

英语学科寒假作业（复习） Day 2 （练习时长：40 分钟）

姓名： 完成评价：

一、核心知识的归纳总结和梳理模块

<p>Noun Phrases (NP)</p>	<p>1. It was a <u>famous band</u>. 2. He gave me a <u>new book</u>. 3. <u>The blue schoolbag</u> is Tom's.</p> <p>Definition: 指以一个名词为中心构成的短语，在句中的功能相当于 ()。 Structure: (限定词)+(形容词/形容词短语/描述性名词)+名词+(介词短语)。 Function: 在句中当作名词，一般做主语，宾语，表语或宾语补足语。</p> <p>指出划线部分名词短语的构成和在句子中的成分。</p> <p>1. I don't know <u>the woman</u> in white. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。 2. I know that you're coming to visit a <u>Chinese friend</u>. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。 3. Jerry, <u>the famous singer</u>, will come to our city to perform. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。</p>
<p>Adjective Phrases (AdjP)</p>	<p>1. The house is <u>so beautiful</u>. 2. Henry makes the room <u>clean and tidy</u>. 3. The playground is <u>big enough</u>.</p> <p>Definition: 指以一个形容词为中心构成的短语，在句中的功能相当于 ()。 Structure: (副词)+形容词+(介词短语) Function: 在句中当作形容词,可修饰名词或代词,还可以作表语或宾语补足语。</p> <p>指出划线部分形容词短语的构成和在句子中的成分。</p> <p>1. It is <u>less cold</u> today than it was yesterday. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。 2. I find English <u>very hard</u> to learn. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。 3. Our country is becoming <u>more and more beautiful</u>. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。 4. The road is <u>long enough</u>. 构成形式: _____； 作 _____。</p>
	<p>1. Mary does homework <u>so quickly</u>. 2. He told us an interesting story <u>quite happily</u>. 3. Mr. Zhang eats <u>too fast</u>.</p>

<p>Adverb Phrases</p> <p>(AdvP)</p>	<p>Definition: 指以一个副词为中心构成的短语，在句中相当于()</p> <p>Structure: (副词)+副词</p> <p>Function: 在句中当作副词，可以修饰动词，形容词或副词。</p> <p>指出划线部分副词短语的构成和在句子中的成分。</p> <p>1. She will explain it <u>quite clearly</u>. 副词短语_____ 修饰动词_____</p> <p>2. Henry did the work <u>very well</u>. 这项工作亨利做得很好。 副词短语_____ 修饰动词_____</p> <p>3. Their business wasn't growing <u>fast enough</u>. 他们的业务发展得不够快。 副词短语_____ 修饰动词_____</p>
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二、练习模块

I. 将短文中画线部分的短语进行分类（NP / AdjP / AdvP）。

This is what Nastya, an English teacher, thinks about some of her students.

“Jade has a wide vocabulary and speaks very accurately (准确地), but she needs to practise her speaking more in order to become more fluent.”

“Peter is quite fluent, but his accent is not very good. In particular, he has problems with certain consonants (辅音).”

“Olga is always willing to experiment with language. For that reason she sometimes makes mistakes, but she learns from her mistakes and she's making a lot of progress.”

“Andreas is a fantastic language learner. He picks things up very quickly, and he has a good ear for language.”

NP: _____

AdjP: _____

AdvP: _____

II. 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。

Hi Paco,

I'm glad to hear from you. In your letter, you 1. _____ (ask) me about the education system in my country. Well, by law we have to be at school up to the age of 16. We go to a kindergarten first and then, when we're five, we start primary school and spend six years 2. _____ (study) there. I am now attending a state secondary school, 3. _____ has about 1, 000 students. We have six lessons a day and each subject 4. _____ (teach) by a different teacher. We have a lot of homework and 5. _____ (project), and if we fail to complete our task on time, we have to stay after school 6. _____ (finish) the work and hand it in. We have to wear the school uniform every

weekday except on Fridays when we're allowed to wear 7. _____ (we) own clothes. When we're 16 we take some exams. Then we can either leave school 8. _____ stay on for two more years. During those years we study just three or four subjects. There 9. _____ (be) also chances to do vocational courses like sports at a college of further education. I haven't decided 10. _____ to do yet.

All the best,

David

III. 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

As today's high schoolers are facing too much homework, sports teams and clubs and high-rising college costs, many people are rethinking the idea of high schoolers working. Are there still benefits of having a job in high school? The answer is yes.

When I was 14 years old, my mother suggested that I get a job in order to pay for college. Happy with my sporadic (零星的) babysitting work, I told my mother that, no matter what job I got, I'd never be able to cover college costs on a high school worker's pay.

My mother smiled and told me that there were plenty of other reasons why I should get a job beyond just the paycheck (工资支票). So I found myself applying for and finally accepting a job as a swim instructor and lifeguard at my town's public pool. I ended up working part-time at the pool through all four years of high school.

Not everything about the job was marvelous, and there were times I hated jumping in the pool on cold mornings and trying to talk kids into following my instructions, but overall, like my mother said, I got many benefits from the job beyond just the paycheck.

At my job, I made lots of new friends, more than I had made in high school. I also learnt lots of skills including CPR (心肺复苏法) training and office experience. I was also able to use my work experience to stand out from other job applicants in college and get a paid research job as a freshman in college.

For many high school students, there are many benefits of having a job. Not only will high school jobs give you a way to make some money, meet new people, and develop some skills, you can also use your teenage jobs to get yourself a better job in college.

32. What was the author's attitude when his mother asked him to get a job?

- A. He was surprised at it. B. He didn't want to do it.
C. He was excited about it. D. He wasn't interested in it.

33. What does the underlined word “marvelous” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Easy. B. Moving. C. Relaxing. D. Enjoyable.

34. How did the author's part-time job benefit him?

- A. It developed his team spirit.
- B. It helped him land a good job in college.
- C. It led him to meet the best friend of his life.
- D. It provided him with enough money to pay for college.

35. What is the best title for the text?

- A. More than just a paycheck
- B. My first job in high school
- C. What I learnt from part-time jobs
- D. High schoolers are having hard times

IV. 阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

At some point, everyone has the desire (渴望) to fit into a group. If you're interested in sports, you might hang out with those who like sports. 36 You feel comfortable when you are part of that group.

But what if people in your group start doing things that are wrong, hurtful, or even against the law? And what if these people are your friends?

37 It is the pressure to follow the behaviors, attitudes, and personal habits of the group. In many cases, there are serious risks involved (涉及).

You need to think about the risks ahead of time. 38 Could this harm me physically? Could this harm someone else? Is this against the law?

Now, let's lighten up. You can also use peer (同辈) pressure to your advantage. 39

For example, if you're active in sports, your teammates probably pressure you to be the best you can be. If you're working hard for good grades, you compare your scores to those at the top of the list. If you're in the band, and there are musicians better than you, you are pressured into trying to be the best musician you can be.

40 When faced with group invitations, think about the risks ahead of time. If you are uncomfortable doing something, don't be afraid to turn down the invitation with a "no, thanks." The choice is yours.

- A. Think of it as competitive peer pressure.
- B. This is what we refer to as peer pressure.
- C. Most people have followed others in their teenage lives.
- D. Consider these questions before you make up your mind.
- E. Now is your chance to believe in yourself and to stand alone.
- F. You often hear your friend say, "Come on! Everyone's doing it."
- G. If you're interested in music, you spend time with others who enjoy music.