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中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语金典学案(基础模块·2)

金典学案编写组 编

开明出版社

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语 金典学案

基础模块·2

金典学案编写组 编

- 梳理知识线
- 详解重难点
- 加强随堂练



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我们为什么要推出“金典学案”系列？

2020年,教育部发布了中等职业学校语文、数学、英语、思想政治、历史等学科的课程标准,这些课程标准是指导中等职业学校(以下简称中职学校)教师教学和学生学习的重要指南。

2020年版课程标准的制定是中职教育改革的重要举措,旨在培养适应社会发展需要的高素质劳动者和技能型人才,因此,该课程标准对中职学校教师的“教”与学生的“学”均提出了诸多新要求。

为了帮助广大中职学校的师生更准确地把握课程标准的精神,我们在深入研究课程标准、学科教材,以及各地职教高考的特点与发展趋势的基础上,精心编写了这套“金典学案”。

“金典学案”系列有什么特色？

“金典学案”的主体内容按照“课前预习—课中探究—课后巩固”的思路进行编写,包含单元(章节)测试卷、期中测试卷或期末测试卷等综合测试卷。各部分的定位及使用方法建议如下表所示。

内容	定位	使用方法建议
课前预习	对课堂上将要讲解的知识进行重难点提示或提供背景介绍,帮助学生提前进入学习状态	学生自主学习,或在教师指导下学习
课中探究	辅助教师引导学生对课本知识进行应用、探究,帮助学生掌握学习的重难点,领会核心知识,提升核心素养	以教师引导为主,师生充分互动、探究,形式可多样化
课后巩固	针对课堂所讲解的知识点,辅以相应的练习题,帮助学生进行巩固提升,做到学以致用	可作为学生的随堂作业或课后作业
测试卷	参考考试常见题型命制独立试卷,重视对知识点的综合考查,阶段性地检测学生的学习成果	教师可组织学生进行集中测试,然后评分,最后做测试数据分析

衷心希望“金典学案”能为广大中职学校的师生提供有力的帮助,助力广大中职学子驶入成才“快车道”!

金典学案编写组





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Unit 1 Travel



Warming Up & Listening and Speaking

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 Egypt、ticket、local、daily、travel、agency、product、reservation、double、Shangri-La、cover、famous、ethnic、journey、experience、national、France、unique、Italy、retire、book tickets、scenic spot、in front of、all year round、a great many、be worth doing sth.、can't wait to do sth. 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 培养对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。
- (3) 准确掌握有关旅行的常见表达方法。



课前——预习·梳理

Egypt *n.* 埃及

local *adj.* 当地的

travel *n.* 旅行

product *n.* 产品

double *adj.* 双人的

cover *v.* 覆盖

ethnic *adj.* 民族的

experience *v.* 感受;经历

France *n.* 法国

Italy *n.* 意大利

book tickets 订票

in front of 在……的前面

a great many 很多,许多

ticket *n.* 入场券;票

daily *adj.* 每天的

agency *n.* 代理公司

reservation *n.* 预订

Shangri-La *n.* 香格里拉

famous *adj.* 著名的,出名的

journey *n.* 旅行

national *adj.* 全国的

unique *adj.* 独特的;唯一的

retire *v.* 退休

scenic spot 景点

all year round 全年,一年到头

be worth doing sth. 值得做某事



can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

That's right. 没错。

What is the most famous scenic spot here? 这里最著名的景点是什么?

Sounds great! 听上去不错!

We'll be able to see many beautiful places. 我们将能看到许多美丽的地方。

It's really worth visiting. 这真的值得一游。

Could you tell us more about Shangri-La? 您能多给我们介绍一下香格里拉吗?

I can't wait to get there. 我迫不及待地想去那里。

We'll be there in 20 minutes. 我们将在 20 分钟后到达那里。

I'm interested in ... and I'm searching for a product ... 我对……感兴趣,我正在找……的产品。

Why not take a look at ... ? 为什么不看看……呢?



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. unique *adj.* 独特的;唯一的

The handmade vase was truly unique. 这个手工花瓶真是独特。

Your kindness is what makes you unique. 你的善良成就了你的独一无二。

2. famous *adj.* 著名的,出名的

Her lifelong dream was to be a famous writer. 她毕生的梦想就是成为一名著名的作家。

拓展

be famous for 和 be famous as 的用法区别

词 组	含 义	例 句
be famous for	因……而出名	Vienna is famous for its music. 维也纳因音乐而出名。
be famous as	作为……而出名	Mo Yan is famous as a writer. 莫言作为作家而出名。

3. experience *v.* 感受;经历

I experienced feelings of happiness today. 我今天感受到了快乐。

Everyone will experience some problems in their lives. 每个人在人生中都会经历一些问题。

4. retire *v.* 退休

retire 后常用介词 from。例如:



He had to retire from his work because of illness. 因为生病,他不得不退休。

重点短语

1. in front of 在……前面

in front of 指的是在某物外部的前面。例如:

A car suddenly stopped in front of me. 一辆汽车突然停在了我前面。

拓展

in front of 和 in the front of 的用法区别

词 组	含义及用法	例 句
in front of	意为“在……前面”,指在某物外部的前面	There is a big tree in front of the teaching building. 教学楼前有一棵大树。
in the front of	意为“在……的前面”,指在某物内部的前面	She sits in the front of the classroom. 她坐在教室的前面。

2. all year round 全年,一年到头

Keeping the room tidy all year round is not easy. 一年到头保持房间的整洁不容易。

3. a great many 很多,许多

a great many 用来修饰可数名词的复数。例如:

The little boy asked his mother a great many questions. 这个小男孩问了他的妈妈许多问题。

4. be worth doing sth. 值得做某事

worth, 形容词,意思是“值得……”,其后可接名词或动词-ing形式。例如:

The city is worth a visit. 这座城市值得参观。

Your idea is well worth considering. 你的想法非常值得考虑。

5. can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事

I can't wait to meet them. 我迫不及待地想见到他们。

重点句型

1. Sounds great! 听上去不错!

本句主要用于对别人建议的附和。例如:

—What good weather it is! Let's go for a walk. 天气真不错! 我们去散步吧。

—Sounds great. 听上去不错。



“ Reading ”

学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 *dynasty*、*avoid*、*luggage*、*quit*、*throughout*、*record*、*effort*、*finally*、*well-known*、*take care of*、*give up*、*in order to*、*on foot*、*all sorts of*、*due to*、*be well-known for*、*pass away*、*hold on to*、*have a passion for*、*become interested in* 等词汇的用法。

(2) 通过阅读文章,能够准确提取有关历史上著名旅行家的关键信息,并能准确列出与他相关的事件及其发生的时间。



课前 —— 预习·梳理

dynasty n. 朝代

luggage n. 行李

throughout prep. 遍及;到处

effort n. 努力

well-known adj. 著名的

give up 放弃

on foot 步行

due to 由于,因为

pass away 去世

have a passion for 对……充满热爱

avoid v. 避免

quit v. 放弃

record v. 记录

finally adv. 终于

take care of 照顾

in order to 为了

all sorts of 各种各样的

be well-known for 因……而出名

hold on to 坚持

become interested in 对……产生兴趣

Xu Xiake was a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客是明代著名的旅行家。他从小就对关于不同地方的书籍产生了兴趣,并且想去旅行。

With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,徐(霞客)22岁时开始了第一次旅行。他一生中一共有4次主要的旅行。

Xu spent over 30 years traveling throughout the country. He carefully studied the places he passed through and recorded his experiences and discoveries in his diary. 徐(霞客)花了30多年的时间在全国游历。他仔细研究经过的地方,并在日记中记录他的经历和发现。



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. avoid *v.* 避免

avoid 后常接名词或动词-ing 形式。例如：

Drive carefully to avoid road accidents. 小心驾驶以避免交通事故。

My parents ask me to avoid going out alone at night. 我父母要求我晚上不要单独出门。

2. quit *v.* 放弃

The doctor advises me to quit smoking. 医生建议我戒烟。

拓展

quite, 副词, 意思是“相当, 很”。例如：

I'm quite happy to meet you here. 我很高兴在这里遇见您。

quiet, 形容词, 意思是“安静的”。例如：

She is a shy and quiet girl. 她是一个腼腆安静的女孩。

3. record *v.* 记录

You'd better record your major costs during the year. 你最好记录一下一年当中你的主要支出。

拓展

record 还可以作名词, 意思是“记录; 记载”。例如：

It is the coldest December on record. 这是有记录以来最冷的 12 月。

4. effort *n.* 努力

I put a lot of effort into studying for the exam. 我为这次考试付出了很多努力。

拓展

effort 的常见搭配有 make an effort, 意思是“努力做某事”。例如：

She made an effort to clean the room despite being tired. 尽管很累, 她还是努力打扫房间。

5. well-known *adj.* 著名的

It is a well-known saying. 这是一句众所周知的名言。

拓展

be well-known for, 意思是“因……而出名”, 可与 be famous for 替换。例如：

He is well-known for his knowledge in history. 他因其历史方面的知识而闻名。



重点短语

1. take care of 照顾

We need to take care of our bodies. 我们需要照顾好自己的身体。

I'll take care of you. 我会照顾你的。

2. give up 放弃

I'll not give up. 我不会放弃。

Don't give up! 不要放弃!

3. in order to 为了

in order to 后接动词原形,构成短语 in order to do sth.,表示目的。例如:

I go swimming every day in order to keep fit. 我每天游泳以保持健康。

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. 她早早到场以便找个好座位。

4. all sorts of 各种各样的

There are all sorts of books in the library. 图书馆里有各种各样的书籍。

I like making all sorts of things, like posters and toys. 我喜欢制作各种各样的东西,如海报和玩具。

5. due to 由于,因为

The bus was delayed due to the heavy rain. 公共汽车因为大雨晚点。

The team's success was largely due to her hard work. 这支队伍的成功在很大程度上是因为她的努力工作。

6. hold on to 坚持

Hold on to your dreams and one day they may come true. 坚持你的梦想,总有一天它们可能会实现。

Music was the only thing I could hold on to when things got bad. 当情况变得不好时,音乐是我唯一不会放弃的东西。

7. have a passion for 对……充满热爱

Some people have a passion for reading. 有些人十分喜欢阅读。

I have a passion for football. 我酷爱足球。

8. become interested in 对……产生兴趣

I become interested in drawing. 我对绘画产生了兴趣。



Many foreigners become interested in learning Chinese. 许多外国人对学习汉语产生了兴趣。

拓展

部分形容词有-ing 和-ed 两种形式,但表示的意义不同。-ing 形式通常指事物本身的性质,意为“令人感到……的”;而-ed 形式通常指人的感受,意为“感到……的”。

例如:

interesting 有趣的

interested 感兴趣的

boring 乏味的,无聊的

bored 感到无聊的

relaxing 使人放松的,令人放松的

relaxed 放松的,轻松自在的

frightening 令人害怕的

frightened 受惊的

It's interesting to play basketball. 打篮球很有趣。

I'm interested in playing basketball. 我对打篮球感兴趣。

It's a very frightening experience. 那是一次非常令人恐惧的经历。

She was frightened by the movie. 她被这部电影吓坏了。

重点句型

1. Xu Xiake was a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客是明代著名的旅行家。他从小就对关于不同地方的书籍产生了兴趣,并且想去旅行。

at an early age 的意思是“在幼年;在早年”。例如:

The boy began reading all kinds of books at an early age. 这个男孩很小就开始读各种各样的书籍。

2. With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,徐(霞客)22岁时开始了第一次旅行。他一生中一共有4次主要的旅行。

with+宾语(+介词短语),表示伴随或原因。例如:

With some books in his hand, the teacher went into the classroom. 教师手里拿着几本书,走进了教室。

at the age of 的意思是在“在……岁时”。例如:

He started learning to play the piano at the age of 5. 他在5岁时开始学习弹钢琴。



课前——预习·梳理

curiosity *n.* 好奇心observe *v.* 观察seek *v.* 寻找

in depth 深入地

as... as 与……一样

sightseeing *n.* 观光, 游览pleasure *n.* 快乐discover *v.* 发现, 找到

on the other hand 另一方面



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. curiosity *n.* 好奇心

Children show curiosity about everything. 儿童对一切事物都显露出好奇心。

As I made progress in reading, my curiosity grew, and I wanted to know everything. 随着我在阅读方面取得进步, 我的好奇心增长了, 我想知道一切。

拓展

curious, 形容词, 意思是“好奇的”。例如:

They were very curious about the people who lived upstairs. 他们对住在楼上的人感到很好奇。

They were extremely curious. 他们非常好奇。

2. sightseeing *n.* 观光, 游览

I'm going sightseeing. 我要去观光。

Did you have a chance to do any sightseeing? 你有机会去观光游览吗?

3. observe *v.* 观察

Have you observed any changes lately? 你发现最近有什么变化吗?

拓展

observation, 名词, 意思是“观察”。例如:

The old man spent two nights under observation in hospital. 这位老人在医院接受了两晚的观察。



4. pleasure *n.* 快乐

He takes no pleasure in his work. 他从他的工作中找不到丝毫乐趣。

It's a pleasure to meet you. 很高兴认识你。

拓展

please, 动词, 意思是“使满意”。pleased, 形容词, 意思是“高兴的”。例如:

You can't please everybody. 你无法让每个人都满意。

The boss should be pleased with you. 老板应该对你感到满意。

5. seek *v.* 寻找

We seek to improve relations between the two countries. 我们寻求改善两国关系的方法。

Who sought for your help? 谁寻求了您的帮助?

重点短语

1. in depth 深入地

depth, 名词, 意思是“深刻; 深度”。例如:

I haven't looked at the report in depth yet. 我还没有深入阅读这份报告。

What's the depth of the water here? 这里的水有多深?

拓展

deep, 形容词, 意思是“深的”; deepen, 动词, 意思是“加深”。例如:

She took a deep breath. 她深深地吸了一口气。

The water deepened gradually. 水渐渐变深了。

2. on the other hand 另一方面

Children, on the other hand, should appreciate what their parents do for them. 另一方面, 孩子们应该感激他们的父母为他们所做的一切。

重点写作

假设你是李华。你的美国笔友 Jack 最近对中国古代有过旅行经历的名人产生了兴趣。请你根据以下要点的提示, 写一封英语邮件, 向 Jack 介绍司马迁游历全国, 完成史学巨著的故事。内容如下:

- (1) 司马迁是西汉伟大的史学家。
- (2) 从 20 岁起, 司马迁开始游历全国。这些经历为他后来撰写《史记》积累了丰富的素材。
- (3) 他花了十几年的时间完成了《史记》这一对后世产生深远影响的作品。
- (4) 在写作过程中, 他遇到了很多困难和挑战, 但是他没有放弃。这种精神值得我们学习。



要求:

- (1)语言规范,语句通顺,可适当发挥。
- (2)词数 100 左右,文章中不得出现自己的真实姓名和校名。

提示词:perseverance 毅力,不屈不挠的精神

写作指导

本文是一篇材料作文,要求学生根据内容提示介绍司马迁的旅行经历和成就。写作时学生要以第三人称的视角来介绍,时态使用一般现在时和一般过去时。要点齐全,可适当发挥。语言连贯,无语法和拼写错误。

写作范文

Dear Jack,

I'm happy to know that you are interested in ancient Chinese figures that traveled extensively. One such remarkable person was Sima Qian, a great historian in the Western Han Dynasty.

From 20, Sima Qian traveled throughout the country. He visited old towns, saw historic sites, and talked to local people. These experiences helped him collect lots of materials for his book *Records of the Grand Historian* or *Shiji*.

It took him more than 10 years to finish this book. The book has had a profound influence on people and generations to come. While writing, he faced many difficulties and challenges, but he didn't give up. His perseverance is truly inspiring.

I hope this brief introduction makes you curious and want to learn more about Sima Qian's amazing life and books.

Best,
Li Hua



写作拓展

1. 旅行经历

- (1) ... started his/her journey to... when he/she was...
- (2) ... chooses... because he/she has heard so much about its...
- (3) In order to... they travel by... to reach their destination.
- (4) The scenery along the way is... and...
- (5) I visited the famous ... and it was amazing.
- (6) They immersed themselves in the local culture by trying...

2. 旅行目的

- (1) ... travels to gather inspiration for his/her next...
- (2) As a lifelong learner, ... visits universities and research centers in... to further his/her knowledge.
- (3) ... travels to immerse himself/herself in different cultures and traditions.
- (4) My job requires me to travel to...
- (5) ... takes on extreme sports or adventures during his/her travels to push his/her physical and mental limits.
- (6) My main purpose for traveling is to...

3. 旅行中的趣闻或挑战

- (1) While hiking in ..., he/she got lost but ended up discovering a hidden waterfall.
- (2) The funniest thing that happened was...
- (3) ... was a real challenge, but we made it to the top!
- (4) ... found themselves in a tricky situation while trying to communicate in...
- (5) An unexpected encounter with... left... in awe.
- (6) ... met some travelers who became their friends for life.

4. 旅行产生的影响

- (1) Visiting... has helped... improve her... skills.
- (2) Traveling has broadened my perspectives and made me more...
- (3) It has helped me become more...
- (4) I'm more grateful for the simple things in life after traveling.
- (5) Seeing the beauty of nature has made... appreciate its wonders even more.
- (6) I now have a deeper appreciation for...



5. 旅行与创作

- (1) Travel has always been a source of inspiration for my writing.
- (2) ... keeps a travel journal to collect ideas for future creations.
- (3) The stories they hear from locals inspire fictional narratives in their writing.
- (4) Every trip sparks new ideas and creativity for my work.
- (5) Many of his/her creations are based on the people, places, and stories he/she met during his/her trips.
- (6) Through my art, I want to share the stories of the people I met and places I saw.

典例剖析

1. On the one hand, you shouldn't be shy; _____, you mustn't forget your manners.

A. on the another hand	B. on the contrary
C. on the other hand	D. on the way

【解析】 C 考查介词短语。“on the one hand... on the other hand...”意思是“一方面……另一方面……”，属于固定搭配，故选 C。

2. On snowy days, a driver must drive as _____ as possible.

A. quick	B. more slowly	C. carefully	D. more carefully
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【解析】 C 考查同级比较。quick 是形容词，意思是“快的”；more slowly 是副词比较级，意思是“更慢地”；carefully 是副词，意思是“小心地”。more carefully 是副词比较级，意思是“更小心地”。根据“as + 形容词/副词原级 + as...”结构可知此处填原级，排除 B 和 D；drive 是动词，需要用副词来修饰。故选 C。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

重点写作

假设你是红星职业学校的学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对马可·波罗很感兴趣。请你根据以下内容的提示，用英语给他回一封邮件，简单介绍一下马可·波罗。内容包括：

- (1) 马可·波罗的生平。
- (2) 主要的旅行经历和成就。
- (3) 对后世的影响。



注意:

- (1) 词数不少于 80。
- (2) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua

Language Practice & Group Work

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 comfortable、major、choose、have to、set off、pass through 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 熟练掌握一般过去时的用法。



课前——预习·梳理

comfortable *adj.* 舒适的,舒服的

choose *v.* 选择

set off 出发,启程

major *adj.* 主要的

have to 必须;不得不

pass through 穿过;通过



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. comfortable *adj.* 舒适的,舒服的

The new sofa is very comfortable. 新沙发非常舒服。

I always make sure to wear comfortable shoes when I travel. 当我旅行时,我总是确保穿着舒适的鞋子。

2. major adj. 主要的

The major cause of the problem was poor communication between team members. 问题的主要原因是团队成员之间的沟通不良。

The major reason for the delay in the project was the shortage of resources. 项目延迟的主要原因是资源短缺。

重点短语

1. have to 必须; 不得不

have to 侧重于客观需要, 意为“不得不”, 相对口语化。例如:

The last bus has gone. We'll have to walk home. 最后一班公共汽车已经开走了。我们得走回家。

I have to leave work early today. 我今天得早点儿下班。

拓展

must 与 have to 两者都表示“必须”, 但 must 侧重于说话者的主观看法, 认为有必要或有义务去做某事, 常跟 law、rules 等法律法规连用, 或用于标语中, 较严谨。例如:

Everyone must obey the law. 人人都要守法。

We must eat healthy food to keep fit. 我们必须吃健康的食物来保持健康。

2. set off 出发, 启程

We set off for London just after ten. 刚过 10 点, 我们就动身去伦敦了。

It was raining hard when we set off. 我们出发时正下着大雨。

3. pass through 穿过; 通过

We passed through the gates of the old city. 我们穿过了老城的城门。

People could pass through freely, but no vehicles were allowed. 人们可以自由通过, 但车辆不可以。

重点语法

一般过去时

一、一般过去时的用法

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间或某段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。例如:

He didn't sleep well last night. 他昨天晚上没有睡好。

She was a little girl at that time. 那个时候她还是一个女孩子。



2. 一般过去时可以表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,不强调动作对现在的影响,只说明过去的事情。例如:

She often took an active part in all kinds of activities when she studied at our school. 她在我们学校学习期间经常积极参加各种活动。

二、一般过去时的时间标志词

常与一般过去时连用的时间标志词有 yesterday、last week/year、a week/month ago、in 2018、once upon a time、in the past 等。例如:

Yesterday, we went to the zoo.

The village attracted many investors in the past.

三、一般过去时的构成

1. 含有 be 动词的一般过去时

肯定句:主语+was/were+其他。例如:

Ann was very busy last week. 安上周很忙。

否定句:主语+was/were+not+其他。例如:

Ann was not busy last week. 安上周不忙。

一般疑问句:Was/Were+主语+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+was/were.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+was/were+not. 例如:

—Were you born in Shanghai? 你出生在上海吗?

—Yes, I was. /No, I wasn't. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。

2. 含有实义动词的一般过去时

肯定句:主语+动词的过去式+其他。例如:

Jack visited his grandpa last week. 杰克上周拜访了他的祖父。

否定句:主语+didn't+动词原形+其他。例如:

Jack didn't visit his grandpa last week. 杰克上周没有拜访他的祖父。

一般疑问句:Did+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+did.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+didn't. 例如:

—Did Jack visit his grandpa last week? 杰克上周拜访他的祖父了吗?

—Yes, he did. /No, he didn't. 是的,他拜访了。/不,他没有。



四、动词过去式的构成

1. 规则动词的过去式

动词形式	变化规则	例 词
一般情况	在动词词尾加-ed	work→worked; play→played want→wanted; act→acted
以不发音的字母-e 结尾	在动词词尾加-d	live→lived; move→moved hope→hoped; taste→tasted
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i,再加-ed	study→studied; try→tried cry→cried; carry→carried
以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写词尾的辅音字母,再加-ed	stop→stopped; drop→dropped plan→planned; regret→regretted

2. 不规则动词的过去式

不规则动词的过去式没有统一的变形规则,需要单独记忆。常见不规则动词过去式见下表。

动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式	动词原形	过去式
am	was	become	became	bring	brought
is	was	begin	began	buy	bought
are	were	choose	chose	come	came
do	did	cut	cut	eat	ate
have	had	fall	fell	feel	felt
find	found	fly	flew	forget	forgot
give	gave	go	went	know	knew
make	made	mean	meant	meet	met
put	put	read	read	ride	rode
say	said	see	saw	sell	sold
send	sent	set	set	shine	shone
sing	sang	sit	sat	sleep	slept
speak	spoke	spend	spent	stand	stood
swim	swam	take	took	teach	taught
tell	told	think	thought	throw	threw
understand	understood	wake	woke	write	wrote



典例剖析

1. My friend and I _____ a walk together yesterday.
A. takes B. took C. take D. are taking

【解析】 B 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,句子应该用一般过去时。句意:我和我朋友昨天一起去散步了。故选 B。

2. She _____ her homework because she was ill.
A. didn't finish B. wasn't finish C. doesn't finish D. don't finish

【解析】 A 考查一般过去时的否定句。原因状语从句 because she was ill 使用的是一般过去时,因此主句的动作也应该是发生在过去的,句子应用一般过去时。finish 是实义动词,否定形式需要在它前面加 didn't。句意:她没有完成作业因为她生病了。故选 A。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

I. 单项选择题

1. Tom _____ a risk in the Arctic three years ago.
A. take B. took C. takes D. taken
2. A Chinese spacecraft successfully _____ on the surface of Mars on May 22, 2021.
A. lands B. landed C. would land D. had landed
3. She _____ an engineer in 2004.
A. married B. has married C. will marry D. marries
4. Mr. White, who _____ in Shanghai seven years ago, is a manager of a company in Beijing.
A. was working B. worked C. had worked D. has worked
5. My mother _____ a new bike for me last week.
A. buy B. will buy C. buys D. bought

II. 完成句子

1. 去年我们选择乘火车去伦敦。
We _____ go to London by train last year.
2. 去年她在照顾那位老人。
She _____ the old man last year.



3. 因为坏天气,我们不得不取消了计划。

We _____ _____ cancel our plan due to the bad weather.

4. 我们穿过森林来到了村庄

We _____ _____ the forest and arrived at the village.

5. 他们昨天一大早就出发了。

They _____ _____ early in the morning yesterday.

英语金典学案
(基础模块·2)
综合测试卷

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Unit 1 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- Have you ever been to Shanghai?
—Of course. Actually, I _____ there six years ago but now I live in Taizhou.
A. worked B. working C. would work D. have worked
- He tried to _____ smoking but failed.
A. give away B. give up C. give in D. give out
- He _____ me his name yesterday, but I can't remember it now.
A. tells B. will tell C. told D. is telling
- There _____ two libraries in our school forty years ago.
A. is B. were C. was D. are
- After three years of hard work, she _____ realized her dream.
A. carefully B. slowly C. finally D. suddenly
- _____ the heavy pressure from work, she can't help crying.
A. Due to B. With the help of C. Because D. Instead of
- He quit his job in order to _____ his mother.
A. take care of B. take advantage of C. look back D. look into
- Sichuan is well-known _____ its spicy food.
A. for B. as C. in D. from
- This pair of shoes is so _____ that I can walk all day without any pain.
A. final B. comfortable C. daily D. national
- _____
—Well, Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes are famous for its wall paintings.
A. Do you like Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
B. Could you tell me something about Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
C. Which aspect are you interested in Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
D. Where are Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?

II. 完形填空

Travel can teach kids more than a textbook. First, traveling is good for kids. They can find new interests. Travel 11 information alive for kids and makes it much more exciting than reading textbooks. Second, they learn how to fit themselves into new situations and communicate with other people while traveling. Also, they learn 12 because sometimes it takes a long time to get to some exciting or interesting places.

I've been traveling since I was 13 years old. For me, to stop 14 would be like taking something important away from my soul. I can't live without traveling and I wouldn't be who I am 15 I don't travel. So when some people say it's difficult to travel after having kids, I completely disagree. In my opinion, when people become parents, it doesn't mean they can't travel any more. My children have traveled since they were three weeks old.

Bringing 16 new life into the world comes with many responsibilities. And I'd love to be a good 17. One of my duties is to educate my children. I'm so thankful that I 18 many places with my parents since I was young. I've learned that the outside world is 19 than the little one I was living in. Of course, I want to pass these travel

experiences to my children. Because these will be their lifelong treasure.

I value (珍惜) the memories 20 I have when traveling with my children. I'm sure they will always remember the experiences in their lives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. made | B. making | C. makes | D. will make |
| 12. A. wait | B. waits | C. waited | D. to wait |
| 13. A. seventh | B. seven | C. the seven | D. the seventh |
| 14. A. traveled | B. to travel | C. traveling | D. travels |
| 15. A. if | B. unless | C. although | D. until |
| 16. A. an | B. a | C. / | D. the |
| 17. A. mother | B. mother's | C. mothers | D. mothers' |
| 18. A. visited | B. visit | C. have visited | D. was visiting |
| 19. A. colorful | B. most colorful | C. the most colorful | D. more colorful |
| 20. A. that | B. who | C. whom | D. what |

III. 阅读理解

Tony was born to travel. His father worked for an airline. For the first 16 years of his life, Tony and his family lived in many different countries.

In the early 1970s, Tony met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before getting jobs, Tony and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, they visited places like Iran (伊朗), India, and so on.

When Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked them many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Tony wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs (风俗), and places to see. But unlike other travel books then, Tony's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.

Tony and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued traveling. They wrote books for each place they visited. Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 books. Tony, the great traveler, still writes about travels to many places and will bring us more surprises.

21. Tony and his wife ended the year-long trip in _____.
- A. England B. Iran C. India D. Australia
22. Tony wrote the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* to _____.
- A. make money for his next trip B. tell people about his new company
C. draw people's attention to his family D. answer people's questions about his trip
23. How was the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* different from other travel books then?
- A. It was longer and more popular.
B. It was the first travel book in the world.
C. It talked about places most tourists did not go.
D. It talked about a country's weather and customs.
24. Which of the following is TRUE about Tony's company?
- A. His father started it. B. It is an airline company.
C. Hundreds of people work for it. D. It has no books about traveling.
25. The passage mainly talks about _____.
- A. a great traveler and his books B. a tour of different countries
C. a great writer and his family D. different kinds of companies