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英语

升学模块



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英语

升学模块

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为贯彻落实《教育部关于深化职业教育教学改革 全面提高人才培养质量的若干意见》中加强文化基础教育的相关精神和要求,夯实中职生在现代职业教育体系中逐级深造的知识基础,提高其可持续发展能力,特编写此教材。

《英语(升学模块)》是针对重庆市各中职学校实际情况编写的教材。编写组做了大量的调研工作,在深入了解学情的基础上,充分吸收了一线教师和专家的建议,严格以教育部《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》和《重庆市高职升学考试英语考试说明》为准绳,编写本教材。本教材目的性强,旨在为广大师生提供难度适宜、针对性强、操作方便的教学载体。完成中职英语基础模块学习、有志于参加升学考试、高考、各类“3+2”、“3+4”、“五年制”高等职业教育转段考试的中职学生均可选用本教材。

本教材主要包括十个学习单元、两个综合练习(Revision)、重点知识解读、题型专练、所有练习的参考答案以及词汇表,另外以附页形式展现了重庆市普通高等学校招生对口高职类统一考试题和十套重庆市普通高等学校招生对口高职类统一考试模拟题,试题每年更新。十个学习单元由课前准备、新课学习、课文注释、巩固练习和趣味阅读五部分组成。学习单元包含历年高考集中的语法考点(Unit 1 名词和代词, Unit 2 动词一般过去时和冠词, Unit 3 形容词和副词, Unit 4 介词和连词, Unit 5 感叹句, Unit 6 there be句型, Unit 7 被动语态, Unit 8 完成时态, Unit 9 写作综合练习, Unit 10 语法综合练习),将升学考试需具备的教学重难点融入其中,在提高学生兴趣的同时,对其进行重难点知识的强化训练。本册书师生皆宜:教师使用本教材可以夯实和检测学生的语法基础,也可以选择性地使用本教材中的课前准备、新课学习、巩固练习、综合练习、题型专练、真题和模拟题等;学生可以在现有学习基础上有针对性地进行查漏补缺。希望通过教学实践不断完善和充实本教材,使其更贴近广大师生,满足他们的需求。由于我们编写组成员经验有限,编写过程中难免有不足之处,希望得到同行及专家的批评指正,一定集众家之长,逐渐完善,争取做得更好。

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1

第一部分

学习单元



The Emperor's New Clothes

Warming up

1 Dialogue

Frank: What do you usually do in your free time?

Anne: Well, I like reading books and listening to music.

Frank: Do you like to go shopping?

Anne: Yes, but not often. How about you? What do you usually do in your spare time?

Frank: I enjoy bike riding. It's very exciting. It lets my heart fly.

Anne: Does your brother like bike riding, too?

Frank: No, he doesn't. He's crazy about computer games. All he wants to do is spend his time playing those stupid games!

Anne: I think playing those games on his own is not good for him.

Frank: Yeah. He should go out more with his friends.

Anne: You'd better ask him to give up the habit.

2 Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue.

1. Anne likes reading books and doesn't like to go _____ very often.
2. Frank likes bike riding because _____ is very exciting.
3. Frank thinks _____ brother should go out more with his friends.
4. Frank's brother is crazy about computer _____.

New Lesson

1 Words and Expressions

emperor	<i>n.</i>	皇帝	once upon a time		从前
outfit	<i>n.</i>	套装	minister	<i>n.</i>	部长, 大臣
dressing room		更衣室	palace	<i>n.</i>	宫殿
invisible	<i>adj.</i>	看不见的	immediately	<i>adv.</i>	立即
tailor	<i>n.</i>	裁缝	soldier	<i>n.</i>	士兵
fraud	<i>n.</i>	骗子	escape	<i>v.</i>	逃脱

2 Passage

The Emperor's New Clothes

Once upon a time, there was an emperor who was fond of new clothes. He spent all his money this way. He had a different outfit for every hour of the day. When asked where the emperor was, the ministers always said, he's sitting in his dressing room.

One day, two strangers arrived at the palace. They said they could make the most beautiful clothes in the world. But the new clothes were invisible to anyone who was unfit for office or was foolish. The emperor ordered the two men to make new clothes for him immediately.

A few days later, the new clothes were finished. No one dared say that they could not see them. The two tailors helped the emperor put on the new clothes. The emperor walked out to the street and showed his new clothes to his people. "What beautiful clothes!" some people said. "But he has nothing on!" argued a little boy. "He has nothing on at all!" cried out all the people at last. The emperor was very angry, for he knew that people were right. He ordered his soldiers to catch the two frauds, but they had already escaped quietly with the bag of gold coins.

3 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. Many years ago, there was an emperor who cared about nothing but new clothes.
- () 2. The emperor changed clothes almost every hour of the day.
- () 3. The tailors said that the new clothes were visible to anyone who was foolish or unfit for office.
- () 4. All the people knew at last that the emperor had nothing on at all.
- () 5. The two tailors were honest men.

Notes

1. once upon a time: 从前, 过去。讲述故事时常用。
2. When asked where the emperor was, the ministers always said, he's sitting in his dressing room. 当人们问到皇帝在哪儿时, 大臣们总是说他坐在更衣室里。
3. invisible: 看不见的, 隐蔽的。其中“in-”是前缀, 表示“不、无、非”。类似的形容词还有informal(非正式的), incorrect(不正确的), incapable(无能力的), injustice(不公正的)。
4. dare: 敢于。可做普通动词和情态动词用。
做实义动词用时, 有各种时态形式的变化。其后可以跟带to或不带to的动词不定式。如: He dares (to) tell her. 他敢告诉她。He doesn't dare (to) tell her. 他不敢告诉她。
做情态动词用时, 一般用于疑问句和否定句, 无各种时态形式的变化。如: Dare he tell me that sort of thing? 他敢把那种事告诉我吗? He dare not tell me that sort of thing. 他不敢把那种事告诉我。
5. escape quietly: 秘密地逃走, 暗中逃走。

Exercises

1 Choose the best answers.

- () 1. We need some more _____. Can you go and get some, please?
A. potato B. potatos C. potatoes D. a potato
- () 2. What big _____ the tiger has!
A. tooth B. teeth C. tooths D. toothes
- () 3. _____ are used for cutting things.
A. Knife B. Knives C. Knifes D. Knifves
- () 4. Jim will give _____ a short talk tomorrow.
A. we B. us C. our D. ours
- () 5. Please ask _____ brother not to skate on the thin ice.
A. he B. hers C. him D. his

2 Find the mistakes.

() 1. The weather in Haikou is much hotter than it in Beijing.

A B C D

() 2. Please give me a paper.

A B C D

() 3. Mike has finished his meal, but Jane has not finished her yet.

A B C D

() 4. There are around two hundred woman workers in this factory.

A B C D

() 5. The taxi driver found strange something in the back of the car.

A B C D

Enjoy Your Time**The Bravest Men**

General McKenzie was in charge of the Navy (海军), and he was visiting a colleague (同事) General Marshall, who was in charge of the Army (陆军). They walked around the military camp (军营).

McKenzie said, "So how are your men?"

Marshall said, "Very well trained, McKenzie."

McKenzie said, "I hope so. My men in the Navy are so well trained; you can see they're the bravest men."

Marshall said, "Well, my men are very brave, too."

McKenzie replied, "I'd like to see this."

So Marshall called Private (列兵) Cooper and said, "Private Cooper! I want you to stop that tank coming here with your body!"

Cooper shouted, "Are you crazy? It'd kill me, you idiot! I'm out of here!"

As Private Cooper ran away, Marshall turned to McKenzie, who was puzzled (困惑的), and pointed out, "You see? You have to be pretty brave to talk like that to a General."

Do You Speak English?

Warming up

1 Short Passage

When it comes to travel, it seems that we have so much to say. When we travel, we visit different places, see beautiful scenery and meet different people. We can get to know the customs and living habits of the local people. We feel happy and excited.

Different people travel for different purposes. Some people travel to get close to nature. Other people travel for a dream, a dream often lost in memory. Some people travel with someone for company.

Compared to the vast world, one person seems to be so small. The world is full of unknown things. Only by travelling can one hear their own voice.

Life is like a journey. Let's go!

2 Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

1. It _____ that we have so much to say about travelling.
2. We can get to _____ the local customs during a trip.
3. As we know, the world is _____ of unknown things.
4. Life is _____ a wonderful journey.

New Lesson

1 Words and Expressions

amazing	adj. 好笑的, 有趣的	experience	n. 经历
lift	n. 搭便车	reply	v. 回答
apart from	除了……以外	suddenly	adv. 突然
unbelievable	adj. 难以置信的	burst into laughter	突然大笑

2 Passage

Do You Speak English?

I am an Englishman. I live in London. I used to travel by car. I had an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. France is a very romantic country. I enjoyed being there. A young man waved to me on the way. He was a tall man with a heavy pack on his back. I stopped and asked him if I could help. He smiled and asked me for a lift. As soon as he got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language. Apart from a few words, I did not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey. I had nearly reached the town when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you speak English?" As I soon learned, he was English too! We both came from London. It was unbelievable! We burst into laughter. What an interesting journey it was!

3 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. A young man asked the writer for a ride in the south of France last year.
- () 2. The writer and the young man greeted each other in French.
- () 3. They didn't speak to each other during the journey because neither of them spoke English.
- () 4. The writer didn't know any French at all.
- () 5. Both the young man and the writer are English.

Notes

1. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. 在离开法国南部的一个小村庄后, 我继续驶往下一个城镇。

副词 on 有“继续地, 不停顿地”的意思。如: walk on 走下去, 继续行走; go on 继续下去; move on 往前走, 前进等。

动词 drove 是 drive 的过去式。

2. ask for a lift: 要求搭车。

ask (a question): 问(一个问题)。

如: After the lesson, he asked me a question. 课后他问了我一个问题。

ask for (sth.): 要求(某样东西)。

如: He asked for an egg. 他要一个鸡蛋。

3. neither of: 两者都不。

如: I like neither of them. 我哪一个也不喜欢。

Either of them will do. 哪一个都行。(两者中任意一个)

I bought both of them. 这两个我都买了。(两者都)

4. As I soon learned, he was English too! 我很快就知道, 他也是英国人!

5. We burst into laughter. 我们哄然大笑起来。

Exercises

1 Choose the best answers.

() 1. "Good morning," I _____.

- A. spoke B. talked C. told D. said

() 2. What kind of car did he _____?

- A. drive B. drove C. driven D. driving

() 3. Tony is _____ engineer in _____ IT company.

- A. an; a B. an; an C. a; an D. a; a

() 4. Mary is _____ honest girl and she is studying in _____ university.

- A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a

() 5. I speak a few words of French. I don't know _____ French.

- A. many B. much C. plenty of D. a little

2 Complete the sentences.

1. I know no French at all. (同义句转换)

I _____ know _____ French at all.

2. I left a small village in the south of France. I drove on to the next town. (合并成一句)

After I _____ a small village in the south of France, I _____ on to the next town.

3. Neither of us spoke Chinese. (同义句转换)

We _____ speak Chinese.

4. I'm always tired when I get home. (改写句子)

I _____ tired when I _____ home yesterday.

5. The young man did what the boss had told him to. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ the young man _____ what the boss had told him to?

Enjoy Your Time**Tom's Girlfriend**

Tom is 32 years old and he is still single. One day a friend asked, "Why aren't you married? Can't you find a woman who will be a good wife?" Tom replied, "In fact, I've found many women I wanted to marry, but when I brought them home to meet my parents, my mother didn't like them." His friend thought for a moment and said, "I've got the perfect solution (解决办法). Just find a girl who's just like your mother."

A few months later they met again and his friend said, "Did you find the perfect girl? Did your mother like her?" With a sad face, Fred answered, "Yes, I found the perfect girl. She was just like my mother. You were right. My mother liked her very much." The friend said, "Then what's the problem?" Fred replied, "My father didn't like her."

Warming up**1 Dialogue**

Sonia: Why don't you apply for that job as a waiter, Bobby?

Bobby: Do you think I'll have a chance?

Sonia: Of course you will. You're certainly honest and reliable. Everyone trusts you.

Bobby: I think you should apply for that job as a nanny, Sonia.

Sonia: I'd love to do that, but I have no patience sometimes. I think Alice is better than me.

Alice: Sonia, you're hard-working and you love children. You'll be perfect! I want to apply for a different job.

Bobby: What kind of job would you like?

Alice: Career advisor.

2 Fill in the blanks according to the dialogue.

1. Everyone trusts Bobby because he is _____ and reliable.
2. Sonia thinks Alice is _____ patient than her.
3. Sonia is _____ and loves children.
4. They want to apply for _____ jobs.

New Lesson

1 Words and Expressions

survey	<i>n.</i> 调查	admire	<i>v.</i> 欣赏
conduct	<i>v.</i> 进行, 实施	interviewee	<i>n.</i> 受访者
essential	<i>adj.</i> 基本的	character	<i>n.</i> 性格
cooperate	<i>v.</i> 合作	support	<i>v.</i> 支持
set a good example	树立好的榜样	out-of-date	<i>adj.</i> 过时的
fake	<i>adj.</i> 假的		

2 Passage

Survey on Honesty

Honesty is admired in all countries. How important is it for us to be honest? Recently a group of students at a vocational school conducted a survey on honesty.

The interviewees were interested in the topic. Different students had different opinions. Quite a lot of them believed honesty is important. It is essential to a person's character and success. Being honest, you find it is easier to cooperate with others and people will be friendlier to you, trust you and support you. Great people in history such as Abraham Lincoln and George Washington set very good examples of being honest.

Some students thought honesty is already out-of-date. People are not so honest as they used to be. Cheating is becoming more and more popular. Students are cheating on exams. Professors are cheating on articles. Singers and movie stars are cheating on taxes. Many fake products, such as fake milk powder, fake-labelled clothes and fake medicines, are made and sold.

Are you honest at school, with your parents, and with your boss?

3 Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. A survey on honesty was recently conducted.
- () 2. All students thought honesty is more popular than before.
- () 3. Abraham Lincoln was not so honest as Gorge Washington.
- () 4. Honesty is not admired in all countries.
- () 5. The passage tells us the writer's opinion about honesty.