

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语同步辅导与练习(拓展模块)

主编 牛丹

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

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内容简介

本书以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为编写依据,着重培养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,挖掘学生的英语学习潜力,培养学生的学习能力,提升学生的英语语言学习的自信。本书梳理了最新版《英语拓展模块学生用书》各单元的重点单词、短语、句型和语法,使学生对重点内容一目了然;又设置了课后巩固提高部分,旨在提高学生的英语应用能力,帮助学生对所学知识进行查漏补缺。

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前言

PREFACE

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,参照最新版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,每个单元均包括知识梳理和课后巩固提高两大部分。

一、知识梳理

该部分以填空的形式列出了最新版《英语拓展模块 学生用书》每个单元需要学生重点掌握的单词、短语和句型,并对重点语法知识进行了归纳和总结,旨在使学生快速掌握本单元的重点知识,整体把握单元内容。

二、课后巩固提高

该部分分为 Part A 基础巩固和 Part B 能力提升两个部分。基础巩固部分包括单词拼写、单项选择、情景对话和完成句子四种题型,该部分主要考查学生对最新版《英语拓展模块 学生用书》中每个单元的基础语言知识的掌握情况。其中,单词拼写和单项选择主要考查的是最新版《英语拓展模块 学生用书》每个单元中的一些重要词汇和语法知识。能力提升部分包括完形填空、阅读理解、英汉互译和写作四种题型,该部分旨在提高学生的阅读、翻译和写作能力。

由于编者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中难免存在不当之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们及时修订。

编者



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Unit 1 A Small Change Can Solve the Problems of Many



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (1) _____ (v.) 解决(问题) | (2) creative (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (n.) 意见;看法 | (4) creativity (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (v.) 设计 | (6) dustbin (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 好奇的 | (8) unlikely (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 聪明的 | (10) organise (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (v.) 增长;扩大 | (12) value (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (n.) 行业;职业 | (14) imaginative (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (15) _____ (n.) 允许;许可 | (16) neat (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (17) _____ (v.) 影响 | (18) surroundings (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (19) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 有创造力的 | (20) institute (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (21) _____ (n.) 奢侈品 | (22) donate (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (23) _____ (v.) 在……之下画线 | (24) calculator (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (25) _____ (v.) 把(信封、包裹等)封口 | (26) pioneer (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (27) _____ (v.) 漏(水) | (28) waterproof (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (29) _____ (v.) 插入 | (30) sink (<i>v.</i>) _____ |
| (31) _____ (n.) 方便;便利 | (32) economic (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (33) _____ (n.) 矛盾;冲突 | (34) moreover (<i>adv.</i>) _____ |
| (35) _____ (n.) 开关 | (36) port (<i>n.</i>) _____ |



重点短语

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| (1) _____ 数据线 | (2) transit card _____ |
| (3) _____ 钥匙链 | (4) theme party _____ |
| (5) _____ 申请表 | (6) by nature _____ |
| (7) _____ 创作;编写 | (8) come up with _____ |
| (9) _____ 偶然 | (10) reach for _____ |
| (11) _____ 掉落 | (12) have a good chance to do sth. _____ |
| (13) _____ 填写(表格等) | (14) such as _____ |
| (15) _____的关键(在于) | |
| (16) all sorts of _____ | |
| (17) _____ 注意 | (18) come from _____ |
| (19) _____ 取得显著的成功 | |
| (20) above all _____ | (21) _____ 连接到 |
| (22) take it for granted _____ | |

重点句型

- (1) Oh, what _____ today! 噢,今天真糟糕!
- (2) I really _____ make a hole in it so I could tie it to my key chain. 我真希望他们在它(交通卡)上面打个洞,这样我就可以把它系在钥匙链上了。
- (3) _____ many _____ activities, and I've made several interesting friends there. 那里有许多有创意的活动,而且我已经在那儿交了几个有趣的朋友。
- (4) Yes, and it means that you will have a good chance to _____. 是的,而且这意味着你们将有一个好机会来开阔思路。
- (5) For those who want to make their mark, continuous innovation can be _____. 对于那些想要有所成就的人们来说,不断创新是成功的关键。
- (6) We may think a creative person just comes up with new ideas by accident, but actually _____. 我们可能会认为一个有创造力的人只是偶然产生了新想法,但实际上事实并非如此。





重点语法

宾语从句

一、宾语从句的概念

在复合句中作宾语的句子叫宾语从句。宾语从句通常放在及物动词、介词或形容词后。宾语从句可以由疑问代词、疑问副词或连接词(that、whether、if)引导。

二、宾语从句的语序

宾语从句要用陈述句语序。由特殊疑问句变化来的宾语从句,同样要用陈述句语序。例如:

You can do what you like. 你可以做你喜欢的事。(及物动词后的宾语从句)

I am glad that you have come. 你来了我很高兴。("be+形容词"后的宾语从句)

He always thinks of how he can do more for the country. 他一直想怎样能为祖国做得更多。(介词后的宾语从句)

三、宾语从句的引导词

1. that 引导的宾语从句

在 that 引导的宾语从句中,that 只起连接作用,本身没有意义,在口语或非正式文体中可以省略。这类宾语从句一般是由引语是陈述句的句子变化而来。例如:

He said (that) he liked watching TV. 他说他喜欢看电视。

Kate said (that) it was very cold on Monday. 凯特说星期一那天非常冷。

2. if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

if 和 whether 都可意为“是否”。若在介词后或句中有 or not 时,只能用 whether 引导宾语从句,不能用 if。其他情况下,if 和 whether 可以互换。if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句一般是由引语是一般疑问句的句子变化而来的。例如:

Tom asked if/whether I would go there with him. 汤姆问我是否会和他一起去那里。

We wonder whether our teacher will attend the party or not. 我们想知道我们的老师是否会参加聚会。

3. 疑问代词和疑问副词引导的宾语从句

疑问代词和疑问副词本身有自己的含义,既有连接从句的作用,又在从句中充当一定的句子成分,不可以省略。例如:

Do you know what he is doing now? 你知道他现在正在干什么吗?

He didn't tell me who had taken my dictionary away. 他没有告诉我是谁把我的词典拿走了。

We haven't decided when we will go hiking. 我们还没有决定什么时候去远足。



四、宾语从句的时态

宾语从句的时态取决于主句的时态。

(1) 主句若是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句,宾语从句根据需要可以用任何时态。

例如:

I don't know what I will do next. 我不知道下一步将做什么。

Are you sure that Tom has been here for five minutes? 你确定汤姆已经在这里 5 分钟了吗?

(2) 主句若是过去时,宾语从句要用过去时态的某种形式。例如:

She said that she would return to her hometown the next year. 她说明年她就回故乡。

My good friend asked me if I would go shopping with her after school that day. 那天我的好朋友问我放学后是否和她一起去购物。

(3) 当宾语从句是客观事实与真理时,无论主句是什么时态,从句都用一般现在时态。

例如:

The teacher told us that the earth runs around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。

He asked little Tom how much three plus two is. 他问小汤姆 3 加 2 等于几。

五、否定转移

(1) 在“I/We(第一人称)+think/believe/suppose/... (that)+宾语从句”结构中,宾语从句的否定词要放在主句的谓语动词前。但在“非第一人称主语+think/believe/suppose/... (that)+宾语从句”结构中,否定词不能转移。例如:

I don't think it is going to rain. 我认为不会下雨。

They all think that English is not difficult to learn. 他们都认为英语不难学。

(2) “I/We(第一人称)+think/believe/suppose/... (that)+宾语从句”结构在变反意疑问句时,反意疑问句的疑问部分要与从句一致。但“非第一人称主语+think/believe/suppose/... (that)+宾语从句”结构变反意疑问句时,其反意疑问句的疑问部分要与主句一致。例如:

We think that they are from Japan, aren't they? 我们认为他们来自日本,不是吗?

I don't think he is right, is he? (否定转移,反意疑问句用肯定形式) 我认为他是不对的,他对吗?

They all think that English is very useful, don't they? 他们都认为英语很有用,不是吗?

六、宾语从句的特殊用法

(1) 主句+疑问代词/副词+从句=主句+疑问代词/副词+动词不定式(to do)。例如:

Could you tell me how I can use the machine?

=Could you tell me how to use the machine? 你能告诉我怎样使用这台机器吗?

The teacher told the students how they should read the text.

=The teacher told the students how to read the text. 老师告诉学生们怎样朗读课文。



I don't know which T-shirt I should buy.

= I don't know which T-shirt to buy. 我不知道要买哪件 T 恤衫。

(2) 当主句谓语动词是 see、watch、hear 等感官动词时,从句常简化为“宾语+宾语补足语”结构,宾语补足语为不带 to 的动词不定式、现在分词形式或过去分词形式。例如:

She saw that the schoolbag was lying on the ground.

→ She saw the schoolbag lying on the ground. 她看见书包在地上放着。

(3) 在“主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构中,宾语是从句时通常置于句尾,宾语位置用形式宾语 it 来代替。例如:

I found it a bit strange that she has not come yet. 我发现有点儿奇怪,她还没有来。

(4) 主语+think/find that+it is+形容词(+for sb.)+to do+其他=主语+think/find+it+形容词(+for sb.)+to do+其他。例如:

They found that it was very interesting to have a picnic in the open air.

= They found it very interesting to have a picnic in the open air. 他们发现在户外野餐很有趣。

(5) not 和 so 在宾语从句中的替代作用。

在“主语+think/suppose/believe/expect/guess/hope/...+not/so”结构中,not 用来“否定”上文提到的内容,so 用来“肯定”上文提到的内容。例如:

—Do you think it will snow tomorrow? 你认为明天会下雪吗?

—I think so. /I don't think so. 我想会的。/我想不会。

—Will it rain later on? 一会儿会下雨吗?

—I hope so. /I hope not. 我希望如此。/我希望不会。



课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

- The media is playing a part in influencing people's _____ (看法).
- Look! The old man is picking up rubbish near the _____ (垃圾桶).
- She is a beautiful young woman with a _____ (小巧优雅的) figure.
- Books can provide children with useful information and _____ (有创造力的) ideas.
- Hurry up! You must have the poster _____ (设计) before the event.



6. Some students had difficulty in _____ (解决) this maths problem.
7. The artist's _____ (富有想象力的) use of color delighted the critics.
8. He is well-known around the world for his _____ (聪明的) mind.
9. We can always find a peaceful solution to the _____ (冲突) between countries.
10. I failed to connect to the device because there was something wrong with the _____ (端口).

II. 单项选择

1. No one should enter the spot without the _____ of the police.
A. permit B. permission C. permitting D. permits
2. My little cousin is a(n) _____ boy and he shows great interest in anything new.
A. creative B. curious C. energetic D. organized
3. It is known that tea, a very popular drink, was invented _____.
A. by accident B. without doubt
C. in public D. in person
4. It is said that the _____ of this event also _____ a singing competition last year.
A. organizer; organized B. organization; organize
C. organization; organizes D. organizing; organized
5. —Do you know _____?
—He thinks it's interesting.
A. what does Jim think of the trip B. what Jim thinks of the trip
C. what Jim think of the trip D. what do Jim think of the trip
6. When to start the work depends on _____ he's ready.
A. that B. whether C. what D. which
7. Swimming alone is very dangerous. _____, it is against the rules.
A. Moreover B. However C. Otherwise D. Nevertheless
8. Call me at your _____ and we can discuss the details.
A. request B. side C. service D. convenience
9. Before you make the final decision, think about _____ matters most to you.
A. how B. that C. what D. whether
10. _____ some useful apps, we can do some things easily.
A. Thanks for B. Thanks C. Thanks to D. Thank
11. While you are doing math exercises, put a(n) _____ at hand to help you.
A. knife B. calculator C. institute D. bottle





12. —Could you tell me how _____ get there?
—Of course.
A. can I B. did I C. I can D. could I
13. Don't _____ chopsticks straightly into the bowls or dishes.
A. throw B. change C. insert D. write
14. —It is said that people born in the 1990s only care about themselves.
—_____ Many people of the age have made great contributions to our country.
A. That's not the case. B. Yes, that's true.
C. I can't agree more. D. I agree with you.
15. I wish I _____ in a big city and enjoy a comfortable life in my old age.
A. could live B. living C. to live D. had lived

III. 情景对话

A: Hi, David. Look! What is it?

B: Hi, Lucy. Oh, it's a key. 1

A: A flying bike?

B: It is a smart machine.

A: 2

B: It was invented by my grandfather!

A: Really? 3

B: It can be used for riding and flying.

A: Flying? 4

B: You can just ride it like a bike and it will fly as it goes fast enough.

A: 5 Your grandfather is so creative!

B: I think so. He has invented many things.

- A. What is it used for?
B. It must be expensive.
C. Oh, how can it fly?
D. It sounds cool.
E. How was it invented?
F. It's used for locking a flying bike.
G. Can you tell me who invented it?



IV. 完成句子

1. 我们应当使自己尽快适应新的环境。

We should adapt ourselves to the _____ as soon as possible.

2. 依我看来,父母不应该将自己的孩子与其他孩子进行比较。

_____, parents shouldn't compare their kids with other kids.

3. 他编写的故事十分受年轻人的欢迎。

The stories he _____ are very popular among the young.

4. 只有博览群书,我们才能增长知识、开阔眼界。

Only by reading widely can we gain more knowledge and _____.

5. 下雨的时候屋顶总是漏雨。我们需要尽快维修一下。

_____ when it rains. We need to fix it as soon as possible.

6. 成功的关键在于从错误中学习,并且永不放弃。

_____ is to learn from mistakes and never give up.

7. 如果你加入一个学校社团,你将有机会结交一些新朋友。

If you join a school club, you will _____ to make some new friends.

8. 我们生活在一个信息技术时代。

We live in _____ information technology.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

Which is more important to our lives, the Internet or the washing machine? Many of us might answer, "The Internet!" The Internet helps us gather information. It allows us to see our friends in real time.

1, Ha Joon Chang, a professor at Cambridge University, doesn't agree. He believes the washing machine has 2 the world more than the Internet. That sounds strange, but Chang is not 3. Many experts have called the washing machine the greatest invention of the 20th century. Why?

Let's be honest: How many of us love to do the laundry? It seems that the cycle of washing, drying and ironing never 4. It's so tiring and boring.

However, before the washing machine was invented, women often had to spend lots of





time washing clothes. Many of them suffered from back pain.

The washing machine freed women from the laundry. Many women found they had enough time to enter the labor market. 5, the social status (社会地位) of women began to change. Today, most women can make an independent living. They don't have to 6 men any longer. To better understand the 7 of washing machines, we can look at societies without them. In many African countries, doing the laundry takes women six hours a day. Women there 8 have time to work or start a business. It is difficult for them to find a way 9 poverty (贫穷). Perhaps things will be 10 if they have washing machines.

We often take the washing machine for granted. But these machines do play an important role in our lives. They have greatly changed the world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. Moreover | B. Besides | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 2. A. changed | B. connected | C. challenged | D. chosen |
| 3. A. lively | B. lonely | C. alone | D. alive |
| 4. A. starts | B. ends | C. repeats | D. continues |
| 5. A. Above all | B. In all | C. As a result | D. For example |
| 6. A. depend on | B. call on | C. work on | D. take on |
| 7. A. instruction | B. introduction | C. information | D. importance |
| 8. A. exactly | B. luckily | C. hardly | D. simply |
| 9. A. as for | B. out of | C. instead of | D. apart from |
| 10. A. difficult | B. different | C. similar | D. interesting |

II. 阅读理解

A

When I was in Grade Eight, our physics teacher gave us a challenge to make a paper plane of any shape. The only goal was to get it to fly as far as possible. I had many paper-folding skills, so I made the best plane I could, and it flew pretty far.

One boy made the simplest paper plane. He stood there at the starting line with a normal piece of flat (平的) paper. Several minutes later, he took the piece of paper and made it into a ball, then threw it down the hallway. We were so shocked at what he did. We never expected things to happen like that. He beat all of us easily.

Some of the students got angry and said that he cheated.

The physics teacher said, "How so? He didn't do anything wrong because a paper ball is a shape, too. I like his idea."

Yes, the boy didn't cheat. He just finished the task in a different way. In our life, what



we have learned turns into our experience. We do everything according to it. However, our experience gets in the way of our development sometimes. It stops us from coming up with new ideas, and it is bad for our creativity. So it is really necessary for us to learn to think outside of our experience. Then we may discover more and easier ways of doing things so that we can have a better result. Just like the boy in the story, we should think creatively.

1. What was the challenge given by the physics teacher?
 - A. To make the paper plane look the most beautiful.
 - B. To make the paper plane fly as far as possible.
 - C. To make the most difficult model plane.
 - D. To make the paper plane using the least amount of paper.
2. The writer's paper plane flew pretty far because he was good at _____.
 - A. learning physics
 - B. making paper planes
 - C. cheating others
 - D. throwing paper planes
3. From the passage, we can infer that the teacher felt _____ about what the boy did.
 - A. angry
 - B. sad
 - C. bored
 - D. happy
4. The underlined word "It" in Paragraph 5 refers to "_____".
 - A. Our development
 - B. A different way
 - C. Our experience
 - D. An old idea
5. What does the passage mainly tell us?
 - A. We should do everything honestly and fairly.
 - B. Don't do things according to our experience.
 - C. It's important for us to learn others' experience.
 - D. We should learn to think outside of our experience.

B

Do you want to taste the food you see on cooking shows? Well, that wish has moved a step closer. Professor Homei Miya made a special TV screen. It is different from common screens in our daily life. You can enjoy the TV screen with your real tongue! It is called TTTV, meaning "Taste the TV".

Professor Miya said it could become "taste-a-vision". He wants to create a screen we can use with more senses, from screens only with pictures and sounds to screens that we can touch, smell and taste.

Professor Miya said his screen can copy food tastes. It works like a printer (打印机). Instead of ink, TTTV uses 10 different taste cartridges (墨盒). These cartridges spray (喷





酒) the tastes of food onto something on the TV screen. People can taste the thing on the screen to enjoy the taste.

The professor said, “The screen is invented to let people experience things like far-away world-class restaurants without leaving their own home.” A student at Meiji University tasted chocolate she saw on the screen. She said, “It’s sweet like chocolate sauce (酱汁).”

Professor Miya said that the screen could also be helpful for distance learning classes for cooks or could be used for tasting games and quizzes.

6. How is the TV screen different from others?

A. It can be tasted.	B. It can be eaten.
C. It can be seen.	D. It can be heard.
7. What does the underlined word “senses” in Paragraph 2 mean in Chinese?

A. 情感	B. 感官	C. 场景	D. 身份
-------	-------	-------	-------
8. What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A. How the screen tastes.	B. What the screen looks like.
C. What the screen is called.	D. How the screen works.
9. What can TTTV be used for?

A. Ordering food.	B. Fighting hunger.
C. Learning online.	D. Cooking meals.
10. What is the purpose of writing this passage?

A. To describe a taste of food.	B. To advise an eating style.
C. To share a tasting game.	D. To introduce an invention.

C

There have been many great inventions or things that changed the way we live. The first great invention was the one that is still very important today—the wheel. This made it easier to carry heavy things and to travel long distance.

For hundreds of years after that there were few inventions that had as much effect as the wheel. Then in the early 1800s the world started to change. There was little unknown land left in the world. People didn’t have to explore much any more. They began to work instead to make life better.

In the second half of the 19th century many great inventions were made. Among them were the camera, the light and the radio. These all play a big part in our daily life today.

The first part of the 20th century saw more great inventions. The helicopter in 1907, movies with sound in 1926, the computer in 1946, and jet planes in 1939. This was also a time



when a new material was first made. Nylon came out in 1935. It changed the kind of clothes people wore.

The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases. They worked very well. They made people healthier and allowed them to live longer. By the 1960s most people could expect to live to be at least 60.

By this time most people in developed countries had a very good life. Of course new inventions continued to be made. But people now had a desire to explore again. The earth was known to people but the stars were not. Therefore, people began looking for ways to go into space. Russia made the first step. Then the United States took a step. Since then other countries, including China and Japan, have made their own steps into space.

In 1969, humans took the biggest step away from the earth. Americans first walked on the moon. This is certainly just a beginning, though. New inventions will some day allow us to do things we have never yet dreamed of.

11. This passage talks mainly about _____.
 - A. why cars were very important
 - B. when the light was invented
 - C. how inventions affect people's daily life
 - D. which country made the first step into space
12. According to the passage, people didn't have a desire to explore a lot _____.
 - A. at the beginning of the 1800s
 - B. in the 1960s
 - C. after the 1900s
 - D. from the 1800s to 1960s
13. In the 1800s, people began to work in order to make _____.
 - A. explorations
 - B. their life better
 - C. discoveries
 - D. a trip to space
14. Nylon came out four years earlier than _____.
 - A. radios
 - B. cameras
 - C. jet planes
 - D. computers
15. People can live longer because _____ that help cure diseases have worked very well.
 - A. doctors
 - B. new ways
 - C. medicines
 - D. new hospitals

III. 英汉互译

1. The key chain she designed is shaped like a heart.

2. Adopting a low-carbon lifestyle is of great value to environmental protection.





3. He couldn't come up with an excuse when the teacher asked him why he was late for school.

4. He is an outgoing, positive and active person by nature.

5. Remember to give the application form to your class teacher by January 28th.

6. 她不大可能出席年会。

7. 没有交通卡的人,不允许上公共汽车。

8. 我可以用一下你的数据线吗? 我的那根找不到了。

9. 我提议我们举办一个主题聚会来庆祝这个节日。

10. 这款手表唯一的缺点是它不防水。

IV. 写作

假如你是李华,你将参加学校组织的英语征文比赛,请以“My Great Invention”为题写一篇短文参赛。内容包括如下要点:

- (1) 发明物是什么;
- (2) 发明物的特点(外观、优势、工作原理等);
- (3) 对发明物的评价。

注意:

- (1) 词数 80 左右;
- (2) 标题已给出,不计入总词数。

My Great Invention



知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) solve (2) 创造(性)的;有创造力的 (3) opinion (4) 创造性 (5) design
(6) 垃圾桶 (7) curious (8) 不大可能的 (9) brilliant (10) 组织;安排
(11) broaden (12) 重要性;价值 (13) profession (14) 富有想象力的
(15) permission (16) 小巧优雅的 (17) influence (18) 周围的事物
(19) inventive (20) 机构;学院 (21) luxury (22) 献(血);捐赠 (23) underline
(24) 计算器 (25) seal (26) 先驱;先锋 (27) leak (28) 防水的 (29) insert
(30) 下沉;沉没 (31) convenience (32) 经济(上)的 (33) conflict
(34) 此外;而且 (35) switch (36) 端口

【重点短语】

- (1) data cable (2) 交通卡 (3) key chain (4) 主题聚会 (5) application form
(6) 天性;本性 (7) make up (8) 想出 (9) by accident (10) 伸手去拿
(11) fall out (12) 有一个做某事的好机会 (13) fill out (14) 例如
(15) the key to (16) 各种各样的 (17) pay attention to (18) 始于;来自;产自
(19) make one's mark (20) 最重要的是;尤其是 (21) connect to
(22) 认为……是理所当然

【重点句型】

- (1) a bad day (2) wish they would (3) There are; creative
(4) broaden your mind (5) the key to success (6) that's not the case



(WY)

英语同步辅导与练习 (拓展模块)

参考答案及解析

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Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. opinions 2. dustbin 3. neat 4. creative
5. designed 6. solving 7. imaginative
8. brilliant 9. conflicts 10. port

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查形近词。句意:没有警方的允许任何人不得进入现场。permit 是动词,意为“许可;允许”;permission 是名词,意为“允许;许可”;permitting 是 permit 的现在分词形式;permits 是 permit 的第三人称单数形式;the permission of the police 是 of 的所属结构,意为“警方的允许”,因此空格处需要填名词。故选 B。
2. B 考查形容词。句意:我的小表弟是一个好奇的男孩子,他对任何新事物都表现出极大的兴趣。creative 有创造力的;curious 好奇的;energetic 精力充沛的;organized 有组织的,有条理的。根据后文 he shows great interest in anything new 可知,“我”的小表弟是一个好奇的男孩子。故选 B。
3. A 考查介词短语。句意:众所周知,茶是一种非常受欢迎的饮品,它是偶然被发明出来的。by accident 偶然;without doubt 毫无疑问;in public 公开地;in person 亲自。根据句意和常识可知,茶是被偶然发明出来的。故选 A。
4. A 考查形近词和时态。句意:据悉,此次活动的组织者去年还组织了一场歌唱比赛。organize 意为“组织;筹划”,是动词;organization 意为“组织;机构”,是名词;organizer 意为“组织者”,是名词。根据第一个空前的 the 可知,第一个空应填 organizer,表示“此次活动的组织者”;又根据时间状语 last year 可知,从句的时态应为一般过去时,故第二个空填 organized。故选 A。
5. B 考查宾语从句。Jim 是第三人称单数,宾语

从句的谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式,故排除 C 项和 D 项。分析题干可知,空格处是 what 引导的宾语从句,从句应用陈述句语序。故选 B。

6. B 考查宾语从句。句意:什么时候开始这项工作取决于他是否准备好了。根据句意可知应用 whether 引导宾语从句。其他选项均不符合语境。故选 B。
7. A 考查副词。句意:独自游泳很危险。而且,这是违规的。moreover 而且;however 然而;otherwise 否则;nevertheless 然而。根据句意可知,此处表示递进关系,moreover 最为恰当。故选 A。
8. D 考查固定搭配。句意:你方便的时候给我打个电话,我们可以讨论一下细节。at one's convenience 意为“在某人方便的时候”,为固定搭配。故选 D。
9. C 考查宾语从句。句意:在你做出最终决定之前,想想什么对你来说是最重要的。根据句意可知,此处缺少宾语从句的引导词,表示“什么”,因此应用连接代词 what 引导宾语从句。故选 C。
10. C 考查短语。句意:多亏有一些有用的应用程序,我们才能容易地做一些事情。thanks to 多亏。故选 C。
11. B 考查名词。句意:当你做数学练习的时候,把计算器放在手边来帮助你。knife 刀;calculator 计算器;institute 机构,学院;bottle 瓶子。由 doing math exercises 可推断应填 calculator。故选 B。
12. C 考查宾语从句。句意:——你能告诉我怎样到那儿吗?——当然。宾语从句需用陈述句语序。故选 C。
13. C 考查动词。句意:不要将筷子竖直插入碗里或饭里。throw 扔;change 改变;insert 插入;write 写。根据句意和常识可知,将筷子竖直插入碗里或饭里是大忌。故选 C。
14. A 考查情景交际。句意:——据说 20 世纪

90年代出生的人只关心自己。——事实并非如此。许多这个年龄的人为我们的国家做出了巨大贡献。“That's not the case.”意为“事实并非如此。”“Yes, that's true.”意为“是的,这是真的。”“I can't agree more.”意为“我完全同意。”“I agree with you.”意为“我同意你的看法。”根据“Many people of the age have made great contributions to our country.”可知,对方不同意前者所说的观点。故选A。

15. A 考查 wish 的用法。句意:我希望晚年时我能住在大城市,享受舒适的生活。当 wish 后面接从句时,从句的谓语动词要用虚拟语气。故选A。

III. 情景对话

1—5 FGACD

IV. 完成句子

1. new surroundings 2. In my opinion
3. made up 4. broaden our horizons
5. The roof always leaks 6. The key to success
7. have a chance 8. an age of

Part B

I. 完形填空

1. C 考查副词和语境理解。moreover 此外; besides 除此之外; however 然而; otherwise 否则。第一段提到很多人可能会认为网络更重要,第二段首句提到有人不同意这种看法,前后是转折关系。故选C。
2. A 考查动词。change 改变; connect 连接; challenge 挑战; choose 选择。根据此处语境可知选A。
3. C 考查形容词。lively 活泼的; lonely 孤独的; alone 唯一的; alive 活着的。根据句意可知选C。
4. B 考查动词。start 开始; end 结束; repeat 重复; continue 继续。根据此处语境可知选B。
5. C 考查短语和语境理解。above all 首先; in all 总共; as a result 结果; for example 例如。空格

前面提到洗衣机把女性从洗衣服这件事上解放了出来,因此她们有时间去工作,空格后说女性的社会地位开始发生改变。因为有时间去工作产生了收入,才有空格后的情况出现。故选C。

6. A 考查动词短语和语境理解。depend on 依赖; call on 拜访; work on 从事; take on 承担。前面提到如今大多数女性可以独立生活,由此可推知,她们不必再依赖男人。故选A。
7. D 考查名词。instruction 指示; introduction 介绍; information 信息; importance 重要性。根据此处语境可知选D。
8. C 考查副词。exactly 确切地; luckily 幸运地; hardly 几乎不; simply 仅仅。上文提到,洗衣服这件事每天能占用非洲女性六个小时,由此可推断,此处表达的是那里的女性几乎没有时间去工作或创业。故选C。
9. B 考查介词短语。as for 至于; out of 从……中脱离; instead of 而不是; apart from 除了……外(都)。根据此处语境可知选B。
10. B 考查形容词。difficult 困难的; different 不同的; similar 相似的; interesting 有趣的。前面提到了没有洗衣机的社会情况,所以此处表示如果有洗衣机的话情况将会不同。故选B。

II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“... our physics teacher gave us a challenge to make a paper plane of any shape. The only goal was to get it to fly as far as possible.”可知,物理老师给我们的挑战是让我们做一个任何形状的纸飞机,唯一的目标就是让它飞得越远越好。故选B。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“I had many paper-folding skills, so I made the best plane I could, and it flew pretty far.”可知,作者制作的纸飞机飞得远是因为他擅长制作纸飞机。故选B。
3. D 推理判断题。根据第四段“The physics teacher

- said, 'How so? He didn't do anything wrong because a paper ball is a shape, too. I like his idea.'”可知,物理老师喜欢男孩的主意,由此推测他对男孩的做法感到高兴。故选 D。
4. C 代词指代题。根据第五段“However, our experience gets in the way of our development sometimes. It stops us from coming up with new ideas, and it is bad for our creativity.”可知,前文提到了我们的经验有时会阻碍我们的发展,后文接着说它阻止我们产生新的想法,这对我们的创造力是有害的,因此 It 指的是“我们的经验”。故选 C。
5. D 主旨大意题。根据全文以及最后一段的总结“So it is really necessary for us to learn to think outside of our experience. Then...”可知,本文主要想告诉我们应该学会跳出经验去思考。故选 D。
6. A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“It is different from common screens in our daily life. You can enjoy the TV screen with your real tongue!”可知,它的特别之处在于可以让人们用舌头品尝。故选 A。
7. B 词义猜测题。根据第二段第二句“He wants to create a screen we can use with more senses, from screens only with pictures and sounds to screens that we can touch, smell and taste.”可知,他想创造一种我们可以触摸、闻和品尝的屏幕。所以画线单词意为“感官”。故选 B。
8. D 主旨大意题。根据第三段中的“It works like a printer ... These cartridges spray (喷洒) the tastes of food onto something on the TV screen.”可知,这种屏幕像打印机一样工作,TTTV 使用 10 种不同的口味墨盒代替墨水。这些墨盒将食物的味道喷到电视屏幕上。因此本段讲述的是屏幕的工作原理。故选 D。
9. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段“Professor Miya said that the screen could also be helpful for distance learning classes for cooks or could be used for tasting games and quizzes.”可知,这种屏幕还可以用于烹饪远程学习课程,或者用于品尝游戏和测验。故选 C。
10. D 写作目的题。根据第一段“Do you want to taste the food you see on cooking shows? Well, that wish has moved a step closer. Professor Homei Miya made a special TV screen ... It is called TTTV, meaning ‘Taste the TV’.”可知,文章介绍了一种可以品尝食物的电视屏幕,后文继续介绍了它的工作原理等,由此可推测文章的目的是介绍一项发明。故选 D。
11. C 主旨大意题。第一段第一句“There have been many great inventions or things that changed the way we live.”是本文的中心句,由此可知选 C。
12. A 细节理解题。根据第二段第二、三、四句“Then in the early 1800s ... explore much any more.”可知选 A。
13. B 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“They began to work instead to make life better.”可知选 B。
14. C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 jet planes in 1939 和“Nylon came out in 1935.”可知选 C。
15. B 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“The middle part of the 20th century brought new ways to help people get over diseases.”可知选 B。

III. 英汉互译

1. 她设计的这个钥匙链的形状像一颗心。
2. 采用低碳生活方式对于环境保护至关重要。
3. 当老师问他为什么上学迟到时,他想不出理由来。
4. 他是个生性外向、乐观、活泼的人。
5. 记得于 1 月 28 日前将申请表交给你的班主任。

6. It's unlikely that she'll attend the annual meeting.
7. People who don't have a transit card are not allowed to get on the bus.
8. May I use your data cable? I can't find mine.
9. I suggest we hold a theme party to celebrate the festival.
10. The only disadvantage of the watch is that it is not waterproof.

IV. 写作

One possible version:

My Great Invention

My great invention is a robot. It is useful and easy to control. The robot looks like a real man. It has two arms and two legs. It has a computer program which tells itself what to do. It can speak three languages—Chinese, English and Japanese. When we input some questions, it can give the correct answers at once. The robot can help people clean rooms as well. It makes people's life more convenient and brings people happiness.

I hope my invention can help people live a better life in the future.

Unit 2 It's Always Nice to Be Polite

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. properly 2. behaviour 3. gesture 4. crowd
5. performed 6. colleagues 7. false
8. Attitude 9. tone 10. make-up

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查介词和固定搭配。句意: Steve 得参加一个重要的会议, 所以他将缺席你的聚会。about 关于; from 从……开始; for 为了; with 和。be absent from 意为“缺席”, 为固定搭配。故选 B。
2. C 考查交际用语。“Good idea.”意为“好主意。”

“You're welcome.”意为“不客气。”“Congratulations!”意为“祝贺!”“My pleasure.”意为“我的荣幸。”上句意为“我被选为学生会主席了。”由此可知 C 项“Congratulations!”符合语境。故选 C。

3. B 考查条件状语从句。句意: 除非有紧急情况, 否则不许在学校使用手机。because 意为“因为”, 引导原因状语从句; unless 意为“除非”, 引导条件状语从句; although 意为“尽管”, 引导让步状语从句; when 意为“当……的时候”, 引导时间状语从句。根据句意可知, 该句缺少“除非”的意思。故选 B。
4. D 考查动词。句意: 他无视所有“禁止吸烟”的标志, 点燃了一支香烟。request 要求; attack 袭击; protect 保护; ignore 忽视。根据“all the ‘No Smoking’ signs”和 lit up a cigarette 可知, 此处表示“他无视了所有‘禁止吸烟’的标志”, 强调“忽视”。故选 D。
5. B 考查名词。句意: 你应该注意你的礼仪, 尤其是当你去一个陌生国家的时候。voice 声音; manners 礼仪; custom 风俗; habit 习惯。根据 when you go to a new country 可知, 到了陌生的国家, 人生地不熟, 应该注意自己的礼仪。故选 B。
6. C 考查结果状语从句。句意: 我的鞋破了, 所以我需要一双新的。根据句意可知, 该句前后两部分为因果关系, 故应用 so 来引导结果状语从句。故选 C。
7. A 考查时间状语从句。句意: 如果你错过了这个机会, 可能数年后你才能得到另一个机会。before 引导时间状语从句, 意为“在……之前”, 符合此处语境。故选 A。
8. D 考查介词和固定句式。句意: 老实说, 你发表这种愚蠢的声明是不明智的。“It is + adj + of/for sb. to do sth.”表示“对于某人来说做某事是……的”, 是固定句式, 动词不定式在此处