

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

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哈尔滨工程大学出版社  
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# 英语

## 导学同步练

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主 编 左晓妍

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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。

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 线上课程	
focus on 关注	be awarded to 被授予	take part in 参加
can't wait 迫不及待	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(都)
in advance 提前	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 解决;计算出;锻炼
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. 欢迎喜欢阅读的任何人。  
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. 专家警告说如果你这样学习,你的注意力会下降 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、accounting、certificate、college entrance exam、sign up for、take part in、can't wait、last for 等词汇、短语的用法。
- (二) 培养学生关于报名培训课程的听力材料关键信息的提取能力和理解分析能力。
- (三) 准确掌握有关培训课程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 elementary school library offers 20,000 books for the students. 这所小学的图书馆为学生提供 2 万册图书。

**拓展** 常见的表示水平、层次的英文表达方式

elementary(初级的)、intermediate(中级的)、senior(高级的)。例如:

There are three levels of English learners: elementary learners or beginners, intermediate learners, and senior or advanced learners. 英语学习者分三个水平:初学者、中级学习者和高级学习者。

2. employee, 名词,意思是“雇员”。例如:

He is an employee in 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? 这家公司雇用多少人?

He is a very kind employer. 他是一个十分友善的雇主。





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“需求, 要求”。例如:

Intermediate English requires grammar knowledge and reading skills. 中级英语需要语法知识和阅读技能。

4. admission, 名词, 意思是“录取”。例如:

I received my 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”等含义。例如:

By his own admission, he was not playing well. 据他自己承认, 他表现不佳。

Admission is free. 免费入场。

admit, 动词, 意思是“承认; 允许进入; 接收(入学)”。例如:

I must admit I was completely shocked. 我得承认我完全被吓住了。

5. internship, 名词, 意思是“实习工作, 实习期”。例如:

I'd like to ask about the internship. 我想问一下关于实习的事情。

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** 英文中常见的与 sign 相关的短语

sign in 签到	sign out 签退
sign on 开始广播; 签约	sign off 停止活动; 停止广播
sign language 手势语	sign a contract 签合同

例如:

All visitors should sign in on arrival. 每位来宾必须签到。

How is “welcome” said in sign language? 怎么用手势语说“欢迎”?

3. take part in 的意思是“参加”。例如:

Everyone should take part in recycling paper. 每个人都应该参与纸张回收。



**拓展** 英文中与“参加,加入”相关的表达方式

词 汇	用 法	例 句
attend	出席会议,参加讲座、听课等	The meeting is on Jan. 5th, and we hope everyone will attend. 会议在1月5日,我们希望大家都能参加。
join	加入组织;与他人一同做某事	Why don't you ask your sister if she would like to join us for supper? 为什么不问问你姐姐是否愿意来和我们吃晚饭?
participate	参与某活动或事件,较为正式	The teacher tries to get everyone to participate in the discussion. 老师试图让每个人都参加讨论。

4. can't wait 的意思是“迫不及待”。例如:

The children can't wait for the New Year to come. 孩子们迫不及待地等待新年的到来。

**拓展** 英文中常见的与 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 让某人等待
wait and see 等着瞧	wait around 空等

例如:

Wait a moment, please. Mr. Smith is on the phone now. 请稍等,史密斯先生在打电话。

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

The effects will last for the whole of his life. 这些将会持续影响他的一生。

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 am continuing to apply for jobs. 我在继续申请工作。

I'd like to apply for the position of sales manager. 我想申请销售经理一职。

2. Anybody who loves reading is welcomed. 欢迎喜欢阅读的任何人。

be welcomed 是被动语态结构“be+done”,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 考查动词的固定搭配。sign up for 是固定搭配,意为“报名”。句意:我想报名汉语课程。故选 B。

**例 2** I'd like to know \_\_\_\_\_ you can attend the meeting next week.

- A. which                      B. that                      C. if                      D. who

**解析** C 考查连词。if 引导宾语从句,意为“是否”。句意:我想知道你是否能出席下周的会议。故选 C。

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ time and effort.  
A. receives              B. reviews                      C. reduces                      D. requires
- Since I have little working 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 movie this evening?  
—Good idea. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I can't wait to watch it                      B. You're welcome  
C. That's true                      D. Good luck
- Which club would you \_\_\_\_\_?  
—The swimming club.  
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
- I am not sure \_\_\_\_\_ he closes the window before he leaves the room.  
A. before                      B. if                      C. so                      D. after
- 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.

A: How about your training?

B: 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 big 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,学生能够准确提取有关培训课程的关键信息,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? 关于在财会公司工作, 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. 她并不喜欢这门课, 但是她很努力并最终取得了证书。

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 可以指“会议、聚会、运动会”。conference 指“大型会议”, 比 meeting 更加正式。例如:

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

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

4. cancellation, 名词, 意思是“取消”。例如:

Explain the cause of cancellation, 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“时间表, 时刻表”。例如:

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

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

**拓展** timetable, 名词, 意思是“日程表, 课程表”。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. 我们明天将参加高中毕业典礼。

**拓展** 英文中常见的与 ceremony 相关的表达方式

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“线上课程”。online 的意思是“线上,网上”; course 的意思是“课程”。例如:

He's been taking the online course for two months. 他上了两个月的网课。

Can I watch a demo of the online course? 我可以试听网络课程吗?

**拓展** 英文中常见的与 online 相关的表达方式

online shopping 网络购物	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:

They all focus on one aim: winning. 他们都专注于一个目标:胜利。

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 is awarded to whoever wins the first place. 金牌被授予获得第一名的人。

**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:

He got an award for bravery. 他因英勇受奖。

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

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

**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。

New technology enables the doctors to detect disease early. 新技术使医生能够在早期发现疾病。

### 典例剖析

**例 1** She allowed us \_\_\_\_\_ our own decision.

- 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 not be able to understand him.

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

**解析** C 考查动词的固定搭配。focus on 意为“关注”。句意:你必须注意听他说的话,否则你会听不懂。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 can account \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. with
- Now all the 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 big flood, the government advised the villagers \_\_\_\_\_ 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. cancellation        | D. 得了重感冒 |
| 5. schedule            | E. 取消    |
| 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。根据培训课程描述, 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:  
We are confident in our expectation of a full recovery. 我们满怀信心地期待着完全康复。





**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. 我期待你很快能回来。

2. affect, 动词, 意思是“影响”。例如:

How will the changes affect us? 这些变化对我们会有怎样的影响?

Your opinion will not affect my decision. 你的意见不会影响我的决定。

**拓展** effect, 名词, 意思是“影响, 效果”。例如:

We warned them, but to no effect. 我们警告过他们, 但没起任何效果。

Her words had a magical effect on us. 她的话对我们有魔法般的作用。

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

Tickets are likely to be expensive. 票可能很贵。

Talks are likely to start next Tuesday. 会谈很可能在下周二开始。

4. concentration, 名词, 意思是“专注”。例如:

Tiredness affects your concentration. 疲劳影响你集中精力。

**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(都)”。例如:

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

**拓展** 英文中常见的表示“除了”的表达方式

单词或短语	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. 除了玛丽(没去), 他们都去了公园。
except for	把 except for 后面的内容排除在外, 排除的是不同类的人或物。	Mary felt good except for being a little hungry. 玛丽感觉很好, 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)

单词或短语	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“提前”。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. 专家警告说如果你这样学习, 你的注意力会下降 50%。

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

I tried to warn him, but he wouldn't listen. 我尝试警告过他, 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 courses 太空课程	了解太空飞行, 为我们的空间站感到骄傲
Lucy	speech courses 演讲课程	克服害羞, 建立自信, 练习英语口语
Kevin	model-making courses 模型制作课程	了解科学, 发展兴趣
Peter	sports courses 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。

Boys and girls,

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

Boys and girls,

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

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

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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”, 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 don't have anything suitable to wear for the party. 我没有适合在聚会上穿的衣服。

The food was acceptable, but no more. 食物还可以, 但说不上很好。

2. application, 名词, 意思是“应用”。例如:

The software application can be downloaded from the Internet. 这个软件应用程序可以从互联网下载。

**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 does not apply worldwide. 这个理论并不是全球适用。

3. registration, 名词, 意思是“注册”。例如:

If you have problems with registration, please let us know. 如果你注册有问题, 请让我们知道。

**拓展** register, 动词, 意思是“注册”。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“解决;计算出;锻炼”。例如:

I need to work out a plan for my project. 我需要为我的项目制订一个计划。

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 there around six. 我们力争六点钟左右到那里。

**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. 他的目的是当医生。

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 computer system. 你需要密码才能使用计算机系统。

**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)、in consideration of(作为……的报酬)等。例如:

Time is another important consideration. 时间是另一个需要考虑的重要因素。

The judge will take into consideration any performance. 任何表现裁判都将予以考虑。

The district is under consideration for protection. 正在考虑将这个地区保护起来。



## 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 为形容词作定语,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 that 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、情态动词的种类

情态动词	否定形式	情态动词	否定形式
can(能够,会)	can't(不能,不会)	could(能够,会)	couldn't(不能,不会)
may(可以)		must(必须)	mustn't(不允许,不能)
shall(将,要)	shan't(将不要)	should(应该)	shouldn't(不应该)
need(需要)	needn't(不必)	would(将会,愿)	wouldn't(不会,不愿)

## 三、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 than one. 两只眼睛比一只眼睛看得多。



Could the girl read before she went to school? 这女孩上学前能识字吗?

(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) 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 引起的问句时,多避免用这个词,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,但语气更加不确定。

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”(主观意志)。

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. 你不能那样对她说话。

—Must we hand in our exercise books now? 我们现在就要交练习本吗?

—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) 表示征询意见,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. 你明天可以得到我的答复。(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。

Fish will die out of water. 鱼离开水就不能活。

## 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、照说应该、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) 表示委婉地提出请求、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. can't      B. couldn't      C. mustn't      D. needn't

解析 C 考查情态动词。can'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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ strange clothes he is wearing!

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

2. \_\_\_\_\_ interesting subject it is!

- A. What an      B. How an      C. What      D. How

3. \_\_\_\_\_ foggy it was yesterday!

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



4. \_\_\_\_\_ 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, and we shouldn't cut any trees.  
A. plant                      B. planting                      C. plants                      D. to plant
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ go and 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. 地铁的建设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,红色被认为是好运的象征。  
The red color is \_\_\_\_\_ good luck in Chinese culture.

*Every little helps.*

积少成多。