中等职业学校英语课程标准》，中等职业学校英语课程的教学目标如下：在义务教育基础上，帮助学生进一步学习语言基础知识，提高听、说、读、写等语言技能，发展中等职业学校英语学科核心素养；引导学生在真实情境中开展语言实践活动，认识文化的多样性，形成开放包容的态度，发展健康的审美情趣；理解思维差异，增强国际理解，坚定文化自信；帮助学生树立正确的世界观、人生观和价值观，自觉践行社会主义核心价值观，成为德智体美劳全面发展的高素质劳动者和技术技能人才。

为了适应当前中等职业学校教学改革的需要，我们在充分研究 2020 年版《中等职业学校英语课程标准》，以及综合考虑中职学生的年龄特点、兴趣爱好和实际学习水平的基础上，根据《英语（拓展模块）》教材内容编写了本书，作为教材的同步辅导与能力训练练习册。

总体而言，本书具有以下特色：

1. 夯实基础，提升能力：本书按照循序渐进的原则，每个单元精编了“学习概览”“能力提升”“拓展阅读”版块。其中，“学习概览”的“知识梳理”“要点解析”“语法综述”可巩固和提升学生的基础知识运用能力；“能力提升”的“语言知识运用”可帮助学生打下扎实的基础，“阅读与写作”兼顾学生综合能力的培养；“拓展阅读”重视相关话题的拓展和背景知识的学习。

2. 实践丰富，实用性强：本书以复现教材的基本教学内容为目标，突出语言知识的应用和综合技能的训练；秉承教材所体现的职业特色，尽可能地将习题设置在学生熟悉的生活和职业场景中，以提高学生的练习兴趣和练习效果；既能帮助学生巩固课堂中所学的内容，又能帮助教师检测学生的学习进展情况。

3. 同步训练，难度适中：本书内容编排与英语教材同步配套，每个单元均对应地落实课程标准所规定的知识和能力的训练，且难度适中，有利于学生形成良好的核心素养和应用能力。

编者

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Unit 1

Taking a Training Course

学习概览

知识梳理

学习目标	掌握重点词汇	<p>elementary /ˌelɪˈmentri/ <i>adj.</i> 初级的</p> <p>intermediate /ˌɪntəˈmiːdiət/ <i>adj.</i> 中级的</p> <p>senior /ˈsiːniə(r)/ <i>adj.</i> 高年級的；（地位、级别）较高的</p> <p>employee /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ <i>n.</i> 雇员</p> <p>e-commerce /iːˈkɒmɜːs/ <i>n.</i> 电子商务</p> <p>requirement /rɪˈkwaɪəmənt/ <i>n.</i> 需求，必要条件</p> <p>academic /ˌækəˈdemɪk/ <i>adj.</i> 学术的</p> <p>register /ˈredʒɪstə(r)/ <i>v.</i> 登记，注册</p>	<p>gesture /ˈdʒestʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 手势；姿势</p> <p>lecture /ˈlektʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 演讲，讲座</p> <p>admission /ədˈmɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 录取</p> <p>internship /ˈɪntɜːnʃɪp/ <i>n.</i> 实习工作；实习期</p> <p>accounting /əˈkaʊntɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 会计</p> <p>certificate /səˈtɪfɪkeɪt/ <i>n.</i> 证书，文凭</p> <p>conference /ˈkɒnfərəns/ <i>n.</i> 会议</p> <p>confirm /kənˈfɜːm/ <i>v.</i> 确认，证实</p>
	掌握重点短语	<p>college entrance exam 大学入学考试</p> <p>sign up for 报名</p>	<p>graduation ceremony 毕业典礼</p> <p>a senior student 高年级学生；大学四年级学生</p>
	掌握重点句型	<p>This course is for students who wish to improve their speaking, listening, reading and writing skills, and is offered at the following levels.</p> <p>本课程为希望提高口语、听力、阅读和写作技能的学生开设，分为以下等级。</p>	<p>Studying this course will prepare you to continue your education at a university in English-speaking countries.</p> <p>学习本课程可让您为进入英语国家的大學深造做好准备。</p>

素养目标	提升思维差异感知能力	通过终身学习，培养对不同文化、背景和专业领域中思维方式的敏感性，理解并尊重多样化的思考路径。
	提高跨文化交际理解能力	在阅读培训课程宣传语篇时，能够理解并解释不同文化背景下的教育理念和课程设计，为他人提供有针对性的建议。 在填写培训课程申请表时，考虑到不同文化背景下的申请流程和要求，做出符合跨文化交际需求的决策。

要点解析

① It's so nice to see you on the first day of the new term. 在新学期的第一天见到你真好。

It's + *adj.* + (for sb.) to do sth. 做某事（对某人来说）怎么样

拓展：

It's + *n.* + (for sb.) to do sth. 做某事（对某人来说）是什么

例：It's a waste of time for you to play computer games. 玩电脑游戏对你来说是浪费时间。

② Do you still need to practice your skills while preparing for the exams? 在备考的过程中，你还需要进行技能训练吗？

need to do sth. 需要做某事

prepare for 为……做准备

while (sb. be) doing sth. 当（某人）做某事的时候

拓展：

when 当……时

例：Nobody was in when we called. 我们打电话时家里没人。

I broke the vase while I was dusting. 我擦灰尘时将花瓶打碎了。

③ Click here to try our free online test to see which level you are at. 点击这里体验我们的免费在线测试，看看您属于哪个级别。

online test 在线测试

level 水平；层次；级别

拓展：

the highest level 最高水平

at the same level 在同一水平（指在相同的地位、能力或程度上）

例：Huawei has got the highest level in 5G field in China, even in the world. 华为在 5G 领域

已经达到了中国乃至全世界的最高水平。

语法综述

感叹句

感叹句是用来表达强烈感情的句子，其句末用叹号（！）。

1. what 与 how 引导的感叹句

（1）what 引导的感叹句

what 引导的感叹句的中心词为名词，其常见结构：

中心词类型		常见结构
可数名词	单数	What+a/an+ 形容词 + 单数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 +!
	复数	What+ 形容词 + 复数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 +!
不可数名词		What+ 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 +!

例如：

What a clever kid (she is)! 她是个多么聪明的孩子啊！

What clever kids (they are)! 他们是多么聪明的孩子啊！

What good weather (it is)! 多好的天气啊！

注意：当被感叹的事物所指明确时，句中的主语和谓语可省略。

（2）how 引导的感叹句

how 引导的感叹句的中心词为形容词或副词，主要包括以下两种结构：

① How+ 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他成分 +!

例如：How warm it is today! 今天真暖和！

How hard he studies! 他学习真刻苦！

② How+ 主语 + 谓语 +!

这种感叹句中的谓语可以体现要表达的感叹，如：

How time flies! 时间过得真快！

(3) what 引导的感叹句和 how 引导的感叹句的转换

what 引导的感叹句与 how 引导的感叹句常常可以相互转换, 如:

What a clever kid she is! \longleftrightarrow How clever she is!

What good weather it is! \longleftrightarrow How good the weather is!

2. 其他感叹句

英语中的陈述句、疑问句、祈使句, 甚至一个词组或单词, 都可以通过改变语调并在句末改用叹号, 变成感叹句, 如:

They study so hard! 他们学习真刻苦! (陈述句)

What did I tell you! 我早告诉过你吧! (疑问句)

Listen to me carefully! 认真听我说! (祈使句)

Well done! 干得漂亮! (词组)

Awesome! 太棒了! (单词)

情态动词

情态动词是表示说话人语气或情态的动词, 其本身有词义, 但词义不完整, 需要和动词原形一起构成句子的谓语。

1. 情态动词的基本特征

(1) 形式变化

情态动词没有人称和数的变化。

情态动词有过去式。有些情态动词的过去式与原形相同, 如 must-must、ought-ought; 有些情态动词的过去式与原形不同, 如 can-could、may-might、shall-should。

(2) 否定形式

情态动词的否定形式与助动词相同, 都是直接在后面加 not, 如 can not (can't)、should not (shouldn't)、must not (mustn't)、ought not (oughtn't)。

(3) 在疑问句中的用法

情态动词在疑问句中的用法与助动词相同, 要将情态动词置于主语前, 如:

Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?

What **can** I do for you? 我能为你做些什么?

(4) 与动词进行式、完成式、被动形式连用

大多数情态动词后都可以跟动词的进行式、完成式或被动形式, 如 can be doing、should have done、must be done 等。

2. 常见情态动词的基本用法

情态动词	基本用法	示例
can	表示能力, 意思是“能”“会”	I can do it. 我能做到。
	表示主观推测或可能性, 意思是“可能是”“有时会”	It can be true. 这可能是真的。
	表示请求许可或给予许可, 意思是“可不可以”或“可以”	Can you tell me the way? 你可以告诉我怎么走吗? You can have a rest. 你可以休息一下。
could	作为 can 的过去式, 表示过去的 ability	He couldn't answer the teacher's question yesterday. 昨天他答不出老师的问题。
	作为 can 的过去式, 表示过去的可能性	He could be careless in the past, but not now. 他过去可能很粗心, 但现在不会了。
	用于现在时, 代替 can 表示请求许可, 语气比 can 委婉	Could you show me the way? 您可以给我指一下路吗?
may	表示请求许可或给予许可, 意思是“可不可以”或“可以”, 语气比 can 正式	May I come in? 我可以进来吗? You may leave . 你可以离开了。
	表示主观推测或可能性, 意思是“或许是”, 比 can 所表达的确定性小且不用于疑问句	That girl over there may be Ella. 那边那个女孩或许是艾拉。
might	用于现在时, 代替 may 表示请求许可, 语气比 may 委婉	Might I use your pen? 我能用一下你的笔吗?
	用于现在时, 代替 may 表示主观推测或可能性, 比 may 所表达的确定性小且不用于疑问句	He might not believe you. 他或许不会相信你。
must	表示确定的推测, 意思是“一定”“肯定”, 只用于肯定句 (否定推测用 can't)	You haven't eaten anything today. You must be hungry. 你今天什么都没吃, 一定饿了。 You just had a big meal. You can't be hungry. 你刚吃了顿大餐, 一定不饿。
	表示命令或要求, 意思是“必须”	You must come tomorrow. 你明天必须来。

情态动词	基本用法	示例
have to	意思与 must 相近, 表示“必须”。must 强调主观要求, have to 强调“限于客观条件而不得不”(注意: have to 有人称、数、时态的变化)	It rained heavily yesterday. We had to stay at home. 昨天下大雨。我们不得不待在家里。
should	表示建议, 意思是“应该”“应当”	You should have a rest. 你应该休息一下。
	表示按常理推测可能发生的情况, 意思是“应该是”“应当会”	They should be here soon. 他们应该很快就到了。
ought to	表示建议, 意思与 should 相近, 但语气更正式(通常不用于疑问句)	You ought to see a doctor at once. 你应该马上去看医生。
	表示推测, 意思与 should 相近, 但确定性更强(通常不用于疑问句)	She ought to know the answer. 她应当知道答案。

能力提升

语言知识运用

I. 词义匹配。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. college entrance exam | A. 毕业典礼 |
| 2. sign up for | B. 提前 |
| 3. graduation ceremony | C. 大学入学考试 |
| 4. a one-to-one basis | D. 手机应用市场 |
| 5. in advance | E. 一对一原则 |
| 6. attend the evening class | F. 填表格 |
| 7. mobile application markets | G. 报名 |
| 8. fill in the form | H. 上夜校 |

II. 选择合适的单词填空。

- The firm has over 500 _____. (employ/employees)
- They communicated entirely by _____. (gesture/lecture)
- The mission of _____ is taking place great changes. (academic/accounting)
- _____ period is very important for students. (Leadership/Internship)

- ### III. 单项选择题。

1. —The _____ Brazil's Olympic Games will be held in August 5.
—_____ exciting news for the long summer vacation!

A. thirty-one; How a B. thirty-first; What
C. thirty-first; What an D. thirty-one; How
2. —Jane won the first prize in the English speech contest.
—_____ big progress she has made! She used to be weak in English.

A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
3. —_____ heavy the rainstorm is!
—Yes, the town experienced the most serious flood during the past ten years.

A. How B. What C. How a D. What a
4. —_____ pale you look! Are you feeling all right?
—I'm not feeling well. I've got a toothache.

A. How a B. How C. What a D. What
5. Look! The model is walking to us. _____ nice dress!

A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
6. —My sister is planning to have a second child next year.
—_____ good news it is!

A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
7. _____ delicious the food is!

A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
8. Please _____ here earlier! We don't want to miss the last bus to the library.

A. arrive B. to arrive C. arriving D. arrived
9. —The temperature is only 10 °C today.
—Yes. _____ strange the weather is in Urumqi this year!

A. What a B. How a C. What D. How

10. —Will you stay here for supper, Jane?

—Sorry, I _____. My parents are waiting for me at home.

- A. won't B. needn't C. mustn't D. can't

IV. 补全对话。

A: Mr. Wang, I heard there's going to be a traditional culture training coming up. _____ 1 _____

B: Yes, Li Ming. It's a program designed to help students like you understand and appreciate China's rich cultural heritage.

A: That sounds interesting! _____ 2 _____

B: It'll cover a variety of topics, such as Chinese history, traditional arts like calligraphy and painting, and even some ancient philosophies.

A: I've always wanted to learn calligraphy. _____ 3 _____

B: Absolutely! One of the highlights of the program is hands-on workshops where you can practice calligraphy and other arts under the guidance of experts.

A: Cool! _____ 4 _____

B: It begins next Monday and runs for four weeks, with sessions every Wednesday and Saturday.

A: I have a soccer game on one of the Saturdays. _____ 5 _____

B: Yes, you can arrange to attend an extra session at the end of the program to catch up.

A: Great, thanks, Mr. Wang! I'm really looking forward to this.

- A. Do we get to try it ourselves?
- B. What's it all about?
- C. What kind of things will we learn?
- D. When does the training start?
- E. I'm also planning to attend.
- F. Do you know if I can take part in?
- G. Can I make up the missed session?

V. 用下面给出的单词或短语填空。

elementary	senior	requirement	certificate	conference	apart from
------------	--------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------

1. He finally received his graduate _____.
2. The job has a strict _____ for a college degree.
3. He attended the meeting remotely via video _____.
4. I have ten years' experience at _____ management level.
5. _____ textbooks, pens and pencils, you may also need a dictionary.
6. In the USA, _____ and middle schools are advised to give students two and a half hours of physical activity a week.

VI. 翻译下列句子。

1. 一般来说，睡觉仅仅被看作一种休息。

2. 学生们将学习与学术研究有关的语言技能。

3. How important the studies are for language learning!

4. If you want to know more, don't hesitate to contact us.

5. This online course allows students to practice and focus on their individual needs.

阅读与写作

I. 完形填空。

Nowadays, online learning has become very popular among people. Online learning is also called distance education. Those who want to learn something, whether they are 1 or old, all can have their lessons on different 2. Some can even get a license or certificate after 3 the courses. Therefore, the number of people receiving this kind of education is on the 4. Why is it so popular at present?

The ____ 5 ____ are as follows. For one thing, the quick development of the ____ 6 ____ has provided many people a chance to take part in classes given by famous schools and ____ 7 ____ . For another, compared with having classes ____ 8 ____ , online education saves our time, energy and money, especially to those who are too ____ 9 ____ to study full time. The most important reason is that the schedule or timetable is ____ 10 ____ flexible (灵活的) that we can have more choices.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. tall | B. short | C. old | D. young |
| 2. A. classes | B. grades | C. schools | D. subjects |
| 3. A. finish | B. finishing | C. start | D. starting |
| 4. A. rise | B. fall | C. start | D. way |
| 5. A. results | B. messages | C. reasons | D. websites |
| 6. A. Internet | B. unit | C. screen | D. mouse |
| 7. A. students | B. rulers | C. teachers | D. guides |
| 8. A. at home | B. at school | C. on the Internet | D. on the road |
| 9. A. poor | B. energetic | C. busy | D. strong |
| 10. A. very | B. too | C. such | D. so |

II. 阅读理解。

A

Xi: A Friend of the Youth

May 4 marks the Youth Day of China. President Xi Jinping says “Young people are the future of our nation and world”. As our country’s top-leader, Xi always hopes China’s young people can learn a lot and do good to our country and people.

In a talk, a group of foreign students studying in China tells about their opinions on Chinese young people. Although their study and jobs are different, they have the same opinion on Chinese students—*pin*. On study or at work, they always do it well.

Youth of China in the New Era

China is getting stronger over the past few years, and it always helps the youth (young people) to develop. It gives young people more chances to get good education. Also, the development of

healthcare makes sure that they have a healthy body.

1. All the news above has something to do with _____.
A. opinions B. youth C. work D. education
2. According to the word *pin*, foreign students think Chinese students _____.
A. are healthy B. learn a lot C. are different D. work hard
3. The best heading for the second news would be _____.
A. A Student Talk
B. No *pin*, No Youth
C. Study Hard, Work Hard
D. Foreigners in China
4. The third news tells us that Chinese students _____.
A. all have a healthy body
B. do well in study
C. can go to good schools more easily
D. develop quickly
5. We learn from the news above that _____.
A. The Youth Day is from foreign countries
B. Chinese young people are the best
C. President Xi Jinping thinks the youth are important
D. foreign students are doing well in China

B

Do you often get good grades when taking listening tests? If not, read the following information to find out how to improve.

The listening test is a common part of the English exam. Here is some advice to you. Before you start to listen, you need to relax. Don't be nervous. And try to read the questions. These questions usually help you understand the conversation in the passage. You should listen carefully to the first sentence. It usually tells you the main idea of the passage.

When you are listening, try to do some thinking and take some notes, such as "What happened?" "When, where and how?" and "What does the speaker want to tell us?". In this way you may

Please remember not to think about one or two words for a long time. When you hear some words you don't know, don't spend too much time on them. Very often, you'll find out what they mean later when you go on with the listening.

6. It's better for you to keep _____ when you start to listen.

- A. nervous B. excited
C. relaxed D. sad

A. Because it usually tells us where to write the answers.

- B. Because it usually tells us where the answer is.
- C. Because it usually tells us the main idea of the passage.
- D. Because it usually tells us the writer of the passage.

8. When you are listening, what's the important thing you should do?

- A. Remember every word.
- B. Take some notes.
- C. Think one or two words for a long time.
- D. Write down the answer as soon as possible.

9. If you hear the words you don't know, you'd better _____.

- A. give up listening
B. think about them carefully
C. ask the teacher for help
D. go on listening

10. After you finish the listening test, how do you check your answers?

- A. By checking the spelling, tense and grammar carefully.
- B. By handing in your paper to the teacher at once.
- C. By reading the answers aloud.
- D. By reading the questions.

C

Boxing is an exciting sport. How much do you know about it?

In boxing, two people wear gloves (手套) and try to hit each other in a ring. Boxers train hard to get fast and strong. In a boxing match, a boxer has to be ready to move at any time. They use their fists (拳头) to hit the head, body or arms of the other boxer.

One exciting part of boxing is the plan. A boxer has to think of when to hit, when to defend (防守) and how to outsmart the other boxer. That's not easy.

There is a funny film called *YOLO* about boxing. It tells a story about a girl named Du Leying. She spends a lot of time staying at home. She plans to make a change and she meets a boxing coach (教练). With the coach's help, Du tries hard to become a boxer. She faces many challenges (挑战), but she never gives up. The film shows that if you keep working hard and never give up, your dreams can come true.

Boxing is a great sport for people who love challenges. They need a lot of training (培训) and hard work and they should never give up. If you're interested in learning more about boxing, why not watch some boxing matches and see how exciting this sport can be?

11. From Paragraph 2, we know that being _____ is important for boxers in boxing matches.

- A. fast and young
- B. fast and strong
- C. young and smart
- D. young and strong

12. What does the underlined word "outsmart" in Paragraph 3 mean in Chinese?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 尊重 | B. 提醒 |
| C. 阻止 | D. 智胜 |

13. What's Paragraph 4 mainly about?

- A. Boxing matches.
- B. A famous boxer.
- C. A film about boxing.
- D. The history of boxing.

14. What does the writer tell you to do if you want to learn more about boxing?

- A. To join a boxing club.
- B. To take boxing classes.
- C. To watch boxing matches.
- D. To read books about boxing.

15. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Boxers need much training and hard work.
- B. Boxing is easy for everyone.
- C. *YOLO* tells a story about a boy.
- D. A boxer can't wear gloves.

D

12-year-old Song Zihan is a student from Zhaozhuang Primary School in Shandong. Her days are full of study and soccer training. She doesn't have time to play. Song is one of the players in her school's girls' soccer team.

In 2019, the school made a girls' soccer team. Now there are about thirty girls in the soccer team. Song and her teammates often train after school or on holidays. They train five times a week at school. And they often have soccer games. On holidays, those young soccer players often train in the park or on the grass. They work really hard. Hard work pays off (奏效). Their team is strong now.

These girls learn soccer skills and teamwork, too. They have real love for soccer.

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

16. How old is Song Zihan?

17. How many girls are there in the soccer team?

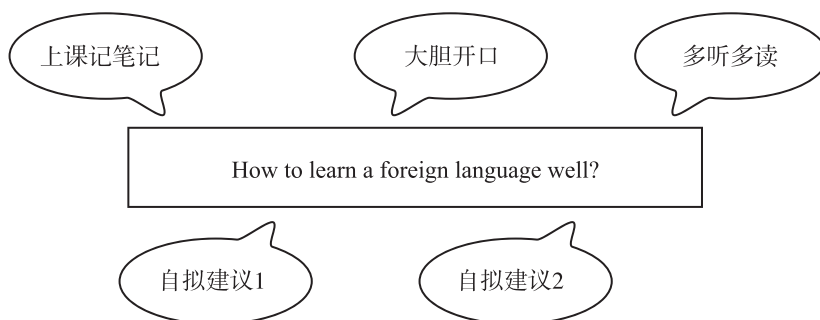
18. How often do Song Zihan and her teammates train at school?

19. Where do they usually train on holidays?

20. What do you think of playing soccer?

III. 写作练习。

假设你叫李华，你的英国笔友 Linda 为了来中国旅游而报名参加了汉语培训班学习汉语。她最近写信向你询问学习外语的建议。请根据下列提示和你学习英语的体会给 Linda 回信。



写作要求：

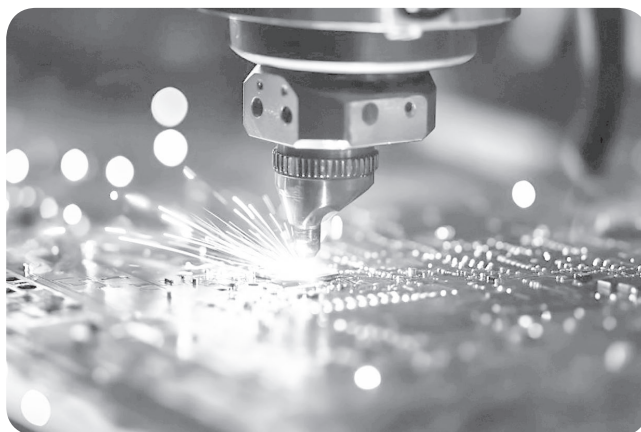
1. 回信需要包括全部要点；
2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；
3. 词数 60 左右。

Dear Linda,

I'm very glad that you'll come to China to take a vacation. I know it isn't easy to learn a foreign language, but I have some ideas that may help.

Yours,
Li Hua

拓展阅读



National-Level Master Artisans

Through deepening reforms in the building of its industrial workforce, the country aims to foster approximately 2,000 national-level master artisans, 10,000 provincial-level master artisans and 50,000 city-level master artisans who are highly knowledgeable and have high levels of technical and innovative skills by 2035, according to a set of guidelines issued by the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the State Council on October 21, 2024.

Skilled workers are main forces underpinning China's manufacturing sector and innovation drive. The working class and other working people in China should carry forward the spirit of model workers, hard work and craftsmanship and adapt themselves to the requirements of the current global revolution in science and technology and industrial transformation. With diligence, dedication, innovation and initiative, they must keep honing their skills and contribute their wisdom and strength to promoting high-quality development, making China strong in manufacturing, and building a modern socialist country in all respects.

Unit 2

Sharpening Your Skills

学习概览

知识梳理

学习目标	掌握重点词汇	<p>stadium /'steɪdiəm/ <i>n.</i> 体育场</p> <p>individual /,ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl/ <i>adj.</i> 个人的</p> <p>consumer /kən'sju:mə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 顾客</p> <p>contest /'kɒntest/ <i>n.</i> 比赛</p> <p>talented /'tæləntɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 有才能的</p> <p>competition /,kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 比赛</p> <p>participate /pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/ <i>v.</i> 参加</p> <p>resident /'rezɪdənt/ <i>n.</i> 居民</p> <p>automobile /'ɔ:təməbi:l/ <i>n.</i> 汽车</p> <p>hospitality /,hɒsprɪ'tæləti/ <i>n.</i> 招待; 好客</p> <p>committee /kə'mɪti/ <i>n.</i> 委员会</p> <p>recruitment /rɪ'kru:tmənt/ <i>n.</i> 招募</p>	<p>outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 杰出的</p> <p>colleague /'kɒli:g/ <i>n.</i> 同事</p> <p>timid /'tɪmɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 胆小的</p> <p>handle /'hændl/ <i>v.</i> 处理</p> <p>supervisor /'su:pəvaɪzə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 主管</p> <p>precious /'preʃəs/ <i>adj.</i> 珍贵的</p> <p>positive /'pɒzətɪv/ <i>adj.</i> 积极的</p> <p>attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ <i>n.</i> 态度</p> <p>oral /'ɔ:rəl/ <i>adj.</i> 口头的</p> <p>shelve /ʃelv/ <i>v.</i> 把……放在架子上</p> <p>rewarding /rɪ'wɔ:dɪŋ/ <i>adj.</i> 有益的, 值得做的</p>
	掌握重点短语	<p>pay off 取得成功; 奏效</p> <p>floral design 花艺设计</p> <p>team player 善于团队合作的人</p> <p>work as 担任……工作</p>	<p>photocopy documents 复印文件</p> <p>type out reports 打印报告</p>

学习目标	掌握重点句型	<p>I spent about two months there and experienced the nervousness, the excitement and the pleasure of working.</p> <p>我在那儿工作了两个月左右，感受到了工作的紧张、兴奋和快乐。</p>	<p>At first, I took it as a simple job, but soon I realized that, to be a qualified receptionist, I must know well of the company and always be ready to answer questions.</p> <p>起初，我以为这是份简单的工作，但很快我便意识到，要成为一名合格的接待员，我必须十分了解公司并随时准备解答问题。</p>
素养目标	提升思维差异感知能力	<p>能够识别和理解不同文化背景下的实习经历和工作环境，了解各种文化中人们对于职业发展的不同期望和流程。</p> <p>通过分享自己的经历，展示对不同文化背景同学的理解和尊重。</p>	
	提高跨文化交际理解能力	<p>培养对不同文化中职业伦理和工作态度的敏感性，提高跨文化交际能力。</p> <p>通过分享自己的体验，促进跨文化志愿服务认知，加强国际理解，提升跨文化写作能力。</p>	

要点解析

① What we learn is closely related with everyday life. Some of us major in Hair and Beauty, some in Computer Application and some in Automobile Maintenance. 我们所学的和日常生活密切相关。我们中有些人主修美容美发，有些人主修计算机应用，有些人主修汽车维修。

be closely related with 与……密切相关

major in 主修；专攻

拓展：

be related to 与……有关

例：The topic you choose must be related to your studies. 你选的题目必须与你的研究科目有关。

② It is the first time he has taken part in the World Skills Contest. 这是他第一次参加世界技能大赛。

It is the first time (that) ... 这是某人第一次……

拓展：

That/This/It's the + 序数词 time (that) + 现在完成时态 是某人第几次做某事

例：This is the third time that I have read the book. 这是我第三次看这本书了。

③ Fortunately, I am a quick learner and made great progress in a week. 幸运的是,我学得很快,一周后就取得了很大进步。

a quick learner 学得很快; 擅长学习的人

make progress 取得进步 (progress 为不可数名词)

拓展:

make progress in 在……方面取得进步

例: He helps us to make progress in our writing and reading skills. 他帮助我们在写作和阅读上取得进步。

④ How many competitors participated in the last World Skills Contest? 有多少名选手参加了上一届世界技能大赛?

participate in 参加

拓展:

take part in (主动、积极) 参与 (活动)

join in 参加 (游戏、娱乐活动)

attend 参加; 参与; 出席

例: All students attended the graduation ceremony. 所有学生都参加了毕业典礼。

语法综述

时 态

时态是英语动词的一种形式,用来表示动作发生的时间和方式。英语中最常用的时态有八种,其基本用法如下。

1. 一般现在时

基本用法	示例
表示经常发生或反复发生的动作	Ella goes to school by bus. 艾拉坐公交车上学。
表示当前的情况或状态	They know each other. 他们认识彼此。
表示永恒的真理	Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音传播得快。

2. 一般过去时

基本用法	示例
表示过去发生的动作	They arrived in Beijing yesterday. 他们昨天到了北京。
表示过去存在的状态	James was very busy last year. 詹姆斯去年非常忙。

3. 一般将来时

基本用法	示例
表示将来要发生的动作	We will have an exam next week. 我们下周有一场考试。
表示提出请求	Will you help me with this? 帮我一个忙好吗?

4. 过去将来时

基本用法	示例
表示从过去某个时间点看将要发生的动作	It was 9 o'clock. She would know the result soon. 那时是 9 点钟。她很快就要知道结果了。

5. 现在进行时

基本用法	示例
表示现在或现阶段正在进行的动作	It is raining heavily. 正在下大雨。 He is working on a big project. 他正在做一个大项目。
表示将要发生的动作, 多指已经计划好要做的事	We are having a party tomorrow. 我们明天要开派对。

6. 过去进行时

基本用法	示例
表示过去某个时间点或时间段正在进行的动作	I was reading when you called me. 你来电时我正在看书。 Mary was preparing for the final exams last week. 上周玛丽一直在为期末考试做准备。

7. 现在完成时

基本用法	示例
表示过去已经完成的动作，且对现在的情况仍有影响	The bus has left . You must wait for the next one. 公交车已经走了。你必须等下一班了。
表示动作从过去开始，一直持续到现在	We have been good friends for many years. 我们多年来一直是好朋友。

8. 过去完成时

基本用法	示例
表示在过去某个时间点之前已经完成的动作（过去的过去），且对该时间点的情况仍有影响	He had learned some English before he went abroad. 他出国前学过一点儿英语。
表示动作从过去某个时间点开始，一直持续到过去的另一个时间点	It had been dry for three months by the end of last August. 到去年八月底，已经持续干旱三个月了。

被动语态

被动语态用来表示主语与谓语动词间是被动关系，即主语是动作的承受者。

1. 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词 be+ 动词过去分词”构成，助动词 be 有人称、数和时态的变化。以动词 build 为例，其各种时态的被动语态形式如下：

时间	一般式	进行式	完成式
现在	am/is/are built	am/is/are being built	have/has been built
过去	was/were built	was/were being built	had been built
将来	shall/will be built	—	shall/will have been built

被动语态的各种句式结构如下：

句式	结构	示例
肯定	主语 +be+ 过去分词	The problem was solved by Tom.
否定	主语 +be+not+ 过去分词	The problem was not solved by Tom.

句式	结构	示例
一般疑问	be+ 主语 + 过去分词	<i>Was the problem solved by Tom?</i>
特殊疑问	疑问词 + be (+ 主语) + 过去分词	<i>When was the problem solved?</i>

当谓语动词中包含情态动词时，其被动语态为“情态动词 + be+ 动词过去分词”（如为否定形式，需在情态动词后加 not），如：

The issue **must be handled**. 这个问题必须处理。

This project **can't be done**. 这项计划无法完成。

当谓语是短语动词（及物动词 + 副词、动词 + 介词、动词 + 名词 / 副词 + 介词）时，短语动词要保持完整，如：

The patient **was operated on**. 病人做了手术。

The kids **are taken care of** by the nurses. 孩子们由护士来照顾。

2. 使用被动语态的情况

（1）不知道动作执行者时

This building **was built** hundreds of years ago. 这栋建筑建于数百年前。

The valuable plate **was broken**. 这个贵重的盘子被打碎了。

（2）不需要指明动作执行者时

Lunch **will be served** soon. 午饭很快就要开始供应了。

I **have been told** about this many times. 这件事我被告知很多次了。

（3）需要强调动作承受者时

Paper-making **was improved** by Cai Lun. 造纸术是蔡伦改进的。

English **is used** widely around the world. 英语在世界上被广泛使用。

（4）一些习惯使用被动语态的情况

He **was born** in 2020. 他出生于 2020 年。

Beijing **is located** in northern China. 北京位于中国北部。

3. 主动语态变被动语态

“主 + 谓 + 宾”结构的主动句可变成被动句，方法是：

- ①把主动句的宾语变成被动句的主语（如主动句的宾语是人称代词需变成主格）；
- ②将主动句的谓语动词变成被动形式；
- ③如要保留主动句的主语，则在主动句的主语前加 by（如主动句的主语为人称代词需

变成宾格), 放在被动句的谓语动词后。例如:

He **fixed** the computer. \longleftrightarrow The computer **was fixed** (by him).

除“主+谓+宾”结构外, 以下结构的主动句也可参照上述方法变成被动句:

(1) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

根据要强调的对象不同, 可把间接宾语变成被动句的主语, 也可把直接宾语变成被动句的主语, 如:

She **gave** me something to drink. \longleftrightarrow I **was given** something to drink.

\longleftrightarrow Something **was given to** me to drink.

(2) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语(名词、形容词、分词、不定式)

把宾语补足语放在被动句的谓语后, 如:

We **should keep** this a secret. \longleftrightarrow This **should be kept** a secret.

They **will paint** the door red. \longleftrightarrow The door **will be painted** red.

He **heard** the bird singing. \longleftrightarrow The bird **was heard** singing.

Tim **asked** me to stay. \longleftrightarrow I **was asked** to stay.

(3) 主语+谓语+宾语从句

变为“It+ 主动句谓语的被动式+原宾语从句”, 如:

We **believe** that you can win. \longleftrightarrow **It is believed** that you can win.



能力提升

语言知识运用

I. 词义匹配。

1. rewarding

2. team player

3. pay off

4. floral design

5. talented

6. committee

7. hospitality management

8. the World Skills Contest

A. 酒店管理

B. 花艺设计

C. 世界技能大赛

D. 有益的, 值得做的

E. 取得成功; 奏效

F. 善于团队合作的人

G. 委员会

H. 有才能的

II. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. I work in a factory. (把句子的时态改为现在进行时)

2. He studies in a school. (把句子的时态改为现在进行时)

3. That woman could cry for help. (改为进行时态)

That woman could _____ for help.

4. We often swim in the river. (用 now 改成现在进行时态)

We _____ in the river now.

5. We often swim in the river. (改为过去进行时)

We _____ in the river now.

III. 单项选择题。

1. As long as it _____ tomorrow, we'll have a trip on schedule.

A. won't rain B. didn't rain C. hadn't rained D. doesn't rain

2. Our trip _____ from Jinan tomorrow.

A. start B. starts C. started D. will start

3. I never _____ coffee before.

A. drink B. drinks C. drank D. drunk

4. Look at the clouds! It _____.

A. is going to rain B. rain
C. rains D. will rain

5. Please be quiet. The film _____.

A. start B. starts C. started D. is about to start

6. It _____ hard outside at present.

A. snow B. snows C. snowed D. is snowing

7. Maria _____ always _____ of others instead of herself.

A. is; thinking B. are; thinking C. is; thought D. are; thought

8. At that moment, we _____ dinner together.

A. have B. had C. has D. were having

9. I _____ in this city all my life.

- A. lived B. will live C. have lived D. is living

10. You shouldn't leave school before you _____ your homework.

- A. finish B. finished C. have finished D. will finish

IV. 补全对话。

A: Hi, Zhang Wei, your English is so good! Can you share some tips on how to improve English skills?

B: Sure, Li Na! _____ 1 _____ Try to learn new words every day and use them in sentences.

A: That makes sense. _____ 2 _____

B: I use flashcards and apps that help with memorization. Also, reading English books and articles helps me memorize the words in context.

A: I see. What about speaking? I'm really shy about speaking English.

B: Don't worry. Practice makes perfect. Try to speak English with friends or join an English club. _____ 3 _____

A: That's a good idea. How about listening skills?

B: Listening to English songs, watching movies, and following English podcasts are great ways to improve your listening.

A: I'll try that. _____ 4 _____

B: Writing is about practice too. Start by writing short paragraphs and then ask your teacher or friends to correct them. Over time, you'll improve.

A: Thanks! _____ 5 _____

- A. Even talking to yourself in English can help!
- B. I just watched a TV show.
- C. What about writing?
- D. How do you remember all those words?
- E. First, I think it's important to build a strong vocabulary.
- F. I'll start using these tips right away.
- G. It gives you a chance to meet with new people.

V. 用下面给出的单词或短语填空。

precious	rewarding	pay off	outstanding	colleague	participate
----------	-----------	---------	-------------	-----------	-------------

1. He finally _____ his previous debt.
2. The US was ready to train its troops to _____.
3. He's an _____ player with a colourful personality.
4. My _____ and I looked at each other and then dissolved into helpless laughter.
5. Salt is nearly as _____ as gold in many places.
6. I believe in _____ excellence and hard work.

VI. 翻译下列句子。

1. 今天我和同学们一起去市图书馆做志愿者工作。

2. 我在那里待了大约两个月，体验了工作的紧张、兴奋和快乐。

3. We all believed it was a rewarding experience.

4. To be a qualified receptionist, I must know well of the company and always be ready to answer questions.

5. I helped my colleagues send faxes, photocopy some documents and even type out some reports.

阅读与写作

I. 完形填空。

Have you ever had problems in your life and don't know how to be happy? If _____ 1 _____, you will find *Being a Happy Teenager* written by an Australian writer Andrew Matthews useful.

In his book, Matthews tells us how to have a happy life and _____ 2 _____ the questions of teenagers.

There are many subjects, such as parents and friends, and the book says we should stop 3 and forgive. The book tells us some useful skills, such as how to put what you have learned into pictures of your mind to 4 your memory better.

Many teenagers think that happiness comes from a good exam result or praise from other people. But you can 5 be happy when there are no 6 “good” things.

Success comes from a good attitude. If you 7 problems, you will have success in the future.

Some school students have problems, such as too tall or too short. But Matthews tells us that happiness comes from thinking about things 8 a positive way. If you are tall, people notice you and you can get a 9 view at the less 10 in your bedroom! This is Matthew’s most important lesson you choose to be happy!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. so | B. not | C. do | D. this |
| 2. A. answered | B. answers | C. answering | D. answer |
| 3. A. to be angry | B. be angry | C. being angry | D. to angry |
| 4. A. make | B. let | C. change | D. get |
| 5. A. yet | B. already | C. still | D. also |
| 6. A. such | B. so | C. such a | D. so a |
| 7. A. hear from | B. learn from | C. come from | D. listen to |
| 8. A. at | B. in | C. on | D. of |
| 9. A. lower | B. worse | C. better | D. higher |
| 10. A. room | B. rooms | C. places | D. place |

II. 阅读理解。

A

Hi. I’m Jim. Here are three photos.

In the first photo, there is an old man and a boy. The old man is my grandpa and the boy is me. My grandpa loves the Beijing Opera (京剧) very much. He always listens to it on the radio and sings every morning. He sometimes teaches me to sing it.

In the second photo, there are two boys. They are my friends Timmy and Peter. They both play basketball well. We often play basketball together. I learn a lot of basketball skills from them.

What is in the last photo? It's my pet dog, Congcong. It's a white dog. I like it very much because it's really cute and bright. It can do shopping for me. Everyone says it's a special dog.

1. Which is the first photo?



2. Who is Jim's grandpa?

A. A music lover.

B. A book lover.

C. A sports lover.

D. A computer lover.

3. What does the underlined word "bright" mean?

A. Funny.

B. Smart.

C. Interesting.

D. Kind.

4. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Jim's parents are in the photos.

B. Timmy and Peter are cousins.

- C. Congcong is the name of Jim's dog.
- D. The last photo is Jim's family photo.
5. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. My Grandparents
- B. My Family
- C. My Friends
- D. My Photos

B

Dear Tim,

Today is Saturday. It's 7:00 in the evening here. I'm writing to tell you something about my life. My father is watching CCTV news. That's his favorite program. My brother is playing computer games. My dog Dick is taking the hat to me. He wants me to put it on and go out for a walk with him. What a clever dog! My little sister is practicing playing the piano. It sounds beautiful today. Outside, I can hear cars and buses coming and going quickly. Also there are some boys playing ball games. It's really a noisy (嘈杂的) but happy evening. Do you think so? What are your family doing? I know the time here is thirteen hours ahead of that in New York. Are you up? Please write to me soon.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Daniel

6. Daniel's father is _____ .
- A. listening to the news
 - B. watching his favorite TV program
 - C. watching a video
 - D. listening to some music
7. The dog wants the writer to put the hat on because _____ .
- A. he likes the hat very much
 - B. he thinks the hat is strange
 - C. the weather is too hot
 - D. he wants to go out for a walk

8. What does the writer think of the piano playing skill of his little sister?

C

When the weather is a little windy, you can see all kinds of kites fly up high. For most people, flying kites is only a fun sport. But for some, they like kites because of the history and culture behind them.

Li Yiyang is a 21-year-old kite lover. At first, Li just takes flying kites as a hobby. He often flies a kite with his family at weekends. But when he gets to know more about kites, he starts to love their art and history.

There are different kinds of kites in China, like Beijing kites, Tianjin kites, Weifang kites and Nantong kites. Li likes traditional Beijing kites best. He learns how to paint and make them in his free time. He also joins the Beijing Kite Club. He often talks about kites with others in the club. He feels it's great.

“Flying kites makes me go out and get fresh air. For me, it’s great fun and also beneficial to my health. Flying kites is good exercise for sure. At the same time, studying kite-making helps me with my handicraft (手工艺) and painting skills. I wish more people could get to know about kites and their culture,” Li says.

11. What do we know about Li Yiyang?

12. What kind of kites is Li's favorite?

A. Beijing kites. B. Tianjin kites.

C. Weifang kites. D. Nantong kites.

13. What do the underlined words "beneficial to" mean?

A. Afraid of. B. Full of.

C. Good for. D. Bad for.

14. What is Li's wish?

A. His family can fly kites together with him.

B. He can make more beautiful kites himself.

C. His skills in making kites can become better.

D. More people can learn about kites and their culture.

15. What's the best title for the text?

A. Different Kinds of Kites B. A Kite Lover's Story

C. Kite Art and History D. Different Ways of Making Kites

D

Lisa's parents want her to do some housework every day. They don't want Lisa to depend on them too much. Lisa can learn some life skills and get some pocket money at the same time. Let's see what housework Lisa does in a week.

Paid Housework		
Monday	Do the dishes	\$1
Tuesday	Sweep the floor	\$1
Wednesday	Take out the rubbish	\$1
Thursday	Help cook dinner	\$3
Friday	Wash clothes	\$2
Saturday	Clean the bathroom	\$5
Sunday	Wash the car	\$6
Unpaid housework (Every day)		
* make her bed		
* walk the dog		
* set the table		
* collect her own things (toys, books, clothes...)		

根据短文内容, 判断句子正 (T) 误 (F)。

16. Lisa's parents want Lisa to depend on them too much. ()
17. Lisa helps cook dinner every Thursday. ()
18. Lisa can get \$19 in a week. ()
19. Lisa helps set the table and wash clothes on Tuesday. ()
20. We can learn Lisa needs to walk the dog twice a week. ()

III. 写作练习。

你校英文报正在开展以“培养做家务技能, 提高生活质量”为主题的征稿活动。请你根据以下内容写一篇稿件进行投稿。

内容包括:

1. 为什么要培养劳动技能;
2. 如何培养劳动技能;
3. 你的呼吁。

写作要求:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

拓展阅读



How the “Perfect” Job Candidate Has Changed

As the pandemic has changed many aspects of how we work and the workplace skills we value, it’s also evolved how companies are hiring new employees. In the past, a “perfect” candidate may have attended a notable school, worked for high-profile companies and had proof of relevant hard skills—tangible technical abilities, suited specifically for a role.

Now, however, experts say many companies are shaking off the old definition of an ideal candidate, and broadening the search to include non-traditional candidates and different skill sets. And in some cases, they seem to be ditching the idea of looking for the singularly perfect candidate altogether.

Although hard skills have traditionally ruled the roost, some companies are moving away from choosing prospective hires based on technical abilities alone. That’s not to say that practical know-how is no longer required—some jobs still call for highly specific expertise, like advanced knowledge of spreadsheets, or being a master of video-editing software, for instance. But now, say experts, some job descriptions are frequently bringing less tangible criteria to the fore, asking for candidates to demonstrate soft skills, such as leadership or teamwork.

Some job ads are even indicating that job-listing requirements themselves are a formality, by adding notes encouraging candidates that don’t meet the all-stated criteria to apply regardless.

However, many job listings today are encouraging applicants of different backgrounds to apply and de-emphasising hard skills, many also do still value highly specific technical abilities. Many of these new “check-lists” will include both soft skills and hard skills, as many companies are unprepared to train new hires on the latter.

Unit 3

Doing Our Part for the Environment

学习概览

知识梳理

学习目标	掌握重点词汇	<p>presentation /ˌprezn'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> 陈述</p> <p>environment-friendly /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt 'frendli/ <i>adj.</i> 环保的</p> <p>forecast /'fɔ:kɑ:st/ <i>n.</i> 预报, 预测</p> <p>smoggy /'smɒgi/ <i>adj.</i> 雾霾的</p> <p>smog /smɒg/ <i>n.</i> 雾霾</p> <p>responsible /rɪ'spɒnsəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 有责任的</p> <p>reusable /,ri:'ju:zəbl/ <i>adj.</i> 可重复使用的</p> <p>issue /'ɪʃu:/ <i>n.</i> 问题</p> <p>sort /sɔ:t/ <i>v.</i> 分类</p> <p>garbage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾</p> <p>hazardous /'hæzədəs/ <i>adj.</i> 有害的</p>	<p>recycle /,ri:'saɪkl/ <i>v.</i> 回收, 循环</p> <p>household /'haʊshəʊld/ <i>adj.</i> 家庭的</p> <p>dustbin /'dʌstbɪn/ <i>n.</i> 垃圾箱</p> <p>form /fɔ:m/ <i>v.</i> 形成</p> <p>moreover /mɔ:r'əʊvə(r)/ <i>adv.</i> 此外, 而且</p> <p>complicated /'kɒmplikeɪtɪd/ <i>adj.</i> 复杂的</p> <p>paragraph /'pærəgrɑ:f/ <i>n.</i> 段落</p> <p>salutation /,sælju'teɪʃn/ <i>n.</i> (信函中的) 称呼语</p> <p>signature /'sɪgnətʃə(r)/ <i>n.</i> 署名, 签名</p>
	掌握重点短语	<p>compare with 和……相比</p> <p>make a change 做出改变</p> <p>fight against 与……作战</p> <p>neither...nor... 既不……也不……</p>	<p>smoggy days 雾霾天</p> <p>garbage/waste sorting 垃圾分类</p> <p>carry out 实施, 执行</p>

英语单元测试（一）

（本卷满分 100 分，完成时间 120 分钟）

一、单项选择（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1. _____ of us knows anything about it.
A. None B. All C. Both D. Every one
2. Few of us have _____ change on us.
A. some B. any C. no D. many
3. I _____ go with you if you are so hard on me.
A. would rather not B. would rather not to
C. won’ t rather to D. wouldn’ t rather
4. I don’ t think the necklace cost you so much, _____ it?
A. didn’ t B. doesn’ t C. did D. does
5. _____ so sure.
A. Be not B. Don’ t be C. Isn’ t D. Aren’ t
6. —Could I use your bicycle?
—Yes, you _____.
A. can B. may C. could D. must
7. —Would you mind if I smoke here?
—_____.
A. No, you can’ t B. No, please
C. No, I’ m sorry you can’ t D. Yes, please
8. —_____ will you be ready?
—In a minute.
A. How long B. How soon
C. How often D. How many times
9. _____ is the student population of your university?
A. What B. How much C. How many D. How

10. —_____ did you find your way in the fog?
—A kind girl helped me.
A. How B. When C. Where D. Why
11. Let’ s take a walk, _____?
A. will you B. shall we C. can we D. do you
12. She hardly speaks to you in English, _____?
A. does she B. doesn’ t she C. can she D. can’ t she
13. —What do you suppose _____ to him?
—He hasn’ t turned up yet?
A. happened B. has happened C. happening D. to happen
14. —He must have been ill, _____?
—Yes, otherwise he wouldn’ t be absent from the party yesterday.
A. mustn’ t he B. hasn’ t he C. wasn’ t he D. can’ t he
15. —You haven’ t been here long, have you?
—_____ I am new here.
A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven’ t C. No, I haven’ t D. No, I have
16. _____ from Beijing to London !
A. How long way it is B. What a long way is it
C. How long way is it D. What a long way it is
17. _____ weather we are having today !
A. What a fine B. What fine C. How fine D. How fine a
18. _____!
A. What clever boy is B. What a clever boy is
C. How clever boy is D. How clever the boy is
19. _____ terrific an idea it was!
A. What B. How a C. How D. What a
20. —What’ s in the room?
—_____.
A. Nothing B. None C. Nobody D. Neither

二、完形填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1. 5 分，满分 15 分）

Skiing has always been a big part of Mikaela’ s life. Her dad, an amateur（业余的）ski-

er, raced all through college and 21 skiing later as a part-time job. Her parent taught Mikaela and her brother to 22 at a very young age. At two and a half years old, Mikaela 23 her first ski run down her steep driveway on plastic skis.

Mikaela loved skiing. From ages 8 to 11, she worked hard, 24 hundreds of training runs on small hills to master the correct skills of slalom skiing (障碍滑雪), which 25 two runs in a slalom race where the winner is the one with the best combined time.

When Mikaela was 11, she began to 26 at the Burke Mountain Academy, a Vermont boarding school for skiers. She took classes, studied, and overcame all the difficulties that she met to improve her skiing. According to the headmaster Kirk Dwyer, “What 27 Mikaela from others was the degree of her commitment (投入) to be the best. Her devotion to conditioning, getting proper sleep, eating correctly, doing the drills (训练), and watching video was 28 for an 11- to 13-year-old. Mikaela practiced more than anyone and 29 herself.”

At age 14, Mikaela began her international 30 when she raced in the world championships for 13- and 14-year-olds. And she won!

21. A. trained B. practised C. explored D. researched
22. A. skate B. camp C. ski D. surf
23. A. made B. realized C. greeted D. invited
24. A. benefiting B. enjoying C. repeating D. preparing
25. A. comes from B. results from C. leads to D. consists of
26. A. race B. learn C. teach D. compete
27. A. hid B. prevented C. rescued D. separated
28. A. unhappy B. unusual C. unhealthy D. unlucky
29. A. believed in B. depended on C. came to D. looked after
30. A. medal B. journey C. career D. trade

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

We do a lot of things to protect our eyes. But we usually forget another important part of our body—the ears.

Ears help us hear the world. But many things can cause hearing loss. So we need to know

how to look after our ears.

Keep your ears dry and warm

Dry your ears with a towel after swimming or bathing. If you feel water in your ear, shake your head a little. Then the water can get out of your ear. Also, in summer, wear some sunscreen (防晒霜) on your ears. In winter, wear a hat or a scarf on your ears.

How to clean your ears

Usually, the earwax (耳屎) will come out of the ear by itself. So don't clean your ears with anything sharp, or you may hurt them. But if the earwax makes you feel bad, go to see a doctor.

How to use headphones (耳机)

Don't listen to loud music for a long time. Listen to music at 60% of the maximum volume (最大音量) for no more than 60 minutes a day. Over-the-ear (头戴式) headphones are better than in-ear ones.

If we don't want to have something wrong with your ears, we need to look after our ears carefully in our daily life.

31. This passage is about _____.
A. how to look after ears B. how to clean the ears
C. how to use the headphones D. how to hear the sound
32. What should you do after swimming or bathing to protect your ears?
A. Wear a hat B. Apply sunscreen
C. Dry your ears with a towel D. Rub your ears with alcohol
33. How many tips are there for looking after ears?
A. Four B. Three C. Two D. One
34. Which of the following is true?
A. The earwax will come out itself.
B. It's good to listen to loud music for a long time.
C. We can't use over-the-ear headphones.
D. When you feel water in the ear, shake the head strongly.
35. What is the structure of the passage?
A. ①//②③④⑤//⑥ B. ①//②③④//⑤⑥
C. ①②//③//④⑤⑥ D. ①②//③④⑤//⑥

B

New Volunteer Orientation 2022—Virtual Event Held by Heal the Bay

Volunteer Orientation (培训): Learn how to protect our environment, advocate clean water, reduce plastic pollution, and take climate action!

About This Event

Our new volunteer orientations occur monthly January—November.

Come to learn about our volunteer programs and additional ways to help the environment, and be the first to know when we schedule our program—specific trainings.

Zoom Registration

This virtual orientation will be held on Zoom and you will be automatically registered for the Zoom meeting when you register here on Eventbrite.

Must—Haves

- Must be 14 or older to attend (if younger, please contact us).
- Must commit to a minimum of three months of service.
- Must attend a volunteer orientation first before attending any Heal the Bay’s volunteer trainings.

Benefits of Volunteering with Heal the Bay

- Join a community that engages in local environmental issues.
- Build professional and personal skills.
- Become a confident advocate for the environment.
- Access exclusive Heal the Bay volunteer events.

Heal the Bay’s volunteer programs have five distinct volunteer programs. Each program has a specific training associated with it, as well as its own volunteer roles. For example, Youth is one special for the middle and high school students. They register their school club with Club Heal the Bay to be part of a larger environmental advocacy community. In return, their school club receives recognition and rewards for their projects.

If you are part of a group or school that wants to get involved, we have several Groups & Schools opportunities for you. Check out the links below:

- *Adopt—A—Beach Group Cleanups*
- *Request—A—Speaker*
- *Club Heal the Bay*

36. When do the new volunteer orientations take place?

- A. Only in December
- B. January—November
- C. Every weekend
- D. Only in the summer months

37. What is the minimum age requirement to attend the volunteer orientation?

- A. 12 years old
- B. 14 years old
- C. 16 years old
- D. 18 years old

38. What is one of the benefits of volunteering with Heal the Bay?

- A. Access to private beach parties
- B. Free transportation to events
- C. Access to exclusive Heal the Bay volunteer events
- D. Lifetime membership to Heal the Bay

39. How long must you commit to service if you attend the volunteer orientation?

- A. Three months
- B. One month
- C. Six months
- D. One year

40. What is one of the special volunteer programs for middle and high school students?

- A. Adopt—A—Beach Group Cleanups
- B. Climate Action Team
- C. Request—A—Speaker
- D. Club Heal the Bay

C

There are a number of events going on this weekend and in the days ahead at the Cooperage, located at 1030 Main Street in Honesdale. Enjoy! Remember more events can be found on the Calendar of Events or under our Community Link.

The Cooperage Maker Fair

The Cooperage Maker Fair will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Friday, June 12th on the grounds of the City Museum. The Maker Fair is a place where people show what they are making—a showcase of invention and creativity, and share what they are learning. Anyone interested in presenting their projects, hobbies and experiments should apply to take part at www.cooperagemakerfair.com.

Such Sweet Thunder

At 7:00 pm on Wednesday, June 17th, there will be a film screening of comedy Twelfth Night as part of the Such Sweet Thunder: Shakespeare’s Plays on Film Series. Dr. Robert Dugan will introduce the play with a brief background and orientation (培训). Admission is

free, but due to limited seating, booking is required at [www. suchsweetthunder. com](http://www.suchsweetthunder.com).

Sounds Like Teen Spirit

On Thursday, June 25th, there will be an event called Sounds Like Teen Spirit from 3: 00 pm to 5: 00 pm. Sounds Like Teen Spirit is designed to provide an opportunity to showcase the talent of our community' s youth. School—aged students are encouraged to share their performing art on stage at the Cooperage!

Great Brazilian Music Tour

On Saturday, June 27th, a fantastic opportunity is ready for you to listen to some great Brazilian music by the musical group Minas. It is from 2: 30 pm to 4: 30 pm, and doors open at 2: 00 pm. We encourage children and their families to come to learn all about the rhythm, excitement and sound of Brazilian music. The 2—hour performance is sure to be fun for the whole family. The admission charge is \$ 5 for each person, and all the money will go to the local food bank. You can also give away old clothes and money at the entrance.

41. When and where will the Cooperage Maker Fair be held?

- A. 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Friday, June 12th at the Cooperage
- B. 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday, June 14th at the Cooperage
- C. 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Friday, June 12th at the City Museum
- D. 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday, June 14th at the City Museum

42. What is the admission cost for the Great Brazilian Music Tour?

- A. Free B. \$ 5 per person C. \$ 10 per person D. \$ 15 per person

43. What is the purpose of the Sounds Like Teen Spirit event?

- A. To showcase the talent of the community's youth
- B. To raise funds for the local food bank
- C. To introduce Brazilian music to the community
- D. To screen a Shakespearean play

44. What additional items can be donated at the entrance of the Great Brazilian Music Tour?

- A. Books and toys
B. Art supplies and instruments
C. Food and drinks
D. Old clothes and money

45. Who will introduce the play Twelfth Night at the Such Sweet Thunder event?

- A. Dr. Robert Dugan

C. Dr. John Brown

D. Dr. Emily White

四、英汉互译 (共 5 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

46. 修这门课有什么要求吗?

47. 我对它很是期待。

48. Which college would you like to apply for?

49. Having good skills is a must for admission.

50. It has been confirmed that the meeting will take place next week.

五、写作训练 (共 1 小题; 满分 20 分)

假定你是李华，你在网上看到一则美国 SAT 英语考试培训的广告，请你写一封邮件给外国朋友 Chris，向他了解该培训课的相关事宜。

内容包括：

1. 该培训课的具体地址和时间；
2. 该培训课的费用；
3. 其他相关注意事项。

写作要求:

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Yours,

Li Hua

英语单元测试 (二)

(本卷满分 100 分, 完成时间 120 分钟)

一、单项选择（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

1. Alex _____ his grandmother twice a month.
A. see
B. sees
C. saw
D. seen
2. Metal _____ when heated.
A. expand
B. expands
C. expanded
D. is expanding
3. Mr. Smith _____ to see you just now.
A. came
B. come
C. will come
D. comes
4. Dick _____ on duty during next week.
A. is
B. was
C. will be
D. be
5. He _____ school in one year' s time.
A. leave
B. leaves
C. left
D. is leaving
6. Last week he promised that he _____, but he hadn' t arrived so far.
A. will come
B. comes
C. came
D. would come
7. Sorry, you can' t take the typewriter away, I _____ it.
A. use
B. uses
C. used
D. am using
8. Mr. Smith _____ just _____ in New York.
A. is; arriving
B. has; arrived
C. will; arrive
D. was; arriving

9. By the end of yesterday, we _____ over 1000 letters from all over the world.
- A. had received B. has received
C. will receive D. received
10. I' m too tired, I _____ all morning.
- A. work B. is working
C. worked D. have been working
11. I' m sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final, for he _____ for it for months.
- A. is preparing B. was preparing
C. has been preparing D. had prepared
12. They won' t buy a new car because they _____ money to buy a new house.
- A. are saving B. were saving
C. have saved D. save
13. Somebody knocked at the door while I _____.
- A. started reading B. was doing some reading
C. have read D. read
14. Mr. Smith _____ here for two weeks.
- A. is already being B. has already been
C. has already been being D. is already
15. Every possible means _____ to prevent the pollution, but the sky is still not clear.
- A. are used B. is used
C. has been used D. have been used
16. When to go for the one—salary holiday _____ yet.
- A. are not decided B. have not been decided
C. is not being decided D. has not been decided
17. Someone _____ waiting for you at the railway station.
- A. are B. have been
C. is D. am
18. He used to make his sister cry. Now he is sometimes made _____ by his sister.
- A. cry; to cry B. crying; crying
C. cry; crying D. to cry; cry

A. are used B. is used

C. has been used D. have been used

A. be made; out of B. make; out of
C. be made; into D. make; through

As Mrs. Smith handed my paper back, I found an A instead of her usual X. Below were her 30 red penned words, "See what you can do when you apply yourself?"

- C. parents D. some families

34. Children can learn _____ from doing chores.

- A. working together with others B. how to write
- C. what is fair D. A and C

35. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. It' s a small thing to teach children to do chores.
B. Only the children who do chores know what is fair.
C. Some children like to do chores but some don' t.
D. In a family, young children don' t need to do chores.

B

A program called PAWS for Reading is to get kids to read with the help of animals.

This program was started by a library. In the program, volunteers come to help, and kids are able to learn with furry friends.

“I feel like I would stay here for two hours. I go from room to room to read to animals and touch them. They’re the cutest animals in the world,” said Sofia Coviello, a 5-year-old girl in the program.

Sofia's father, Nick Coviello said, "We don't have a lot of experience with pets. We don't have dogs or cats. We just have fish at home. I think it is really great and my daughter can practice reading to someone else."

Through this program, children can improve their reading skills “Studies have shown that kids feel relaxed when reading to these well-trained animals. So this is a good way and a fun way to get kids back to the library,” said Jenny Darwent, a librarian.

36. The underlined words “furry friends” refer to (指的是) _____.

- A. Animals
B. volunteers
C. kids
D. teachers

37. What does the second paragraph tell us through Sofia' s words?

- A. She didn' t have pets at home.
- B. She felt bored in the program.
- C. She didn' t like reading in the past.
- D. She loved to spend time with animals.

38. Nick may think the program is _____.

- A. Boring B. dangerous
C. helpful D. special

39. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The kids can make friends in the library.
- B. The kids are here to improve their grades.
- C. The kids will learn how to train the animals.
- D. The kids may love the library through this program.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. A popular library.
- B. A reading program.
- C. Well-trained animals.
- D. Excellent volunteers.

C

Now, a lot of students would like to join in after—school activities in the school and they think they can learn many things through these activities. Here are some after—school activities for students.

Computer Skills (技能)

Time: 4: 30—5: 30 every Monday

Place: Room 411

Note: Are you interested in computers? Do you want to learn more about how to use the computer well? Would you like to design a website (网站) by yourself? Join us and learn with us. Then you can be good at it.

Chinese Painting

Time: 4: 30–5: 30 every Tuesday and Wednesday

Place: Room 405

Note: Would you like to be a painter? Do you want to learn painting with Miss Chen? Chinese painting is going to be with you. Please remember to bring all the things you need with you.

Sports

Time: 4: 30—5: 30 every Thursday

Place: the playground

Note: Do you want to play basketball as well as Yao Ming? Do you want to run as fast as Su Bingtian? You can do lots of sports such as football, table tennis and so on. They are good for your health.

Photography

Time: 4: 30—5: 30 every Friday

Place: Room 402

Note: Do you like taking photos? Would you like to take trips with Mr. Smith and take photos of the beautiful places? Then join us to learn how to take beautiful pictures. Please remember to take a camera with you.

41. When can students learn computer skills?
A. Every Monday.
C. Every Thursday.
- B. Every Tuesday.
D. Every Friday.
42. How long can students learn Chinese painting at a time?
A. Three hours.
C. One hour.
- B. Two hours.
D. Half an hour.
43. Where can students learn to take pictures?
A. On the playground.
C. In Room 411.
- B. In Room 402.
D. In Room 405.
44. How many after-school activities are there in this passage?
A. three
C. five
- B. four
D. six
45. Where can we read the passage?
A. In a storybook.
C. In a travel website.
- B. In a science magazine.
D. On a school board.

四、英汉互译（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15分）

46. 你暑期有什么计划?

47. 他将要去参加比赛。

48. Have you applied for a summer internship before?

49. We just put what we learn at school into use.

50. I tried my best to offer the best service to every guest.

五、写作训练（共1小题；满分20分）

假如你是李华，你所在的学校校刊英文专栏开展题为“Life Skills Are Helpful”的主题征文活动，请你给该专栏投稿。

- 内容包括：
1. 你喜欢的生活技能；
2. 你学习该项生活技能的经历；
3. 该项生活技能对你的帮助（至少两条）。
- 写作要求：
1. 语句连贯，词数80个左右；
2. 作文的开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Life Skills Are Helpful
Life skills are very helpful.

20. We are often told _____ people in trouble.

- A. to smile B. not to smile
C. to laugh D. not to laugh at

二、完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Few people like changing their habits, good or bad. Whether it is smoking, drinking or over-eating, they 21 “enjoying” them to the end.

On every packet of cigarettes, people are warned against the 22 of smoking: “Warning; Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health”. 23, millions of them start smoking or go on smoking. Why?

Facts show that families and surroundings play a very important part in 24 smokers. All those smokers come from smoking families or have smoking 25 or relatives. Films and TV plays also play a part. People 26 their “heroes” on TV drinking alcohol (酒) or smoking cigarettes. “Heroes” seem to fear 27 , neither killing themselves nor killing others with alcohol and cigarettes. If they are not afraid of the harm of smoking and drinking, 28 should common people be afraid?

The simple warning on the cigarette packet does not influence smokers' habits. Even 29 warnings, like showing pictures of smokers who have died of cancer, don't seem to work.

Knowing and believing seem to be two 30 things. If smoking is really as harmful as doctors say, it is time for smokers to think about it and try to give it up!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. stop | B. continue | C. finish | D. avoid |
| 22. A. chances | B. excuses | C. causes | D. dangers |
| 23. A. Moreover | B. Also | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 24. A. influencing | B. explaining | C. improving | D. describing |
| 25. A. parents | B. uncles | C. brothers | D. friends |
| 26. A. hear | B. catch | C. watch | D. face |
| 27. A. something | B. nothing | C. anything | D. everything |
| 28. A. what | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 29. A. stronger | B. worse | C. longer | D. harder |
| 30. A. similar | B. pleasant | C. different | D. boring. |

三、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

A

It will reply to your moods (情绪) and do all it can to make you happy. It may not be a living thing, but it will warm your heart. This is Lovot, a robot pet designed by a Japanese company. It takes its name from the words “love” and “robot”. This two-wheeled machine looks like a penguin with cartoon human eyes. Using artificial intelligence, it walks around, and communicates with people in a loud voice. It is surprising that Lovot has a furry (毛茸茸) body, a round head and large eyes. The design element of “Lovot” has a natural baby feel. Its weight is 3 kilograms. It is about the weight of a new-born baby and is suitable for being held. It can “improve comfort and love feelings”.

Lovot cannot help with the housework. But when you touch it, hug it or just look at it in a friendly way, it will become warm to the touch and you will find yourself relaxed, feeling better. It goes to “sleep” when it’s held in arms. Hearing its name called, it will follow you. It can do some easy tasks, like taking care of babies. While you are out, it can keep your house safe through a camera. The camera can be connected through a mobile app.

Besides, the company offers different robot clothes so you can dress up your Lovot as you like.

31. Lovot is designed by a (n) _____ company.

- A. European B. African
C. American D. Asian

32. Which of the following is NOT true about Lovot?

- A. It looks like a penguin with cartoon eyes.
- B. It got its name from Japanese words.
- C. It is equipped with artificial intelligence.
- D. It moves around on a pair of wheels.

33. Lovot can help .

- ① look after babies ② keep your home safe ③ make you happy ④ do housework
- A. ①② B. ①③ C. ①②③ D. ①③④

34. Lovot will become _____ to your touch if you are kind to it.

- A. relaxed B. happy C. better D. warm