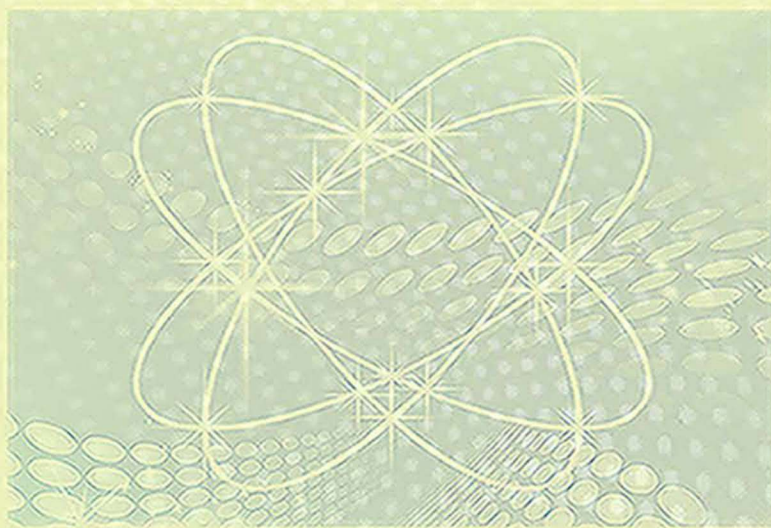


浙江省高职（单考单招）  
招生考试复习丛书

# 高职考英语复习点要

钱乐 主编



电子科技大学出版社



鸿博教育

丛书主编 刘景通

浙江省高职（单考单招）招生考试复习丛书

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# 高职考

GAO ZHI KAO

# 英语

复 习 点 要

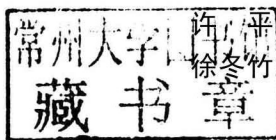
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电子科技大学出版社

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

高职考英语复习点要 / 钱乐主编. -- 成都 : 电子科技大学出版社, 2013.8

ISBN 978-7-5647-1763-6

I. ①高… II. ①钱… III. ①英语—高等职业教育—升学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 178120 号

# 浙江省高职 (单考单招) 招生考试复习丛书 高职考英语复习点要

主编 钱 乐

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出 版：电子科技大学出版社（成都市一环路东一段 159 号电子信息产业大厦 邮编：610051）

策划编辑：吴艳玲

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发 行：新华书店经销

印 刷：杭州华艺印刷有限公司

成品尺寸：185mm × 260mm 印张：21.5 字数：524 千字

版 次：2013 年 8 月第一版

印 次：2013 年 8 月第一次印刷

书 号：ISBN 978-7-5647-1763-6

定 价：46.00 元

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- ◆ 本社发行部电话：028-83202463；本社邮购电话：028-83208003
- ◆ 本书如有缺页、破损、装订错误，请寄回印刷厂调换。

# 目 录

## Book I

Unit 1 Nice to meet you .....	1
语法点拨:be 动词的一般现在时	
Unit 2 I can do it .....	8
语法点拨:情态动词 can	
Unit 3 How much is it? .....	14
语法点拨:there be 句型	
Unit 4 Welcome to our party .....	22
语法点拨:形容词性物主代词	
Unit 5 What's your hobby? .....	29
Unit 6 Would you like to order? .....	35
语法点拨:连词	
Unit 7 Can I speak to Wang Yang? .....	43
语法点拨:现在进行时	
Unit 8 How can I get to the nearest bank? .....	53
语法点拨:祈使句	
Unit 9 What club would you like to join? .....	61
语法点拨:一般将来时	
Unit 10 How can I improve my English? .....	70
语法点拨:情态动词	

## Book II

Unit 1 I laughed till I cried! .....	79
Unit 2 I saw a terrible movie .....	86
语法点拨:一般过去式	
Unit 3 Have you ever done a part-time job? .....	97

<b>Unit 4 I've tried all the means of transportation</b> .....	104
语法点拨:现在完成时	
<b>Unit 5 It's time to change</b> .....	116
语法点拨:宾语从句	
<b>Unit 6 Tell me when the pain started</b> .....	125
语法点拨:感叹句	
<b>Unit 7 So much to do before we travel</b> .....	133
语法点拨:时间状语从句	
<b>Unit 8 If you want to talk, you can go online</b> .....	142
语法点拨:条件状语从句	
<b>Unit 9 Everything is made in China</b> .....	150
<b>Unit 10 Why was it built?</b> .....	156
语法点拨:被动语态	

### Book III

<b>Unit 1 He decided to have a big Christmas party</b> .....	166
<b>Unit 2 How to open a savings account?</b> .....	173
语法点拨:非谓语动词	
<b>Unit 3 What course do you offer?</b> .....	183
<b>Unit 4 I'll have to have my watch replaced</b> .....	189
语法点拨:主语从句、状语从句	
<b>Unit 5 We are going to work as packagers on the assembly line</b> .....	198
语法点拨:直接引语和间接引语	
<b>Unit 6 Would you mind saying something about your work experience?</b> .....	208
<b>Unit 7 The convenience store is over there</b> .....	215
语法点拨:定语从句	
<b>Unit 8 That's how most accidents happen</b> .....	224
语法点拨:表语从句	
<b>Unit 9 Is your company going to the fashion fair in Shanghai?</b> .....	232
<b>Unit 10 That's what has been my dream work</b> .....	238
语法点拨:分词	

附：

**Book I**

Units 1—5	综合模拟卷	247
Units 6—10	综合模拟卷	255
Units 1—10	综合模拟卷	263

**Book II**

Units 1—5	综合模拟卷	271
Units 6—10	综合模拟卷	279
Units 1—10	综合模拟卷	287

**Book III**

Units 1—5	综合模拟卷	295
Units 6—10	综合模拟卷	303
Units 1—10	综合模拟卷	311
参考答案		319

 Book I

## Unit 1 Nice to meet you

**重点、难点、考点****【重点词组】**

last name; first name; come/be from; take care of; want to do; name card; vocational school

**【重点句型】**

1. Nice to meet you. /Glad to see you. 很高兴见到你。
2. What's your name? 你叫什么名字?  
May I have your name? 请问您贵姓?
3. I'm from/come from Tianjin. 我来自于天津。
4. I want to be a teacher. 我想成为一名教师。  
He wants to be a doctor. 他想成为一个医生。  
I want to go to Beijing. 我想去北京。
5. Here's my name card. 这个是我的名片。  
Here you are. 给你。

**【重点交际用语】**

1. Nice to meet you. 很高兴见到你。
2. What's your first name/last name? 你名是什么? /你姓什么?
3. I see. 我知道了。
4. How are things? /How are you? 你好吗?
5. Not bad. 不错。

**重点、难点、考点引导**

1. come from/be from 来自于  
e.g. He comes/is from the United States. 他来自于美国。  
这个表达方式中 come 和 be 动词与 from 搭配时要注意,避免出现两个动词同时出现在句中 with from 搭配的情况。

e.g. He is come from the United States. (错误)



2. I see. 我知道了。

也可以解释为“我明白了”，相当于“I know.”常用在口语中表示明白对方说话的内容。

3. take care of 照顾,照看,相当于 look after.

e. g. The nurse takes care of patients. 护士照顾病人。

I take good care of my mother. 我好好照顾我的妈妈。

4. want to do sth. 想做某事

e. g. She wants to help her mother to do the housework. 她想帮她妈妈做点家务事。

I want to go home. 我想回家。

5. Here is my name card. 这个是我的名片。

“Here+谓语+主语”是倒装句的结构,如果主语是人称代词的话,则句子结构应变为“Here+主语+谓语”。

e. g. Here is the money. 给你钱。

Here you are. 给你。



### 重点、难点、考点三点例题精析

( )1. —Nice to meet you.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Nice to meet you, too

B. Fine, thank you

C. Great

**【解析】** 本题考查的是双方见面时的对话,“很高兴见到你。”的回答也是“很高兴见到你。”故选 A。

( )2. —Could you please pass me the dictionary?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Here are you

B. Here is it

C. Here you are

**【解析】** 本题考查的是由 here 开头的倒装句结构,主语为人称代词时应以“Here+主语+谓语”的结构来表达,故选 C。

( )3. —My telephone number is 787—9271. Call me later.

—OK, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I can't remember

B. I see

C. I don't know

**【解析】** 本题考查的是 I see 在情景对话里的运用,故选 B。

( )4. I'm an Englishman. So I \_\_\_\_\_ England.

A. come to

B. come from

C. is coming from

**【解析】** 本题根据句意“我来自于英国。”故选 B。

( )5. She wants \_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother on weekends.

A. to visit

B. visiting

C. to visiting

**【解析】** 本题考查的是 want to do sth. 的词组,故选 A。



**语法点拨: be 动词的一般现在时****一、基本用法**

be 动词是系动词的一种,表示“……是……”,或事物存在的状态。它的现在时有 is, am, are 三种形式。be 动词除了第一人称单数用 am, 第三人称单数用 is 以外,其他人称均用 are。

- e. g. I am a teacher. 我是一个老师。  
 He is ten years old. 他 10 岁大了。  
 We are Chinese. 我们是中国人。  
 They are from U. S. A. 他们来自于美国。  
 It is sunny today. 今天是晴天。

注意: I am 可以缩写成 I'm; he/she/it+is 可以缩写成 he's, she's, it's; we/they+are 可以缩写成 we're, they're。

**二、常用句型**

- 肯定句: 主语+be 动词+...
- e. g. He is a good student. 他是一个好学生。
- 否定句: 主语+be 动词+not+...
- e. g. They are not in the classroom. 他们不在教室。
- 一般疑问句: be 动词+主语+...
- e. g. Is he from Hangzhou? 他来自于杭州吗?
- 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+be 动词+主语+...
- e. g. What is your name? 你叫什么名字?

**语法点拨配套练习: be 动词的一般现在时****一、请用 is, am, are 填空**

- He \_\_\_\_\_ a worker.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they good at computer?
- It \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday today.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?
- Who \_\_\_\_\_ she?
- \_\_\_\_\_ it your coat?
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.
- The water \_\_\_\_\_ very clean.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the movie wonderful?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ interested in cartoon films.

**二、句型转换**

- It's a good idea. (改为否定句)
-



2. I'm Bill Brown. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He is doing his homework. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. They're watching TV. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. She is not good at English. (改为肯定句)

\_\_\_\_\_



### 单元闯关练习

#### A 卷(基础知识测试)

##### 一、单项选择

( ) 1. —Good morning! Miss Liu.

— \_\_\_\_\_, Tom.

A. Good afternoon

B. Good morning

C. Good evening

D. Good night

( ) 2. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.

A. comes

B. is from

C. come from

D. is

( ) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall next week.

A. want to visit

B. wants visit

C. wants to visit

D. wants to visiting

( ) 4. —How are you?

— \_\_\_\_\_

A. How do you do?

B. How are you?

C. Fine, thank you.

D. That's great.

( ) 5. —Don't smoke in the library.

—OK, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it's great

B. not bad

C. I see

D. it's terrible

( ) 6. —Can I use your pen?

—Of course, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Here you are

B. You are here

C. Here are you

D. Are you here

( ) 7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you born?

A. was

B. is

C. are

D. were

( ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_?

—He is an engineer.

A. What is his name

B. Who is he

C. What does he do

D. How is he





- ( )1. A. last                      B. first                      C. nick                      D. full  
 ( )2. A. first                      B. full                      C. family                      D. nick  
 ( )3. A. other                      B. others                      C. the other                      D. another  
 ( )4. A. family                      B. last                      C. first                      D. middle  
 ( )5. A. often                      B. always                      C. like to                      D. never  
 ( )6. A. and                      B. because                      C. since                      D. but  
 ( )7. A. was                      B. did                      C. do                      D. were  
 ( )8. A. parents                      B. friends                      C. teacher                      D. boss  
 ( )9. A. fun                      B. long                      C. nothing                      D. short  
 ( )10. A. easier                      B. harder                      C. happier                      D. longer

## 二、阅读理解

Remembering names is an important social skill. Here are some ways to master it.

Recite(背诵)and repeat in conversation: When you hear a person's name, repeat it. Immediately say it to yourself several times without moving your lips. You could also repeat the name in a way that does not sound forced.

Ask the other person to recite and repeat: You can let other people help you remember their names. After you've been introduced to someone, ask that person to spell the name and pronounce it correctly for you. Most people will be pleased by the effort(努力) you're making to learn their names.

Limit the number of new names you learn at one time: When meeting a group of people, concentrate(集中精神)on remembering just two or three names. Free yourself from remembering every one. Another way is to limit yourself to learning just first names. Last names can come later.

- ( )1. How will most people feel when you try hard to remember their names?  
 A. They will be moved.                      B. They will be angry.  
 C. They will be happy.                      D. They will be sad.
- ( )2. How many tips does the writer tell us to remember other people's name?  
 A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.                      D. Four.
- ( )3. When you hear a person's name, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. repeat it                      B. forget it                      C. write it down                      D. recite it
- ( )4. When you meet many people, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. try to remember all their names  
 B. try to remember two or three names  
 C. never remember their names  
 D. give up remembering their names
- ( )5. Which is wrong according to the passage?  
 A. Remembering names is an important social skill.  
 B. It's not necessary for you to remember everybody's name.  
 C. You can ask that person to spell the name and pronounce it correctly for you.  
 D. You can't let other people help you remember their names.



### 三、书面表达

Ben 初到北京来读书,想通过自己的名片去认识更多的朋友,请根据下方名片中的信息写一篇自我介绍,要求词数 60 个左右,上下文通顺。

Beijing No.2 Vocational School  
Ben Brown student  
Address: No.12 Bayi Street, Beijing  
Tel: 010-6382-3894  
E-mail: *Brown123@sina.com*

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## Unit 2 I can do it



### 重点、难点、考点

#### 【重点词组】

speak Chinese; in Chinese; play basketball; serve customers; would like to do; send e-mails; be from; application for employment; apply for

#### 【重点句型】

1. I can speak Chinese. 我会讲汉语。  
I can drive cars. 我会开车。  
I can sing English songs. 我会唱英文歌曲。
2. I'd like to join the computer club. 我想加入电脑俱乐部。  
I'd like to have a cup of coffee. 我想喝杯咖啡。  
I'd like to go shopping this afternoon. 我想下午去购物。

#### 【重点交际用语】

1. Can you say something about yourself? 你能谈谈你自己的情况吗?
2. How old are you? 你多大了?
3. Which class are you in? 你在哪个班级?
4. May I have your name? 能告诉我你的名字吗?
5. Your name, please? 请告诉我你的名字。



### 重点、难点、考点引导

1. I can speak Chinese. 我会讲汉语。  
speak 的意思是“说,讲”,后直接加语言,表示能说某种语言。要注意与 say, tell 和 talk 的区别。say 后面往往加说什么内容,tell 的意思是“告诉”,常用词组有 tell sb. to do sth., 而 talk 的意思是“谈论”,常用词组有 talk to 或 talk with。
2. I can read in English. 我能用英语阅读。  
“in+语言”表示用某种语言做某事。  
e.g. I can sing songs in English. 我能用英文唱歌。  
I can talk with others in Japanese. 我能用日语与人交谈。
3. would like to do sth. 想要去做某事  
近义词组:want to do sth., feel like doing sth., plan to do sth. 等。  
would 可以与主语缩写成“'d”。  
e.g. I'd like to go to bed. 我想去睡觉了。  
Would you like to have something to eat? 你想吃点什么吗?



4. join 参加,强调加入某个团体或组织  
take part in 强调参加某个活动,attend 强调参加课程,会议,讲座等,join in 表示参加活动,参与到活动中。
- e.g. I joined the League last year. 我去年入的团。  
He takes part in the sports meeting. 他参加了运动会。  
He starts to sing and I join in. 他先开始唱,然后我也跟着唱起来。  
I attended the piano lecture yesterday. 昨天我参加了个钢琴讲座。
5. “play+某项运动”表示参与某种运动。  
play basketball 打篮球    play football 踢足球    play chess 下棋  
注意:在 play 和运动之间不加任何冠词,此用法要和“play+the+乐器”区别。



### 重点、难点、考点三点例题精析

- ( ) 1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ French?  
A. say                      B. speak                      C. tell                      D. talk  
**【解析】** 本题考查“speak+语言”的用法,以及其他几个“说”的用法,故选 B。
- ( ) 2. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the party last night?  
A. take part in    B. join                      C. join in                      D. attend  
**【解析】** 本题考查的是表示“参加”的词组和单词,join 表示参加组织或团体,join in 表示加入活动中去,attend 表示参加课程等,故选 A。
- ( ) 3. What does this word mean \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese?  
A. with                      B. in                      C. by                      D. on  
**【解析】** 本题考查的是“in+语言”的表达方式,故选 B。
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_\_ shopping with me?  
A. Do; go                      B. Would; to going    C. Would; to go    D. Do; going  
**【解析】** 本题考查的是 would like to do sth. 的词组,故选 C。
- ( ) 5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. play the volleyball                      B. play the piano  
C. play the football                      D. play the tennis  
**【解析】** 本题考查“play+运动项目”与“play+the+乐器”的区别,故选 B。



### 语法点拨:情态动词 can

#### 一、基本用法

- 表示能力(如体力和脑力方面),意为“能,会”等。后面直接加动词原形。  
e.g. Can you speak English? 你会讲英语吗?  
Can you play the piano? 你会弹钢琴吗?
- 表示请求或允许,多用在口语中,意为“可以,能”等。用于疑问句中用来提出要求,用于否定句中表示不允许。  
e.g. Can I help you? 我能帮助你吗?  
You can't play basketball. 你不能玩篮球。



## 二、句式变化

1. 在变否定句时,直接在 can 后加上“not”,可缩写成 can't 或 cannot,但不能写成 cann't。

e. g. He can swim. → He can't swim.

Emma can see the pen on the desk. → Emma cannot see the pen on the desk.

2. 在变一般疑问句时,直接移到主语前(原主语的首字母改为小写,第一人称应变为第二人称)即可。

e. g. I can see an orange on the table. → Can you see an orange on the table?

其回答可用“Yes, OK.”或“Certainly.”等作肯定回答;用“No.”或“Sorry.”等作否定回答。

e. g. —Can you look after my books, please? 你能照看一下我的书吗?

—OK. 可以。

用“Certainly”回答时语气更为肯定。

e. g. —Can I see your guitar? 我能看看你的吉他吗?

—Certainly. 当然可以。



### 语法点拨配套练习:情态动词 can

- ( ) 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ pick the flowers in the park.  
A. don't                      B. can                      C. can't                      D. doesn't
- ( ) 2. —\_\_\_\_\_ I ask you a question?  
—Of course, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Can; can                      B. Do; can                      C. Can; do                      D. Can; can't
- ( ) 3. What \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you?  
A. do                      B. are                      C. am                      D. can
- ( ) 4. —\_\_\_\_\_ I have a look at the newspaper?  
—Sorry, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Can; don't                      B. Do; can                      C. Can; can't                      D. Can't; can
- ( ) 5. He can \_\_\_\_\_ the work by himself.  
A. do                      B. does                      C. doing                      D. is doing
- ( ) 6. —May I come in?  
—Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can't                      B. can                      C. do                      D. may not
- ( ) 7. —Can I \_\_\_\_\_ this book for a week?  
—Certainly.  
A. keep                      B. borrow                      C. to keep                      D. to borrow
- ( ) 8. He is a careless person. He \_\_\_\_\_ take care of the baby.  
A. can                      B. doesn't                      C. can't                      D. didn't
- ( ) 9. —\_\_\_\_\_ you buy the bike for me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I don't have enough money.  
A. Can; Sorry                      B. Can; Certainly  
C. Do; Of course                      D. Are; Sorry





- ( )10. She \_\_\_\_\_ come tonight because she has a lot of homework to do.  
A. can                      B. doesn't                      C. isn't                      D. can't



### 单元闯关练习

#### A 卷(基础知识测试)

##### 一、单项选择

- ( )1. Can you write the story \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A. in                      B. with                      C. by                      D. on
- ( )2. —Can you speak French?  
—Yes, but I just can speak \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a lot                      B. a few                      C. little                      D. a little
- ( )3. —\_\_\_\_\_?  
—I'm 20 years old.  
A. May I have your name                      B. How old are you  
C. How are you                      D. What's your name
- ( )4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is; come from                      B. does; from  
C. is; from                      D. does; comes from
- ( )5. I \_\_\_\_\_ boating with my parents this weekend.  
A. would like to                      B. would like to go  
C. will like to                      D. had like to
- ( )6. Can you \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. play the football                      B. to play chess  
C. to play the violin                      D. play table tennis
- ( )7. —\_\_\_\_\_, could you tell me the way to the cinema?  
—Sorry, I am also a stranger here.  
A. Sorry                      B. Nice to meet you  
C. Excuse me                      D. See you later
- ( )8. —What can Sara do?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She is a good girl                      B. She is beautiful  
C. She can drive a car                      D. She likes English songs
- ( )9. He \_\_\_\_\_ the football club last Saturday.  
A. attended                      B. joined in                      C. took part in                      D. joined
- ( )10. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist in the future.  
A. want to be                      B. wants to be                      C. want be                      D. wants be

##### 二、单词拼写

1. What position does Sara want to ap \_\_\_\_\_ for?
2. He is a sales ma \_\_\_\_\_.