

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英语 导学同步练

职业模块·工科类

主编 左晓妍

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



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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。

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,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认知,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,并逐渐提高解题技巧。

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

Working Together

重点单词

co-worker *n.* 同事
technician *n.* 技术员
knowledge *n.* 知识
background *n.* 背景
personality *n.* 性格
confidence *n.* 自信
cooperate *v.* 合作

client *n.* 客户
negative *adj.* 负面的
training *n.* 培训
software *n.* 软件
exist *v.* 存在
refuse *v.* 拒绝
attitude *n.* 态度;看法

重点短语

get along with 与……相处
work with 与……合作
give sb. a call 给某人打电话
strong point 优点
be friendly with 对……友好
keep...in mind 牢记
learn the ropes 熟悉某一行业
melting pot 大熔炉
depend on 取决于
put yourself in one's shoes 换位思考
get settled 安顿下来
be ready to 准备去
instead of 代替
offer a helping hand 伸出援手

be fed up with 厌烦
deal with 处理
make mistakes 犯错误
weak point 缺点
put off 推迟
dress code 着装规定
as quickly as possible 尽可能快地
at work 在工作中
smooth out 解决
team spirit 团队精神
get familiar with 熟悉
show up 出现
come up with 想出
in times of 在……时候



fall asleep 入睡

fail to 未能

rush into 冲进

out of place 不适当

have something to do with 与……有关

draw attention 引起注意

take the medicine 服药

catch the bus 乘公交车

be busy with 忙于

stare at 盯着

log onto 登录

write down 记下

重点句型

I get along pretty well with most of them. 我和他们大多数人相处得非常好。

What's wrong? 怎么了?

It's hard to work with him. 很难和他合作。

In order to make friends and have a good start, keep the following tips in mind. 为了交到朋友,有个好的开端,牢记下面的技巧。

Difficult people do exist at work. 不好相处的人在工作中确实存在。

How difficult a person is for you to deal with may depend on your self-confidence, knowledge and skills. 一个人有多难相处也许取决于你的自信、知识和技能。

It's no use showing kindness and respect to difficult co-workers. 向难以相处的同事展示善意和尊重是没用的。

It is a good idea to take some notes while listening to instructions. 听指令的时候做笔记是个好主意。

Something was wrong with the young man. 年轻人的身体出了点问题。

The guy sitting next to me is not nice at all! 坐在我旁边的人一点儿都不友好!

第一课时



学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 co-worker、client、technician、negative、get along with、be fed up with、work with、deal with、give sb. a call、make mistakes、strong point、weak point、be friendly with、put off 等词汇的用法。





(2) 培养对听力材料关键信息的提取能力和分析推理能力。

(3) 准确掌握有关与同事相处的常见表达方法。

重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. co-worker, 名词, 意思是“同事”。例如:

I have a co-worker named Tom. 我有一个同事名叫 Tom。

Our new co-worker has some great new ideas. 我们的新同事有些好的新点子。

拓展 colleague, workmate, 意思是“同事”。例如:

I am a colleague of Lily. 我是 Lily 的同事。

One day, Peter met his old workmate Wang Ming on a trip. 一天, Peter 在旅途中遇到他的老同事王明。

2. client, 名词, 意思是“客户”。例如:

I have a client to meet right now. 我现在有个客户要见。

He had lunch with a client. 他与一位客户共进了午餐。

3. technician, 名词, 意思是“技术员”。例如:

Charles was a gifted technician. Charles 是一个有天赋的技术员。

Could you send a technician to help us? 你们可以派个技术员过来帮我们吗?

拓展 词根 techn-表示“技术, 能力”, 相当于 skill、ability, 其他相关词汇:

单 词	词 性	含 义	例 句
technique	名词	技术, 技巧	She showed her co-worker the technique. 她向同事演示了那个技巧。
technology	名词	科技, 技术	Technology is changing our life rapidly. 技术正在迅速改变我们的生活。
technical	形容词	技术上的	We offer products with free technical support. 我们提供的产品配有免费的技术支持。
technically	副词	在技术上, 在工艺上; 严格按照事实地	In those days taking videos was not technically possible. 在那个时候, 录视频在技术上是不可能的。 Technically (speaking), the two countries are starting a trade war. 严格说来, 这两国正在展开一场贸易战。



4. negative, 形容词, 意思是“负面的, 否定的”。例如:

Don't think too much about the negative things. 不要想太多消极的事情。

They received a negative reply. 他们得到一个否定的答复。

重点短语

1. get along with, 意思是“与……相处”; get along well with sb., 意思是“和某人相处得很好”。例如:

It's important to learn how to get along with your colleagues. 学会与同事相处是很重要的。

I get along well with my colleagues at work. 我与我的同事在工作中相处得很好。

拓展 get on with, 意思是“与……相处”。例如:

Do you get on well with your boss? 你和老板相处得好吗?

He can't get on well with his family. 他和家人相处得不好。

2. be fed up with, 意思是“厌烦”。例如:

I'm fed up with all these delays. 我对所有这些延误感到厌烦。

I'm fed up with waiting for her. 我等她等烦了。

3. work with, 意思是“与……合作, 共事”。例如:

I hope we can work with others. 我希望我们能够与他人共事。

He is eager to have the chance to work with a famous musician. 他渴望有机会与著名音乐家合作。

4. deal with, 意思是“处理”。例如:

He has some unfinished business to deal with. 他还要处理一些尚未了结的事务。

We must take measures to deal with the problem. 我们必须采取措施处理这个问题。

拓展 handle, cope with, 意思是“处理”。例如:

Thanks, but I think I can handle it. 谢谢, 不过我认为我能处理这件事。

She finds it difficult to cope with her illness. 她发现自己的疾病很难应对。

5. give sb. a call, 意思是“给某人打电话”。例如:

Remember to give me a call as soon as you get there. 记得到那儿就给我打电话。

Would you please give him a call when you get the news? 你得到消息的时候, 可以给他打个电话吗?

6. make mistakes, 意思是“犯错误”。例如:

It's okay to make mistakes as long as you learn from them. 只要你从中吸取教训, 犯错误也没关系。





Don't worry, we all make mistakes. 没关系,我们都会犯错。

7. strong point,意思是“优点”。weak point,意思是“缺点”。例如:

My strong point is my ability to communicate effectively with others. 我的优点是我能够有效地与他人沟通。

His weak point is his lack of confidence. 他的不足之处是缺乏自信。

8. be friendly with,意思是“友好地对待,对……友好”。例如:

All students are very friendly with new arrivals. 所有学生对新来的人都很友好。

I just want to be friendly with everybody. 我只是想友好对待每个人。

9. put off,意思是“推迟”。例如:

I had to put off the meeting until next week. 我不得不把会议推迟到下周。

Don't put off today's work for tomorrow. 不要把今天的工作推迟到明天。

重点句型

1. I get along pretty well with most of them. 和他们大多数人相处得非常好。

pretty 在这里的意思是“非常,相当”,修饰形容词和副词。例如:

The results were pretty good. 结果相当不错。

The exam was pretty difficult. 这场考试相当难。

2. What's wrong? 怎么了?

类似表达还有“What's the matter?”“What's up?”等。例如:

You look worried. What's wrong? 你看起来很担心。怎么了?

What's the matter? Is there anything wrong? 怎么了? 有问题吗?

What's up? Wait a minute, please. 怎么了? 请等一下。

3. It's hard to work with him. 很难和他合作。

句型“It is +adj. (+for sb.) +to do sth.”意思是“(某人)做某事是怎样的。”It 作形式主语,真正主语是 to do sth.。例如:

It is important for us to learn English well. 我们学好英语很重要。

It is easy to work out the problem. 解决这个问题很简单。

典例剖析

例 1 — Where is Susan?

— She has gone out to have lunch with her _____.

A. content B. contact C. client D. ceiling

解析 C 考查名词辨析。content 意为“内容”;contact 意为“联系”;client 意为“客户”;ceiling 意为“天花板”。句意:——Susan 在哪里? ——她出去和客户吃午饭了。故选 C。



A: ____ 2 ____

B: OK. Well, could I leave a message for her?

A: ____ 3 ____

B: Could you ask her to give me a call this evening?

A: Sure. ____ 4 ____

B: Bella, I'm her co-worker. ____ 5 ____

A: All right. I'll tell her.

- A. No, I've no idea.
- B. She's got my phone number.
- C. Yes, of course.
- D. Who's answering the phone?
- E. Could I have your name, please?
- F. Is that Sandra?
- G. I'll call you later.

第二课时



学习目标

(1) 熟练掌握 knowledge、training、background、software、personality、exist、confidence、refuse、cooperate、attitude、keep... in mind、dress code、learn the ropes、as quickly as possible、melting pot、at work、depend on、smooth out、put yourself in one's shoes、team spirit、get settled、get familiar with、be ready to、show up、instead of 等词汇的用法。

(2) 通过阅读文章,能够认识与同事相处的重要性,培养对新工作环境的观察力、独立思考能力和批判性思维能力。

**重点知识精讲****重点单词**

1. training, 名词, 意思是“培训”。例如:

These teachers need special training. 这些教师需要专门的培训。

He does a lot of weight training. 他进行大量的举重训练。

拓展 常见的与 training 相关的单词:

单 词	词 性	含 义	例 句
train	动词	培训	He was trained to be a technician. 他被培训成一名技术员。
trainer	名词	教练, 训练员	Do you have a personal trainer? 你有私人教练吗?
trainee	名词	实习生	He is a 24-year-old management trainee. 他是一个 24 岁的管理实习生。

2. background, 名词, 意思是“背景”。例如:

We should pay more attention to its historical background. 我们应该给予其历史背景更多关注。

It has nothing to do with social background. 这与社会背景毫无关系。

拓展 常见的与 background 相关的短语:

in the background 在后面, 在幕后	cultural background 文化背景
education background 学历, 教育背景	social background 社会背景
family background 家庭背景	background color 背景颜色
background music 背景音乐	background information 背景资料

3. software, 名词, 意思是“软件”。例如:

There is a bug in the software that needs fixing. 软件有漏洞需要修复。

Have you upgraded the software? 你更新这种软件了吗?

4. personality, 名词, 意思是“性格”。例如:

She had a sweet, lively personality. 她有着可爱活泼的性格。

His wife has a strong personality. 他妻子的个性很强。



5. exist, 动词, 意思是“存在”。例如:

Does life exist on Mars? 火星上有生命存在吗?

We cannot exist without air, food, and water. 我们没有空气、食物和水就不能生存。

拓展 existence, 名词, 意思是“存在, 生存”。例如:

People were unaware of the existence of this species until today. 人们直到今天才意识到这个物种的存在。

We do not need to envy any other person, for our existence is unique. 我们没必要妒忌其他任何人, 因为我们的存在是独一无二的。

6. confidence, 名词, 意思是“信心”。例如:

I have every confidence in you. 我对你有完全的信心。

He has no confidence in his manager. 他对他的经理毫无信心。

拓展 confident, 形容词, 意思是“有信心的”。例如:

Marina was a confident, happy child. Marina 是个自信、快乐的孩子。

She was in a relaxed, confident mood. 她的心态从容而自信。

7. refuse, 动词, 意思是“拒绝”。例如:

I could not refuse, could I? 我很难拒绝, 是不是?

Go on, ask her; she can hardly refuse. 去吧, 去问问她, 她不大会拒绝。

拓展 refuse to do sth., 意思是“拒绝做某事”。例如:

He couldn't refuse to help her. 他不能拒绝帮助她。

They refuse to say anything about it. 他拒绝对此发表任何言论。

8. cooperate, 动词, 意思是“合作”。例如:

We have to learn to cooperate and compete. 我们必须学会合作和竞争。

The two groups agreed to cooperate with each other. 这两个组同意相互协作。

拓展 cooperation, 名词, 意思是“合作; 配合”。例如:

Cooperation equals success. 合作意味着成功。

Thank you very much for your cooperation. 非常感谢您的配合。

9. attitude, 名词, 意思是“态度; 看法”。例如:

I find his attitude a little hard to take. 我觉得他的态度有点儿令人难以接受。

Where does her attitude come from? 她的态度因何而起?



拓展 attitude towards/to...,意思是“对于……的态度”。例如:

He has a very tolerant attitude towards others' opinions. 他对其他人的观点持非常包容的态度。

Scientists have a negative attitude to the theory. 科学家对这个理论的态度是消极的。

重点短语

1. keep...in mind,意思是“牢记”,也可用于 keep in mind that。例如:

Always keep politeness and patience in mind. 永远记住要有礼貌和耐心。

Keep in mind that a small deed makes a big difference. 要记住,一件小事会产生很大的影响。

2. dress code,意思是“着装规定”。例如:

The company has a strict dress code for all employees. 公司对所有员工都有严格的着装规定。

Determine the dress code before you go to a party. 在去聚会之前明确着装要求。

拓展 Dress Code:

国外一些活动的请柬常附注 Dress Code(着装规定)。下面7种基本涵盖了我们日常能够接触到的着装规定,从休闲到正式的顺序是:休闲(Casual),时尚休闲(Smart Casual),商务休闲(Business Casual),商务正式(Business Formal),鸡尾酒会(Cocktail Attire),黑领结(Black Tie),以及白领结(White Tie)。当收到带有着装要求的邀请时,如果不确定着装是否合适,可以问一下主人,避免因着装不当而显得失礼。

3. learn the ropes,意思是“熟悉某一行业”。例如:

You have to learn the ropes. 你得掌握工作要领。

I'm still trying to learn the ropes. 我还在努力掌握工作要领。

4. as quickly as possible,意思是“尽可能快地”。例如:

Please complete the task as quickly as possible. 请尽快完成任务。

We'll repair it as quickly as possible. 我们会尽快把它修好的。

拓展 “as+形容词/副词+as possible”,意思是“尽可能……”。例如:

Try to be as enthusiastic as possible! 尽量表现出热情!

Please send it as soon as possible. 请尽快把它寄出去。

5. melting pot,意思是“大熔炉”。例如:

It's like a big melting pot of everything. 它就像一切的大熔炉。





6. at work,意思是“在工作中”。例如:

She was still at work when I got back. 我回来的时候她还在工作。

At work you need to concentrate. 工作时你要专心。

7. depend on,意思是“取决于”。例如:

Wages depend on the amount of work you've done. 工资取决于你完成的工作量。

The books a person reads depend on his choices. 一个人读什么书取决于他的选择。

8. smooth out,意思是“解决”。例如:

We will be able to smooth out our differences. 我们一定能解决我们之间的分歧。

Our advice helped them to smooth out their problems. 我们的建议帮助他们解决了问题。

9. put yourself in one's shoes,意思是“换位思考”。例如:

Before you judge someone, try to put yourself in their shoes. 在评判别人之前,要换位思考。

Look at the problem from their point of view — put yourself in their shoes. 从他们的角度看待问题——设身处地为他们着想。

10. team spirit,意思是“团队精神”。例如:

That helps them build team spirit. 这有助于他们建立团队精神。

Their team spirit really surprised me. 他们的团队精神真的使我吃惊。

11. get settled,意思是“安顿下来”。例如:

After moving to a new city, it took me a few weeks to get settled. 搬到新城市后,我花了几周时间才安顿下来。

Once we get settled, we must ask the neighbors in for coffee. 我们一安顿下来,就一定请邻居来家里喝咖啡。

12. get familiar with,意思是“熟悉”。例如:

It takes time to get familiar with a new job. 熟悉一份新工作需要时间。

I believe I should get familiar with this kind of life. 我想,我应该开始熟悉这样的生活。

13. be ready to,意思是“准备去”。例如:

Be ready to act at once. 准备立即行动。

You must be ready to leave at a moment's notice. 你必须随时准备出发。

The contract will be ready to sign in two weeks. 这份合同两周后即可签字。

14. show up,意思是“出现”。例如:

We waited until five o'clock, but he did not show up. 我们一直等到5点,但他却没有露面。

I had to replace her on Tuesday when she didn't show up. 星期二那天她没露面,我只好代替她。



15. instead of,意思是“代替”。例如:

I'll have tea instead of coffee, please. 我不想喝咖啡,请给我来杯茶。

I took your bag instead of mine by mistake. 我错拿了你的包。

重点句型

1. In order to make friends and have a good start, keep the following tips in mind. 为了交到朋友,有个好的开端,牢记下面的技巧。

in order to 意思是“为了”,在句中引出目的状语。例如:

I wake up early in order to catch the first train. 我早起是为了赶上第一班火车。

In order to take that job, you must have left another job. 为了去做那份工作,你肯定已经辞去了另一份工作。

拓展 in order that, so that, so as to,意思是“为了”。例如:

He worked hard in order that he could achieve his goals. 他努力工作,以便能够实现自己的目标。

He woke up early so that he wouldn't miss the train. 他早起是为了不错过火车。

I arrived early so as to get a good seat. 我早到是为了占个好座位。

2. Difficult people do exist at work. 不好相处的人在工作中确实存在。

do (does/did)在句中表示强调,翻译成“确实,一定”,句子必须符合下面两个条件:句子是肯定句;句子是一般现在时或一般过去时。用法如下:

(1)希望说服对方。例如:Do come to the party tonight. 今晚一定要来参加聚会。

(2)表示不耐烦。例如:Do stop talking! 别说话了!

(3)表示提示或警告。例如:Do stay in bed for a couple of days. 一定要卧床休息几天。

(4)表示惊奇或意外。例如:Believe it or not, he did win first prize. 不管你信不信,他确实获得了一等奖。

(5)表示希望或愿望。例如:She does hope you'll get better soon. 她确实希望你很快能好起来。

(6)表示对比。例如:He did come but soon went back. 他确实来了,但很快又回去了。

3. How difficult a person is for you to deal with may depend on your self-confidence, knowledge and skills. 一个人有多难相处也许取决于你的自信、知识和技能。

本句主语是 How 引导的主语从句 How difficult a person is for you to deal with; 谓语是 may depend on; 宾语是 your self-confidence, knowledge and skills。

4. It's no use showing kindness and respect to difficult co-workers. 向难以相处的同事展示善意和尊重是没用的。



在句型 It is no use doing sth. 中, It 作形式主语, 句子的真正主语是 doing sth., 意思是“做某事是没用的。”例如:

It is no use waiting here doing nothing. 在这里无所事事地等待是没有用的。

It is no use saying, “We are doing our best.” 说“我们尽力了”, 没有用。

典例剖析

例 1 —The song *I Believe I Can Fly* tells us that believing in ourselves is very important.

—Yes, _____ can make us have more chances to be successful.

A. confidences B. confidence C. experience D. experiences

解析 B 考查名词辨析。confidence 意为“自信”, 不可数名词; experience 意为“经验”时是不可数名词, 意为“经历”时是可数名词。由 believing in ourselves(相信我们自己)可知, 此处是自信。句意: ——歌曲《我相信我能飞》告诉我们相信自己是非常重要的。——是的, 自信能使我们有更多的机会取得成功。故选 B。

例 2 I offered him a helping hand. However, he _____ it.

A. received B. returned C. repeated D. refused

解析 D 考查动词辨析。receive 意为“收到”; return 意为“返回”; repeat 意为“重复”; refuse 意为“拒绝”。根据 However 可知, 前后句为转折关系, 此处指他拒绝了帮助。故选 D。

针对性练习

1. 单项选择

1. You'd better learn the new rules by heart.

Which has the same meaning as the underlined part?

A. study for B. keep...in mind

C. give...a lift D. let...down

2. If there is a big fire in a house, you'd better run out of the house _____.

A. as quick possible B. as quick as can

C. as quickly as can D. as quickly as possible

3. —Where is your father?

—He is _____. He's doing an experiment in the lab.

A. at work B. in danger C. in need D. on show



4. I'm not sure if we can have a sports meeting on the weekend, because it _____ the weather.
A. depends on B. agrees with C. lives on D. takes up
5. Group activities will be organized in and after class to help children develop _____.
A. dress code B. melting pot C. team spirit D. learn the ropes

II. 完成句子

1. 在这里做志愿者,你可以和有着不同背景的志愿者一起合作。
Being a volunteer here, you can _____ volunteers with different backgrounds.
2. 你怎么解决这类问题?
How do you _____ this kind of problems?
3. 牢记成功和失败都不是最终结果。
_____ that neither success nor failure is the final result.
4. 真乱啊! 你最好尽快打扫一下房间。
What a mess! You'd better clean the room _____.
5. 当你在工作中犯了一个错误时,从中学习,并再努力。
When you make a mistake _____, learn from it and try again.

第三课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 fellow、instruction、examine、beforehand、fancy、notepad、come up with、offer a helping hand、in times of、fall asleep、take the medicine、fail to、catch the bus、rush into、be busy with、out of place、stare at、have something to do with、log onto、draw attention、write down 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 能够意识到团队合作的重要性。





重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. fellow, 名词, 意思是“同伴”; fellow 也可作形容词, 意思是“同伴的; 同道的”。例如:

He is a nice old fellow. 他是一位不错的老伙伴。

We watched our fellow students walking into the building. 我们看着同学们走进那栋楼。

My fellow campers were already packing up their tents. 我的露营同伴已经在收起他们的帐篷了。

2. instruction, 名词, 意思是“指示, 命令”; instructions, 复数名词, 意思是“用法说明, 操作指南”。例如:

The leader gave clear instructions on how to solve the problem. 对于如何解决这个问题, 领导给出了清晰的指示。

The machine operator needed to read the instructions before starting the machine. 机器操作员在启动机器之前需要阅读操作说明。

拓展 instruct, 动词, 意思是“指示, 指导”。例如:

Greater effort is needed to instruct children in road safety. 在指导儿童注意道路安全方面需要付出更大的努力。

The doctor often instructs patients to exercise. 这个医生经常嘱咐病人要锻炼身体。

3. examine, 动词, 意思是“检查; 测验; 剖析”。例如:

If you get ill, the doctor won't have to examine you. A machine will “read” your body. 如果你生病了, 医生就不用给你检查了。一部机器会“读出”你的身体。

The students will be examined at the end of term. 学生在学期末会参加测验。

We should examine ourselves and learn who we are. 我们应该剖析自己并学着认识我们是谁。

拓展 examination, 名词, 意思是“考试; 调查; 医学检查”。例如:

All students must take the English examination. 所有学生都必须参加英语考试。

The issue needs further examination. 这个问题需要进一步调查。

You need to have a physical examination. 你需要做一次体格检查。

4. beforehand, 副词, 意思是“事先, 预先, 提前”。例如:

I wish we'd known about it beforehand. 要是我们预先知道这事就好了。

You must have some preparation beforehand. 你必须事先做些准备。



拓展 表示“事先,提前”的其他短语:

短 语	例 句
in advance	Please let us know in advance if you are unable to attend the meeting. 如果您无法参加会议,请提前告知我们。
ahead of time	I always like to arrive at the airport ahead of time. 我总是喜欢提前到达机场。
ahead of schedule	The new bridge has been finished two years ahead of schedule. 新桥提前两年落成。

5. fancy, 形容词,意思是“精美的,花哨的”。例如:

Guests were told to come in fancy dress. 客人们已被告知应穿着礼服来。

It's not worth spending 200 dollars on such a fancy purse. 花两百美元买这样一个花哨的钱包不值得。

拓展 fancy 的其他用法:

词 性	词 义	例 句
动词	认为会(成功)	So you fancy yourself as the boss someday? 那么你认为自己有一天会成老板?
	喜欢,想要	Do you fancy a drink after work? 下班后去喝一杯怎么样?
名词	喜欢	She looked through the hotel advertisements until one of them caught her fancy. 她仔细查看旅馆广告,终于有一家令她满意。
	(无根据的)想法	She said she wanted a dog but it was only a passing fancy. 她说想要一条狗,但这不过是一时心血来潮。

6. notepad, 名词,意思是“记事本,便条本”。例如:

Get a pen and a notepad. 准备好笔和记事本。

Keep a small notepad and record what you see. 带一个小记事本,记录下你所看见的。

重点短语

1. come up with,意思是“提出,想出,找到(主意、解决方案、答案等)”。例如:

Some scientists have come up with some different ideas. 一些科学家提出了一些不同的想法。

Students can come up with or answer questions while taking online classes. 学生们可以在





线上课堂中提出或回答问题。

拓展 常见的与 come up with 相关的短语：

come up with an idea 想出一个主意 come up with a plan 提出一个计划
come up with a solution 拿出一个解决方案 come up with the name 起名字

2. offer a helping hand,意思是“伸出援手”。例如：

Offer a helping hand to anyone in need. 向任何需要帮助的人伸出援手。

Next time you see someone fall, offer a helping hand. 下次看到有人摔倒,去帮一把。

拓展 表示“帮助,伸出援助之手”的其他短语：

短 语	例 句
do a favor	I'd appreciate it very much if you could do a favor for me. 如果你能帮我这个忙,我将不胜感激。
lend a helping hand	Whenever someone is in need, it's important to lend a helping hand. 每当有人需要帮助时,伸出援手是很重要的。
give a helping hand	Let us give a helping hand to the disaster area! 让我们向灾区伸出援手!

3. in times of,意思是“在……时候,在……情况下”。例如：

In times of crisis, it's important to stay calm and focused. 在危机时期,保持冷静和专注非常重要。

We are in times of difficulty at present. 我们目前处于困难时期。

4. fall asleep,意思是“入睡”。例如：

I usually fall asleep within minutes of getting into bed. 我通常在上床几分钟内就入睡了。

I can't fall asleep tonight. 今夜我无法入睡。

5. take the medicine,意思是“服药”。例如：

Please don't forget to take the medicine. 请不要忘记吃药。

She has to take the medicine every day. 她必须每天吃药。

6. fail to,意思是“未能”。例如：

About 10% of trainees failed to meet the standard. 接受培训的人大约有 10%未达标。

Some students fail to finish the homework. 有些学生没有完成家庭作业。

7. catch the bus,意思是“搭乘公交车,赶公交车”。例如：

I need to catch the bus to get to work. 我需要搭乘公共汽车去上班。

I tried to catch the bus but couldn't make it. 我尽力去赶公共汽车,但没能赶上。



8. rush into,意思是“冲进”。例如:

The couple saw him rush into the fire! 那对夫妇看见他冲进大火中!

He cannot help rushing into the room. 他忍不住冲进房间。

9. be busy with,意思是“忙于”。例如:

He can be busy with his book next year. 他明年很可能还要忙于他的书。

At the end of this month we are busy with the company's salary report. 这个月的月底我们忙于做出公司的工资报表。

10. out of place,意思是“不适当,不协调”。例如:

His casual clothing seemed out of place at the formal event. 他的休闲服装在正式场合显得不合适。

The modern art looked out of place in the traditional museum. 现代艺术在传统博物馆里显得不协调。

拓展 其他常见的“out of+名词”构成的短语:

out of date 过时的

out of work 失业

out of production 停产的

out of the question 不可能的

out of order 出故障的

out of reach 够不着的

11. stare at,意思是“盯着”。例如:

Don't stare at me—it's impolite! 不要盯着我——这很无礼!

Strangers would stare at him or even make fun of him. 陌生人会盯着他看,甚至取笑他。

12. have something to do with,意思是“与……有关”。例如:

It must have something to do with the accident. 这肯定和那次事故有关。

Her success must have something to do with her diligence. 她的成功和她的勤勉一定有某些关系。

13. log onto,意思是“登录(计算机系统、网络等)”。例如:

You need to log onto the website to access your account. 你需要登录到网站才能访问你的账户。

Just log onto your accounts and add the application. 你只需登录账户然后添加该项应用。

14. draw attention,意思是“引起注意”。例如:

Please keep your voice down. We don't want to draw attention to ourselves. 请小点儿声,我们不想引起注意。

The bright colors of the painting draw attention to it in the gallery. 这幅画鲜艳的色彩吸引了展览馆中人们的注意力。





15. write down,意思是“写下,记下”。例如:

During the meeting, make sure to write down any important points. 在会议期间,确保记录下任何要点。

Write down these useful sentences, or you'll forget them. 把这些有用的句子写下来,否则你会忘记的。

重点句型

1. It is a good idea to take some notes while listening to instructions. 听指令的时候做笔记是个好主意。

(1)本句中 It 作形式主语,真正的主语是动词不定式 to take some notes while listening to instructions。例如:

It is good manners to bring along a small gift when you have dinner with a friend. 与朋友用餐时带一个小礼物是有礼貌的行为。

(2)while,意思是“当……时候”,后接分词或从句。例如:

She fell while going downstairs. 她在下楼时摔倒了。

David rang up while you were out. 你不在的时候 David 打电话来了。

2. Something was wrong with the young man. 年轻人的身体出了点问题。

本句中 something was wrong with 的意思是“有问题,出了毛病”。例如:

He sensed that something was wrong with the machine. 他觉察到机器出了问题。

Tina was worried that something was wrong with her. Tina 担心她出了什么问题。

3. The guy sitting next to me is not nice at all! 坐在我旁边的人一点儿都不友好!

本句中 sitting next to me 是现在分词短语作后置定语,意为“坐在我旁边的”。现在分词(短语)作定语通常放在被修饰词后,多表示主动和进行的含义。例如:

The girl standing under the tree is really charming. 站在树下的那个女孩很迷人。

The lady talking with our teacher is my mother. 和我们老师讲话的女士是我妈妈。

典例剖析

例 1 Every time she comes up with a new idea, she writes it down in her notebook.

The underlined part means _____ .

A. comes under B. comes in C. thinks of D. thinks through

解析 C 考查动词短语辨析。come under 意为“遭受”; come in 意为“进来”; think of 意为“记起,想起”; think through 意为“充分考虑”。come up with 意为“提出,想出”,与 think of 同义。句意:每次她想到一个新主意,她就把它写在笔记本上。故选 C。

例 2 We are _____ difficulty now, but I believe that as long as we all pull together, success must belong to us.



III. 翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语,并将答案写在相应的横线上。

1. It's a good idea to make preparations beforehand.

2. He went to see the doctor, because there was something wrong with his right hand.

3. Write down the key points while listening to the lecture.

Part B 请根据中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整,并将答案写在相应的横线上。

4. 突然,大笑声吸引了我们的注意。

Suddenly the loud laughter _____ our _____.

5. 大熊猫吃竹子时,每个人都盯着它。

Everyone _____ _____ the panda when it is eating bamboo.

Detail is the key to success.

细节决定成败。