

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

# 英语 导学同步练

基础模块

3

主编 叶贝贝

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哈尔滨工程大学出版社  
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# 英语

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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个课时,每个课时包含学习目标、重点知识精讲、典例剖析、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。

本书既可以作为广大中等职业学校学生的学习用书,也可以作为专业培训班、进修班的教学参考书,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”模式。

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,既能激发学生的求知欲和发散性思维,又能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:**通过进行针对性练习,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,既能强化学生对本单元知识的认知,又能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,逐渐掌握解题技巧。

对书中的不足之处,敬请各位读者不吝指正。

编者





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# Unit 1

## Festivals Around the World

### 重点单词

appreciate <i>vt.</i> 欣赏	bright <i>adj.</i> 明亮的	celebrate <i>vt.</i> 庆祝
craft <i>n.</i> 手艺;工艺	decorate <i>v.</i> 装饰;点缀	expect <i>v.</i> 期待;期盼
express <i>v.</i> 表达	festival <i>n.</i> 节日	fireplace <i>n.</i> 壁炉
gala <i>n.</i> 庆典;盛会	harvest <i>n.</i> 收获	lunar <i>adj.</i> 农历的
mark <i>v.</i> 做记号;标识	mean <i>v.</i> 意味着	nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现在;现今
performance <i>n.</i> 表演	playful <i>adj.</i> 打闹的;嬉戏的	race <i>n.</i> 比赛
receive <i>v.</i> 收到;接到	respect <i>n. &amp; v.</i> 尊敬	reunion <i>n.</i> 团圆
sign <i>n.</i> 标志;标记	similar <i>adj.</i> 相似的;类似的	snack <i>n.</i> 点心;小吃
symbol <i>n.</i> 象征	traditional <i>adj.</i> 传统的	

### 重点短语

Thanksgiving Day 感恩节	one another 互相	get together 聚会,相聚
invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事		be similar to 与……相似
plan to do sth. 计划做某事	Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	
Spring Festival 春节	Water-Splashing Festival 泼水节	
the beginning of ……的开始	prefer doing A to doing B 跟做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A	
temple fair 庙会	for example 例如	wash away 冲掉,洗掉
in the same way 同样地	learn about 了解,得知,获悉	
enjoy oneself 玩得愉快	wait for 等待	take place 发生
up to 多达;直到	as well as 除……之外;也;还	
share sth. with sb. 跟某人分享某物		take a break 休息一会儿
prepare for 为……做准备	have a holiday 休假,度假	
at first 起初,当初	date back to 追溯到	in addition to 除……以外(还)





## 重点句型

I plan to celebrate... Would you like to come? 我计划庆祝……你想来吗?

What festival are you going to celebrate? 你要庆祝什么节日?

When is the festival? 这个节日在什么时候?

It falls on... 它在……

How do you celebrate this festival? 你如何庆祝这个节日?

People celebrate it by... 人们通过……庆祝它。

That's so nice. 那真不错。

I am so happy to receive your invitation. 我很开心收到你的邀请。

## 第一课时



### 学习目标

(一) 熟练掌握 festival、sign、race、receive、symbol、harvest、similar、reunion、lunar、gala、Thanksgiving Day、one another、get together、invite sb. to do sth.、be similar to、plan to do sth. 等词汇、短语的用法。

(二) 培养学生对有关节日庆祝的听力材料关键信息的提取能力和理解分析能力。

(三) 准确掌握有关中外节日的介绍及邀请的常见表达方式。



### 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词

1. festival, 名词, 意思是“节日”。例如:

The festival is traditionally held in October. 这个节日按照传统在 10 月份举行。

**拓展** 常见的中国节日的英文表达方式

the Spring Festival 春节	the Lantern Festival 元宵节
the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节	May Day 五一劳动节
the Mid-Autumn Festival 中秋节	National Day 国庆节
the Double Ninth Festival 重阳节	New Year's Day 元旦





2. sign, 名词, 意思是“标志; 标记; 迹象, 征兆”。sign language 的意思是“手语”, 这里的 sign 作定语, 修饰名词 language。例如:

The sign on the door says “No Smoking Area”. 门上的牌子上写着“禁烟区”。

The ice shows no sign of melting. 冰没有一点融化的迹象。

The little boy communicates with others in sign language. 这个小男孩用手语跟其他人交流。

**拓展** sign 还可以作动词, 意思是“签字, 签署”。sign in 的意思是“签到”, sign out 的意思是“签退”。还可以表示为 sign sb. in 和 sign sb. out。例如:

Please sign your name here. 请在这里签上你的名字。

All members must sign in before entering the club. 所有的会员进入俱乐部前必须先签到。

The teacher asks students to sign out before they leave the school. 老师要求学生先签退再离校。

3. race, 名词, 意思是“比赛; 赛跑; 种族”。例如:

Our class won first prize in the long-distance race last term. 上个学期我们班在长跑比赛中获得了冠军。

People of all races are welcomed to take part in the competition. 欢迎所有种族的人参加这项比赛。

**拓展** race 还可以作动词, 意思是“参加比赛; (使)快速移动, 快速运转”。例如:

He will race against the tall boy from Class Two in the next round. 下一轮他将跟 2 班的一个高个子男生比赛。

The old sick man was raced to the hospital. 这个生病的老人被迅速送去了医院。

4. receive, 动词, 意思是“收到; 接到”, 其后常跟介词 from。例如:

I received a phone call from my aunt just now. 我刚刚接到了我姑姑的电话。

Have you received Mark's invitation? 你收到马克的邀请了吗?

**拓展** receive 和 accept 的用法区别

词 汇	用 法	例 句
receive	指客观上的“收到; 接到”, 不表示主观意愿	We haven't received her email for a long time. 我们很长时间没有收到她的电子邮件了。
accept	指主观上的“收受; 接受”	She received a birthday gift from her elder brother and she accepted it. 她收到了哥哥送给她的生日礼物并接受了它。



5. reunion, 名词, 意思是“团圆, 团聚, 重逢”。reunion 中的 re- 是前缀, 意思是“又, 再, 重新”, 又如 rewrite (重写, 改写), rethink (重新考虑), retell (复述, 重新讲述) 等。例如:

The Spring Festival is a time of reunion. 春节是团圆的日子。

I need to rethink my holiday plan. 我需要重新考虑一下我的假期计划。

**拓展** 英文中常见的前缀和后缀

前缀/后缀	含 义	例 词
a-	非, 不, 无, 没有	apolitical, atypital
auto-	自动的	automatic, automobile
anti-	反对; 抵抗	antiwar, antifreeze, antinuclear
co-	共同	co-worker, cooperate, coexist
dis-	不, 非, 相反, 相对	disagree, dishonest, dislike, disorder
im-	不; 非	impatient, impolite, impossible
mis-	错误的, 坏的	misfortune, misbehave, misunderstand
re-	又, 再, 重新	reapply, remarry, recycle
self-	自己; 本身	self-centered, self-confident, self-control
un-	不, 未, 非, 反	unable, uncomfortable, uncommon, unfair
-able	具有……特性的	acceptable, comfortable, reasonable
-ful	充满……的, 有……性质 (或倾向)的	cheerful, faithful, helpful, useful
-ive	……倾向(的)	active, attractive, creative, effective
-some	引起……的	handsome, troublesome
-like	像……的	childlike, manlike
-ly	以……方式; 具有……性质	friendly, lively, lovely
-ish	像……似的; 有……性质的	childish, foolish, selfish
-ence	表示性质、状态	difference, dependence
-er/-or	……的人(或物)	container, farmer, writer, visitor
-ist	专业人员	communist, physicist, scientist
-ment	表示行为或状态	achievement, government, movement
-tion	……行为; ……状态	invention, organization, translation
-dom	表示状况或状态	boredom, freedom
-ize	使……化, 使处于……的 新状态	apologize, specialize, realize
-fy	使成为, 使……化	beautify, simplify



### 重点短语

1. one another 是相互代词,意思是“互相”。each other 也是相互代词,二者通常可以互换。二者的所有格形式是在最后一个单词后加“'s”。例如:

The sea and the sky seem to melt into one another/each other. 大海和蓝天似乎融为了一体。

They know one another's/each other's weak points well. 他们都非常了解对方的缺点。

2. get together 的意思是“聚会,相聚”。例如:

Shall we get together next weekend? 我们下个周末聚一下怎么样?

My family usually get together on the eve of the Lunar New Year. 我的家人通常在农历新年的除夕聚在一起。

### 拓展 英文中常见的跟 get 相关的短语

get angry 生气	get about/around 随意走走	get across 被理解;把……讲清楚
get along with 与……和睦相处	get away 离开,逃离	get back 返回
get down 下来;写下	get down to doing sth. 开始做某事	get off 出发;免受惩罚
get in touch with 与……取得联系	get lost 迷路	get through 完成;熬过;使理解

例如:

The dog gets along with the cat very well. 这只小狗和这只小猫相处得非常好。

When will you get down to doing your homework? 你什么时候开始做作业?

I got lost when I first came to Beijing. 第一次来北京的时候,我迷路了。

3. invite sb. to do sth. 的意思是“邀请某人做某事”。invite 作动词,意思是“邀请”。名词形式是 invitation。例如:

Who will you invite to your birthday party? 你将邀请谁参加你的生日聚会?

Jimmy turned down my invitation. 吉米拒绝了我的邀请。

4. be similar to 的意思是“与……相似”。similar 作形容词,意思是“相像的;类似的”。例如:

This book is similar to that one in content. 这本书和那本书在内容上相似。

拓展 similar 的名词形式是 similarity,意思是“相像性;类似性”。例如:

There is much similarity on their appearance. 他们的外貌有很多相似之处。

### 重点句型

1. I plan to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family. 我计划回家跟我的家人一起庆祝一个节日。



动词不定式 to go back home and celebrate a festival with my family 在句子中作动词 plan 的宾语,是非谓语动词作宾语的用法。plan to do sth. 的意思是“计划做某事”。例如:

I plan to visit my aunt next weekend. 我计划下个周末去拜访我的姑姑。

**拓展** 常见的后跟动词不定式的动词有: ask(询问), agree(同意), choose(选择), decide(决定), expect(期待; 期盼), hope(希望), plan(计划), prepare(准备)等。

例如:

I decide to study hard this term. 我决定这学期努力学习。

Her parents were busy preparing a holiday. 她的父母正忙于准备度假。

2. It falls on the 1st day of the first Chinese lunar month. (春节)在农历正月初一。

fall 在这里的意思是“发生”,后跟具体的某天时,要用介词 on;后跟年和月等时,要用介词 in。例如:

The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. 中秋节在农历的八月十五。

The leaves begin to fall in October here every year. 每年的十月份,这里的树叶就开始掉落。

3. As a big fan of Chinese culture, I am so happy to receive your invitation. 作为中国文化迷,我很开心收到你的邀请。

不定式结构 to receive your invitation 在句子中作原因状语。receive one's invitation 的意思是“收到某人的邀请”,但是不一定接受。我们可以用 accept one's invitation 表示“接受某人的邀请”,用 turn down one's invitation 或者 decline one's invitation 表示“拒绝某人的邀请”。例如:

He declined my invitation because he had to take care of his little sister on that day. 他拒绝了我的邀请,因为他那天不得不照顾他的小妹妹。

### 典例剖析

**例 1** Every person must sign \_\_\_\_\_ before entering the conference room.

- A. on                      B. out                      C. in                      D. at

**解析** C 考查介词。sign in 是固定搭配,意为“签到”。句意:每个人进会议室前必须签到。故选 C。

**例 2** I will invite some classmates \_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party tomorrow.

- A. to                      B. on                      C. at                      D. in

**解析** A 考查介词。invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”,invite sb. to some place 意为“邀请某人去某处”。这里指的是邀请一些同学参加我的生日聚会。故选 A。



## 针对性练习

### I. 单项选择题

1. Shall we have a rest or get down to \_\_\_\_\_ our work?  
A. do                      B. to do                      C. did                      D. doing
2. He said he would be too busy to \_\_\_\_\_ my invitation.  
A. receive                B. accept                      C. turn down                D. have
3. They decide \_\_\_\_\_ a highway between the two cities.  
A. to build                B. build                      C. building                D. built
4. The wedding dress is inexpensive but well-made. In the word “inexpensive”, the “in-” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very                      B. more                      C. not                      D. less
5. —May I ask you a question?  
—Sure. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Go ahead.              B. No way.                      C. Good job.                D. How terrible!
6. The only \_\_\_\_\_ between us is the colour of our skins.  
A. different                B. differ                      C. differently                D. difference
7. We'll invite our good friend Han Mei \_\_\_\_\_ our English party.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. in                      D. at
8. We always help \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
A. one other                B. one others                C. one another                D. another
9. —Is your new sweater different from mine?  
—No, mine is similar \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
A. as                      B. to                      C. from                      D. at
10. —I'd like to book a table for two for tonight.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Unluckily, all tables have been booked for the night.  
A. Of course              B. I'm sorry                      C. Excuse me                D. Thank you

### II. 补全对话

A: Hey, David. We'll have a three-day holiday. What are you going to do?

B: Nothing much. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm going to my hometown with my parents.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: To celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.



B:       3      

A: It's a traditional festival in China.

B:       4      

A: We'll have dinner with our relatives together, watch the Dragon Boat races and eat *zongzi*.

B: *Zongzi*? What is it? Is it delicious?

A: Yes. Every year my grandmother makes it with some rice, meat and leaves of bamboo.       5       We can celebrate it together.

B: Great, I'd love to. Thanks a lot.

A: You're welcome.

- A. That's interesting.
- B. Would you like to go with us?
- C. For what?
- D. How will you celebrate it?
- E. I have never tasted it.
- F. What about you?
- G. What kind of festival is it?

## 第二课时



### 学习目标

(一) 熟练掌握 *fireplace*, *traditional*, *craft*, *snack*, *playful*, *mark*, *performance*, *decorate*, *express*, *expect*, *bright*, *nowadays*, *the beginning of*, *prefer doing A to doing B*, *temple fair*, *for example*, *wash away*, *the ending of*, *in the same way* 等词汇、短语的用法。

(二) 通过阅读文章,学生能够准确提取有关节假日的关键信息,并进行对比、分析和判断。



### 重点知识精讲

#### 重点单词

1. *fireplace*, 名词,意思是“壁炉”。*fireplace* 是由 *fire* 和 *place* 两个词合成的复合词,在英





语中,合成法是构词法的一种。例如:

The fireplace smokes badly. 这个壁炉冒烟太严重了。

**拓展** 合成法常见的词性组合

<i>n.</i> + <i>n.</i>	newspaper, cellphone, banknote
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	backyard, forehead, highway
<i>v.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>v.</i>	typewriter, pickpocket, daybreak
<i>v.</i> + <i>adv.</i> / <i>adv.</i> + <i>v.</i>	breakthrough, outbreak
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i> / <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	first-class, full-time, world-famous
<i>n.</i> + to + <i>n.</i>	face-to-face, door-to-door
<i>num.</i> + <i>n.</i> + <i>adj.</i>	eight-year-old, 400-meter-long
<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>	meanwhile, anyway
<i>adj.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	everywhere, anyhow
<i>prep.</i> + <i>n.</i>	beforehand, overhead
<i>pron.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	whoever, whatever
<i>prep.</i> + <i>adv.</i>	without, within

2. decorate, 动词, 意思是“装饰; 点缀”。常用的结构是 decorate sth. with sth., 意思是“用某物装饰某物”。例如:

The students decorated the classroom with flowers and balloons. 学生们用鲜花和气球装饰了教室。

**拓展** decoration, 名词, 意思是“装饰品; (房屋内部的)装饰”。例如:

These flowers are just for decoration. 这些鲜花只是为了装饰。

3. express, 动词, 意思是“表达”。express 还可以作名词, 意思是“特快列车; 快递服务”。例如:

Words can't express how excited I am. 言语无法表达我激动的心情。

Jack wants to send an express to his friend. 杰克想给他的朋友发个快递。

**拓展** expression, 名词, 意思是“表达; 表情, 神色”。例如:

She has a worried expression on her face because there will be an important test tomorrow. 她脸上流露出担忧的神色, 因为明天有一场重要的测试。

4. expect, 动词, 意思是“期待; 期盼”, 其后常跟动词不定式作宾语。例如:

No one can expect to learn a new foreign language in a few months. 没有人能期待在几个月内学会一门新的外语。

You'd better not expect me to do it for you. 你最好不要期待我替你做这件事。





**拓展** expectation, 名词, 意思是“预期, 期待”, 其后可以跟介词 of 或者 that 从句。

例如:

What's your expectation of the coming summer holiday? 对即将到来的暑假, 你有什么期待吗?

There is a general expectation that she will win the competition. 大家普遍认为她会赢得比赛。

5. nowadays, 副词, 意思是“现在; 现今”。例如:

People prefer sending emails to writing letters to their friends nowadays. 跟写信相比, 现在人们更喜欢给朋友们发电子邮件。

**重点短语**

1. the beginning of 的意思是“……的开始”, 其前常用介词 at。例如:

There will be a flower show at the beginning of July. 七月初将有个花展。

**拓展** the ending of 的意思是“……的结束”。例如:

The ending of the novel is unbelievable. 这个小说的结尾真是令人难以置信。

2. prefer doing A to doing B 的意思是“跟做 B 相比, 更喜欢做 A”。例如:

Alice prefers staying at home to going out on weekends. 跟外出相比, 爱丽丝周末更喜欢待在家里。

**拓展** prefer 的其他常见用法

常见用法及含义	例句
prefer sth., 意思是“更喜欢某事”	I prefer a cup of tea in the afternoon. 我喜欢下午的时候喝一杯茶。
prefer A to B, 意思是“跟 B 相比, 更喜欢 A”	Tom prefers rice to noodles. 跟面条相比, 汤姆更喜欢米饭。
prefer doing sth., 意思是“喜欢做某事”	Jim prefers playing basketball. 吉姆喜欢打篮球。
prefer to do A rather than do B, 意思是“宁愿做 A, 也不愿做 B”	I prefer to go to the cinema rather than watch TV at home. 我宁愿去看电影也不愿在家看电视。

3. for example 的意思是“例如”, 可以缩写为 e. g.。例如:

For example, afternoon tea is a British custom. 例如, 下午茶是英国的风俗习惯。







并带来好运。故选 D。

**例 2** I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ on the real ice \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to skate; to skiing                      B. skating; to skiing  
C. to skate; to ski                            D. skating; to ski

**解析** B 考查动词用法。prefer doing A to doing B 是固定搭配,意为“跟做 B 相比,更喜欢做 A”。句意:跟滑雪相比,我更喜欢在真正的冰上滑冰。故选 B。

## 针对性练习

### 1. 单项选择题

- Many students expect \_\_\_\_\_ the Palace Museum.  
A. visit                      B. visiting                      C. visited                      D. to visit
- Qipao* is one of \_\_\_\_\_ dresses in China. And many foreigners also like it very much.  
A. traditional                      B. a most traditional  
C. more traditional                      D. the most traditional
- If you are free, would you like to go to the movies with me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I'd love to                      B. I mean it  
C. I hope so                      D. Good luck
- Soccer is not so popular as basketball.  
—I don't think so. I prefer playing soccer to \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. play                      B. plays                      C. playing                      D. played
- What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday evening?  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. for
- We can do a lot to protect the environment. \_\_\_\_\_, change the way we travel.  
A. For example                      B. In general  
C. After all                      D. In fact
- Sometimes we have to \_\_\_\_\_ our feelings by our body language.  
A. know                      B. express                      C. look at                      D. notice
- Would you like some tea or coffee?  
—Either is OK. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I like juice                      B. I don't mind  
C. I hope so                      D. Sounds good







## 重点知识精讲

### 重点单词

1. upcoming, 形容词,意思是“即将发生(或来临的)”,用于名词前。例如:

The students are excited about the upcoming holiday. 对即将到来的假期,学生们都很兴奋。

2. attend, 动词,意思是“出席,参加;经常去,定期去(某处)”。例如:

About fifty people will attend the meeting. 大约有 50 人将参加这个会议。

The twins attend different middle schools. 这对双胞胎上的不同的中学。

**拓展** attendance, 名词,意思是“出席,参加;出席人数”。常用的结构是 be in attendance,意思是“当值,出席”。例如:

Teachers must record students' attendances. 老师必须记录学生们的出勤情况。

There was an attendance of twenty at yesterday's meeting. 昨天的会议有 20 人出席。

There are two doctors in attendance today. 今天有两个医生当值。

### 重点短语

1. learn about 的意思是“了解,得知,获悉”。例如:

He is very keen to learn about the Chinese culture. 他非常渴望了解中国文化。

2. enjoy oneself 的意思是“玩得愉快”。例如:

Did you enjoy yourself during the summer vacation? 你暑假过得愉快吗?

3. wait for 的意思是“等待”。wait a minute/moment 的意思是“稍等”。例如:

I have already been waiting for you for two hours. 我已经等了你两个小时了。

—Hello. May I speak to Mr. Wang? 您好,我能跟王先生通话吗?

—Please wait a minute/moment. 请稍等一下。

4. take place 的意思是“发生”。例如:

Great changes have taken place in China during the past ten years. 在过去的 10 年里,中国发生了巨大的变化。

**拓展** take place 和 happen 的用法区别

单词/短语	用法	例句
take place	尤指按照计划发生,不具有偶然性	When will the meeting take place? 会议什么时候开始?



(续表)

单词/短语	用法	例句
happen	尤指偶然发生	When did the earthquake happen? 地震什么时候发生的?

5. up to 的意思是“多达;直到”。例如:

The number of people who attended the lecture was up to two hundred. 参加这个讲座的人的数量多达 200。

I agree with you up to a point. 我在一定程度上同意你的看法。

The work hasn't been finished up to now. 到目前为止,这项工作还没有完成。

6. as well as 的意思是“除……之外;也;还”。强调的是前面的内容。例如:

He is good at English as well as maths. 他不仅擅长数学,也擅长英语。(强调擅长英语)

**拓展** as well as、as well 和 not only... but (also) ... 的用法区别

短 语	用 法	例 句
as well as	意为“除……之外;也;还”,强调的是前面的内容。当 as well as 连接的是两个主语时,谓语动词要跟第一个主语保持一致	He can speak German as well as English. 他不仅会说英语,还会说德语。 He as well as you is a Chinese teacher. 他和你一样也是一名语文教师。
as well	意为“也”,相当于 too 或者 also,通常放在句末,可以和 and 或者 but 连用	I'm going to New York and my elder brother is going as well. 我要去纽约,我哥哥也要去。
not only... but (also) ...	意为“不仅……而且……”,not only 放在句首时,其所在的句子需倒装。另外,not only... but (also) ... 连接两个主语时,谓语动词跟距离其最近的主语的单复数保持一致。A as well as B=not only B but also A, 强调的是 A	Not only does Mary like music, but also she likes reading books. 玛丽不仅喜欢音乐,她还喜欢读书。 Not only the students but also the teacher has read the book. 不仅同学们,而且老师也读了这本书。



7. share sth. with sb. 的意思是“跟某人分享某物”。例如:

The little boy likes sharing gifts with his friends. 这个小男孩喜欢跟他的朋友们分享礼物。

**重点句型**

1. You know Christmas is knocking on the door and it's time to have some fun. 你知道圣诞节快到了,到了玩乐的时间了。

句型“*It's time (for sb.) to do sth.*”的意思是“到了(某人)做某事的时间了”。例如:

*It's too late. It's time for me to go home.* 太晚了,我该回家了。

2. Can you come a little earlier? 你能来得稍微早点吗?

a little 的意思是“一点,少量,稍许”,可以用来修饰比较级。例如:

*This book is a little more difficult than that one.* 这本书的难度比那本稍微大点。

**重点写作**

作为拥有五千年灿烂文化的文明古国,中国有许多传统节日。请你写一篇演讲稿,从节日特色、节日习俗和庆祝方式等方面向学校的外国交换生们介绍一个你最喜欢的传统节日。

写作要求:

- (1) 包括所有要点,并适当拓展;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 首句已给出,不计入总词数。

Hello, everyone! It is my pleasure to present my speech here. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**写作指导**

题目要求学生根据所给提示写一篇演讲稿,介绍一个中国的传统节日。通篇时态以一般现在时为主,第一段引出自己喜欢的节日,第二段从节日特色、节日习俗和庆祝方式等方面介绍该节日,第三段期待交换生来体验该节日。





### 参考范文

Hello, everyone! It's my pleasure to present my speech here. My favorite festival is the Mid-Autumn Festival, when people celebrate their harvest and admire the beautiful moonlight.

The Mid-Autumn Festival is as important as the Spring Festival. It falls on the 15th day of the eighth Chinese lunar month. On this day, people usually get together with their families and have a nice meal. After that, people always enjoy delicious mooncakes, which are round and look like the moon. People will admire the beautiful full moon while eating mooncakes.

Welcome to come to China and experience the festival. Thank you.

### 知识拓展

英文中常见的与节日相关的句型

The Spring Festival is of great importance for Chinese people.

...is an important traditional Chinese festival.

It is also traditional for every family to...

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated on/falls on the fifth day of the fifth Chinese lunar month.

Generally speaking, people can have three days off/a three-day vacation for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Teachers' Day is a meaningful holiday celebrated to show our respect for the teachers.

The most common way in which people celebrate the festival is to...

The origin of... can be traced back to/date back to...

### 典例剖析

例 1 Tina got a score of one hundred on this exam, and I did \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. as well      B. neither      C. as well as      D. either

解析 A 考查副词。as well 意为“也”，常用于句末；neither 意为“也不”；as well as 意为“除……以外；也；还”；either 意为“（两者中的）任何一个”。句意：蒂娜这次考试考了 100 分，我也一样。故选 A。

例 2 Please ask him \_\_\_\_\_ for me at the bus station.

- A. wait      B. to wait      C. waiting      D. waits





**解析** B 考查非谓语动词及动词搭配。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”; wait for sb. 意为“等待某人”。句意:请让他在公共汽车站等我。故选 B。

### 针对性练习

#### 写作

端午节(Dragon Boat Festival)是中国的传统节日之一。假如你是李华,你的外国朋友 Steve 想了解你和你的家人是如何过这一节日的,请你写一封电子邮件,向他介绍你们家的过节传统。

写作要求:

- (1) 可以适当发挥,以使行文连贯;
- (2) 100 词左右;
- (3) 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第四课时



#### 学习目标

- (一) 熟练掌握 appreciate、mean、take a break、prepare for、have a holiday、at first、date back to、in addition to 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 熟练掌握非谓语动词作宾语的用法。



#### 重点知识精讲

##### 重点单词

1. appreciate, 动词,意思是“欣赏;感激”。其名词形式是 appreciation。例如:  
Anyone can appreciate our music. 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐。  
I appreciate whatever you have done to help me. 我感激你为了帮助我做的一切。





I will send him a present in appreciation of his help. 我将送他一件礼物以感谢他的帮助。

2. mean, 动词, 意思是“意味着; 表示……的意思; 意思是”。例如:

The new urgent task means working overtime. 新来的紧急任务意味着加班加点。

What does this word mean? 这个单词是什么意思?

What do you mean by saying that? 你说那话是什么意思?

### 重点短语

1. take a break 的意思是“休息一会儿”, 还可以用 have a break、take a rest 或者 have a rest 表示此意。例如:

John, you have been working for three hours. Stop to take a break/have a break/take a rest/have a rest. 约翰, 你已经工作了3个小时了, 停下来休息一会儿吧。

2. prepare for 的意思是“为……做准备”。例如:

Tom is preparing for the final test. 汤姆正在为期末考试做准备。

3. have a holiday 的意思是“休假, 度假”。例如:

My parents are going to have a holiday next month. 我父母打算下个月去度假。

4. at first 的意思是“起初, 当初”。例如:

Kate didn't like her job at first, but now she gets used to it. 凯特起初不喜欢她的工作, 但是现在她适应了。

5. date back to 的意思是“追溯到”。例如:

These plant fossils can date back to the age of the dinosaurs. 这些植物化石可以追溯到恐龙时期。

6. in addition to 的意思是“除……以外(还)”。例如:

In addition to headaches, I also have a sore throat. 除了头疼, 我的嗓子也疼。

### 拓展 in addition to、except、except for 和 besides 的用法区别

单词/短语	含义及用法	例句
in addition to 和 besides	意为“除……以外(还)”, 包含除去的部分	In addition to English, she is also good at Russian. 除了英语, 她也擅长俄语。 She is good at Russian besides English. 除了英语, 她还擅长俄语。
except	意为“除了……之外”, 不包括除去的部分	We all went to the zoo last Saturday except Tom. 除了汤姆, 上周六我们都去动物园了。
except for	意为“除了……之外”, 除去的部分是前文所述整体中的细节, 和前面所述内容是部分与整体的关系	The house is nice except for the kitchen. 除了厨房外, 这个房子还是挺好的。



## 重点语法

## 非谓语动词作宾语

英语中的非谓语动词是指在句子中不能直接作谓语的动词。非谓语动词包括动词不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词)。非谓语动词虽然不能充当谓语动词,但仍然有动词的特征;可以带自己的宾语或状语等,有时态和语态的变化。非谓语动词也具有名词的特征,可以充当句子的主语、宾语、表语和宾语补足语。非谓语动词还具有形容词的特征,可充当句子的定语或状语。这里主要讲述非谓语动词(动词不定式和动名词)作宾语的情况。

## 一、动词不定式

## 1. 动词不定式的构成

动词不定式的构成是在动词前加 to,如 to do、to work、to finish 等,有时可以不带 to,动词不定式没有人称和数的变化,但有时态和语态的变化(以 do 为例)。

时 态	主动语态	被动语态	意 义	例 句
一般式	to do	to be done	该动作发生在谓语动词动作之后或指没发生的动作	I decide to go to the countryside this summer holiday. 我决定这个暑假去乡村。(发生在谓语动作之后) My dream is to become a lawyer. 我的梦想是成为一名律师。(没发生)
进行式	to be doing	/	该动作与谓语动词动作同时发生	The man was seen to be driving a car. 有人看见那个人正在开车。(同时发生)
完成式	to have done	to have been done	该动作发生在谓语动词动作之前	That boy pretended to have had his dinner. 那个男孩假装吃过饭了。(发生在谓语动作之前)

## 2. 动词不定式的否定形式

动词不定式的否定形式是在动词不定式前加 not,即 not to do sth.。例如:

Please remember not to talk in class. 请记住不要在课堂上讲话。

Tell him not to shut the window. 告诉他不要关窗户。

## 3. 动词不定式作宾语

(1) 一些动词、动词词组和“be+形容词/过去分词”结构后常用不定式作宾语,常见的有