

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

2

主编 魏革荣



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

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内 容 简 介

本书根据中等职业教育对英语学科的基本要求,并参照最新的中等职业学校英语课程标准编写而成。全书共分为8个单元,每个单元均梳理了本单元的单词、短语和句型,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。

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,并逐渐掌握解题技巧。

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

Travel

重点单词

agency *n.* 代理公司

comfortable *adj.* 令人舒服的

daily *adj.* 每天的

discover *v.* 发现; 找到

dynasty *n.* 朝代

ethnic *adj.* 民族的

experience *v.* 感受; 经历

Italy *n.* 意大利

local *adj.* 当地的

major *adj.* 主要的

product *n.* 产品

record *v.* 记录

Shangri-La *n.* 香格里拉

ticket *n.* 入场券; 票

unique *adj.* 独特的; 唯一的

observe *v.* 观察

seek *v.* 寻找

avoid *v.* 避免

cover *v.* 覆盖

effort *n.* 努力

double *adj.* 双的

Egypt *n.* 埃及

finally *adv.* 终于

France *n.* 法国

journey *n.* 旅行

luggage *n.* 行李

national *adj.* 全国的

quit *v.* 放弃

reservation *n.* 预订

throughout *prep.* 遍及; 到处

travel *n.* 旅行

well-known *adj.* 著名的

pleasure *n.* 快乐

重点短语

all sorts of 各种各样的

all year round 全年; 一年到头

be well-known for 因……知名

in(the)front of 在……的前面

a great many 很多; 许多

worth doing sth. 值得做某事



can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待地做某事	due to 因为;应归于
in order to 为了	give up 放弃
pass through 穿过;通过	scenic spot 景点
set off 出发	take care of 照顾;注意
book tickets 订票	have a passion for 非常喜好
become interested in 对……感兴趣	have to 必须;不得不
hold on to 坚持	pass away 去世
in depth 全面;深入;详细	on the other hand 另一方面;换句话说

重点句型

That's right. 没错。

What is the most famous scenic spot here? 这里最有名的景点是什么?

Sounds great! 听上去很不错!

It's really worth visiting. 这确实值得参观。

Could you tell us more about Shangri-La? 您能多给我们介绍一下香格里拉吗?

I can't wait to get there. 我迫不及待地要去那里。

We'll be there in 20 minutes. 我们将在 20 分钟后到达那里。

I'm interested in ... and I'm searching for a product ... 我对……感兴趣,我正在找……的产品。

Why not take a look at ...? 为什么不看看……呢?

第一课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 ticket, travel, product, daily, journey, experience, national, unique, cover, retire, scenic spot, in front of, all year round, a great many, be famous for, worth doing sth., be rich in, book tickets, can't wait to do sth. 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) 准确掌握有关旅行的常见表达方法。





重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. unique, 形容词, 意思是“独特的; 唯一的”。例如:

The handmade vase was truly unique. 这个手工花瓶真的很独特。

The DNA of each individual is unique. 每个人的 DNA 都是独一无二的。

2. national, 形容词, 意思是“全国的; 国家的”。例如:

The national park is home to a variety of wildlife animals. 国家公园是许多不同动物的家园。

拓展 nationality, 名词, 意思是“国籍”。例如:

I asked him about his nationality, and he proudly told me that he is Canadian.
我问他关于他的国籍, 他自豪地告诉我他是加拿大人。

3. journey, 名词, 意思是“旅行”。例如:

He felt very tired after the long journey. 长途旅行之后他感觉非常疲惫。

拓展 journey, travel, tour 和 trip 的用法区别

单 词	用 法	例 句
journey	常指长距离旅行, 且是单程陆路旅行。 但有时也指水上或空中旅行	How long does the journey usually take? 这段旅程通常需要多长时间?
travel	泛指旅行的行为, 不特指具体的旅行。 常指长途旅行, 不强调旅行的目的地	I want to travel around the world when I grow up. 我长大后想周游世界。
tour	指可长可短、最后返回出发地点的旅行	The band will go on tour next month. 这个乐队下个月要进行巡演。
trip	较口语化, 常指短途旅行	We are planning a trip to Beijing. 我们计划去北京旅行。

4. experience, 动词, 意思是“感受; 经历”。例如:

Everyone will experience some problems in their lives. 每个人在人生中都会经历一些问题。

拓展 experience 还可以作名词, 意思是“经验; 经历”。例如:

She is a Chinese teacher with 30 years' experience. 她是一位有 30 年经验的语文老师。

The story is based on real experiences. 这个故事是根据真实的经历编写的。



5. national, 形容词, 意思是“全国的”。例如:

Unemployment here is twice the national average. 这儿的失业率是全国平均数的两倍。

拓展 nation, 名词, 意思是“国家; 民族”。例如:

Traditional culture is a precious treasure for a nation. 传统文化是一个国家的宝贵财富。

The whole nation should be united closely. 整个民族都应该紧密地团结起来。

6. retire, 动词, 意思是“退休”, 其后常用介词 from。例如:

He had to retire early from teaching because of illness. 由于疾病, 他不得不提早从教学岗位上退休。

重点短语

1. in front of, 意思是“在……的前面”, 指的是在某物的外部的前面。例如:

A car suddenly stopped in front of me. 一辆小汽车突然停在了我的面前。

拓展 in front of 和 in the front of 的用法区别

词 组	含义及用法	例 句
in front of	意为“在……的前面”, 指在某物外部的前面	There is a big tree in front of the teaching building. 教学楼前有一棵大树。
in the front of	意为“在……的前面”, 指在某物内部的前面	She sits in the front of the classroom. 她坐在教室的前面。

2. all year round, 意思是“全年; 一年到头”。例如:

Keeping the room tidy all year round is not easy. 一年到头保持房间的整洁不容易。

3. a great many, 意思是“很多; 许多”, 修饰可数名词复数。例如:

The little boy asked his mother a great many questions. 这个小男孩向他的妈妈问了许多问题。

4. be famous for, 意思是“因……知名”。例如:

The area is famous for its green tea. 这个地区以产绿茶而出名。

拓展 be famous for 和 be famous as 的用法区别

词 组	含 义	例 句
be famous for	因……而出名	Vienna is famous for its music. 维也纳因音乐出名。
be famous as	作为……而出名	Mo Yan is famous as a writer. 莫言作为作家而出名。

5. worth doing sth., 意思是“值得做某事”。worth, 形容词, 意思是“值得; 有价值”, 其后



可接名词或动名词。例如：

Your idea is well worth considering. 你的想法非常值得考虑。

The city is worth a visit. 这个城市值得参观。

6. can't wait to do sth., 意思是“迫不及待地做某事”。例如：

I can't wait to meet them. 我迫不及待地想要见到他们。

7. book tickets, 意思是“订票”。book, 动词, 意思是“预约; 预订”, 其后可接名词或动名词。例如：

I'd like to book a table for two for 8 o'clock tonight. 我想订一张今晚 8 点钟的二人餐桌。

I've booked you on the 10 o'clock flight. 我给你订了 10 点钟的飞机票。

重点句型

1. Sounds great! 听上去很不错!

本句主要用于对别人建议的附和, 还可以用“Sounds good”. 来表示。例如：

—What good weather it is! Let's go for a walk. 天气真不错! 我们去散步吧。

—Sounds great. / Sounds good. 听上去不错。

2. Could you tell us more about Shangri-La? 您能多给我们介绍一下香格里拉吗?

Could you do... 意思是“您能做……吗”, 这里的 could 不表示过去, 表示的是委婉的语气。例如：

Could you help me carry the box upstairs? 您能帮我把这个箱子搬到楼上吗?

3. On our journey you will experience their special songs and dances. 在我们的旅途中, 你们将会感受到他们特别的歌舞。

表示地点的短语 on our journey 放在了句首, 起到了强调的作用。例如：

On my way home I met my aunt. 在回家的路上我遇到了我姑姑。

Under the bed, I found an old book. 在床下, 我发现了一本旧书。

4. We'll be able to see many beautiful places. 我们将能看到许多美丽的地方。

be able to 可以替代 can, 意思是“有能力做某事”, be able to 后接动词原形, 即 be able to do sth.。例如：

You'll be able to read in peace. 你将可以安静地看书。

You must be able to speak French for this job. 干这项工作你得会说法语。

典例剖析

例 1 Mark Twain is famous _____ a writer in America. And he is also famous _____ his novels.

A. for; as

B. as; of

C. for; of

D. as; for



解析 D 考查固定搭配。be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”; be famous for 意为“因……而出名”。句意: 马克·吐温作为一名作家在美国出名。他也因为他的小说而出名。故选 D。

例 2 Bob missed his grandparents very much, so he can't wait _____ them.

- A. see B. saw C. seeing D. to see

解析 D 考查固定搭配。can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待地做某事”, wait 后跟动词不定式结构。句意: 鲍勃非常想念他的祖父母, 迫不及待地想见到他们。故选 D。

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

- I have never been to Hong Kong Disneyland.
—Well, it's well worth _____.
A. to visit B. visiting C. visit D. visited
- Look! What a beautiful hill!
—Yes, and it's also famous _____ its old trees.
A. about B. with C. by D. for
- Lucy's birthday is coming. She can't wait _____ a big birthday party.
A. have B. has C. having D. to have
- We usually put the teacher's desk _____ the classroom. The teacher often stands _____ the teacher's desk.
A. behind; in the front of B. in front of; behind
C. in the front of; in front of D. in the front of; in the front of
- How was your winter vacation?
—_____.
A. It was wonderful. B. How about you?
C. Of course. D. I feel awful.

II. 补全对话

Jason: How do you plan your summer vacation?

David: _____ 1 _____

Jason: Where would you like to go?

David: To the seaside.

Jason: _____ 2 _____ Taking a walk on the beach and lying in the sun are pretty good.



David: Yeah. I decide to go to Bali Island. 3

Jason: It's really a beautiful and clean place. 4

David: For two weeks.

Jason: 5

David: On July 18.

Jason: Have a nice trip!

David: Thank you.

- A. Don't worry.
- B. I want to travel.
- C. When are you leaving?
- D. I have never heard of it.
- E. That's really a good idea.
- F. How long will your holiday last?
- G. I've heard the sight there is good.

第二课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 dynasty, major, avoid, comfortable, option, luggage, quit, throughout, record, effort, finally, well-known, double, local, take care of, give up, set off, for the first time, in order to, all sorts of, think of, due to, pass away, hold on to, have a passion for 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 通过阅读文章,能够准确提取有关历史上著名旅行家的关键信息,并能准确列出时间轴及对应事件。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. avoid, 动词, 意思是“避免”, 其后常接名词或 v. -ing 形式。例如:



I usually leave early to avoid the rush hour. 我通常早早出发以避免交通高峰时间。

My parents ask me to avoid going out alone at night. 我父母要求我晚上避免单独出门。

2. quit, quite 和 quiet 的区别。

quit, 动词, 意思是“放弃”。例如:

He wants to quit his job as a policeman. 他想辞去警察的工作。

The doctor advises me to quit smoking. 医生建议我戒烟。

quite, 副词, 意思是“非常”。例如:

Are you quite sure? 你有十足把握吗?

I'm quite happy to wait for you here. 我非常高兴在此等候您。

quiet, 形容词, 意思是“安静的”。例如:

“Be quiet!” said the teacher. “安静点!”老师说道。

She was a shy and quiet girl. 她是个腼腆安静的女孩。

3. record, 动词, 意思是“记录”。例如:

You'd better record your major costs during the year. 你最好记录一下一年当中你的主要支出。

拓展 record 还可以作名词, 意思是“记录; 记载”。例如:

It is the coldest December on record. 这是历史记载中最冷的 12 月。

4. effort, 名词, 意思是“努力”。例如:

I put a lot of effort into studying for the exam. 我在为考试努力学习。

拓展 effort 的常见搭配:

(1) make an effort 意思是“努力做某事”。例如:

She made an effort to come to the party despite being tired. 尽管很累, 她还是努力来参加聚会。

(2) put in effort 意思是“付出努力”。例如:

He put in a lot of effort to complete the project on time. 为了按时完成这个项目, 他付出了很大的努力。

5. finally, 副词, 意思是“终于”。例如:

Finally, I caught up with him. 我最终追上了他。

拓展 eventually, 副词, 与 finally 意思一致, 意思是“最终”。例如:

Eventually the search was called off. 搜查最后被取消了。

Follow the footpath and you'll eventually hit the road. 沿这条小径走终究会见到大路的。



6. well-known, 形容词, 意思是“著名的”, 常用结构 be well-known for, 意思是“因……而著名”, 可与 be famous for 替换。例如:

It is a well-known saying. 这是一句众所周知的名言。

He is well-known for his knowledge in history. 他以在历史方面的广博知识而闻名。

重点短语

1. take care of, 意思是“照顾”, 相当于 look after。例如:

We need to take care of our bodies. 我们需要照顾好自己的身体。

I'll take care of you. 我会照顾好你的。

Can you look after yourself? 你能自己照顾自己吗?

2. give up, 意思是“放弃”。例如:

I'll not give up. 我不会放弃的。

Don't give up! 不要放弃!

3. in order to, 意思是“目的是;为了”, 后接动词原形, 构成短语 in order to do sth., 表示目的。例如:

I go swimming every day in order to keep fit. 我每天游泳以保持健康。

She arrived early in order to get a good seat. 她早早到场, 为了找个好位置。

拓展 order 用法小结

(1) order 作名词, 意思是“命令;点菜;顺序;订单”等。例如:

Please put these shoes in order. 请把这些鞋子按顺序放好。

May I take your order? 您现在点菜吗?

(2) order 作动词, 意思是“命令;点(菜、饮料等);订(货);预订”等。后接名词作宾语。例如:

I just want to order a glass of juice. 我只是想点一杯果汁。

4. all sorts of, 意思是“各种各样的”, 后面接名词。例如:

There are all sorts of rooms. 有各种各样的房间。

I like making all sorts of things, like posters, toys and puppets. 我喜欢制作各种各样的东西, 如海报、玩具和木偶。

5. due to, 意思是“由于”。例如:

His mistake was due to youth and inexperience. 他失误的原因是年轻且没有经验。

The team's success was largely due to her efforts. 这个队的成功在很大程度上是她努力的结果。

6. hold on to, 意思是“坚持”。例如:



Hold on to your dreams and one day they may come true. 坚持你的梦想,总有一天它们会实现的。

Music was the one thing I could hold on to when things got crazy. 当其他事情都变糟时,音乐是我唯一不会放弃的。

7. have a passion for,意思是“非常喜好”。例如:

Some people have a passion for eating chocolate. 有些人十分喜好吃巧克力。

I have a passion for football. 我酷爱足球。

8. become interested in,意思是“对……感兴趣”,interested 为形容词,意为“有兴趣的”,常用于结构 be interested in... 中,意思是“对……感兴趣”,句子主语为人,in 后通常接名词或动名词。例如:

I become interested in drawing. 我开始对绘画感兴趣了。

I'm not interested in sport. 我对体育运动不感兴趣。

许多形容词以-ing 结尾,它们往往都可以变成以-ed 结尾的形容词。以-ing 结尾的形容词通常修饰物,以-ed 结尾的形容词通常修饰人。例如:

interesting 有趣的→interested 感兴趣的

boring 枯燥乏味的;无聊的→bored 无聊的

relaxing 轻松的;令人放松的→relaxed 轻松;放松的

It's interesting to play basketball. 打篮球很有趣。

I'm interested in playing basketball. 我对打篮球感兴趣。

拓展 类似词汇

excite → excited/exciting(兴奋的/令人兴奋的)

surprise → surprised/surprising(感到惊奇的/使人惊奇的)

please → pleased/pleasing(高兴的/令人高兴的)

tire → tired/tiring(厌倦的/令人厌倦的)

amaze → amazed/amazing(惊奇的/令人惊奇的)

move → moved/moving(感动的/令人感动的;感人的)

拓展 形容词

形容词用于描述人或事物所具有的特征、个性、品质等。如 interesting, fun, boring, difficult, nice, great, good 等。

部分形容词有-ing 和-ed 两种形式,但表示的意义不同。-ing 形式通常指事物本身的性质,意为“令人感到……的”,而-ed 形式通常指人的感受,意为“感到……的”。例如:



frightening 令人害怕的

frightened 受惊的

It's a very frightening experience. 那是一次非常令人恐惧的经历。

She was frightened by the movie. 她被这部电影吓坏了。

重点句型

1. Xu Xike is a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客是明代著名的旅行家,他幼年就对地理类的书籍感兴趣,想去游历。

at an early age 意思是“在幼年;在早年”。例如:

The boy began reading all kinds of books at an early age. 这个男孩很小就开始读各种各样的书籍。

2. With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. 在家人的支持下,徐霞客 22 岁时有了第一次旅行,一生中共有四次主要的旅行。

with+宾语(+介词短语),表示伴随或原因。例如:

With some books in his hand, the teacher went into the classroom. 教师手里拿着几本书,进了教室。

at the age of 意思是在“在……岁时”。例如:

He started learning piano at the age of 5. 他在 5 岁时开始学习钢琴。

3. Xu spent over 30 years traveling throughout the country, carefully studied the places he passed through and recording his experiences and discoveries in his diary. 徐霞客花了 30 多年的时间在全国游历,仔细研究经过的地方,并在日记中记录他的经历和发现。

spend+时间(+in)+doing sth. 意思是“做某事花了多长时间”,这里的 in 可以省略。traveling throughout the country, carefully studying the places he passed through 和 recording his experiences and discoveries in his diary 是并列关系。例如:

Judy spent two years finishing her new novel. 朱迪花了两年的时间写完了她的新小说。

拓展 spend 后还可以跟表示金钱的词,用法一样。例如:

My father spent 300 thousand yuan buying the new car. 我爸爸花了 30 万元买这辆新车。

典例剖析

例 1 Many old people take a walk after supper _____ have good health.



A. in order that B. as a result C. because D. in order to

解析 D 考查固定短语的用法。in order that 意思是“为了”,后面跟从句;as a result 意思是“结果;因此”;because 意思是“因为”,后面跟句子;in order to 意思是“为了”,后面跟动词原形。句意:为了身体健康,许多老年人晚饭后去散步。结合句意和选项,故选 D。

例 2 Are you _____ in this _____ storybook?

A. interested; interesting B. interested; interested
C. interesting; interested D. interesting; interesting

解析 A 考查形容词辨析。表示某人对某物感兴趣用 be interested in sth.; interesting 是指某物是有趣的,这里用来修饰 storybook。句意:你对这本有趣的故事书感兴趣吗? 故选 A。

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

- I'm _____ in any _____ book.
A. interested; interesting B. interesting; interested
C. interesting; interesting D. interested; interested
- He usually goes to school _____ bike, but sometimes _____ foot.
A. with; on B. on; by C. on; with D. by; on
- We all sat in the front of the class _____ we could see clearly.
A. so that B. in order to C. as long as D. as soon as
- He is a man with _____ experience and we can learn _____ from him.
A. a great deal of; a lot B. a great deal; a lot of
C. a great number of; a lot D. a great deal; lot of
- Miss Li, could you _____ on English learning?
—Sure. First you should read English every day.
A. give me some advice B. have a lot of experience
C. solve the problem D. give me any advice

II. 词义配对

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. on foot | A. 努力 |
| 2. take care of | B. 由于 |



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 3. all sorts of | C. 为了 |
| 4. become interested in | D. 避免 |
| 5. in order to | E. 步行 |
| 6. hold on to | F. 照顾 |
| 7. due to | G. 激情 |
| 8. avoid | H. 坚持 |
| 9. passion | I. 各种各样的 |
| 10. effort | J. 对……感兴趣 |

第三课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 curiosity, sightseeing, observe, seek, pleasure, in depth, on the other hand 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 能够根据所给材料,运用所学语言知识写出名人的相关生平信息。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. curiosity, 名词,意思是“好奇心”。例如:

Children show curiosity about everything. 儿童对一切事物都显露出好奇心。

My progress in reading raised my curiosity, and I wanted to know everything. 我在阅读方面的进步引起了我的好奇心,想要了解一切。

拓展 curious, 形容词,意思是“好奇的”。例如:

They were very curious about the people who lived upstairs. 他们对住在楼上的人感到很好奇。

They were so extremely curious. 他们非常好奇。



2. sightseeing, 名词, 意思是“观光; 游览”。常用结构为 go sightseeing。例如:

I'm going sightseeing. 我打算去观光。

Did you have a chance to do any sightseeing? 你有没有出去游览的机会?

3. observe, 动词, 意思是“观察; 庆祝”。例如:

Have you observed any changes lately? 最近你注意到什么变化没有?

Do they observe Christmas? 他们过不过圣诞节?

拓展 observation, 名词, 意思是“观察”。例如:

We managed to escape observation. 我们设法避开了人们的注意。

She has outstanding powers of observation. 她有超人的观察力。

4. pleasure, 名词, 意思是“快乐”。例如:

He takes no pleasure in his work. 他从他的工作中得不到丝毫乐趣。

It's a pleasure to meet you. 很高兴认识你。

拓展 please, 动词, 意思是“使满意”。pleased, 形容词, 意思是“高兴的”。例如:

You can't please everybody. 你无法让每个人都满意。

The boss should be pleased with you. 上司应该对你满意了。

5. seek, 动词, 意思是“寻找”, 过去式及过去分词是 sought。例如:

We seek to improve relations between our two countries. 我们寻求改进我们两国间关系的方法。

Which countries sought for your help? 哪些国家寻求您的帮助?

重点短语

1. in depth, 意思是“全面; 深入; 详细”, depth, 名词, 意思是“深(度); 纵深”。例如:

I haven't looked at the report in depth yet. 我还没有细看这份报告。

What's the depth of the water here? 这儿的水有多深?

拓展 deep, 形容词, 意思是“深的”; deepen, 动词, 意思是“加深”。例如:

She took a deep breath. 她深深地吸了一口气。

The water deepened gradually. 水渐渐变深了。

2. on the other hand, 意思是“另一方面; 换句话说”。例如:

Children, on the other hand, should appreciate what their parents do for them. 另一方面, 孩子们应该感激父母为他们做的事。



拓展 大家经常误以为“on the one hand”和“on the other hand”之间有递进或者并列的关系。事实上,这一对短语一般是用于提出两个相反的事物或看法,意思是“一方面……另一方面……”。例如:

On the one hand they'd love to have kids, but on the other hand, they don't want to give up their freedom. 一方面,他们想要孩子,但另一方面,他们又不想放弃自由自在的生活。

重点写作

中国共产党建党 100 多年以来,涌现出无数优秀的共产党员,其中,云南华坪女子高级中学党支部书记、校长张桂梅“拿命办学”的感人事迹引发了强烈的社会反响。请你根据以下要点,用英语讲述一下她的故事。内容包括:

1. 她今年 65 岁,是一位瘦弱的女子,她身患重病,却为教育奉献一生。
2. 为了帮助贫困学生走进大学,她建立了中国第一所全免费女子高中。
3. 日子虽然清贫,但她内心却充满阳光。
4. 她用知识改变了很多女孩的命运。在过去的 13 年里,她帮助 1 800 多名学生实现了他们的梦想。她日夜陪伴学生,从来没有后悔过,她的故事让人感动。
5. 我们应该向她学习……

要求:

1. 语言规范,语句通顺,可适当发挥。
2. 词数 100 左右,文章中不得出现自己的真实姓名和校名。

提示词:

devote... to... 奉献 poverty areas 贫困地区 fate 命运 sunshine 阳光
female free senior high school 全免费女子高中

写作指导

本文是一篇材料作文。要求根据提示内容介绍张桂梅的感人事迹,注意要点齐全,可适当发挥。写作时要以第三人称来介绍,时态综合使用一般现在时、现在完成时和一般过去时。作文要分别介绍张桂梅的个人情况,做了什么,有什么影响。要保证语言连贯,无语法和拼写错误。



参考范文

Zhang Guimei, a 65-year-old woman, is thin and weak. Although she has developed a serious illness, she devotes her life to education. In order to help the students in poverty areas to go into the college, she set up the first female free senior high school in China. She lives a hard life, but her heart is full of sunshine. She has changed many girls' fate. She has helped more than 1,800 students to achieve their dreams over the past 13 years. She never regrets staying with her students day and night. She is such a great woman that we are all moved by her. In our daily life, we should learn from her and try our best to help people in need.

知识拓展

常用短语和句型如下:

1. 个人生平或简历、教育背景

- (1) I was born in... Province on Nov. 7, 2008.
- (2) Born into a poor/rich family, she/he...
- (3) I'm a student from... Middle School, studying in Class 1, Grade 3.
- (4) My name is..., a middle school student aged...
- (5) After graduating from No. 4 Middle School of Nanjing in 2012, I entered Nanjing University for further studies, where I received a degree.
- (6) She/He has been awarded the title of... for her/his...
- (7) I'm a sixteen-year-old girl named... from... Middle School.
- (8) I won first prize in... competition.
- (9) be admitted to...
- (10) graduate from... department of...
- (11) go abroad for further studies
- (12) When at college, he majored in English/was an English major.
- (13) devote oneself/one's effort/one's life to...
- (14) make up one's mind/be determined to do...
- (15) have a gift/talent for...

2. 性格品质

- (1) kind-hearted/warm-hearted; hard-working/diligent; humorous; confident; independent; sociable; patient
- (2) be willing/ready to help others



(3) I have a wide range of hobbies. In my free time, I like doing... and doing..., among which... is my favorite.

(4) I'm good/skillful at..., so I think I am fit for this job.

(5) I always hold a positive attitude to life and I am very confident in myself.

(6) She/He is always warm-hearted and often devotes her/his spare time to helping others.

3. 爱好和特长

(1) I am good at working in a team. Teamwork is a key factor to do the job well.

(2) I have rich working experience as a typist. Therefore, handling paperwork, I think, is an easy job for me.

(3) I have a strong ability to work independently, which gives me an advantage over other applicants.

(4) Being an active young boy, I enjoy sports and outdoor activities. Besides, I'm easy to get along with and I like to make friends.

(5) I'm good at language learning, especially spoken English. I often use the computer and I type very fast.

(6) My hobby is listening to music because it can make me feel relaxed.

4. 人物评价

(1) Such is/was Qian Xuesen, one who...

(2) set a good example to...

(3) speak highly of...

(4) one of the most important persons in the past ten years

(5) His achievements are worthy of praise.

(6) be considered to be one of the greatest...

(7) make great/rapid progress in...

(8) be honored as...

典例剖析

例 1 On the one hand, you shouldn't be shy; _____ you mustn't forget your manners.

A. on the another hand

B. on the contrary

C. on the other hand

D. on the opposite



A. quick
B. more slowly
C. carefully
D. more carefully

针对性练习

写作

1. 该人物是谁。
2. 该人物的主要贡献。
3. 该人物对你的影响。

注意:

1. 词数不少于 80。
2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,
Li Hua





第四课时



学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 comfortable, major, option, choose, set off, have to, pass through 等词汇的用法。
- (2) 熟练掌握一般过去时的用法。



重点知识精讲

重点单词

1. comfortable, 形容词, 意思是“令人舒服的”。例如:

I find the new sofa to be very comfortable. 我觉得新沙发非常舒适。

I always make sure to wear comfortable shoes when I travel. 当我旅行时,我总是确保穿着舒适的鞋子。

2. major, 形容词, 意思是“主要的”。例如:

The major cause of the problem was poor communication between team members. 问题的主要原因是团队成员之间的沟通不良。

The major reason for the delay in the project was the shortage of resources. 项目延迟的主要原因是资源短缺。

拓展 major 还可以作名词,意思是“主修科目;专业”。例如:

My major is English. 我的专业是英语。

I have always had a passion for art, so I decided to declare art as my major. 我一直对艺术充满热情,所以我决定把艺术作为我的专业。

major 还可以作动词,意思是“主修;专攻”,与 in 搭配构成 major in。例如:

I major in English. 我主修英语。

I need to major in computer science to pursue a career in software development. 我需要主修计算机科学,以追求软件开发的职业生涯。

重点短语

1. have to, 意思是“必须;不得不”。must 与 have to 两者都表示“必须”,但 must 侧重于说



话者的主观看法,认为有必要或有义务去做某事,常跟 law, rules 等法律法规等连用,或是用于标语中,较严谨。例如:

Everyone must keep the law. 人人都要守法。

have to 侧重于客观需要,意为“不得不”,含有无奈被迫之意,相对较口语化。例如:

The last bus has gone. We'll have to walk home.

最后一班公共汽车已经开走了。我们得走回家。

2. set off,意思是“出发;动身”。例如:

We set off for London just after ten. 刚过 10 点,我们就动身去伦敦了。

It was raining hard when we set off. 我们出发时正下着大雨。

3. pass through,意思是“穿过……;通过……”。例如:

People could pass through freely but any vehicle could not. 虽然人可以自由过去,但任何车辆都是通不过的。

Many people pass through periods of difficulty in sleeping and eating. 许多人都会经历睡眠和饮食困难的时期。

重点语法

一般过去时

一、一般过去时的用法

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或状态。例如:

She was a little girl at that time. 那时候她还是个小女孩。

He didn't sleep well last night. 他昨天晚上没有睡好。

2. 一般过去时可以表示过去习惯性、经常性的动作,不强调动作对现在的影响,只说明过去的事情。例如:

She often took an active part in all the activities when she studied at our school. 她在我们学校学习期间经常积极参加各种活动。

二、一般过去时的时间标志词

1. yesterday 系列:yesterday morning/afternoon, the day before yesterday

2. last 系列:last night, last week, last month, last year

3. ago 系列:three days ago, four years ago

4. in+过去的时间:in 1985

5. just now, at that time, in the past 等

三、一般过去时的句式结构

1. be 动词作谓语的一般过去时。



肯定句:主语+was/were+其他. 例如:

Ann was busy last week. 安上周很忙。

否定句:主语+was/were+not+其他. 例如:

Ann was not busy last week. 安上周不忙。

一般疑问句:Was/Were+主语+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+was/were.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+was/were+not. 例如:

—Were you born in Shanghai? 你出生在上海吗?

—Yes, I was. /No, I wasn't. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。

2. 行为动词作谓语的一般过去时。

肯定句:主语+动词的过去式+其他. 例如:

Jack visited his grandpa last week. 杰克上周拜访了他的祖父。

否定句:主语+didn't+动词原形+其他. 例如:

Jack didn't visit his grandpa last week. 杰克上周没有拜访他的祖父。

一般疑问句:Did+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答:Yes, 人称代词主格+did.

否定回答:No, 人称代词主格+didn't. 例如:

—Did Jack visit his grandpa last week? 杰克上周拜访他的祖父了吗?

—Yes, he did. /No, he didn't. 是的,他拜访了。/不,他没有。

四、动词过去式的构成规则

1. 动词过去式的规则变化

动词形式	变化规则	例 词
一般情况	在动词词尾加-ed	work→worked; play→played want→wanted; act→acted
以不发音的-e 结尾	在动词词尾加-d	live→lived; move→moved hope→hoped; taste→tasted
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i 再加-ed	study→studied; try→tried cry→cried; carry→carried
以一个辅音字母结尾的 重读闭音节动词	双写词尾的辅音字母,再加-ed	stop→stopped; drop→dropped plan→planned; regret→regretted



2. 动词过去式的不规则变化

变化规则	例 词
把动词原形中的 i 改为 a	begin→began; drink→drank; give→gave ring→rang; sing→sang; sit→sat; swim→swam
把重读开音节中的 i 改为 o	drive→drove; ride→rode; write→wrote
把动词原形中的 ee 改为 e	feed→fed; meet→met
把动词原形中的 eep 改为 ept	keep→kept; sleep→slept; sweep→swept
过去式与原形相同	put→put; cost→cost; cut→cut
以 aw/ow 结尾的词,把 aw/ow 变为 ew	draw→drew; blow→blew; flow→flew
含有元音字母 o, i 的词,把 o, i 变为 a	become→became; drink→drank
把动词原形中的 e 变为 o	get→got; forget→forgot
把动词原形中的 ell 变为 old	sell→sold; tell→told
有的动词的过去式以 ought, aught 结尾,且读音是[ɔ:t]	teach→taught; buy→bought; think→thought

典例剖析

例 1 My friend and I _____ a walk together yesterday.

- A. takes B. took C. take D. are taking

解析 B 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 yesterday 可知,应该用一般过去时。句意:我和我朋友昨天一起去散步了。故选 B。

例 2 She _____ her homework because she was ill.

- A. didn't finish B. wasn't finish C. doesn't finish D. don't finish

解析 A 考查一般过去时的否定句。根据原因状语从句 because she was ill 可知,主句动作发生在过去,应用一般过去时。finish 单独作为谓语动词不与系动词 was 连用。句意:她没有完成作业是因为她生病了。故选 A。

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1. Tom _____ a risk in the Arctic three years ago.

- A. take B. took C. takes D. taken



2. A Chinese spacecraft successfully _____ on the surface of Mars on May 22, 2021.
A. lands B. landed C. would land D. had landed
3. She _____ an engineer in 2004.
A. married B. was married C. was married with D. married to
4. Mr. White, who _____ in Shanghai for seven years, is a manager of a company in Beijing.
A. was working B. worked C. had worked D. has worked
5. The factory used 65 percent of the raw materials, the rest of which _____ saved for other purposes.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

II. 完成句子

1. 森林里有各种各样的植物和动物。春天欣欣向荣。
In the forest, there are _____ vegetation and animals.
Spring is flourishing.
2. 我们必须照顾老人,因为总有一天我们会变老。
We must _____ the old because one day we will become old.
3. 因为坏天气,我们去山西省旅游的计划已经取消了。
Our plan to Shanxi has been cancelled _____ the bad weather.
4. 一旦我想放弃我的梦想,我的灵魂就会和我交谈,也会给我鼓励。
Once I wonder to _____ my dream, my soul will talk with me with encouragement.
5. 他们早早出发去山上看日出。
They _____ earlier to catch the sunrise on the mountain.

Learning is the eye of the mind.

知识是心灵的慧眼。

Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

- Have you ever been to Shanghai?
—Of course. Actually, I _____ there for six years but now I live in Taizhou.
A. worked B. was working C. would work D. have worked
- He is always trying to _____ smoking.
A. give away B. give up C. give in D. give out
- He _____ me his name, but I can't remember it now.
A. tells B. will tell C. told D. is telling
- I _____ abroad for several years, but I have never regretted my final decision to move back to my motherland.
A. am living B. lived C. have lived D. live
- The speech of the president _____ ended up with peace movement.
A. consistently B. luckily C. finally D. slowly
- _____ heavy pressure from work environment, she can't help crying.
A. Due to B. With the help of C. Because D. Owing
- He quit his job in order to _____ his mother.
A. take care of B. take advantage of C. look back D. look into
- Sichuan is well-known _____ its spicy food.
A. for B. as C. in D. from
- This pair of shoes is so _____ that I can walk all day without any pain.
A. final B. comfortable C. daily D. national
- —Well, Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes is famous for its wall paintings.
A. Would you like Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
B. Could you tell me something about Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
C. Which aspect are you interested in Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?
D. What do you think of Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes?

II. 完形填空

Travel can teach kids more than a textbook. First, travelling is good for kids. They can find new interests. Travel 11 information alive for kids, and makes it much more exciting than studying textbooks. Second, they learn how to fit themselves into new situations, and communicate with other people while travelling. Also, they learn 12 because sometimes it takes a long time to get to some exciting or interesting places.

I've been travelling since I was 13 years old. For me, to stop 14 would be like taking something important away from my soul. I can't live without travelling and I wouldn't be who I am 15 I don't travel. So when some people say it's difficult to travel after having kids, I completely disagree. In my opinion, when people become parents, it doesn't mean they can't travel any more. My children have travelled since they were three weeks old.

Bringing 16 new life into the world comes with many responsibilities (责任). And I'd love to be a good 17. One of my duties is to educate my children. I'm so thankful that I 18 many places with my parents on family trips since I was young.

I've learned that the outside world is _____ 19 _____ than the little one I was living in. Of course, I want to pass these travel experiences to my children. Because these will be their lifelong treasure.

I value (珍惜) the memories _____ 20 _____ I have when travelling with my children. I'm sure they will always remember them in their lives.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 11. A. made | B. making | C. makes | D. will make |
| 12. A. wait | B. waits | C. waiting | D. to wait |
| 13. A. seventh | B. seven | C. the seven | D. the seventh |
| 14. A. travelled | B. to travel | C. travelling | D. travels |
| 15. A. if | B. unless | C. although | D. until |
| 16. A. an | B. a | C. / | D. the |
| 17. A. mother | B. mother's | C. mothers | D. mothers' |
| 18. A. visited | B. visit | C. have visited | D. was visiting |
| 19. A. colorful | B. most colorful | C. the most colorful | D. more colorful |
| 20. A. that | B. who | C. whom | D. what |

III. 阅读理解

Tony was born to travel. His father worked for an airline. For the first 16 years of his life, Tony and his family lived in many different countries.

In the early 1970s, Tony met a young woman named Maureen. They soon married. Before getting jobs, Tony and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, they visited places like Iran (伊朗), India, and so on.

When Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, people asked many questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Tony wrote a book called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries' weather, customs (风俗), and places to see. But unlike other travel books then, Tony's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.

Tony and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued travelling. They wrote books for each place they visited. Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 650 books. Tony, the great traveller, still writes about travels to many places and will bring us more surprises.

21. Tony and his wife ended the year-long trip in _____.
A. England B. Iran C. India D. Australia
22. Tony wrote the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* to _____.
A. make money for his next trip B. tell people about his new company
C. draw people's attention to his family D. answer people's questions about his trip
23. How was the book *Across Asia on the Cheap* different from other travel books then?
A. It was longer and more popular.
B. It was the first travel book in the world.
C. It talked about places most tourists did not go.
D. It talked about a country's weather and customs.
24. Which of the following is TRUE about Tony's company?
A. His father started it. B. It is an airline company.
C. Hundreds of people work for it. D. It has no books about travelling.
25. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. a great traveller and his books B. a tour of different countries
C. a great writer and his family D. different kinds of companies

英语导学同步练
(基础模块·2)
参考答案及解析

Unit 1 Travel

第一课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 BDDCA

1. B 考查固定搭配。worth doing sth. 意为“值得做某事”。句意：——我从没去过香港迪士尼乐园。——哦，很值得一看。故选 B。
4. C 考查介词短语辨析。in the front of 意为“在……的前面”，指的是在某物内部的前面；in front of 意为“在……的前面”，指的是在某物外部的前面。句意：我们一般把教师的讲桌放在教室的前面，老师经常站在讲桌前。故选 C。

II. 补全对话

1—5 BEGFC

第二课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 ADAAA

1. A 考查形容词的辨析。短语 be interested in 表示“对……感兴趣”；interesting 是修饰物或者是物作主语。根据题意，故选 A。
2. D 考查介词短语。by+交通工具表示“乘某种交通方式”，例如：by bike 意为“骑自行车”，by bus 意为“乘公交车”。但是“步行”要用 on foot，是固定用法。根据题干可知，第一个空为“骑自行车”，选 by bike，第二个空为“步行”，选 on foot。故选 D。

II. 词义配对

1—5 EFIJC 6—10 HBDGA

第三课时

针对性练习

写作

One possible version:

Dear Jim,

It's great to hear from you. I feel proud, knowing your interest in Chinese history.

As for my favorite figure in Chinese history, it must be Wei Yuan, a great thinker in the late Qing Dynasty. He, in his book, *Haiguo Tuzhi*, introduced modern technologies and ideas to China, which opened our eyes to the world. In fact, he inspires me to major in English in college, to be a bridge between China and the world.

Interested in knowing more? I can find you some books! Just let me know.

Cheers!

Yours,

Li Hua

第四课时

针对性练习

I. 单项选择题

1—5 BBABD

1. B 考查动词时态。take a risk 意为“冒险”。句意：汤姆三年前去北极冒险。根据时间状语 three years ago 可知，句子用一般过去时。故选 B。
4. B 考查动词时态。句意：怀特先生在上海工作了七年，(现在)是北京一家公司的经理。过去工作了七年，现在已经结束，对现在没有影响，所以要用一般过去时。故选 B。

II. 完成句子

1. all sorts of 2. take care of 3. due to
4. give up 5. set off



Unit 1 单元测试卷

I. 单项选择题

1. A 考查一般过去时。句意:——你去过上海吗?——当然。实际上,我在那里工作了六年,但现在我住在台州。根据 Actually, I _____ there for six years but now I live in Taizhou. 可知,我六年前在上海工作,现在并不在上海,因此应该用一般过去时,故选 A。

2. B 考查 give 短语辨析。give away 意为“赠送;泄露”;give up 意为“放弃”;give in 意为“让步”;give out 意为“散发,分发”。句意:他总是尝试戒烟。故选 B。

3. C 考查动词时态。由句意可知“他告诉过我他的名字,但我现在不记得了”,告诉应是过去的动作,故选 C。

4. B 考查一般过去时。句意:我在国外住了几年,但我从未后悔我搬回祖国的最后决定。am living 为现在进行时;lived 为一般过去时;have lived 为现在完成时;live 为一般现在时。根据语境可知,现在已经回国,那么住在国外就是过去的事情,句子需要用一般过去时,故选 B。

5. C 考查副词辨析。consistently 意为“一贯地,始终如一地”;luckily 意为“幸运地”;finally 意为“最后,终于”;slowly 意为“慢慢地”。句意:那位总统的演讲最终以一场和平运动收尾。故选 C。

6. A 考查连词及介词短语辨析。due to 意为“由于”,后跟名词、代词或动名词;with the help of 意为“在……的帮助下”;because 意为“因为”,后接原因状语从句;owing to 意为“由于”,后接名词、代词或动名词,D 项缺少 to。heavy pressure 为名词短语,故选 A。

7. A 考查动词短语辨析。take care of 意为“照顾”;take advantage of 意为“利用”;look back 意为“回顾”;look into 意为“调查”。句意:他为了照顾他的母亲放弃了工作。故选 A。

8. A 考查固定搭配。be well-known as 意为“作为……而闻名”;be well-known for 意为“以……而闻名”;be well-known to 意为“为……所熟知”。句意:四川以其辛辣的食物而闻名。故选 A。

9. B 考查形容词辨析。final 意为“最终的”;comfortable 意为“令人舒服的”;daily 意为“每天的”;national 意为“全国的”。句意:这双鞋子非常舒适,以至于我可以整天走路而不感到任何疼痛。故选 B。

10. B 考查情景交际。根据答语“呃,敦煌莫高窟以壁画闻名。”可知,问句问关于莫高窟的事情,故选 B。

II. 完形填空

11. C 考查时态。该句中的 and 连接两个并列的谓语动词,根据 and 后的 makes 可知,空格处也要用一般现在时。故选 C。

12. D 考查不定式。句意:而且,他们学会了等待,因为有时候去一些令人兴奋的或有趣的地方要花很长时间。learn to do sth. 意为“学会做某事”,故选 D。

13. B 考查数词。句意:从 7 岁开始,我一直在旅行。“基数词+years old”表示“……岁”,故选 B。

14. C 考查固定搭配。stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”;stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做另一件事”。根据句意可知,此处表示停止旅游,故选 C。

15. A 考查连词。if 意为“如果”,引导条件状语从句;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;until 意为“直到”,引导时间状语从句。句意:没有旅行我无法生活,如果没有旅行,我不会是我现在的样子。故选 A。

16. B 考查冠词。new life 是首次提到,且 new 读音以辅音音素开头,因此用不定冠词 a 修饰。故选 B。

17. A 考查名词。根据空格前的冠词 a 和形容词 good 可知此处填名词 mother。故选 A。

18. C 考查时态。句意:我很感激,从很小的时候就跟随父母在家庭旅行时到过很多地方。根据时间状语 since I was young 可知,此句用现在完成时。故选 C。

19. D 考查形容词比较级。根据空格后的 than 可知,此处用比较级。句意:我了解到,外面的世界比我生活的那个小世界精彩得多。故选 D。

20. A 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知,_____ I have 作定语从句,修饰 the memories,先行词在定语从句中作宾语,用 that。故选 A。

III. 阅读理解

21. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 They took a year-long trip from England, through Asia, to Australia. 可知,他们这次旅行从英国开始,到过亚洲,最后到了澳大利亚。故选 D。

22. D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 To answer these questions, Tony wrote a book called Across Asia on the Cheap. 可知,为了回答人们的问题,他才写了这本书。故选 D。

23. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 But unlike other travel books then, Tony's book also talked about places most tourists did not go. 可知,托尼的这本书介绍了一些大部分旅行者没有去过的地方。故选 C。

24. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Today, 800 people work for Lonely Planet. 可知,托尼的公司目前有 800 名员工。故选 C。

25. A 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章介绍了托尼的旅行经历和他写的有关旅行的书。故选 A。

