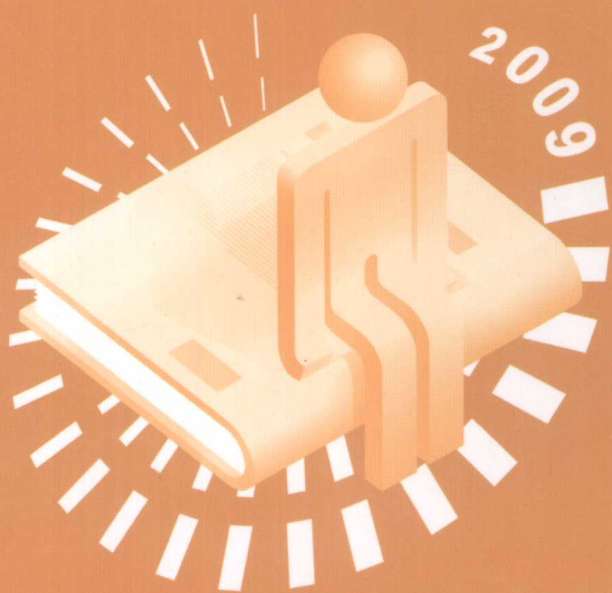


2009年河南省
中等职业学校对口升学考试复习指导

英语

河南省职业技术教育教研室 编



电子工业出版社

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北京·BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书为 2009 年河南省中等职业学校对口升学考试复习指导丛书之一, 主要内容有: 英语考纲、题型示例和参考答案, 同时还收录了近两年河南省中等职业学校毕业生对口升学考试的英语试卷、参考答案及评分标准。

本书适用于参加对口升学考试的学生作为复习参考资料。

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前 言



普通高等学校对口招收中等职业学校应届毕业生，是中等职业教育与普通高等教育相互沟通和衔接，建立人才成长“立交桥”的重要举措；是职业教育领域坚持以人为本，满足学生终身学习需求的具体体现。为了做好 2009 年河南省中等职业学校毕业生对口升学考试指导工作，帮助学生有针对性地复习备考，我们组织有关专家和教师编写了这套《2009 年河南省中等职业学校对口升学考试复习指导》。这套复习指导是以 2009 年河南省中等职业学校对口升学《考纲》为依据，以国家中等职业教育规划教材、河南省中等职业教育规划教材为参考编写的。每本复习指导包括复习内容和要求、题型示例、参考答案三部分内容，同时还收录了近两年河南省中等职业学校毕业生对口升学考试试卷、参考答案及评分标准。

在编写过程中，我们以科学发展观为指导，认真贯彻《关于实施职业教育攻坚计划的决定》（豫政〔2008〕64 号）文件精神，坚持“以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向”的职业教育办学方针，以基础性、科学性、适应性、指导性为原则，紧扣《考纲》，着重反映了各专业（学科）的基础知识和基本技能，注重培养和考查学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。在内容选择和例题设计上，既适应了高考选拔性能力考试的需要，又注意了对中等职业学校教学工作的引导，充分体现了职业教育特色。在复习时，建议以教材为基础，以复习指导为参考，二者配合使用，效果更好。

本书是这套书中的一种，主编张小妹，赵庆娜；副主编梁君，上官潇潇，王晓令；参编冀保运，郭晶晶。本书由黄才华审稿。

由于经验不足，时间仓促，书中瑕疵在所难免，恳请广大师生及时提出修改意见和建议，使之不断完善和提高。

河南省职业技术教育教研室

2009 年 1 月

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第一部分 英语考纲

一、考纲依据

本考纲以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据，依照河南省中等职业技术教育教学的指导思想，结合河南省中等职业学校英语教学的实际情况而制定。

二、考试范围及参考教材

以教育部颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据，以河南省职业技术教育教研室指定的河南省中等职业技术教育规划教材：《实用英语》第1册〔电子工业出版社，2006.8，主编钱建成〕，《实用英语》第2册〔电子工业出版社，2006.8（第二版），主编钱建成〕为参考教材。

三、考试内容和要求

结合河南省中等职业学校英语教与学的实际情况，考试内容分为“词汇”、“语法”、“交际运用”、“阅读”、“翻译”、“书面表达”六个部分，重点测试考生的英语基础知识、基本技能以及综合运用的能力。

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能：

（一）词汇

考试所涉及的词汇、短语主要限于所规定教材1~2册每单元 Word List 及 Word Study 中所列出的单词及相关短语。

（1）掌握教材1~2册每单元 Word List 所列出的单词（不带标记和带○的单词）及 Word Study 中的词汇，并能正确拼写、运用。能认读标△号和标※号的词汇。

（2）掌握与规定词汇相关的习惯用语和固定搭配，并能够灵活运用到语句中。

（二）语法

熟练掌握下列各项语法知识，并能实际应用于各种语境。

1. 词法

(1) 名词：可数名词和不可数名词、专有名词、名词的所有格。

① 可数名词：能用数目计算的事物、人或概念，如人、物体、动植物、团体，以及总体中的部分，有单、复数两种形式。

名词复数的形式和构成：规则变化 (a. 一般在词尾加 -s, 如：apple—apples, park—parks; German—Germans; b. 以字母 -s, -sh, -ch, -x 结尾的词尾加 -es, 如：box—boxes, brush—brushes; c. 以字母 -o 结尾的词，有些加 -es, tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes, hero—heroes, Negro—Negroes, zero—zeroes, 有些加 -s, 如：photo—photos, piano—pianos; d. 部分以字母 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词变为复数时，一般将 -f 或 -fe 变为 -ves, 如：life—lives, leaf—leaves, knife—knives, wife—wives; e. 以辅音字母加 -y 结尾的名词，将 y 变 i 再加 -es, 如：baby—babies, city—cities, country—countries, factory—factories) 和不规则变化 (a. 内部元音字母变化，如：man—men, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, woman—women; b. 词尾发生变化，如：child—children 等; c. 形式不变，如：deer—deer, sheep—sheep, Chinese—Chinese, Japanese—Japanese, means—means (方法))。

② 不可数名词：不能用数目计算的事物或概念，如物质形态、抽象概念等。只有单数形式，没有复数形式。

可分为物质名词，如：water (水), air (空气), rice (大米), tea (茶) 和抽象名词，如：news (消息), knowledge (知识), information (情报), furniture (家具)。

但是借助单位词不可数名词也能表示一定的量。如：a cup of tea (一杯茶), two bags of rice (两袋大米), a piece of news (一条新闻)。

③ 名词的所有格：英语名词的所有格有两种，'s 所有格和 of 所有格。

's 所有格的用法。a. 主要用于有生命的名词，如：Tom's books, Mary's friend, sheep's skin, John and Mike's room (两人共有), John's and Mike's room (分别所有); b. 用于地理、国家机关、城市等名词，如：Beijing's future, today's newspaper, the government's decision; c. 用于时间、价值、距离、重量等名词，如：five miles' distance, twenty pounds' weight; d. 表示处所，如：at the butcher's。

of 所有格的用法。a. 主要用于无生命的名词，如：a map of China, the door of the house; b. 有时也用于有生命的名词，如：a friend of my father; c. 用于双重所有格，如：a friend of my father's。

④ 专有名词：如：Mozart, China, the Great Wall 等。

(2) 代词

① 人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词关系代词的用法。

人称代词的主格和宾格 (如：I—me, he—him, we—us 等)

形容词性物主代词 (如：my, your, her, his 等)

名词性物主代词 (如：mine, yours, theirs 等)

反身代词 (如：myself, yourself, himself, themselves 等)

指示代词 (如：this, that, these, those 等)

不定代词 (如：all, some, any, either 等)

疑问代词（如：what, who, whose, which 等）

关系代词（如：who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等）

② “it” 作非人称代词和引导词的用法。

a. it 常用作没有具体意义的主语，出现在表示时间、地点、距离、天气、温度和笼统意义等意义的句子中；

What time is it by your watch? (时间)

It's ten minutes' walk to the nearest post office. (距离)

It was terribly cold although it was spring. (天气、时间)

It is very windy in Beijing in winter. (气候)

b. 引导词 it 作形式主语或形式宾语；

It's not easy to master English. (动词不定式短语作主语)

It's no use crying over spilt milk. (动名词短语作主语)

It is well known that paper was first made in China. (that 引导的主语从句)

He found it hard to get along with the other boys. (动词不定式短语作宾语)

I think it no use asking him for help. (动名词短语作宾语)

They thought it strange that Dr. Black was absent. (that 引导的宾语从句)

c. 引导词 it 在强调句型中的用法。

It was about 600 years ago that the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

d. it 也常用于某些习惯语中，作动词或介词宾语，it 本身无具体意义。如：

Take it easy.

I see, you are having a hard time of it.

(3) 数词：数词包括基数词和序数词两大类。基数词表示数目，序数词表示顺序。掌握基数词和序数词表示年、月、日、时刻、年龄、倍数、分数、小数、百分数和运算的构成及其基本用法。

注意：几十几的基数词的十位数与个位数之间要用连字符“-”连接。如：85—eighty-five, 28—twenty-eight。三位数的基数词须在百位和十位（若无十位则和个位）之间用 and 连接。如：148—one hundred and forty-eight, 206—two hundred and six。基数词还有 thousand（千），million（百万），billion（十亿）。

序数词的构成：一般情况是在基数词词尾加 th。但有特殊情况口诀巧记：“一、二、三，特殊记，八去 t，九去 e，ve 要用 f 替，见 y 变成 i 和 e，词尾加上 th，若是遇到几十几，只变个位就可以。”如：第一 one—first，第八 eight—eighth，第九 nine—ninth，第十二 twelve—twelfth，第二十 twenty—twentieth，第二十二 twenty-two—twenty-second，第二十五 twenty-five—twenty-fifth。

(4) 冠词：掌握不定冠词 a/an、定冠词 the 和零冠词的基本用法。

(5) 形容词和副词：

① 掌握形容词和副词的基本用法；

② 掌握比较级和最高级的构成形式。

原级常用的句型结构：

1) “as + 形容词原级/副词原级 + as”；

2) “(倍数) + as + 形容词原级/副词原级 + as”。

比较级常用的句型结构:

1) “形容词比较级/副词比较级 + than...”;

2) “(倍数) + 形容词比较级/副词比较级 + than...”;

3) “形容词比较级/副词比较级 + than + any other + 单数名词 (+ 介词短语)”表示 (主语) 比同一范围的任何一个人/物都……, 含义是“最……”;

4) “the + 比较级, the + 比较级”表示“越……, 越……”;

5) “比较级 + and + 比较级”表示“越来越……”。

最高级常用句型结构:

1) “the + (序数词) + 形容词最高级/副词最高级 + (单数名词) + in/of 短语”表示“……是……中最……的”;

2) “one of + the + 最高级 + 名词 (复数)”结构表示“最……之一”。

much, far, a little 等词常用在比较级前, nearly, almost 等用在最高级前的用法。

(6) 动词: 动词的种类、时态、语态和非谓语动词。

①动词的种类:

a. 行为动词或实义动词 (play, see, give, eat 等);

b. 连系动词 (be, look, feel, sound, turn, get, taste 等);

c. 助动词 (be, do, have, shall, will 等);

d. 情态动词 (can, may, must, need, ought to, dare 等)。

②时态: 熟练掌握一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、过去将来时的用法及区别, 了解将来完成时、将来进行时的用法。

a. 一般现在时:

He gets up at six o'clock every morning.

b. 一般过去时:

I saw Tom in the street yesterday.

c. 一般将来时:

They will be free next week.

d. 现在进行时:

They are reading now.

e. 过去进行时:

I was having a bath when the phone rang.

f. 现在完成时:

He has already finished his homework.

g. 过去完成时:

We had learned 1,000 words by the end of last year.

h. 过去将来时:

She said she would go to Beijing for the holiday.

③语态: 包括主动语态和被动语态。掌握一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时的被动语态和带有情态动词的被动语态。

被动语态的构成：be + 过去分词。在不同时态中 be 的形式发生相应的变化。

- a. 一般现在时的被动语态 Smokers are persuaded to give up smoking.
- b. 一般过去时的被动语态 At least 450 years ago, corn was brought to China.
- c. 一般将来时的被动语态 The work will be done next week.
- d. 现在进行时的被动语态 A new building is being built this year.
- e. 现在完成时的被动语态 The radio has been repaired.
- f. 带有情态动词的被动语态 She must be sent to hospital at once.

④非谓语动词的基本用法（动词不定式，动名词，现在分词，过去分词）：

- a. 动词不定式的用法：动词不定式在句中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语。

动词不定式的否定形式（not to do）

带疑问词的不定式（how to do, what to do 等）

带逻辑主语的不定式（it 作形式主语）

作主语

To study English is very necessary today.

It's very kind of you to help me with my English.

作表语

My duty is to clean the room today.

作宾语

She wants to know the boy's name.

I don't know how to use a computer.

作宾语补足语

I heard somebody knock at the door.

作定语

Can you go and buy something to drink?

作状语

They went to America to learn English.

- b. 动名词的用法：动名词在句中作主语、表语、宾语、定语。

作主语

Fishing is my hobby.

It's great fun sailing a boat.

作表语

Businessmen's work is buying and selling.

作定语

There is a swimming pool in our school.

作宾语

Most of us enjoy playing cards.

- c. 现在分词的用法：现在分词在句中作表语、定语、宾补、状语。

作表语

I am reading.

作定语

The sleeping boy is Jack.

作宾补

I saw him dancing in the room.

作状语

They walk into the hall, talking and smiling.

d. 过去分词的用法

作表语

The door was closed.

作宾补

They found their hometown greatly changed.

作定语

The woman dressed in red is my aunt.

作状语

She walked along the street, followed by her dog.

(7) 介词：掌握大纲规定词汇中的介词和一些常用介词的基本用法。

(8) 连词：掌握下列并列连词和从属连词的基本用法。

连词的作用：在句中只起连接作用，分为并列连词和从属连词两种。

常用的并列连词：and, or, but, yet, so, for 等。

常用的从属连词：that, when, till, until, after, before, since, because, if, whether, though, although 等。

2. 句法

(1) 句子成分：包括主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语和同位语。

(2) 句子种类：英语句子可以分为简单句、并列句和复合句三种类型。

①简单句：

a. 有如下五种基本句型。

主语 + 系动词 + 表语

She is a student.

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语

I bought a new bike.

主语 + 不及物动词

The sun rises in the east.

主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

I gave him a book last week.

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾补

The teacher asked me to answer the question.

b. 根据使用目的和语气的不同，句子可分为：陈述句、疑问句（包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反意疑问句）、祈使句和感叹句四大类型，要求掌握这四种句子类型的基本用法。

②并列复合句

a. 并列复合句的构成：简单句 + 并列连词 + 简单句。

b. 常用的连接词：and, also, or, so, but, yet, both...and, either...or, neither...nor,

not only...but also 等。

Let's hurry, or we'll be late.

Think it over, and you'll work out the problem.

③主从复合句

主从复合句的种类：包括名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句）、定语从句、状语从句。

a. 名词性从句。

主语从句 What he said is right.

It is fine that he has passed the exam.

宾语从句 He said (that) he would come.

表语从句 That is why he hasn't come yet.

同位语从句 It is a good news that he has passed the exam. （了解其用法）

b. 定语从句。

关系代词 **that**、**which** 引导：

This is the school which (that) we visited yesterday.

关系代词 **who**、**whom**、**whose** 引导：

The man who will give a talk at the meeting is a teacher.

I've got a friend whose brother is a dancer.

关系副词 **when**、**where**、**why** 引导：

I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

The hospital where my mother works is in the north of the city.

c. 状语从句：掌握时间状语从句、地点状语从句、方式状语从句、条件状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、原因状语从句、让步状语从句和比较状语从句的用法。

时间状语从句 Some plants die as soon as winter arrives.

地点状语从句 They followed the taxi wherever it went.

方式状语从句 He didn't do it as I had told him.

条件状语从句 We'll go to the Great Wall if it is fine tomorrow.

目的状语从句 Let's take the front seats so that we can see more clearly.

结果状语从句 They missed the bus so that they were late for class.

原因状语从句 I missed my train because I got up late.

让步状语从句 He is unhappy though (although) he has a lot of money.

比较状语从句 He knows you better than I (do).

(3) 倒装结构：了解以下倒装句子结构。

①全部倒装：句首状语（如 there, here, up, down, now, then 等），谓语动词是 come, go, fly 等，且当主语是名词时，引起的倒装。

Here comes the bus.

Up and up went the prices.

②部分倒装：将 never, little, seldom, not until, only, not 等词置于句子开头，引起的倒装。

Only in this way can we succeed.

Seldom have I met her recently.

(4) 主谓的一致：掌握以下三种形式的主谓的一致关系。

①语法形式上要一致

We are students.

②意义上要一致

His family are music lovers.

③就近原则

There is a desk and two chairs in the room.

(5) 掌握直接引语变间接引语的方法和规律。

注意从句中人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等要根据语境做相应变化，区分转述陈述句、祈使句、疑问句的不同之处。

①陈述句：

My mother said, "I worked here twenty years ago."

→My mother said (that) she had worked there twenty years before.

②祈使句：

She said to me, "Please sit down."

→She asked me to sit down.

③一般疑问句：

He said, "Are you interested in English?"

→He asked me if/whether I was interested in English.

④特殊疑问句：

"What do you want?" he asked me.

→He asked me what I wanted.

(6) 掌握虚拟语气中虚拟条件句的用法，了解虚拟语气在主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句中的运用。

①与现在事实相反

If I had money with me now, I could buy the book.

②与过去事实相反

If you had left earlier, you could have caught the bus.

③与将来事实相反

If you were to the park, Xiao Li would go with you.

(三) 交际运用

测试考生在特定的对话情景中运用语言进行交际的基本技能。

1. 日常交际用语

(1) 问候 (Greetings):

①a. How are you?

b. Fine, thank you, and you/how about you?

a. Very well, thank you.

(How is your mother? /How are your things? /How's it going?)

②Hello/Hi.

③Good morning/afternoon/evening.

④Nice/Glad/Pleased to see/meet you. (How do you do?).

(2) 介绍 (Introductions):

a. Tom, Let me introduce you to.../Tom, I want you to meet.../Tom, I'd like you to meet.../It's a great pleasure for me to introduce...

b. Hello! /Nice/Glad/Pleased to see/meet you. /How do you do? /It's a great pleasure to meet you.

(3) 告别 (Farewells):

a. I'm afraid I must be leaving now. /I think it's time for us to leave now.

b. Goodbye, (Bye-bye,) have a good evening/have a nice day/take care (of yourself). /Bye! Good luck/see you later. /So long. /See you.

(4) 感谢和应答 (Thanks and responses):

a. Thank you (very much). /Thanks a lot. /Many thanks. /Thanks for...

b. It's very kind/nice of you to.../Not at all. /It's/That's all right. /You're welcome.

(5) 请求和应答 (Requests and responses):

a. Could/Would you (do) ..., (please)? /Sorry to trouble you, but could you (do) ..., please? /Would you mind (doing) ...?

(Please give/Pass me...

Please wait (here/a moment).

Please wait (for) your turn.

Please stand in line/line up. Please hurry.

Don't rush (hurry) /crowd. /No noise, please. /No smoking, please.)

b. (接受请求) Yes, of course. /Certainly. /I'd be glad to. /No problem.

(拒绝请求) I'm afraid not. /I'm sorry, but.../I wish I could, but...

(6) 祝愿和应答 (Good wishes and responses):

a. Good luck! /Best wishes to you! /I wish you good luck/success! /Have a nice/good time. (Happy New Year! /Merry Christmas!)

b. Thank you. The same to you.

(7) 祝贺、称赞和应答 (Congratulations, Compliments and responses):

a. Congratulations! /Congratulations on your new job/exam results. /I'm so delighted/pleased (to hear) about.../Well done!

b. Thank you. /Thank you for saying so.

Compliments:

a. What a lovely...! /I think it's super/great. /I really like your...

b. That's very nice/kind of you to say so. /You're too kind. /I'm glad you like it/think so.

(8) 道歉和原谅 (Apologizing and forgiving):

a. I'm sorry for/about.../I beg your pardon. /Please excuse me for (doing).../I (do) apologize for...

b. It's/That's all right. /It doesn't matter. /Oh, forget it! /No problem. /Oh well, not to worry.

(9) 征求许可和应答 (Asking for permission and responses):

a. May/Can/Could I...? /Is it all right if I...? /Do/Would you mind if I...?

b. (允许) OK. /Yes, Of course (you may). /Sure/Certainly. /Yes, (do) please. /Go ahead, please. /That's OK/all right. /Not at all.

(不允许) I'm sorry (I'm afraid) you can't. /I'm sorry, but.../You'd better not. /No, please don't.

(10) 提供 (帮助等) 和应答 (Offers and responses):

a. Can/Could/Shall I help you? /Is there anything (else) I can do for you? /Do you want me to...? /What can I do for you? /Let me do/carry/help... (for you). /Would you like some...?

b. (接受) Thanks. That would be nice/fine. /That's very kind of you. /Thank you for your help. /Yes, please.

(拒绝) No, thanks/thank you. /Thank you all the same. /That's very kind of you, but...

(11) 赞同和反对 (Agreeing and Disagreeing):

Agreeing

I quite agree. /You're quite right. /I'd go along with you there/on that. /I take your point. /I couldn't agree more!

Disagreeing

Do you really think so? /I wouldn't agree. /I can't accept that. /I'm sorry, but I really can't agree with you there/on that. /I'm not so sure about that.

(12) 喜好和厌恶 (Likes and Dislikes):

Likes I like/love/enjoy... (very much). /I like/love/enjoy (doing).../I like/love to.../Personally, I find (doing)...rather good.

Dislikes I don't like (doing).../I hate (doing).../I can't stand (doing)...

(13) 责备与抱怨 (Complaining):

a. I'm sorry to have to say this, but.../Must you always...? /I don't want to mention this, but...

b. (接受) Oh, I'm so sorry about that. /I'm so sorry, I didn't realize. /I'm so sorry, but I'll do what I can. /I apologize for (doing)...

(拒绝) Well, I'm afraid there is nothing/isn't much we can do about it, actually.

(14) 禁止与警告 (Prohibition and warnings):

You can't/mustn't.../You'd better not do it. /Don't smoke!

If you..., you'll.../Don't be late! /Look out! /Take care! /Be careful!

(15) 劝告和应答 (Advice and responses):

a. Could you give me some advice (about...)? /What shall I do...?

b. Personally, I would advice you to (do).../I suggest you (do).../I think you should (do)...

a. (接受) That sounds/seems like a good idea/good advice. Thank you. /Yes, great/fine! /Yes, I'll do/try that. Thanks.

(拒绝) I'm not sure I can do that. You see.../Isn't there anything else I can/could (do)...

(16) 建议和应答 (Suggestions and responses):

a. What would you like to (do) ...? /What do you suggest we (do) ...? /What shall we (do) ...?

b. You'd better (not) (do) .../What/How about (doing) ...? /Why don't you/we (do) ...?

a. (接受) That sounds/seems like a good idea/good advice. Thank you. /Yes, great/fine! /Yes, I'll do/try that. Thanks.

(拒绝) That's a good idea, but I'm afraid.../I'd rather not. /That's all very well, but.../You/We could do, but...

(17) 表达情感 (Moods and Feelings):

①焦虑 (Expressing anxiety)。

What's wrong? /What's the matter (with you)? /I'm/He's/She's worried. /Oh, what shall I/we do?

②不悦 (Expressing unhappy feelings)。

I feel/I'm feeling worried. /I'm worried about.../I'm sick of.../My goodness! /I'm most upset about...

③喜悦 (Expressing pleasure)。

I'm pleased/excited about.../Oh, how nice/wonderful! /It's good news. /I'm glad/pleased/happy to.../That's nice/wonderful/great.

(18) 询问时间、日期和应答 (Asking the time, date and responses):

a. What day is (it) today? /What's the date today? /Excuse me. What time is it by your watch? /What's the time, please?

b. It's Monday. /It's January 10th. /It's five o'clock/five thirty (half past five) /a quarter past (to) six. /It's time for/to...

(19) 意见 (Expressing opinions)

In my opinion, .../ I think (that) .../I'm sure/certain (that) .../So far as I know...

(20) 计划, 打算 (Plans and intentions)

I am going to.../I am planning to .../I expect.../I hope to.../I don't plan to.../I have no intention of...

(21) 鼓励 (Encouragement)

Cheer up! /Be brave! /Well done! /Great! /Don't give up. /Try it again.

2. 考生能够运用日常交际用语围绕以下话题进行交际

(1) 个人情况 (Brief introduction)。

Reference: Unit 2 A Student's Life (Practical English Book1) and Unit 1 Hobbies (Practical English Book2)

Including: a. Your age, Where are you from, Interests, Hobbies, etc.; b. Your school; c. Your life outside school. etc.

(2) 谈论家人、朋友、同学等人物 (Talking about family, friends, classmates etc.)。

Reference: Unit 4 Friends & Unit 10 Famous People and Unit 11 Personalities & Behavior (Practical English Book2)