

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语

导学同步练

拓展模块

主编 左晓妍



哈尔滨工程大学出版社
Harbin Engineering University Press

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内容简介

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成。全书共分为8个单元,每个单元的开头均对本单元的重点单词、短语和句型进行了梳理,使学生对本单元的重点知识一目了然;每个单元设4课时,每个课时均包含学习目标、重点知识精讲、典例剖析和针对性练习,让学生能够及时巩固所学知识。另外,每个单元还设有单元测试卷,使学生能及时对所学知识进行查漏补缺,提升英语运用能力。

本书既可以作为中等职业学校学生的参考用书,也可以作为专业培训班、进修班的教学用书,还可以供英语爱好者自学使用。

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前言

PREFACE

职业教育是我国现代教育的重要组成部分,要求中等职业学校必须依据教育要求与时俱进,不断进行教育教学改革。本书的编写以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养,以深化学校教育教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,以细化解读有关课程标准要求为基础,充分落实学生的主体地位,进而激发学生的自信,挖掘学生的英语学习潜力。编者通过学习、借鉴先进学校的课改经验,采用“自主、合作、探究”的新理念,构建适合现代职业学校教育教学协调发展的“现代课堂”。

本书在每个单元的开头,梳理了本单元的重点单词、短语和句型。通过总结本单元的重点知识,使学生对本单元的重点内容一目了然。

学习目标:通过设定每个课时的学习目标,使学生更加明确本课时需要掌握的知识。

重点知识精讲:通过对新知识进行探究,激发学生的求知欲和发散性思维,培养学生的创新意识。

典例剖析:通过对典型例题进行分析,进一步帮助学生巩固所学知识,掌握答题技巧。

针对性练习:通过针对性练习,使学生加深对所学知识的理解,在解题过程中强化对知识点的掌握程度。

单元测试卷:通过设置单元测试卷,强化学生对本单元知识的理解,培养学生解决综合问题的能力;同时培养学生的英语思维能力,使学生逐渐提高解题技巧。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足之处,敬请读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编者



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Unit 1

Taking a Training Course

重点单词

elementary <i>adj.</i> 初级的	employee <i>n.</i> 雇员	intermediate <i>adj.</i> 中级的
senior <i>adj.</i> 高年级的;(地位、级别)较高的		e-commerce <i>n.</i> 电子商务
requirement <i>n.</i> 需求,必要条件		academic <i>adj.</i> 学术的
register <i>v.</i> 登记,注册	gesture <i>n.</i> 手势;姿势	lecture <i>n.</i> 演讲,讲座
admission <i>n.</i> 录取	internship <i>n.</i> 实习工作;实习期	accounting <i>n.</i> 会计
certificate <i>n.</i> 证书,文凭	conference <i>n.</i> 会议	confirm <i>v.</i> 确认,证实

重点短语

college entrance exam 大学入学考试	sign up for 报名
graduation ceremony 毕业典礼	online course 网络课程
focus on 关注	be awarded to 被授予
take part in 参加	can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待做某事
have/get a bad cold 得了重感冒	last for 持续
in all aspects 在各方面	apart from 除……之外(还)
in advance 预先,事先	get good results 取得好成绩
have/get a fever 发烧	aim to 旨在,目的是
be in need of help 需要帮助	work out 成功地发展;锻炼身体
search for 寻找	get access to 获得,可以使用
be considered as 被认为是	

重点句型

Which college would you like to apply for? 你想申请哪所大学?
Anybody who loves reading is welcomed. 欢迎任何喜欢阅读的人。
This online course allows students to practice and focus on their individual needs.
这个网络课程允许学生进行练习,并能关注他们的个人需求。



Studying one of the above courses will enable you to use English more confidently in your daily life. 学习以上任一课程能够让你在日常生活中更自信地使用英语。

What volunteer activities related to the course are you interested in? 和课程相关的志愿者活动中,你对哪个感兴趣?

Experts warn that your attention may drop by 50 percent if you study like this. 专家们提醒说如果你这样学习,注意力就会下降 50%。

If you want to know more, don't hesitate to contact us. 如果您想了解更多内容,请不要犹豫,尽管联系我们。

第一课时



学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 elementary、intermediate、senior、employee、e-commerce、requirement、academic、register、gesture、lecture、admission、internship、college entrance exam、sign up for、take part in、can't wait to do sth.、last for to do sth. 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 培养对关于课程培训的听力材料关键信息的提取能力和理解分析能力。
- (三) 准确掌握有关课程培训的基本信息的常见表达方式。

重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. elementary, 形容词,意思是“初级的”。例如:

The library of this elementary school offers 20,000 books for the students. 这所小学的图书馆为学生们提供 2 万册图书。

拓展 intermediate, 形容词,意思是“中级的”;senior, 形容词,意思是“高级的”。例如:

I want to choose some courses at the intermediate or senior level. 我想选一些中级或者高级的课程。

2. employee, 名词,意思是“雇员”。例如:

He is an employee of Bank of China. 他是中国银行的一名雇员。

拓展 employ, 动词,意思是“雇用”。employer, 名词,意思是“雇主”。例如:

How many people does the company employ? 这家公司雇用了多少人?

He is a very kind employer. 他是一位十分友善的雇主。





3. requirement, 名词, 意思是“需求, 必要条件”。例如:

Could you tell me the requirements for my homework? 能告诉我作业的要求吗?

拓展 requirement 的动词形式是 require, 意思是“需要”。例如:

This job requires high English level. 这份工作需要较高的英语水平。

4. admission, 名词, 意思是“录取”。例如:

I received admission to a famous university. 我收到了一所著名大学的录取通知。

拓展 admission 还有“承认; 入场费”之意。例如:

By her own admission, she lied about her age. 据她自己承认, 她谎报年龄了。

Admission is free. 免费入场。

admit, 动词, 意思是“承认; 准许进入”。例如:

I must admit I was completely shocked. 我必须得承认我完全惊呆了。

Each ticket admits one adult and one child. 每张票允许一个成人和一个儿童进入。

5. internship, 名词, 意思是“实习工作; 实习期”。例如:

I came to Beijing for an internship at a hospital. 我来到了北京的一家医院实习。

During one summer vacation, he came to Beijing for an internship. 在一个暑假, 他来到北京实习。

重点短语

1. college entrance exam 的意思是“大学入学考试”。例如:

The college entrance exam is one of the most important tests in our lives. 大学入学考试是我们人生中最重要考试之一。

2. sign up for 的意思是“报名”。例如:

I decided to sign up for the tennis class. 我决定报名参加网球课程。

拓展 其他常见的与 sign 相关的短语

sign in 签到	sign out 签退
sign off 结束写信; 结束广播	sign for 签收

例如:

All visitors should sign in on arrival. 每位来宾均应在到达时签到。

The postman asked me to sign for the parcel. 邮递员让我签收包裹。

3. take part in 的意思是“参加”。例如:

Everyone should take part in the recycling of paper. 每个人都应该参与纸张的回收利用。



拓展 其他常见的表示“参加,加入”的单词

单 词	用 法	例 句
attend	常指出席会议、参加讲座或听课等	The meeting is on January 5th, and we hope everyone will attend. 会议将于1月5日召开,我们希望大家都能参加。
join	常指加入某个组织并与其他人一同做某事	Why don't you ask your sister if she wants to join us for supper? 为什么不问问你姐姐是否愿意和我们一起吃晚饭?
participate	常指参与某项活动或某个事件,较为正式,常跟介词 in	The teacher tries to get everyone to participate in the discussion. 老师设法让每个人都参与讨论。

4. can't wait to do sth. 的意思是“迫不及待做某事”。例如:

The children can't wait to see their new teacher. 孩子们迫不及待想见他们的新老师。

拓展 其他常见的与 wait 相关的短语

wait for sb. 等待某人	wait a moment/second/while 稍等一下
wait in line 排队等候	keep sb. waiting (尤指因迟到)让某人等候
wait and see 等着瞧	wait around 白白等着,空等

例如:

Wait a moment, please. Mr. Smith is on the phone now. 请稍等,Smith 先生现在正在打电话。

5. last for 的意思是“持续”。last 作动词时,意思是“持续”。例如:

The tour will last for eight days. 这次旅行将持续 8 天。

重点句型

1. Which college would you like to apply for? 你想申请哪所大学?

apply for 的意思是“申请”。例如:

I want to apply for the job. 我想申请这份工作。

2. Anybody who loves reading is welcomed. 欢迎任何喜欢阅读的人。

be welcomed 是被动语态结构,意思是“受到欢迎”。例如:

The changes they have made are to be welcomed. 他们所做的改变会被欣然接受。

典例剖析

例 1 I want to _____ a Chinese course.

- A. sign in B. sign up for C. sign off D. sign out



解析 B 考查动词短语。sign up for 意为“报名”。句意：我想报名汉语课程。故选 B。

例 2 —Any successful book like *Harry Potter* _____ reading.

—Yes, and most readers can't wait _____ what happens next in these magical stories.

A. needs; seeing B. needs; to see C. need; to see D. need; seeing

解析 B 考查动词。need 在这里是实义动词，其后可以跟动名词，表示被动的含义；can't wait to do sth. 是动词的固定搭配，意为“迫不及待做某事”。句意：——任何像《哈利·波特》这么成功的书籍都需要读一读。——是的，大多数读者都迫不及待地想看一看这些神奇的故事接下来会发生什么。故选 B。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择题

- In _____ schools, children study Chinese, math and other subjects.
A. elementary B. basic C. element D. graduate
- The company provides its _____ with high salaries.
A. employ B. employer C. employees D. employment
- We all know learning _____ much time and effort.
A. receives B. reviews C. reduces D. requires
- Since I have little work experience, I have to take a(n) _____ before I can find a job.
A. international B. internship C. interest D. interruption
- Shall we go to watch the new action movie this evening?
—Good idea. _____.
A. I can't wait to see it B. You're welcome
C. That's true D. Good luck
- Would you like to _____ the English Party tonight?
A. take B. take in C. take part in D. take part
- The meeting starts at 8:00 a. m. and ends at 2:00 p. m.
—Oh, it _____ six hours.
A. waits B. continues C. attends D. lasts for
- He is an honest child. He admitted _____ his mother that he was wrong.
A. from B. by C. with D. to
- Are you going to _____ the job by email?
A. go for B. apply for C. wait for D. prepare for
- I did quite well in the math test yesterday.
—_____.
A. Congratulations B. Good luck
C. Take it easy D. Don't worry



II. 补全对话

A: Hi, Jack! Where are you going?

B: _____ 1 _____

A: But we don't have any lessons on Saturdays. _____ 2 _____

B: Because I'm going to practice playing football.

A: _____ 3 _____

B: At 10 a. m. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up.

We're training harder than usual, and we want to do better.

A: Great! By the way, I hear you're going to have a match next week. _____ 4 _____

B: New Stars.

A: It's also my favorite team. They always try hard to win.

B: Yes. I agree with you. But we're playing better as a team now.

A: Good luck! _____ 5 _____

B: Thank you very much.

- A. What's the score?
- B. I'm going to school.
- C. I do hope you will win!
- D. Why are you going there?
- E. Who are you going to play against?
- F. When do you start the practice?
- G. Will Mr. White come to watch your match?

第二课时



学习目标

(一) 熟练掌握 accounting、certificate、conference、cancellation、schedule、graduation ceremony、online course、focus on、be awarded to、have/get a bad cold 等词汇、短语的用法。

(二) 通过阅读文章,能够准确提取有关课程培训的关键信息,并进行对比、分析和判断。





重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. accounting, 名词, 意思是“会计”。例如:

What do you want to know about working in an accounting company? 关于在会计公司工作, 你了解些什么?

拓展 account, 作名词时, 意思是“账户”; 作动词时, 意思是“认为是, 视为”, account for sth. 的意思是“是……的原因; 解释, 说明”。accountant, 名词, 意思是“会计; 会计师”。例如:

I don't have a bank account. 我没有银行账户。

Too much pressure may account for your low efficiency in study. 你学习效率低可能是压力太大导致的。

She has been an accountant all her working life. 她在整个职业生涯中一直是一名会计师。

2. certificate, 名词, 意思是“证书, 文凭”。例如:

She didn't like the course but she worked hard and got the certificate at last. 她不喜欢这门课, 但是她努力学习并取得了证书。

3. conference, 名词, 意思是“会议”。例如:

The conference will be held on February 10th. 会议将于2月10日召开。

拓展 meeting 指的是“会议; 聚会; 运动会”。conference 指的是“(持续几天的)大型会议”, 比 meeting 更加正式。例如:

The largest conference room could seat 5,000 people. 最大的会议室可以容纳5000人。

He's been in a meeting all morning. 他一上午都在开会。

4. cancelation, 名词, 意思是“取消”。例如:

Explain the cause of cancelation, please. 请解释一下取消的原因。

拓展 cancel, 动词, 意思是“取消”。例如:

Is it too late to cancel the order? 现在取消订单是不是太晚了?

5. schedule, 名词, 意思是“工作计划, 日程安排”。例如:

Everything went according to the schedule. 一切都是按计划进行的。

We have a very crowded schedule. 我们的日程排得满满的。

拓展 timetable, 名词, 意思是“时间表, 时刻表”。例如:

It's not suitable to keep changing the timetable. 不断变动时间表是不妥的。



重点短语

1. graduation ceremony 的意思是“毕业典礼”。graduation 的意思是“毕业”; ceremony 的意思是“典礼”。例如:

We will attend the high school graduation ceremony tomorrow. 我们明天将要参加高中毕业典礼。

拓展 其他常见的与 ceremony 相关的短语

opening ceremony 开幕式	closing ceremony 闭幕式
wedding ceremony 结婚典礼	completion ceremony 竣工典礼

2. online course 的意思是“网络课程”。online 的意思是“在线的,联网的”; course 的意思是“课程”。例如:

He is taking an online course these days. 他这些天在上网课。

拓展 其他常见的与 online 相关的短语

online shopping 网上购物	online game 网络游戏
online banking 网上银行	online service 在线服务

3. focus on 的意思是“关注”。例如:

The whole world is focusing on environmental protection. 全世界都在关注环境保护。

4. be awarded to 的意思是“被授予”。例如:

The gold medal will be awarded to whoever wins the first place. 金牌将被授予第一名的获得者。

拓展 award 作动词时,意思是“授予,奖励”;作名词时,意思是“奖项,奖品”。例如:

The professor awarded him his degree. 教授授予了他学位。

He got an award for bravery. 他因英勇而受奖。

This award is considered to be great honor. 这个奖项被认为是极大的荣誉。

重点句型

1. This online course allows students to practice and focus on their individual needs. 这个网络课程允许学生进行练习,并能关注他们的个人需求。

allow sb. to do sth. 的意思是“允许某人做某事”,动词不定式 to do 作宾语补足语。例如:
Mr. Li doesn't allow us to speak in his class. 李老师不允许我们在他的课上说话。

拓展 还有一些动词后接动词不定式作宾语补足语,如 ask(要求)、tell(告诉)、want(想要)、help(帮助)、invite(邀请)、advise(建议)、expect(期待)等。例如:

The boss asked me to work overtime this evening. 老板让我今天晚上加班。

I advise you not to tell him. 我建议你不要告诉他。



2. Studying one of the above courses will enable you to use English more confidently in your daily life. 学习以上任一课程能够让你在日常生活中更自信地使用英语。

enable, 动词, 意思是“使能够”。enable sb. to do sth. 的意思是“使某人能够做某事”。例如:
It enabled them to learn from mistakes. 这使他们能够从错误中吸取教训。

The new technology enables doctors to deal with diseases more easily. 这项新技术使医生们能够更加容易地应对疾病。

典例剖析

例 1 She allowed us _____ our own decisions.

- A. make B. to make C. making D. made

解析 B 考查动词不定式。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。句意:她允许我们自己做决定。故选 B。

例 2 You have to _____ what he's saying, or you will get confused.

- A. put on B. get on C. focus on D. go on

解析 C 考查动词短语。focus on 意为“集中,关注”。句意:你必须注意听他说的话,否则你就会听不懂。故选 C。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择题

- It is difficult to _____ other things in life if you spend too much time online.
A. focus in B. focus at C. focus on D. focus from
- There is something shining flying in the sky. It's not a plane and no one knows what can account _____ it.
A. in B. on C. for D. with
- Now all families are allowed _____ a third child in China.
A. to have B. having C. have D. had
- Mo Yan became the first man that _____ Nobel Prize in Literature in China.
A. is award B. was awarded C. is awarded D. was award
- I've got a bad cold these days.
—_____. Are you better now?
A. Sorry to hear that B. Nice to meet you
C. You're welcome D. Good luck
- He helped his classmates _____ the research.
A. finishes B. to finish
C. have finished D. finishing
- Because of the heavy flood, the government advised people _____ near the river.
A. to go B. go C. not go D. not to go



8. The school _____ the sports meeting because of the bad weather.
 A. managed B. disappeared C. canceled D. examined
9. The rabbit's large ears enable it _____ the slightest sound.
 A. to hear B. hear C. hearing D. to be heard
10. —I'll have a school trip next week.
 —_____
- A. Yes, please. B. Thank you.
 C. Fine, thanks. D. Have a good time.

II. 词义配对

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. accounting | A. 时间表 |
| 2. certificate | B. 关注 |
| 3. conference | C. 会计 |
| 4. requirement | D. 得了重感冒 |
| 5. schedule | E. 需求, 必要条件 |
| 6. graduation ceremony | F. 证书 |
| 7. online course | G. 被授予 |
| 8. focus on | H. 会议 |
| 9. be awarded to | I. 毕业典礼 |
| 10. have a bad cold | J. 线上课程 |

第三课时



学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 expectation、conduct、affect、likely、concentration、in all aspects、apart from、take a rest、in advance 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 读懂课程申请表, 掌握其基本要素。能够根据要求完成课程申请表的填写。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. expectation, 名词, 意思是“期待, 预期”。例如:
 He is confident in expectation of passing the exam 他满怀信心地期待着通过考试。





拓展 expect, 动词, 意思是“期待, 预期”, 常用搭配为 expect (sb.) to do sth., 意思是“期待(某人)做某事”。例如:

I expect to see you back soon. 我期待你能很快回来。

2. affect, 动词, 意思是“影响”。例如:

These changes can affect us a lot. 这些变化会对我们产生很大影响。

拓展 effect, 名词, 意思是“影响, 效果”。例如:

I tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but to no effect. 我设法劝他戒烟, 但没起任何效果。

Her words had a magical effect on us. 她的话对我们产生了魔法般的作用。

3. likely, 形容词, 意思是“可能发生的”, 后接动词不定式。例如:

House are likely to be less expensive than before. 房子可能没有以前贵了。

4. concentration, 名词, 意思是“专注”。例如:

Tiredness may affect your concentration. 疲劳可能会影响你的专注力。

拓展 concentrate, 动词, 意思是“集中精力, 专注”。常用搭配为 concentrate on sth., 意思是“集中精力做某事”。例如:

At work you need to be able to concentrate. 工作时你需要能专心。

I am going to concentrate on writing. 我要专心写作了。

重点短语

1. in all aspects 的意思是“在各方面”。例如:

The twins differ from each other in all aspects. 这对双胞胎各个方面都不一样。

2. apart from 的意思是“除……之外(还)”。例如:

Apart from studying, she also likes playing sports. 除了学习, 她还喜欢运动。

拓展 其他常见的表示“除了”的单词和短语

单词/短语	用法	例句
except	不包含 except 后面的内容, 排除的是同类的人或物	They all went to the park except Mary. 除了 Mary(没去), 他们都去了公园。
except for	不包含 except for 后面的内容, 排除的是不同类的人或物	Mary felt good except for being a little hungry. Mary 感觉很好, 除了有点饿。
besides	包含 besides 后面的内容, 即“除……之外, 还有”	I like apples besides bananas. 除了香蕉, 我还喜欢苹果。



(续表)		
单词/短语	用法	例句
but	同 except, 表示从整体中除去后面的部分; but 强调整体, except 强调排除在外的内容	All but him had a good time. 除了他之外, 大家都玩得很愉快。

3. in advance 的意思是“预先, 事先”。例如:

Please let us know in advance if you are unable to attend the meeting. 如果您无法出席会议, 请提前告知我们。

重点句型

1. What volunteer activities related to the course are you interested in? 和课程相关的志愿者活动中, 你对哪个感兴趣?

related to the course 是过去分词短语, 在句中作 activities 的后置定语。例如:

The fish caught yesterday was sold in the market. 昨天捕的鱼在市场上出售。(caught yesterday 作 fish 的后置定语)

2. Experts warn that your attention may drop by 50 percent if you study like this. 专家们提醒说如果你这样学习, 注意力就会下降 50%。

warn, 动词, 意思是“警告, 提醒”。常用结构为 warn sb. of sth., 意思是“警告某人某事”。例如:

I had warned him, but he didn't listen. 我曾警告他, 但是他不听。

I've warned you of the risk. 我警告过你有风险。

重点写作

假如你是李华, 你们学校组织了暑期课程。根据以下提示用英语写一篇短文, 介绍本组成员参加课程的情况。

姓名	课程	评价
Kenny	space course 太空课程	了解太空飞行, 为我们的空间站感到骄傲
Lucy	speech course 演讲课程	克服害羞, 建立自信, 练习英语口语
Kevin	model-making course 模型制作课程	了解科学, 发展兴趣
Peter	sports course 体育课程	强健身体, 交朋友

注意:

(1) 语句通顺, 意思连贯。

(2) 词数 80 词左右。文章开头与结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Everyone attended the summer courses. We all spent a meaningful holiday. Now let me



share our experiences with you. _____

We all enjoyed the summer courses. We are looking forward to next year's.

写作指导

本文是一篇记叙文,介绍本组成员的暑期课程情况。时态为一般过去时,穿插一般现在时和现在完成时。

参考范文

Everyone attended the summer courses. We all spent a meaningful holiday. Now let me share our experiences with you.

Kenny took part in the space course. She has known more about space flight. Now she is proud of our space station. Lucy chose the speech course. Through the course, she overcame shyness and built up confidence. At the same time she practiced her spoken English. Kevin likes making things, so he chose the model-making course to develop an interest in and learn more about science. As a fan of sports, Peter took part in the sports course. He said he made many new friends and the course made his body strong and healthy.

We all enjoyed the summer courses. We are looking forward to next year's.

知识拓展

take part in 参加

be proud of 为……而骄傲

build up confidence 建立自信

develop an interest 培养兴趣

So he chose the model-making course to develop an interest in and learn more about science. (动词不定式作目的状语)

典例剖析

例 1 Hi, boys and girls, expect you _____ good grades in the new term.

- A. cut B. to cut C. get D. to get

解析 D 考查动词不定式。expect sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“期待某人做某事”。cut 意为“削减”;get 意为“取得”。句意:嗨,同学们,期待你们在新学期取得好成绩。故选 D。



例 2 —Illnesses usually _____ our feelings.

—Yes, I cough and feel very upset today.

- A. make B. send C. affect D. carry

解析 C 考查动词。make 意为“制作；使得”；send 意为“发送”；affect 意为“影响”；carry 意为“携带”。句意：——疾病通常会影响我们的感觉。——是的，我今天咳嗽并感觉非常沮丧。故选 C。

针对性练习

写作

假如你是李华，你的英国朋友 Jenna 计划暑假来北京学习汉语。她在邮件中请你帮忙推荐一些课程。请你根据以下提示内容，给她回一封邮件。

Happy Chinese Course

Time: two weeks (July 13—July 26)

Teacher: professional teachers

Schedule:

(1) morning: Chinese & history

(2) afternoon: visiting famous universities and places of interest

Living: hotels near the school or a Chinese family

Cost: 12,000 RMB

注意:

(1) 邮件包含所给内容，可以适当发挥，以使行文连贯。

(2) 词数 80 词左右。邮件的开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Jenna,

I'm glad that you're coming to Beijing to learn Chinese. I happen to know an excellent Chinese course. It's called Happy Chinese Course. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua





第四课时



学习目标

(一)熟练掌握 unforgettable、application、registration、attractive、get good results、have a fever、work out、be in need of help、aim to、get access to、search for、be considered as 等词汇、短语的用法。

(二)熟练掌握感叹句的结构和情态动词的用法。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. unforgettable, 形容词, 意思是“令人难忘的”。例如:

I am so glad that I had this unforgettable experience. 我很高兴我有这次难忘的经历。

拓展 -able 是形容词后缀, 可接在动词或名词后面构成形容词, 意为“可……的, 能……的”, 例如: movable(可移动的)、suitable(合适的)、washable(可洗的)、adjustable(可调节的)、acceptable(可接受的)。例如:

I have nothing suitable to wear for the party. 我没有适合在聚会上穿的衣服。

The food was acceptable, but the drink was not. 食物还可以, 但是酒水不行。

2. application, 名词, 意思是“应用”。例如:

The application can be downloaded from this website. 这款应用程序可以从这个网站下载。

拓展 apply, 动词, 意思是“申请; 应用”。例如:

I plan to apply for a new job. 我打算申请一份新工作。

The theory can be applied to practical problems in engineering. 这个理论可以应用到工程实践问题中。

3. registration, 名词, 意思是“注册”。例如:

If you have problems with registration, please let us know. 如果你注册时遇到问题, 请让我们知道。

拓展 register, 动词, 意思是“注册, 登记”。例如:

Have you registered at your new school? 你在新学校注册了吗?

4. attractive, 形容词, 意思是“吸引人的”。例如:

She is an attractive young lady. 她是一位有魅力的年轻女士。



拓展 -tive 是形容词后缀,可接在动词或名词后面构成形容词,意思是“具有……特征的”,如 create(创造)—creative(有创造力的)、act(行动)—active(活跃的)、relate(联系)—relative(相关的)等。例如:

He is a creative young man. 他是一位有创造力的年轻人。

She is very active in English class. 她在英语课上很活跃。

重点短语

1. work out 的意思是“成功地发展;锻炼身体”。例如:

I hope my plan will work out well. 我希望我的计划能够顺利进行。

I need to work out regularly to keep fit. 我需要经常锻炼以保持健康。

2. be in need of help 的意思是“需要帮助”。例如:

A person lay on the ground. It seemed to be in need of help. 一个人躺在地上,似乎是需要帮助。

3. aim to 的意思是“旨在,目的是”。例如:

We aim to be the leading company in our industry. 我们旨在成为行业内的顶尖公司。

拓展 aim 可以用作名词,意思是“目标,目的”。例如:

His aim was to become a doctor. 他的目标是成为医生。

We must not forget our original aim. 我们决不能忘记我们最初的目标。

4. get access to 的意思是“获得,可以使用”。例如:

You need a password to get access to the Internet. 使用互联网需要密码。

拓展 access 可以用作动词,意思是“接近,进入”。例如:

The software enables you to access the Internet in seconds. 这种软件使你在几秒钟内便可访问互联网。

5. search for 的意思是“寻找”。例如:

Sandy, search for some information about the topic. Sandy,搜索一些关于这个话题的信息。

6. be considered as 的意思是“被认为是”。例如:

He is considered as a dishonest boy. 他被认为是个不诚实的孩子。

拓展 be regarded as 也有“被认为是”之意。

consideration, 名词,意思是“考虑”。常用短语有 take sth. into consideration(考虑到)、under consideration(在考虑中)等。例如:

Money is another important consideration. 金钱是另一个需要考虑的重要因素。

Before making any decisions, you should take all possible effects into consideration. 做决定前你应该考虑所有可能的结果。

The advice is still under consideration. 这个建议仍在考虑中。



重点语法

感 叹 句

一、感叹句的定义

用以表示喜怒哀乐等强烈感情的句子叫作感叹句。感叹句句尾常用感叹号。

二、感叹句的六种句式

一般来说,感叹句由 what 或 how 开头,有两个类型、六种句式。

1. 用 what 引导的感叹句有三种句式。what 作定语,修饰其后的名词或名词词组。

(1) What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

What an old building it is! 那是一栋多么破旧的楼房啊!

(2) What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

What good teachers they are! 他们是多么好的老师啊!

(3) What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

What thick ice we are having here! 我们这里的冰多厚啊!

2. 用 how 开头的感叹句也有三种句式。how 为副词作状语,修饰其后的形容词、副词或动词。

(1) How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

How hot it is today! 今天天气多热啊!

How beautiful the flowers are! 这些花多么美丽啊!

(2) How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

How hard he works! 他工作多么努力啊!

(3) How + 主语 + 谓语! 例如:

How time flies! 光阴似箭!

情 态 动 词

一、情态动词的定义

情态动词有词义,但不能单独作谓语,必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,其后必须接动词原形。

二、情态动词的用法

1. can/could

(1) 表示能力,could 主要指过去。

Two eyes can see more clearly than one. 两只眼睛比一只眼睛看得多。

Could the girl read before she went to school? 这女孩上学前能阅读吗?

(2) 表示可能(理论上或是逻辑判断上)。

He can't/couldn't have enough money for a new car. 他不可能有足够的钱买新车。

(3) 表示允许。

Can I have a look at your new pen? 我可以看一看你的新钢笔吗?



(4) 表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度,主要用于否定句、疑问句或感叹句中。

How can you be so careless! 你怎么这么粗心!

(5) 用于比较委婉客气地提出问题或陈述看法。

Can/Could you lend me a hand? 帮我一把好吗?

2. may/might

(1) 表示允许,might 可以指过去,也可以指现在,语气更委婉。

You may take whatever you like. 你喜欢什么就拿什么。

He told me that I might smoke in the room. 他告诉我可以在房间里抽烟。

May/Might I ask for a photo of your baby? 我可以要一张你宝宝的照片吗?

在回答以 may 引出的问句时,多不用 may 或 might,而用其他方式,如“*Yes, please. /Certainly. /Please don't. /You'd better not. /No, you mustn't.*”等,以免显得太严肃或不客气。

(2) 表示可能,might 可以指过去,也可以指现在,语气更加不确定。

He may be at home. 他可能在家。

They might be having a meeting, but I'm not sure. 他们有可能在开会,不过我不确定。

3. must

(1) 表示义务,意为“必须”。

We must do everything step by step. 我们做一切事情都必须循序渐进。

You mustn't talk to her like that. 你决不能那样对她说话。

—Must we hand in our exercise books now? 我们现在必须要交练习本吗?

—No, you needn't. /No, you don't have to. 不必。(这种情况下,一般不用 mustn't.)

(2) 表示揣测,意为“想必,准是,一定”等,只用于肯定句。

He must be ill. He looks so pale. 他准是病了。他的脸色苍白。

4. shall

(1) 用于征询意见,用于第一、第三人称的疑问句中。

Shall I get you some tea? 我给你拿些茶水好吗?

Shall the boy wait outside? 让那个男孩在外面等吗?

What shall we do this evening? 我们今晚做什么?

(2) 表示说话人的意愿,有“命令,允诺,警告,决心”等意思,用于第二、第三人称的陈述句中。

You shall do as I say. 按我说的做。(命令)

You shall have my answer tomorrow. 你明天将会得到我的答复。(允诺)

He shall be sorry for it one day. I tell you. 有一天他会后悔的,我告诉你。(警告)

Nothing shall stop us from carrying out the plan. 什么也不能阻止我们执行这项计划。
(决心)

5. will

(1) 表示意愿,用于各种人称的陈述句中。

I will do anything for you. 我愿为你做任何事。



(2) 表示请求,用于疑问句中。

Will you close the window? It's a bit cold. 请你把窗户关上好吗? 有点冷。

(3) 表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。

He will always be late for work. 他上班总是迟到。

6. should

(1) 表示义务,意为“应该”(某件事宜于做),用于各种人称。

You shouldn't waste any time. 你不应该浪费时间。

(2) 表示推测,意为“想必一定,按说应该,估计”等。

They should be home by now. 按说他们现在应该已经到家了。

7. would

(1) 表示意愿。

I said I would do anything for you. 我说过我愿意为你做任何事。

(2) 用于委婉地提出请求、建议或看法。

Would you like another glass of beer? 再来杯啤酒好吗?

(3) 表示过去反复发生的动作或过去的一种倾向。

Every time she was in trouble, she would go to him for help. 她每次遇到麻烦都会向他求助。

典例剖析

例 1 _____ food you've cooked!

- A. How a nice B. What a nice C. How nice D. What nice

解析 D 考查感叹句。how 修饰形容词、副词; what 修饰名词。food 为不可数名词,用句型“**What+形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语!**”句意:你做的饭真好吃! 故选 D。

例 2 We _____ pick the flower in the park.

- A. won't B. couldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

解析 C 考查情态动词。won't 的意思是“不会”; couldn't 的意思是“不会”; mustn't 的意思是“不允许,禁止”; needn't 的意思是“不必”。句意:禁止在公园里摘花。故选 C。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择题

- _____ strange clothes he is wearing!
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- _____ interesting subject it is!
A. What an B. How an C. What D. How
- _____ foggy it was yesterday!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- _____ careless he is!
A. How B. What a C. What D. How a



5. _____ hard work it is!
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an
6. We should _____ more trees, instead of cutting any trees.
A. plant B. planting C. plants D. to plant
7. You _____ go to see a doctor because you have a fever.
A. could B. might C. should D. would
8. _____ I take this one?
A. Could B. Am C. Are D. Does
9. —Must I borrow the book with my ID card?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
10. —_____ I go home now?
—No, you _____ stay here.
A. Should; shouldn't B. Need; needn't C. Can; should D. Can; shouldn't

II. 完成句子

1. 感谢你为我解决这道难题。
Thank you for helping me _____ this difficult problem.
2. 正如你所看到的,我们需要帮助。
As you can see, we are _____ help.
3. 他们一直很努力,因此他们能在期末考试中取得好成绩。
They have been working hard so they can _____ good _____ in the final exam.
4. 请量一下体温,告诉我你是否发烧了。
Please take your temperature and tell me if you _____.
5. 建设地铁旨在改善我市的公共交通。
The construction of subway _____ improve the public transportation in our city.
6. 你可以到网上搜索有关太空旅行的信息。
You can go online to _____ information on space travel.
7. 在中国文化中,红色被认为象征着好运。
The red color is _____ a symbol of good luck in Chinese culture.

Every little helps.

积少成多。

Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- () 1. —What's wrong with you?
— _____
A. I am very busy now. B. How do you do?
C. I have a bad cold. D. I'm fine, thanks.
- () 2. The girl from Australia wants to _____ the Chinese course in the hope of improving Chinese.
A. remember B. register C. relieve D. rescue
- () 3. —I hope to find out when the train will leave.
—Don't worry. Let me look it up in the _____.
A. school B. schedule C. search D. signature
- () 4. Mike and Jane enjoyed themselves at the _____ ceremony yesterday.
A. graduate B. gesture C. graduation D. gradual
- () 5. A rabbit's large ears enable it _____ the slight sound.
A. to hear B. hear C. heard D. hearing
- () 6. You _____ stop your car when the traffic light is red.
A. could B. must C. may D. need
- () 7. Do you study any other language _____ English?
A. including B. expect C. besides D. beside
- () 8. He's driving so fast that he is _____ have an accident.
A. likely to B. like to C. like D. likely
- () 9. We are going to take _____ at the end of the term.
A. notes B. turns C. a test D. place
- () 10. They warned him _____ in the room.
A. not smoking B. not to smoke C. not smoke D. not smoked

II. 完形填空

My friends and I joined a two-day survival training course in the mountains. The first day was really difficult—There was so much to do! Arriving at the campsite, we were divided into groups and given a 11, some food, a map and a compass(指南针). We found an area to put up the tent. It was very hard. 12, Mr. Lee helped us a lot.

By the time we had put up the tent, 13 was really hungry. “We wouldn't have become so hungry if we had brought some snacks,” Peter said. We all told him to stop complaining and help us start a fire to cook our food 14.

The next day started early. Woken by a strange noise, Peter went to see what was 15. “Some cows have eaten our breakfast!” he shouted. “That's all because you didn't 16 the food properly last night,” said Mr. Lee.

Worried that Mr. Lee was angry with us, we tried very hard on our next 17—using the map and compass to find a secret location. We finished it 18 the other groups

did. We all felt very proud of 19.

The survival training course was a great 20. Now I feel I could survive anywhere.

- () 11. A. tent B. book C. light D. knife
() 12. A. Surprisingly B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Usually
() 13. A. everyone B. anyone C. someone D. no one
() 14. A. yet B. too C. again D. instead
() 15. A. developing B. happening C. beginning D. following
() 16. A. throw off B. put away C. eat up D. sell out
() 17. A. plan B. lesson C. task D. problem
() 18. A. till B. after C. when D. before
() 19. A. him B. them C. you D. ourselves
() 20. A. example B. experience C. activity D. competition

III. 阅读理解

What are you doing this summer? Summer holidays are the time when you can discover new interests and hobbies. Look at these summer camps. Here are two exciting things you could do instead of spending time in front of your computer screen!

Photography course at the art center

Come to our summer course! You'll learn all the ways that top photographers take wonderful photos. During this three-week course, you'll be taught by the skillful teachers from the art school. At the end of the course, all the photos will be shown in a special show at the museum. The first course starts on July 12th, so call or email us now!

The action sport your parents might not want you to try

Have the courage! Try BMX biking in a training course. It will teach you how to ride this kind of bike safely. Tell your parents they can relax! You'll always be with a skillful teacher. As you become more confident, you'll learn to do jumps and other moves. You will really surprise your friends! If you like speed, this is a course you can't afford to miss!

- () 21. You can take the summer photography course _____.
A. at the art school B. at the art center
C. at the art museum D. at the art room
- () 22. During the photography course, you will be able to _____.
A. get a surprising gift B. try different cameras
C. be a skillful teacher D. learn to take great photos
- () 23. The bike training course gives you a chance to _____.
A. enjoy speed B. meet sports stars
C. ride a bike with parents D. make good friends
- () 24. Both of the summer camps _____.
A. last for three weeks B. hold special shows
C. have skillful teachers D. can make you excited
- () 25. The writer thinks students should _____ on summer holiday.
A. make more friends B. use the Internet properly
C. find new interests and hobbies D. do more jumps

英语导学同步练
(拓展模块)
参考答案及解析

Unit 1 Taking a Training Course

第一课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 ACDBA 6—10 CDDBA

3. D 考查动词。receive 意为“收到”; review 意为“复习”; reduce 意为“减少”; require 意为“需要”。句意: 我们都知道学习需要大量的时间和精力。故选 D。
8. D 考查动词。admit to sb. (that...) 是固定用法, 意为“向某人承认……”。句意: 他是个诚实的孩子, 他向他的妈妈承认他错了。故选 D。

II. 补全对话

1—5 BDFEC

第二课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 CCABA 6—10 BDCAD

2. C 考查固定搭配。account for 意为“是……的, 说明(或原因)”。句意: 有个发光的物体在天空中飞, 不是飞机, 没有人能解释它是什么。故选 C。
7. D 考查动词不定式。advise sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“建议某人(不要)做某事”。句意: 由于严重的洪水, 政府建议人们不要靠近河流。故选 D。
8. C 考查动词。manage 意为“勉力完成”; disappear 意为“消失”; cancel 意为“取消”; examine 意为“检查”。句意: 由于坏天气, 学校取消了运动会。故选 C。

II. 词义配对

1—5 CFHEA 6—10 IJBGD

第三课时

针对性练习

写作

One possible version:

Dear Jenna,

I'm glad that you're coming to Beijing to learn Chinese. I happen to know an excellent Chinese course. It's called Happy Chinese Course.

The course will last for two weeks, from July 13 to July 26. All the teachers are excellent with a lot of experience. They will teach you Chinese and history in the morning. In the afternoon, you can take part in many activities, such as visiting some famous universities and other places of interest. As for living, you can stay either in a hotel near the school or with a Chinese family, which depends on you. The cost of this course is 12,000 yuan.

Wish you a pleasant learning journey in Beijing.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第四课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 BACAB 6—10 ACABC

1. B 考查感叹句。strange clothes 是“形容词+复数名词”的结构, 故使用感叹句句型“What+形容词+可数名词复数+主语+谓语!”句意: 他穿着多么奇怪的衣服! 故选 B。
4. A 考查感叹句。careless 是形容词, 使用感叹句结构“How+形容词+主语+谓语!”句意: 他是多么粗心啊! 故选 A。
9. B 考查情态动词。对于 must 引出的一般疑问句, 否定回答用 needn't。句意: ——我必须用身份证借书吗? ——不, 你不必。故选 B。

II. 完成句子

1. work out 2. in need of
3. get; results/grades
4. have a fever 5. aims to
6. search for 7. considered/regarded as



Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

1. C 考查情景交际。“I am very busy now.”意为“我现在很忙。”;“How do you do?”意为“你好吗?”;“I have a bad cold.”意为“我得了重感冒。”;“I'm fine, thanks.”意为“我很好,谢谢。”句意:——你怎么了?——我得了重感冒。故选C。

2. B 考查动词。remember意为“记得”;register意为“登记,注册”;relieve意为“缓解”;rescue意为“救助”。句意:那个来自澳大利亚的女孩想注册汉语课程,希望提高汉语。故选B。

3. B 考查名词。school意为“学校”;schedule意为“时刻表,时间表”;search意为“搜寻”;signature意为“签名”。句意:——我希望弄清楚火车什么时间开车。——别担心,我查查时刻表。故选B。

4. C 考查名词。graduate是动词,意为“毕业”;gesture是名词,意为“姿势”;graduation是名词,意为“毕业”;gradual是形容词,意为“逐渐的”。graduation ceremony意为“毕业典礼”。句意:昨天在毕业典礼上Mike和Jane很愉快。故选C。

5. A 考查不定式。enable sb. to do sth.意为“使某人做某事”。句意:兔子的大耳朵使它能够通过听到轻微的声音。故选A。

6. B 考查情态动词。根据常识可知,红灯亮时必须停车。must意为“必须”。句意:当交通信号灯是红灯时,你必须停车。故选B。

7. C 考查介词。including意为“包括”;expect是动词,意为“期待”;besides意为“除……还有”;beside意为“旁边”。句意:除了英语,你还学其他语言吗?故选C。

8. A 考查形容词。be likely to do sth.意为“有可能做某事”。句意:他开车太快了,有可能发生事故。故选A。

9. C 考查动词短语。take notes意为“做笔记”;take turns意为“轮流”;take a test意为“参加考试”;take place意为“发生”。句意:学期末我们将参加一场考试。故选C。

10. B 考查动词不定式。warn sb. not to do sth.意为“警告某人不要做某事”。句意:他们警告他不要在室内吸烟。故选B。

II. 完形填空

11. A 考查名词。tent意为“帐篷”;book意为“书”;light意为“灯”;knife意为“刀子”。根据“We found an area to put up the tent.”可知,发了帐篷。故选A。

12. C 考查副词。surprisingly意为“令人惊讶地”;suddenly意为“突然地”;luckily意为“幸运地”;usually意为“通常地”。句意:幸运的是李先生帮了我们很多。故选C。

13. A 考查代词。everyone意为“每个人”;

anyone意为“任何人”;someone意为“有人”;no one意为“没有人”。根据We wouldn't have become so hungry if we had brought some snacks可知,每个人都饿了。故选A。

14. D 考查副词。yet意为“还”;too意为“太”;again意为“再次”;instead意为“代替;反而”。句意:我们都告诉他不要抱怨,而是帮忙生火做饭。故选D。

15. B 考查动词。develop意为“发展”;happen意为“发生”;begin意为“开始”;follow意为“跟随”。根据Woken by a strange noise可知,被奇怪的声音惊醒,应该看一下在发生什么。故选B。

16. B 考查动词短语。throw off意为“摆脱”;put away意为“收起”;eat up意为“吃完”;sell out意为“售完”。根据“Some cows have eaten our breakfast!”可知,应该没有把吃的收起来。故选B。

17. C 考查名词。plan意为“计划”;lesson意为“课”;task意为“任务”;problem意为“问题”。根据using the map and compass to find a secret location可知,这是一项任务。故选C。

18. D 考查连词。till意为“直到”;after意为“在……之后”;when意为“当……时”;before意为“在……之前”。根据We all felt very proud可知,是在其他小组之前到达那个地方。故选D。

19. D 考查代词。him意为“他”;them意为“他们”;you意为“你”;ourselves意为“我们自己”。根据前文可知,主宾同一人,使用反身代词。故选D。

20. B 考查名词。example意为“例子”;experience意为“经历;经验”;activity意为“活动”;competition意为“比赛”。参加生存训练课程是一次经历。故选B。

III. 阅读理解

21. B 细节理解题。根据Photography course at the art center可知,摄影课在艺术中心。故选B。

22. D 细节理解题。根据“You'll learn all the ways that top photographers take wonderful photos.”可知,“你”会学到顶级摄影师拍摄精彩照片的所有方法。故选D。

23. A 推理判断题。根据“If you like speed, this is a course you can't afford to miss!(如果你喜欢速度,这是一门不能错过的课程。)”可知,自行车训练课程让“你”有机会享受速度。故选A。

24. C 细节理解题。根据“During this three-week course, you'll be taught by the skillful teachers from the art school.”和“You'll always be with a skillful teacher.”可知,两门课程都有熟练的老师。故选C。

25. C 细节理解题。文章第二句“Summer holidays are the time when you can discover new interests and hobbies.”指出,暑假是“你”可以发现新的兴趣和爱好的时间。故选C。

