



东博图书

丛书主编 刘景通

江苏省普通高校对口单独招生考试复习丛书

JIANGSUSHENG PUTONG GAOXIAO DUIKOU DANDU ZHAOSHENG KAOSHI FUXI CONGSHU

# 对口单招

DUIKOU DANZHAO

## 全程复习方略

### 英语 (上册)



电子科技大学出版社



东博图书

丛书主编 刘景通

江苏省普通高校对口单独招生考试复习丛书

JIANGSUSHENG PUTONG GAOXIAO DUIKOU DANDU ZHAOSHENG KAOSHI FUXI CONGSHU

# 对口单招

DUIKOU DANZHAO

## 全程复习方略

### 英语 (上册)

执行主编 谢余娣

编委

王正明

毛广宇

左霞

汤晓娟

张建军

陈娟

宣智

赵刚

施巍巍

夏金兰

谢余娣

曹小燕

葛菊梅

魏冰花



电子科技大学出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

对口单招全程复习方略. 英语 : 全 2 册 / 刘景通主编. -- 成都 : 电子科技大学出版社, 2013.5

ISBN 978-7-5647-1642-4

I. ①刘… II. ①刘… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 116211 号

江苏省普通高校对口单独招生考试复习丛书

**对口单招 全程复习方略  
英语 (上册)**

丛书主编 刘景通

---

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

责任编辑: 吴艳玲

主 页: [www.uestcp.com.cn](http://www.uestcp.com.cn)

电子邮箱: [uestcp@uestcp.com.cn](mailto:uestcp@uestcp.com.cn)

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: 38.25 字数: 930 千字

版 次: 2013 年 5 月第一版

印 次: 2013 年 5 月第一次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5647-1642-4

定 价: 76.00 元 (上、下册)

---

■ 版权所有 侵权必究 ■

◆ 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。





# 前言

江苏省普通高校对口单独招生考试已经进行了二十余年,而且近几年报名人数逐年增多。在大力发展职业教育的今天,对口单招“对口”中国教育,“对口”千家万户望子成龙、望女成凤的美梦,“对口”每一个渴望迈入大学殿堂把自己锻造成高级技能人才的莘莘学子。面对新大纲、新教材,教辅用书的“对口”成为当务之急。为此,我们广泛征求权威部门专家的意见,邀请了一批江苏省资深教研员及国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富的对口单招教学工作经验,参加过对口单招考试命题、改卷或新考纲制订的骨干教师,为本丛书的高质量出版出谋划策,认真研讨,形成了一套特有的编写体系。

为了帮助参加江苏省普通高校对口单独招生考试的广大考生全面、系统、快速、高效地复习备考,我们全面渗透新教材的理念,严格按照江苏省最新普通高校对口单招考试说明精心编写了“对口单招复习”语文、数学、英语系列丛书,其所具有的权威性、导向性、科学性、实用性不言而喻,它将带给每一个拥有者莫大的福音。

本丛书具有如下特点:

**编委阵容强大:**作者均系江苏省资深教研人员及国家级重点中等职业学校的一线骨干教师,具有丰富的对口单招复习教学经验,并常年研究江苏省对口单招招生考试命题方向。

**编写体系成熟:**严格按照江苏省最新对口单独招生考试说明进行编写,分析了近几年的对口单招考试试卷,并根据新的考试方向进行对口单招试题预测。为提高本套丛书质量,特聘请资深专家严格把关。

**编写内容齐全:**内容涵盖了江苏省最新对口单独招生考试说明中要求掌握的全部内容,并且题目新颖,具有很强的导向性。

由此可见,本丛书具备很强的导向性,是江苏省对口单招考试复习必备指导用书。

语文 分全程复习方略（上、下册）、同步综合检测卷（一轮），专项突破训练试卷（二轮），最后冲刺模拟卷（三轮）。

数学 分全程复习方略（上、下册）、同步综合检测卷（一轮），专项突破训练试卷（二轮），最后冲刺模拟卷（三轮）。

英语 分全程复习方略（上、下册）、同步综合检测卷（一轮），专项突破训练试卷（二轮），最后冲刺模拟卷（三轮）。

本套丛书的编写我们得到了江苏省职业教育系统的有关教研单位、专家及如皋职教中心、如皋第一职业高级中学、海门中等专业学校、仪征工业学校、通州职教中心、海门三厂职教中心、张家港市第三职业高级中学、射阳职教中心、高淳职教中心、泰兴中等专业学校、扬中中等专业学校、兴化中等专业学校等学校的领导与一线骨干教师的大力支持，在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

如果说这本书是帆，愿它助你破千重浪；如果说这本书是翼，愿它助你越万里云！

由于时间仓促，书中难免存有谬误和不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正，以利于我们的改进和提高。

《对口单招》编写组  
njdongbo@163.com

# 目录 CONTENTS

## Book I

Unit 1 Hello, Everyone! .....	1
语法点拨:名词 .....	5
Unit 2 A Different School .....	12
语法点拨:代词 .....	15
Unit 3 What Do We Eat Today? .....	25
语法点拨:冠词 .....	28
Unit 4 How Do You Spend Your Spare Time? .....	36
语法点拨:数词 .....	39
Unit 5 Sports Are Fun! .....	48
语法点拨:介词与连词 .....	52
Unit 6 Go Out and Enjoy Life! .....	66
语法点拨:动词时态(一) .....	76
Unit 7 I Feel Sick ... ..	85
语法点拨:动词时态(二) .....	95
Unit 8 Life Online .....	103
语法点拨:语态 .....	110
Unit 9 Time to Celebrate! .....	118
语法点拨:非谓语动词(一) .....	126
Unit 10 Make Your Choice! .....	134
语法点拨:非谓语动词(二) .....	143

## Book II

Unit 1 What a Wonderful Time! .....	152
语法点拨:形容词 .....	156
Unit 2 Family and Friends .....	164
语法点拨:副词 .....	170
Unit 3 At the Market .....	177
语法点拨:句子种类(一) .....	182
Unit 4 What's in Fashion? .....	191
语法点拨:句子种类(二) .....	197
Unit 5 Danger and Safety .....	205
语法点拨:It 的基本用法 .....	208
Unit 6 Watch for Fun! .....	217
语法点拨:定语从句(一) .....	223
Unit 7 Nice Weather, Nice Mood .....	231
语法点拨:定语从句(二) .....	237
Unit 8 Create an Image .....	244
语法点拨:定语从句(三) .....	252
Unit 9 Stay in Touch .....	260
语法点拨:名词性从句(一) .....	267
Unit 10 Success Starts Early! .....	274
语法点拨:名词性从句(二) .....	281
参考答案 .....	287

# Book I

## Unit 1 Hello, Everyone!



### 【重点、难点、考点】

#### 【重点词组】

last name; first name; come/be from ... ; in the southern part of ... ; take care of; want to do; name card; vocational school; graduate from ... ; pocket money; go to the movies; mobile phone; send text message; spend ... on; save up; go to karaoke with sb. ; talk with sb. ; e-mail account; personal information; in case; in length; create one's account; shake hands with sb. ; put palms together

#### 【重点句型】

1. How are you feeling today?
2. I don't think you've met before.
3. I graduated from Suzhou No. 68 Middle School.
4. We have heard so much about you, Sally!
5. I'd like to tell you a few things about myself.
6. I spend about 15 percent of my money on books.
7. I save up the rest in a bank.
8. I spend a lot of money on food every month.
9. What do you do?
10. Where is she from?
11. Why are they famous?

#### 【重点交际用语】

1. Good morning, Ms. Zhang.
2. Nice/Pleased to meet/see you.
3. Have you met my friend John?
4. My pleasure.
5. What do you like?
6. What are you studying?
7. My favorite kind of food is ...
8. I like to do ...
9. I also love ...
10. I save up ...



### 【重点、难点、考点引导】

1. come from/be from ... 来自于……



He comes from the United States.

He 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,两个动词不能同时出现在句中  
与 from 搭配,如:

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 ... 如:

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

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,则应变为“Here + 主语 + 谓语”结构。如:

Here is the money. 给你钱。

Here you are. 给你。

6. single women/men 单身女士/男士

married women/men 已婚女士/男士

single *adj.* 单个的,独身的;未婚的

*n.* 单程票

a single bed 单人床

a single-parent family 单亲家庭

Two singles to London, please. 请给我两张到伦敦去的单人票。

married *adj.* 已婚的,婚后的

married life 婚后生活

7. I don't think you've met before. 我认为你们之前没见过。

这是属于从句的否定前置。当主句的谓语动词为 think, believe, imagine, suppose, expect, guess 等思虑动词,主句的主语是第一人称而且为一般现在时的情况下,从句的否定一般要移到主句上来。其反意疑问句一般与宾语从句一致。

如: I don't think she will come to my party. 我认为她不会来我的舞会。

I don't believe that man is killed by Jim, is he? 我认为那个人不是 Jim 杀的,是不是?

8. My pleasure. 很荣幸,不用谢。

与“It's my pleasure.”“It's a pleasure.”类似,在帮别人做了某事,别人向你说谢谢时常用,表示“别客气”,“这是我的荣幸”的意思。如:

—Thank you for helping me.

—It's my pleasure.

—I'm glad to see you.

—It's a pleasure.

与“with pleasure”不同,后者用于别人求你做某事,你很乐意做的时候,译为“十分乐意,乐意帮忙,愿意效劳”。如:

—Would you please open the window?

—With pleasure.

9. enjoy doing sth. 喜爱做某事

enjoy 后直接跟动名词作宾语。类似的词还有: finish, complete, mind, appreciate, imagine, practise, delay, avoid, keep, escape, excuse, miss, consider 等。

10. Sb. spend some money/some time on sth. 或 sb. spend some money/some time(in) doing sth. 在……上花费时间(金钱)

I spent two hours on this maths problem. 这道数学题花了我两个小时。

They spent two years (in) building this bridge. 造这座桥花了他们两年的时间。

英语中表示“花费”的还有 cost, take, pay,用法如下:

sth. cost sb. money

doing sth. cost sb. some time

It takes sb. some time to do sth.

sb. pay sb. some money for sth.

A new computer costs him a lot of money. 买一台新电脑要花他一大笔钱。

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

It took them three years to build this road. 他们用了三年时间修完了这条路。

I have to pay them 20 pounds for this room each month. 我每个月要付 20 英镑的房租。

11. talk with sb. 和某人谈话,聊天

talk 一般为不及物动词,意思是“交谈,谈话”,强调两者之间相互谈话。

talk with/to sb. 与某人交谈;talk of/about sth. 谈论某事。如:

She is talking with Lucy in English. 她正在和露西用英语交谈。

What are they talking about? 他们在谈论什么?

英语中表达“说”的词还有 say, speak, tell,用法如下:

say 一般作及物动词,着重说话的内容,宾语可以是名词、代词或宾语从句。

speak 强调说的动作,不强调说的内容,作及物动词时常以语言为宾语,作不及物动词时,常用 speak to sb.

tell 作及物动词,常跟双宾语,tell sb. sth. 或者 tell sth. to sb.。固定搭配还有: tell a lie, tell the story, tell the truth, tell the time 等。如:

He can say his name. 他会说他的名字。

Please say it in English. 请用英语说。

Can you speak English? 你会说英语吗?

She is speaking to her teacher. 她正在和老师谈话。

He is telling the children a story. 他正在给孩子们讲故事。

12. in case 以免;以防万一

in case 引导目的状语从句,后面的从句常常用虚拟语气,形式为“should+do”,如:

Take your raincoat in case it should rain. 你要带上雨衣以防下雨。

Keep quiet in case you (should) interrupt him when he is busy. 要保持安静,以免打扰他。

如果后面跟宾语要用“in case of”。如：

In case of fire, ring the bell. 如遇火灾,请按警铃。

类似的词组还有:for fear that, lest...

I wrote down the date of his birthday lest I should forget it.

我写下了她的生日日期,以免忘记。

She is now studying for fear that she (should) fail in English.

她现在很勤奋,生怕英语不及格。

13. It's time to do sth. 是该做某事的时候了

time 的本义是“应该做某事或某事应该发生的时间、时候”,用法如下:

(1) It's time to do sth. /It's time for sth. 该做某事了。(陈述语气)

Come on, kids, it's time to go home. 快点,孩子们,该回家了。

It's time for me to go. 我要走了。(是我该走的时候了)

It's time to get up. 到了起床的时候了。(该起床了)

It's time for bed. 到了上床的时候了。(该上床睡觉了)

(2) It's time sb. did sth. /was doing sth. 某人应该做某事了(虚拟语气,动词的形式一定是一般过去时或过去进行时形式,并且 I/he/it 后用 was,不用 were)

It's time I fed the dog. 该喂狗了。

It's about time our team won. 该是我们队赢的时候了。

It's time (that) I was leaving. 是我该离开的时候了。

I said that it was time we were setting out. 我说是我们出发的时候了。

(3) It is the first time that ... (第一次……) 从句用现在完成时。

It was the first time that ... (第一次……) 从句用过去完成时。

It is the first time that Mr. Smith has visited China.

这是史密斯先生第一次到中国来游览。

### 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。”因此答案是 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,因此答案为 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”在情景对话里运用,答案应为 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。”确定答案为 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,因此答案应为 A。

( ) 6. I don't think she can do it, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do I                      B. don't I                      C. can she                      D. can't she

**【解析】** 本题考查 think 宾语从句的否定前置和反意疑问句,主句主语为第一人称时,反意疑问句的人称应与宾语从句一致。因此答案为 C。

( ) 7. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon.

- A. you call                      B. you to call                      C. you are calling                      D. you calling

**【解析】** 本题考查 appreciate 后接动名词作宾语,因此答案应为 D。

( ) 8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor 50 pounds \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine.

- A. taken; to                      B. paid; for                      C. spent; in                      D. charged; for

**【解析】** 本题考查“pay sb. some money for sth.”,因此答案应为 B。

( ) 9. Let's go and \_\_\_\_\_ hello to him.

- A. speak                      B. tell                      C. say                      D. talk

**【解析】** 本题考查“say hello to sb.”,因此答案应为 C。

( ) 10. He jotted the address down \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. in case of; should forget                      B. in case of; would forget  
C. in case; should forget                      D. in case; would forget

**【解析】** 本题考查 in case 引导的目的状语从句,后面的从句常常用虚拟语气,形式为“should + do”。因此答案为 C。



### 语法点拨: 名词

#### 1. 名词的数

##### (1) 单数名词变为复数的特殊变化

①以辅音字母加 o 结尾的名词变为复数时,若为外来“音译词”时,只加-s。如: photo→photos, piano→pianos 等,但是有些名词要加-es,如: heroes, negroes; potatoes, tomatoes; 有些以元音字母“o”结尾的名词加-s,如 radios; zoos。

②以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时,先把 f 或 fe 变为 v,再加-es。如: wife→wives, leaf→leaves, half→halves, knife→knives, thief→thieves, shelf→shelves。

但有些以 f 结尾的名词变为复数时也只加-s。如: handkerchief→handkerchiefs, roof→roofs 等。

③英语中还有不少名词的复数形式是不规则的,必须牢记。如: man→men, woman→women, Frenchman→Frenchmen, child→children, tooth→teeth, foot→feet, goose→geese, mouse→mice, sheep→sheep, deer→deer, fish→fish 等。

##### (2) 常用作复数的名词

①有些名词只用作复数或在一些固定用法中只用作复数,如: make preparations

(=prepare)。

②表示成双成对的东西的名词一般只用作复数,如: scissors(剪刀), glasses(眼镜), trousers(裤子), shorts(短裤), socks(短袜)等。

(3) 具体化的抽象名词、物质名词一般只用作单数,如: beauty(美,美貌)→a beauty(一个美人或一件美物); must(必须)→a must(一件必要的事或物); tea(茶)→a tea(一杯茶)等。

## 2. 名词作定语

(1) 用名词作定语修饰另一个名词时,作定语的名词通常用单数形式,如: toothbrushes 牙刷; bookmarks 书签。

(2) man 和 woman 这两个词比较特殊,用单数还是复数取决于被修饰的名词,如: a man doctor 一名男大夫; two men doctors 两名男大夫。

(3) 还有少数名词用其复数形式作定语,如: a clothes shop 一家服装店; a sports man 一个运动员。

## 3. 名词的所有格

(1) 有生命名词的所有格一般在词尾加上“'”或“'s”。如: Tom's bike, Women's Day, the editor-in-chief's office

(2) 如果一个事物为两个人所共有,只在后一个名词的词尾加“'s”;如果不是共有,就要在两个名词的词尾都加上“'s”。如: Tom and Mike's room(共有), Tom's and Mike's books(不共有)。

(3) 表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词,可以在词尾加“'s”或“'”表示所有格,如: today's papers, ten minutes' walk 等。

(4) 表示店铺或某人的家时,常在名词所有格之后省去 shop, house, home 等。如: the tailor's 等。

(5) 无生命名词的所有格通常用 of 短语来表示。如: the window of the room 等。

(6) 双重所有格: an old friend of my uncle's, a daughter of Mrs. Green's, the house of one of my friends' 等。



## 【语法配套练习】

- ( ) 1. We have every reason to believe that \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 Beijing Olympic Games will be \_\_\_\_\_ success.  
A. /; a                      B. the; /                      C. the; a                      D. a; a
- ( ) 2. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth; work              B. wealths; works              C. wealths; work              D. wealth; works
- ( ) 3. From their \_\_\_\_\_ on the top of the TV tower, visitors can have a better view of the city.  
A. stage                      B. position                      C. condition                      D. situation
- ( ) 4. I can't say which wine is best—it's a \_\_\_\_\_ of personal taste.  
A. affair                      B. event                      C. matter                      D. variety
- ( ) 5. The \_\_\_\_\_ shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
A. girl's; Tom's              B. girls'; Toms'              C. girls'; Tom's              D. girl's; Toms'
- ( ) 6. —Can I help you with it?

- I appreciate your \_\_\_\_\_, but I can manage it myself.  
A. advice                      B. question                      C. offer                      D. idea
- ( ) 7. He will come to understand your efforts sooner or later. It's just a matter of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. luck                      B. value                      C. time                      D. fact
- ( ) 8. The *Harry Potter* books are quite popular; they are in great \_\_\_\_\_ in this city.  
A. quantity                      B. progress                      C. production                      D. demand
- ( ) 9. James took the magazines off the little table to make \_\_\_\_\_ for the television.  
A. room                      B. area                      C. field                      D. position
- ( ) 10. You were working too hard. You'd better keep a \_\_\_\_\_ between work and relaxation.  
A. promise                      B. lead                      C. balance                      D. diary



### 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



- ( ) 9. Doctors and nurses should \_\_\_\_\_ patients.  
A. take care      B. look for      C. care of      D. take care of
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No. 20 Renming Street, Beijing.  
A. Where is your address      B. What is your name  
C. Where are you live      D. What is your address
- ( ) 11. I don't think he will succeed, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do I      B. don't I      C. won't he      D. will he
- ( ) 12. —Could you post the letter for me?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's a pleasure    B. My pleasure    C. With pleasure    D. It's my pleasure
- ( ) 13. He is John Smith. "John" is his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. last name      B. given name      C. family name      D. surname
- ( ) 14. The rabbit was lucky that it just missed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. catching      B. being caught      C. to be caught      D. to catch
- ( ) 15. It \_\_\_\_\_ me three years \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful horses.  
A. spends; in drawing      B. takes; to draw  
C. pays; for drawing      D. takes; drawing
- ( ) 16. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ me how to \_\_\_\_\_ this word in French?  
A. tell; speak      B. speak; talk      C. talk; say      D. tell; say
- ( ) 17. The rest of the novel \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.  
A. seem      B. is      C. are      D. were
- ( ) 18. She always likes to save \_\_\_\_\_ her pocket money in the bank.  
A. of      B. off      C. up      D. for
- ( ) 19. When you finish your talk with a new friend, you may say "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. My name is Sandy      B. It's a pleasure  
C. Nice to meet you      D. Nice meeting you
- ( ) 20. Hainan Province is in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of China and Jiangsu Province lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ of China.  
A. south; east      B. southern; eastern  
C. southern; east      D. south; eastern
- ( ) 21. We can walk or \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to visit the museum.  
A. talk      B. by      C. take      D. go
- ( ) 22. — \_\_\_\_\_ last week?  
—It was very wet.  
A. How is the weather      B. What is the weather  
C. How was the weather like      D. How was the weather
- ( ) 23. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
—She is tall and thin.  
A. What is your sister      B. What does your sister like

- C. What does your sister do                      D. What's your sister like
- ( )24. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to be when you grow up?  
A. What                      B. Who                      C. Whom                      D. Whose
- ( )25. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the cinema?  
— Once a month.  
A. How long                      B. How soon                      C. How often                      D. When

## 二、词组翻译

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. given name _____    | 2. Jiangsu Province _____      |
| 3. graduate from _____ | 4. married women _____         |
| 5. pocket money _____  | 6. send text message _____     |
| 7. save up _____       | 8. take a bus to ... _____     |
| 9. in case _____       | 10. create one's account _____ |
| 11. 职业学校 _____         | 12. 名片 _____                   |
| 13. 电子邮件地址 _____       | 14. 照顾 _____                   |
| 15. 想要做某事 _____        | 16. 很高兴见到你 _____               |
| 17. 和某人握手 _____        | 18. 个人信息 _____                 |
| 19. 来自于 _____          | 20. 姓 _____                    |

## 三、完形填空

Most English people have three names: a 1 name, a middle name and the family name. Their 2 name comes last. For example, my full name is Jim Allen Brown. Brown is my family name. My parents give me 3 names.

People sometime don't use their 4 name very much. So Jim Allen Brown is usually called Jim Brown. People 5 use Mr., Miss, Mrs. before their first name. So you can say Jim Brown, or Mr. Brown, 6 you should never say Mr. Jim.

Sometimes people ask me about my name. "When 7 you born, why did your 8 call you Jim?" They ask. "Why did they choose that name?" The answer is they didn't call Jim. They called me James. James was the name of my grandfather. In England, people usually call me Jim for 9. That's because it is shorter and 10 than James.

- ( )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

B 卷(能力升级训练)

一、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.

二、句子翻译

1. Remembering names is an important social skill.

2. Immediately say it to yourself several times without moving your lips.

3. Most people will be pleased by the effort (努力) you're making to learn their names.

4. Limit the number of new names you learn at one time.