

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 袁 涛

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(拓展模块)

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天津出版传媒集团
天津科学技术出版社

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定价：39.80元



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语导学同步练：拓展模块 / 左晓妍，袁涛主编.
天津：天津科学技术出版社，2024.12. -- ISBN 978-7-5742-2664-7

I. G634.415

中国国家版本馆 CIP 数据核字第 2025YZ0286 号

英语导学同步练:拓展模块

YINGYU DAOXUE TONGBULIAN:TUOZHAN MOKUAI

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出版:天津出版传媒集团
天津科学技术出版社

地址:天津市西康路 35 号

邮编:300051

电话:(022)23332400

网址:www.tjkjcs.com.cn

发行:新华书店经销

印刷:大厂回族自治县聚鑫印刷有限责任公司

开本 880×1 230 1/16 印张 9.5 字数 176 000

2024 年 12 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定价:39.80 元

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,不断进行教学改革。本书的编写以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养;以深化学校教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,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。本书编者通过学习、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”。

本书有八个单元,包括 Unit 1—Unit 8,均按照外语教学与研究出版社出版的《英语拓展模块·学生用书》设置对应的板块内容。每个单元划分为三个部分:Warming up & Listening & Speaking、Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use、More Activities & Around the World。每个部分又分为“课前——预习·翻译”“课中——精讲·探究”“课后——巩固·提升”三个模块。

课前——预习·翻译:通过预习,学生可以提前接触到新的单词、短语和固定结构,有助于加深对这些知识点的记忆和理解。另外,通过预习,学生可以逐渐培养自学能力,为今后的学习和生活打下坚实的基础。

课中——精讲·探究:对本部分的重难点知识进行了详细讲解,使学生能够更加深入地理解所学知识。

课后——巩固·提升:通过课后练习,学生可以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,及时巩固所学知识。

编 者



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Unit 1 A Small Change Can Solve the Problems of Many



Warming up & Listening & Speaking



课前——预习·翻译

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. _____ (v.) 解决(问题) | 2. opinion (n.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (adj.) 创造(性)的;有创造力的 | 4. creativity (n.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (v.) 设计 | 6. dustbin (n.) _____ |
| 7. _____ (n.) 插座 | 8. penholder (n.) _____ |
| 9. _____ (n.) 衣橱;衣柜 | 10. smart (adj.) _____ |
| 11. _____ (adj.) 独立的 | 12. curious (adj.) _____ |
| 13. _____ (adj.) 不大可能的 | 14. brilliant (adj.) _____ |
| 15. _____ (adj.) 趣味相投的;想法一致的 | 16. slogan (n.) _____ |
| 17. _____ (v.) 组织;安排 | 18. broaden (v.) _____ |
| 19. _____ 滤茶球 | 20. data cable _____ |
| 21. _____ 交通卡 | 22. fall out _____ |
| 23. _____ 钥匙链 | 24. reach for _____ |
| 25. _____ 创建 | 26. theme party _____ |
| 27. _____ 填写 | 28. application form _____ |



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词和短语

1. solve /sɒlv/ v. 解决(问题)

The boy tried his best to solve the problem, but he didn't succeed. 男孩尽了最大的努力解决这个问题,但他没有成功。



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solution /sə'lu:ʃn/ *n.* 解决方法; 解决方案

Do you have a better solution? 你有更好的解决办法吗?

solution to的解决方案

The teacher managed to find a solution to the problem. 这位老师设法找到了解决问题的办法。

2. opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ *n.* 意见; 看法

Different people have different opinions. 不同的人有不同的看法。

拓展

相关搭配

opinion on 关于.....的意见; 对.....的看法

Their opinion on the matter is quite different from ours. 他们对这件事的看法与我们的截然不同。

in one's opinion 在某人看来; 依某人的看法

My mother thinks the movie is very boring, but in my opinion, it's quite interesting. 我妈妈觉得这部电影很无聊, 但在我看来, 它相当有趣。

3. independent /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/ *adj.* 独立的

Travelling alone around the world has made me much more independent. 独自环游世界让我变得更加独立。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

be independent of 不依赖.....的; 不受.....支配的

By this age, my cousin is much more independent of his parents.

到了这个年龄, 我的表弟变得更加不依赖他的父母了。

(2) independence /ˌɪndɪ'pendəns/ *n.* 自主; 自立; 独立

The country gained its independence twenty years ago. 这个国家 20 年前实现了独立。

4. curious /'kjʊəriəs/ *adj.* 好奇的

My little brother is a curious child who always asks questions about everything he sees and hears. 我弟弟是个好奇心强的孩子, 他对所见所闻的一切总是问个不停。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

be curious about 对.....感到好奇

People were curious about the flying machine. 人们对飞行器感到好奇。



(2) **curiosity** /ˈkjʊəriˈɒsəti/ *n.* 好奇心

My friend shows curiosity about my new house. 我的朋友对我的新房子显露出好奇心。

5. **unlikely** /ʌnˈlaɪkli/ *adj.* 不大可能的

In my opinion, their team seems unlikely to win the match. 在我看来,他们队似乎不大可能赢得比赛。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

be unlikely to do sth. 不大可能做某事

He is unlikely to pass the exam. 他似乎不会通过考试。

It is unlikely that...是不太可能的

It is unlikely that we will be able to arrive at the airport at ten o'clock. 我们不太可能在10点到达机场。

(2) **likely** /ˈlaɪkli/ *adj.* 可能的;可能要发生的

It's quite likely that they'll be in Sanya this time next year. 明年的这个时候他们很可能会在三亚。

6. **organise** /ˈɔ:gənaɪz/ *v.* 组织;安排

The girl helped her teacher organise a meeting. 这个女孩帮助她的老师组织了一次会议。

拓展

organisation /ˌɔ:gənaɪˈzeɪʃn/ *n.* 组织

The non-profit organisation focuses on educating children in rural areas. 这个非营利性组织专注于农村地区的儿童教育。

organiser /ˈɔ:gənaɪzə(r)/ *n.* 组织者

Tom was the organiser of the party. 汤姆是聚会的组织者。

7. **broaden** /ˈbrɔ:dn/ *v.* 增长;扩大

Studying abroad might broaden your horizons. 出国留学可能会拓宽你的视野。

拓展

相关搭配

broaden one's mind 拓宽某人的思维

Travelling to different countries is a great way to broaden your mind. 去不同的国家旅行是拓宽思维的好方法。

**8. fall out** 掉落;掉出来

If you turn the bag upside down, the cellphone in it will fall out. 如果你把包倒过来,里面的手机就会掉出来。

9. reach for 伸手去拿

He reached for the remote control and turned on the TV. 他伸手拿起遥控器,打开了电视。

10. fill out 填写

Please fill out this application form with your personal details. 请把您的个人信息填写在这份申请表上。

拓展

fill in 填写

Please fill in the blanks with proper words. 请用适当的词填空。

重点句型**1. Oh, what a bad day today!** 噢,今天真是糟糕的一天!

这是一个感叹句。用于表示说话人强烈的情感,如惊奇、赞美、喜悦和愤怒等时,可以使用感叹句。感叹句的常见结构有:(1)What(+a/an)+形容词+名词(+主语+谓语)!(2)How+形容词/副词(+主语+谓语)! 例如:

What an interesting story he told! 他讲的故事多么有趣啊!

How difficult it is! 它多么难啊!

2. It's the third time I've lost a transit card. 这是我第三次丢交通卡了。

本句采用了“It's the+序数词+time+(that)从句”结构,意思是“第……次做……”,其中(that)从句的时态常用现在完成时。例如:

It's the first time I've seen such a beautiful sunset. 这是我第一次看到这么美丽的日落。

**课后 —— 巩固·提升****一、单词拼写**

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式。

- Our teacher always encourages us to develop our own _____ (创造力).
- The architect will _____ (设计) a new building for the city.
- Don't forget to empty the _____ (垃圾桶) every day.
- I need to buy a new _____ (数据) cable for my computer.
- She is a _____ (聪明的) student and always gets good grades.



二、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- This maths problem is too difficult. Could you help me _____ it?
A. solve B. find C. start D. choose
- Different people have different _____ on this book. You can share your ideas with others.
A. messages B. decisions C. lessons D. opinions
- My little sister is a(n) _____ girl and she shows great interest in everything new.
A. careful B. curious C. honest D. brave
- My host family _____ many activities for me so that I wouldn't feel lonely.
A. expected B. afforded C. organised D. mentioned
- A ripe apple _____ of the tree and landed on the girl's head.
A. turned out B. fell out C. worked out D. ran out
- I want to have a different birthday party.
—You can go and ask Grace for help. She always has some _____ ideas.
A. creative B. traditional C. common D. simple
- Our school is planning to _____ a band to give students a chance to show their musical talents.
A. look up B. give up C. take up D. set up
- _____ beautiful day! Shall we take a walk around the lake?
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- It is the first time in my life that I _____ the city.
A. visited B. had visited C. have visited D. visit
- I wish that I _____ visit my grandpa the day after tomorrow.
A. shall B. have C. am going to D. would

三、补全对话

阅读下面的对话,从所给选项中选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

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

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

A: A flying bike?

B: It is a smart machine.

A: 2

B: It was invented by my grandfather!



A: Really? 3

B: It can be used for riding and flying.

A: Flying? 4

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

A: 5 Your grandfather is so creative!

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

A. What is it used for?

B. It must be expensive.

C. Oh, how can it fly?

D. It sounds cool.

E. How was it invented?

F. It's used for locking a flying bike.

G. Can you tell me who invented it?

四、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. My elder sister is an independent girl and she always relies on herself.

2. I have left my transit card at home, so I have to pay cash for the subway ride.

3. My mother gave me a special key chain with a photo of us.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 由于大雪,今天火车不大可能准时到达。

_____ the train will arrive on time today due to the heavy snow.

5. 阅读来自不同文化的书籍可以拓宽我们的思维。

Reading books from different cultures can _____.

6. 请用黑色墨水笔填写申请表。

Please fill out the _____ in black ink.



Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use



课前——预习·翻译

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ (n.) 新观念;新方法 | 2. value (n.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (n.) 行业;职业 | 4. imaginative (adj.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (n.) 允许;许可 | 6. neat (adj.) _____ |
| 7. _____ (v.) 影响 | 8. surroundings (n.) _____ |
| 9. _____ (adj.) 有创造力的 | 10. observe (v.) _____ |
| 11. _____ (n.) 机构;学院 | 12. luxury (n.) _____ |
| 13. _____ (v.) 捐赠 | 14. underline (v.) _____ |
| 15. _____ (n.) 计算器 | 16. seal (v.) _____ |
| 17. _____ (n.) 信封 | 18. pioneer (n.) _____ |
| 19. _____ (v.) 漏(水) | 20. waterproof (adj.) _____ |
| 21. _____ (v.) 插入 | 22. sink (v.) _____ |
| 23. _____ (adj.) 法律的;法律上的 | 24. campaign (n.) _____ |
| 25. _____ (n.) 命脉;生命线 | 26. make one's mark _____ |
| 27. _____的关键 | 28. by nature _____ |
| 29. _____ 创作;编写 | 30. come up with _____ |
| 31. _____ 偶然 | 32. better late than never _____ |



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词和短语

1. value /'vælju:/ n. 价值;重要性

We all know the value of a good education. 我们都知道良好教育的重要性。

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(1) value 还可以用作动词,意为“珍视;重视”。

We should value what we have and not take everything for granted. 我们应该珍视我们所拥有的,不要把一切视为理所当然。



(2) 相关搭配

be of great/little value 有很大/小的价值

This book is of great value to students studying history. 这本书对学习历史的学生来说非常有价值。

(3) valuable /'væljuəbl/ *adj.* 珍贵的;重要的

The toy car is valuable because it was a gift from my grandma. 这辆玩具车很珍贵,因为它是奶奶送给我的礼物。

2. permission /pə'mɪʃn/ *n.* 允许;许可

The boy cannot leave his room without permission. 未经允许,男孩不能离开他的房间。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

ask sb. for permission to do sth. 请求某人允许做某事

I asked my parents for permission to stay out late. 我请求父母允许我晚归。

have permission to do sth. 获得允许做某事

We have permission to use the meeting room for our event. 我们已经获得了许可,可以使用会议室举办我们的活动。

(2) permit /pə'mɪt/ *v.* 允许;准许

Smoking is not permitted here. 这里不允许吸烟。

3. influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *v.* 影响

Her positive attitude influenced me a lot. 她积极的态度对我影响很大。

拓展

(1) influence 还可以用作名词,意为“影响;作用”。

What is the influence of television on children? 电视对儿童有什么影响?

(2) 相关搭配

influence sb. to do sth. 影响某人做某事

Her words influenced me to pursue my dream. 她的话激励我去追求我的梦想。

be influenced by sb./sth. 受某人/某物的影响

His decision was heavily influenced by his teacher. 他的决定深受老师的影响。

have an influence on/upon sb./sth. 对某人/某物有影响

Exercising regularly has a positive influence on our health. 经常锻炼对我们的健康有积极影响。



under the influence of sb./sth. 在某人/某物的影响下

She started writing stories under the influence of her friend. 在朋友的影响下,她开始写故事。

4. donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ v. 捐赠

She donated a large amount of money to the charity organisation. 她向慈善组织捐赠了一大笔钱。

拓展

donation /dəʊ'neɪʃn/ n. 捐献;捐赠

The man made a donation in his mother's name. 这位男士以他母亲的名义进行了捐赠。

5. observe /əb'zɜ:v/ v. 观察

Scientists observe the behaviour of wild animals. 科学家们观察野生动物的行为。

拓展

observation /ˌɒbzə'veɪʃn/ n. 观察

The boy recorded his observations in his notebook. 这个男孩在笔记本上记录了他的观察结果。

6. pioneer /ˌpaɪə'niə(r)/ n. 先驱;先锋

He was the pioneer in the field of computer science. 他是计算机科学领域的先驱。

拓展

(1)pioneer 还可以用作动词,意为“开辟;做先锋,当开拓者”。

The explorers pioneered a new route to the South Pole. 探险家们开辟了一条通往南极的新路线。

(2)pioneering /ˌpaɪə'niəriŋ/ adj. 先驱性的;开创性的

The company is famous for its pioneering work in this industry. 该公司以其在这个行业的开创性工作而闻名。

7. by nature 天性;本性

Children are curious by nature and always ask questions. 孩子们天性好奇,总是问问题。

拓展

由“by+名词”构成的短语还有:

by accident 偶然

by all means 尽一切办法;一定,务必

by no means 决不;一点也不

by chance 碰巧地;偶然地

by design 故意地;蓄意地

by hand 手工制作的



by heart 记住; 背下

by law 根据法律

by name 名叫; 按姓名

by the way 顺便说一句

by land 由陆路; 通过陆路

by mistake 错误地

by sea 乘船; 由海路

by turns 轮流地; 交替地

8. make up 创作; 编写

The director is making up the script for a new movie. 导演正在为一部新电影编写剧本。

拓展

相关搭配

make up for sth. 弥补某事

Mary gave him a watch to make up for missing his birthday. 玛丽送给他一块手表来弥补错过他生日的遗憾。

make up with sb. 与某人和好

Tom still hasn't made up with Alice. 汤姆和爱丽丝还没有和好。

be made up of sth. 由……组成

The team is made up of players from different countries. 这支队伍由来自不同国家的球员组成。

重点句型

1. Creativity is important not only for artists and writers but also for those who work in the professions such as scientists and engineers. 创造力不但对艺术家和作家重要, 对科学家和工程师等从事专业性工作的人来说也重要。

(1) “not only... but also...”意为“不但……而且……”, 用于连接两个并列的成分。例如:

She is not only beautiful, but also intelligent. 她不仅漂亮, 而且聪明。

(2) “who work in the professions...”是一个定语从句, 用来修饰前面的先行词 those。关系代词 who 在定语从句中作主语。例如:

The person who helped me yesterday is my new neighbour. 昨天帮助我的那个人是我的新邻居。

2. For those who want to make their mark, continuous innovation can be the key to success. 对于那些想有所成就的人来说, 不断创新对他们的成功至关重要。

(1) make one's mark 意为“成功; 成名”。例如:

She made her mark by winning a gold medal at the Olympics. 她在奥运会上获得金牌, 一举成名。



(2) the key to 意为“……的关键”。例如：

The key to good pronunciation is listening and repeating. 听和跟读是良好发音的关键。

重点语法

宾语从句

在复合句中作宾语的从句叫作宾语从句。宾语从句一般放在及物动词或介词等词之后。

一、宾语从句的语序

宾语从句通常使用陈述句语序。由特殊疑问句变化而来的宾语从句，同样要用陈述句语序。例如：

I don't know that she is your younger sister. 我不知道她是你妹妹。

Can you tell me how I can get to the station? 你能告诉我怎么去车站吗？

二、宾语从句的引导词

1. that

在 that 引导的宾语从句中，that 只起连接作用，本身没有意义，在口语或非正式文体中可以省略。例如：

He said (that) he would come tomorrow. 他说他明天会来。

2. if/whether

if/whether 意为“是否；能否”。在介词后或句中有 or not 时只能用 whether 引导宾语从句，不能用 if。其他情况下 if 和 whether 可以互换。if/whether 在从句中只起连接作用，不作任何语法成分。例如：

She asked whether or not he had finished the work. 她问他是否已经完成了工作。

Could you tell me whether/if it's raining outside? 你能告诉我外面是否下雨了吗？

3. 疑问代词和疑问副词

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

She asked how she could improve her English. 她问如何能提高她的英语。

三、宾语从句的时态

宾语从句的时态通常取决于主句的时态

(1) 如果主句是现在时或将来时，宾语从句的谓语可以根据需要使用任何时态。例如：

I know he studied hard when he was in college. 我知道他上大学时学习很努力。

(2) 如果主句是过去时，宾语从句通常要用过去时态的某种形式。例如：

They didn't know when the plane would take off. 他们不知道飞机什么时候起飞。



(3)当宾语从句是客观事实与真理时,无论主句是什么时态,从句都用一般现在时。例如:
Scientists proved that light travels faster than sound. 科学家证实光比声音传播得快。



课后——巩固·提升

一、单词拼写

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式。

1. Writing is a _____ (职业) that requires an imaginative mind.
2. I like the _____ (小巧迷人的) design of this watch.
3. Fruit is considered a _____ (奢侈品) in some countries.
4. People _____ (捐赠) money to the institute to help students.
5. Please _____ (在……之下画线) the important points in the text.
6. Having a _____ (计算器) on your phone can be very useful.
7. Please make sure to seal the _____ (信封) tightly to prevent it from opening.
8. He is a _____ (先驱) in his field, always coming up with inventive ideas.
9. The roof isn't _____ (防水的), so it leaks when it rains.
10. The ship began to _____ (下沉) in the storm.

二、单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The students in this school are busy with their schoolwork every day, but the daily exercise is of great _____ to them.
A. value B. praise C. habit D. cost
2. You should ask for your parents' _____ if you want to come home late.
A. curiosity B. excitement
C. permission D. encouragement
3. She wonders _____ he is doing now.
A. what B. that C. if D. whether
4. The girl wants to _____ a short story about the future life.
A. pick up B. bring up C. take up D. make up
5. He is a smart person who often _____ great ideas for solving problems.
A. puts up with B. comes up with
C. teams up with D. keeps up with
6. I met one of my old friends in the street _____ this morning.
A. by hand B. by mistake C. by accident D. by nature



7. Nowadays advertisements are almost everywhere and people are _____ by them.
A. supported B. influenced C. improved D. suggested
8. —Can you tell me _____ to Paris?
—Sure. Next week.
A. when you will travel B. when will you travel
C. when you travelled D. when did you travel
9. Could you say it again? I can't understand _____ you are talking about.
A. how B. when C. what D. which
10. To _____ the wild animals, the scientists hid behind the tree and kept silent.
A. care B. observe C. mind D. notice

三、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. She made her mark as an actress.

2. She inserted the key into the lock and opened the door.

3. The boy feels uncomfortable in new surroundings.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

4. 他天生就是一个精力充沛的小男孩。

He was _____ an energetic little boy.

5. 保持健康的关键在于均衡饮食和定期锻炼。

_____ staying healthy is a balanced diet and regular exercise.

6. ——我今天完成了作业。

——迟做总比不做强。

—I finished my homework today.

—_____.

四、书面表达

假设你是李华,你的学校正在开展“小改变大不同,环境保护我能行”的绿色生活宣传活动,倡议大家制作相关的主题海报。你班交换生 Peter 给你发邮件询问有关事宜。请你根据以下要点提示用英语给他回一封邮件。

要点如下:

- (1)制作海报的目的;



(2)海报上交的时间;

(3)关于制作海报的想法。

注意:

(1)词数 80 词左右;

(2)所写短文必须包含以上所有要点,可适当发挥;

(3)开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your email. _____

If there is anything more that I can help with, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua

More Activities & Around the World



课前——预习·翻译

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. _____ (n.) 方便;便利 | 2. economic (adj.) _____ |
| 3. _____ (v.) 促进;提升 | 4. conflict (n.) _____ |
| 5. _____ (v.) 运输;运送 | 6. blade (n.) _____ |
| 7. _____ (adj.) 可以看见的 | 8. promise (v.) _____ |
| 9. _____ (adv.) 此外;而且 | 10. switch (n.) _____ |
| 11. _____ (n.) 接口 | 12. charge (v.) _____ |
| 13. _____ (v.) 使能够;使可能 | 14. stretch (v.) _____ |
| 15. _____ (v.) 抹去;擦掉(尤指铅笔字迹) | 16. develop (v.) _____ |
| 17. _____ 幸亏;由于 | 18. above all _____ |
| 19. _____ 此外;另外 | 20. take... for granted _____ |
| 21. _____ 信不信由你 | |



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词和短语

1. **convenience** /kən'vi:niəns/ *n.* 方便;便利

Frozen fish is a very healthy convenience food. 冻鱼是一种非常健康的方便食品。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

for the convenience of 为了……的方便

For the convenience of our customers, we offer online booking services. 为了方便我们的顾客,我们提供在线预订服务。

at one's convenience 在某人方便的时候

Please call me at your convenience. 请在您方便的时候给我打电话。

(2) convenient /kən'vi:niənt/ *adj.* 便利的;方便的

A bike is often more convenient than a car in towns. 在城镇,骑自行车常常比开车更方便。

2. **conflict** /'kɒnflɪkt/ *n.* 矛盾;冲突

There is a conflict between what they are doing and what you want. 他们在做的和你想要的之间存在冲突。

拓展

(1) conflict 还可以用作动词,意思是“冲突;抵触”。

My work schedule conflicts with my child's school activities. 我的工作日程与孩子的学校活动相冲突。

(2) 相关搭配

in conflict with 与……有冲突

He found himself in conflict with his friend over the weekend plans. 他发现自己周末计划上与他的朋友存在分歧。

come into conflict with 与……产生冲突

Jack often comes into conflict with his father. 杰克经常和他的爸爸发生争执。

3. **promise** /'prɒmɪs/ *v.* 允诺;答应;保证

I promised my mother that I would come back home before five o'clock. 我向我母亲许诺我会在5点前回家。

I promise I'll never lie to you again. 我保证我再也不会对你撒谎了。



拓展

(1) promise 还可以用作名词,意思是“许诺;允诺”。

A promise is a promise, and you should keep it. 一诺千金,你应该遵守。

(2) 相关搭配

promise to do sth. 承诺做某事

She promises to call me back as soon as she arrives. 她答应一到就给我回电话。

promise sb. sth. 向某人承诺某事

She promised her children a trip to Disneyland. 她向孩子们承诺带他们去迪士尼乐园。

promise sth. to sb. 把某物许诺给某人

She promised a book to her friend as a gift. 她许诺给朋友一本书作为礼物。

make/keep/break a promise 许下/信守/违背诺言

He made a promise to his teacher that he would study harder. 他向老师许下承诺会更加努力学习。

4. enable /ɪˈneɪbl/ v. 使能够;使可能

This skill will enable you to find a good job. 这项技能可以让你找到一份好工作。

拓展

(1) 相关搭配

enable sb. to do sth. 使某人能够做某事

The new test should enable doctors to detect the disease early. 这项新检测应该能够帮助医生及早发现这种疾病。

(2) able /ˈeɪbl/ adj. 能;能够 be able to do sth. 能够做某事

She is able to write a report in English. 她能够用英语写报告。

5. develop /dɪˈveləp/ v. 开发;研制

We need to develop a new product to satisfy people's needs. 我们需要研发一种新产品来满足人们的需要。

拓展

(1) develop 作动词时,还可译为“发展;得病”。

It was an opportunity to develop her career. 这是她发展事业的机会。

Her son developed a severe headache when he was ten years old. 她儿子10岁时头痛得厉害。

(2) development /dɪˈveləpmənt/ n. 发展 with the development of 随着……的发展

With the development of technology, people can live a better life in the future. 随着科技的发展,人们可以在未来过上更好的生活。



developed /dɪ'veləpt/ *adj.* 发达的;高度发展的

Sharks have a highly developed sense of smell. 鲨鱼具有非常敏锐的嗅觉。

developing /dɪ'veləpɪŋ/ *adj.* 发展中的

The company is in the developing stage. 公司正处于发展阶段。

6. thanks to 幸亏;由于

Thanks to modern technology, we can communicate with people all over the world. 多亏现代科技,我们可以与世界各地的人交流。

7. take...for granted 视为理所当然

We often take our health for granted until we get sick. 我们常常把健康视为理所当然,直到我们生了病。

重点句型

The egg carton was invented in 1911 by a newspaper editor Joseph Coyle, to solve a conflict between a farmer and a hotel owner, over the farmer's eggs often being delivered broken. 1911年,为了解决一位农民和一位旅馆老板因鸡蛋经常在运输中被打破而产生的矛盾,一位名叫约瑟夫·科伊尔的报纸编辑发明了蛋盒。

(1)这是一个结构比较复杂的简单句。句子的主干为 The egg carton was invented,是一般过去时的被动语态。一般过去时的被动语态的结构为“was/were+动词过去分词”。例如:

The city was founded in the 19th century. 这座城市是在19世纪建立的。

(2)“to solve a conflict...”是不定式作目的状语,说明发明蛋盒的目的。例如:

To get there on time, they set out at four in the morning. 为了按时到达那里,他们凌晨4点就出发了。

(3)over 用作介词,意为“由于;因为”,其后通常接名词或名词短语。例如:

She cried over the loss of her pet. 她因为失去了宠物而哭泣。

(4)the farmer's eggs often being delivered broken 解释了冲突的原因。being delivered 是现在分词的被动形式,在句中作后置定语,修饰 the farmer's eggs。broken 是过去分词作宾语补足语。例如:

The books being sold in the bookstore are very popular. 这些正在书店里出售的书非常受欢迎。

They found the door locked when they returned home. 他们回家时发现门被锁上了。



课后——巩固·提升

一、单词拼写

根据下列各句句意和汉语提示,在句中所给的横线上写出空缺单词的正确形式。

1. Many families are facing _____ (经济上的) difficulties these days.
2. He is very smart; _____ (而且), he is also very kind.
3. Can you fix the light _____ (开关) for me? It doesn't work.
4. You need to connect your laptop to the USB _____ (接口) to charge it.
5. The new software will _____ (使能够) us to work more efficiently.

二、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Teenagers are known for being full of new ideas. Let's have a look at these teenage inventions that might change the world.

Banana leaves usually go bad in two or three days. Tenth Hadith, a teenager from India, used UV to make the leaves stay fresh for a year. Tenth thinks that one day the leaves will be used for making plates, cups and other things.

David Cohen, an American teenager, built an earthworm (蚯蚓) robot. It is able to go into the smallest places, where humans or dogs can't go. It will be used for finding people in a fire or an earthquake.

Remya Jose, a 14-year-old girl from India, found it tiring and boring to hand wash clothes in the nearby river. She reused some bicycle parts and created a washing machine that saves time, energy and keeps people fit at the same time.

Kenneth Shinozuku, a 15-year-old student from New York, noticed that his grandfather who got Alzheimer's disease (阿尔茨海默病) would often leave home and get lost. So he invented the wearable sensors (感应器) to help people find their family members like his grandfather.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Popular ads. B. Useful machines.
C. Teenage inventions. D. Beautiful works of art.
2. How long can banana leaves stay fresh by using UV?
A. A day. B. A week. C. A month. D. A year.
3. The earthworm robot made by David Cohen can _____.
A. make things stay fresh B. help people wash clothes



- C. go into the smallest places D. take care of the old people
4. Why did Remya Jose create a special washing machine?
- A. Because she had no time to wash clothes.
B. Because she found it tiring and boring to hand wash clothes in the river.
C. Because she couldn't afford a washing machine.
D. Because she wanted to lose weight.
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Plates and cups can be made of fresh banana leaves at present.
B. Remya's washing machine can also keep people fit.
C. David Cohen is a middle school student from India.
D. Kenneth's wearable sensors will keep old people at home.

三、英汉互译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

1. The team works together to promote the technical development.

2. He tried to find a solution to the conflict.

3. The stars are visible in the clear night sky.

4. He promised to finish the task by Friday.

5. The company plans to develop a new software application.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

6. 为方便顾客我们提供了座位。

We have provided seats _____ our customers.

7. 最重要的是,我们应当照顾好孩子们。

_____, we should take good care of the children.

8. 她是一位才华横溢的歌手,另外,她钢琴弹得也很好。

She is a talented singer, and _____, she plays the piano well.

9. 不要理所当然地认为每个人都会同意你的观点。

Don't _____ that everyone will agree with your opinion.



10. 信不信由你, 有时候最微小的决定也能对我们的生活产生最大的影响。

_____, the smallest decisions can sometimes have the biggest impacts on our lives.

Fun Time

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出重音与其他三个单词不同的词。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. envelope | B. perform | C. important | D. describe |
| 2. A. prefer | B. decide | C. curious | D. include |
| 3. A. unlikely | B. expect | C. achieve | D. influence |
| 4. A. organise | B. brilliant | C. design | D. broaden |
| 5. A. underline | B. waterproof | C. economic | D. pioneer |

Warming up & Listening & Speaking 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. solve 2. 意见;看法 3. creative 4. 创造力;创造性 5. design 6. 垃圾桶
7. socket 8. 笔筒 9. wardrobe 10. 聪明的;机灵的 11. independent 12. 好奇的
13. unlikely 14. 聪明的 15. like-minded 16. 标语;口号 17. organise
18. 增长;扩大 19. tea ball 20. 数据线 21. transit card 22. 掉落;掉出来
23. key chain 24. 伸手去拿 25. set up 26. 主题聚会 27. fill out 28. 申请表

Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. innovation 2. 价值;重要性 3. profession 4. 富有想象力的 5. permission
6. 小巧迷人的 7. influence 8. 周围的事物 9. inventive 10. 观察 11. institute
12. 奢侈品 13. donate 14. 在……之下画线 15. calculator 16. (把信封、包裹等)封口
17. envelope 18. 先驱;先锋 19. leak 20. 防水的 21. insert 22. 下沉;沉没
23. legal 24. 专项活动;运动 25. lifeline 26. 成功;成名 27. the key to
28. 天性;本性 29. make up 30. 想出 31. by accident
32. 晚来总比不来强;迟做总比不做好

More Activities & Around the World 课前——预习·翻译参考答案

1. convenience 2. 经济(上)的 3. promote 4. 矛盾;冲突 5. transport 6. 刀片
7. visible 8. 允诺;答应;保证 9. moreover 10. 开关 11. port 12. 充电 13. enable



14. 延伸 15. erase 16. 开发;研制 17. thanks to 18. 首先;最重要的是
19. in addition 20. 视为理所当然 21. believe it or not

Fun Time 参考答案及解析

1. A envelope 的重音在第一个音节,其他在第二个音节。故选 A。
2. C curious 的重音在第一个音节,其他在第二个音节。故选 C。
3. D influence 的重音在第一个音节,其他在第二个音节。故选 D。
4. C design 的重音在第二个音节,其他在第一个音节。故选 C。
5. B waterproof 的重音在第一个音节,其他在第三个音节。故选 B。

Unit 1 单元测试卷

一、单项选择题

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —It is said that people born in the 1990s only care about themselves.
—_____ Many people of that age have made great contributions to our country.
A. Yes, that's true. B. That's not the case.
C. I agree with you. D. That's too bad.
2. We have different _____ on many things, so we often argue with each other.
A. opinions B. decisions
C. lessons D. messages
3. My cousin is always _____ about everything. He likes asking questions.
A. creative B. modest C. curious D. organised
4. I think it important to read books because books are of great _____ to us.
A. gift B. choice C. praise D. value
5. I can't go back home too late without my parent's _____.
A. expression B. permission
C. description D. importance
6. I met my old friend Tom in the street _____ this morning. What a surprise!
A. by hand B. by mistake
C. by accident D. by nature
7. Wang Yaping has a great _____ on the girls in my school. Many of them dream of becoming an astronaut like her.
A. pride B. speed C. influence D. effort
8. —I wonder _____.
—You can eat more fruit and vegetables and have a good living habit.
A. how can I keep healthy B. why I can keep healthy
C. how I can keep healthy D. why can I keep healthy
9. In this seaside resort, you can enjoy all the comfort and _____ of modern tourism.
A. convenience B. profession
C. admission D. achievement
10. —I am worried _____ I can enter a good college or not.
—Work hard and trust in yourself.
A. why B. what C. whether D. where

二、语言应用

Part A 根据下列图片所提供的信息,从 11—17 题所给的三个选项(A、B、C)中选出最佳选项。

11. Vehicles or passengers can't _____ while passing by this area.



- A. drive fast B. drive slowly C. stop
12. People can't put _____ in this box.



- A. plastic B. computers C. glass
13. On Black Friday, everything is sold at _____.

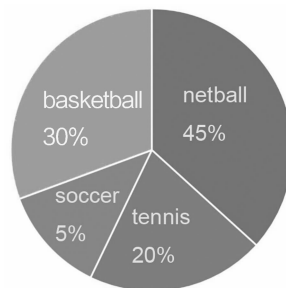


- A. 20% discount B. 40% discount C. 50% discount

14. You can't buy things _____ at this time.



- A. in cash B. by credit card C. with contactless payment
15. Students' favourite sport is _____.



- A. netball B. soccer C. tennis
16. _____ can enter the parking lot.



- A. Cars B. Buses C. Bikes
17. When we see the sign, we can't _____.



- A. turn right B. turn left C. turn around

Part B 根据下图所提供的信息,从 18—20 题所给的三个选项(A、B、C)中选出最佳选项。



FIREFIGHTERS WANTED

Applications are now being accepted for
City of Bryan Paid-On-Call Firefighters.
Please contact **Chief Bruce Siders**
for more information at
419-633-6080
Monday through Friday, 8 am to 4 pm

•No Previous Experience Necessary	•Be at least 18 years of age
•Fire Department Provides All Training	•Have a high school diploma or GED
•Competitive and Challenging Environment	•Have a valid driver's license
•Supportive Staff and Mentoring Program	•Have no felony convictions or misdemeanors.
•Be Self-Motivated and Eager to Learn	•Be physically fit to perform strenuous duties.

18. When can the applicants contact the employer for more information?
- A. On weekends only, from 10 am to 6 pm.
B. Monday through Friday, 8 am to 4 pm.
C. Anytime, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
19. Tom will not be accepted if he _____.
A. is physically healthy
B. is under the age of 18
C. has a valid driver's license
20. The main purpose of this advertisement is to _____.
A. recruit volunteers for a charity event
B. promote a driver's license training course
C. hire part-time firefighters for the City of Bryan

三、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Alice Lewis is from America. She is a creative girl. She likes to think of new ideas for things that no one has made before, and then make them.

One day, Alice's mother showed her an article which explained how difficult it was to get sick people through the countryside to the hospital in Africa. Alice wanted to help.

Alice knew that in North America, before there were cars, horses pulled heavy things on a travois (旧式雪橇) which was made of wood. Alice thought people in Africa could do the same thing. She added wheels to the travois for the African people. To make her travois light to pull, she used bamboo, a plant that grows in Africa, instead of wood.

You need to wear a belt (腰带) to pull Alice's travois. That means you can free your hands to carry or hold other things. Alice thought her travois was perfect for carrying food

home from the market, as well as taking people to the hospital. After it was finished, she wrote instructions for building one. So people in Africa could make it by themselves.

Alice doesn't know if she wants to be an inventor when she grows up because she also likes music and writing. But she thinks it's important for children to learn about inventing at school.

21. What problem did some people meet in Africa according to the passage?
 - A. Difficulties in getting enough food.
 - B. Lack of hospitals.
 - C. Challenges in sending sick people to the hospital.
 - D. No transportation vehicles.
22. Alice's travois was made of _____.
 - A. bamboo
 - B. wood
 - C. plastic
 - D. glass
23. Alice _____ after she finished her travois.
 - A. tried to learn to use it
 - B. showed it to her mother
 - C. drew a picture of it
 - D. wrote the way to make it
24. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
 - A. Alice often helps others make things
 - B. Alice likes singing and dancing very much
 - C. Alice wants to be an inventor when she grows up
 - D. Alice thinks it's important for children to learn about inventing
25. What's the best title for the passage?
 - A. Helping Others
 - B. Making a Travois
 - C. A Creative Girl
 - D. A New Invention

四、补全对话

阅读下面的对话,从所给选项中选出能够完成对话的最佳选项。

A: Hey, Roy, the subject for my school project is "Small inventions that changed the world". Can you help me think of an invention?

B: 26 Do you like the zipper?

A: Yes. I like it very much.

B: 27

A: No, I don't. Can you tell me who invented it?

B: Whitcomb Judson.

A: 28

B: It was invented in 1962.

A: 29

B: Because it's used in our daily lives. You can see zippers on trousers, shoes, bags ... almost everywhere!

A: 30

B: It became popular around 1917.

- A. Why is it a great invention?
- B. When did it become popular?
- C. Do you know who invented the zipper?
- D. Have you got any better ideas?
- E. With pleasure!
- F. Isn't that special?
- G. When was it invented?

五、翻译

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语。

31. We're going to have a theme party this weekend.

32. Check what you have written before you hand in your application form.

33. He made his mark in the field of scientific research.

34. By nature, children are curious and eager to learn.

35. The teacher asked us each to make up a story.

Part B 请根据所给中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整。

36. 比尔很聪明,他经常能想出好主意。

Bill is smart and he often _____ good ideas.

37. 知道如何解决问题非常重要。

Knowing how to _____ is very important.

38. 学习不同科目的课程可以开阔我们的思维。

Taking courses in different subjects can _____.

39. 你离开房间之前请关灯。

Please _____ the lights before you leave the room.

40. 不要想当然地认为每个人都会理解你说的话。

Don't _____ that everyone will understand what you say.

Unit 1 A Small Change Can Solve the Problems of Many

Warming up & Listening & Speaking

一、单词拼写

1. creativity 2. design 3. dustbin 4. data 5. brilliant

二、单项选择

1. A 考查动词。solve 意为“解决”; find 意为“发现”; start 意为“开始”; choose 意为“选择”。句意: 这道数学题太难了。你能帮我解答它吗? 故选 A。
2. D 考查名词。message 意为“信息”; decision 意为“决定”; lesson 意为“课程; 教训”; opinion 意为“意见; 看法”。句意: 不同的人对这本书有不同的观点。你可以和别人分享你的看法。故选 D。
3. B 考查形容词。careful 意为“细心的”; curious 意为“好奇心的”; honest 意为“诚实的”; brave 意为“勇敢的”。句意: 我的妹妹是一个好奇心强的女孩, 她对一切新事物都表现出极大的兴趣。故选 B。
4. C 考查动词。expect 意为“期待”; afford 意为“负担得起”; organise 意为“组织”; mention 意为“提到”。句意: 我的寄宿家庭为我组织了许多活动, 这样我就不会感到孤单了。故选 C。
5. B 考查动词短语。turn out 意为“结果是”; fall out 意为“掉落”; work out 意为“理解; 想出”; run out 意为“用完”。句意: 一个熟透的苹果从树上掉下来, 落在了女孩的头上。故选 B。
6. A 考查形容词。creative 意为“创造(性)的; 有创造力的”; traditional 意为“传统的”; common 意为“常见的, 普通的”; simple 意为“简单的”。句意: ——我想办一个与众不同的生日聚会。——你可以请格蕾丝帮忙。她总是有一些有创意的想法。故选 A。
7. D 考查动词短语。look up 意为“查找”; give up 意为“放弃”; take up 意为“开始从事”; set up 意为“创建”。句意: 我们学校计划创建一支乐队, 给学生们一个展示他们音乐才华的机会。故选 D。
8. A 考查感叹句。根据 day 可知, 感叹句要用“What + a/an + 形容词 + 名词(十主语 + 谓语)!”结构。句意: 多么美丽的一天啊! 我们去湖边散步好吗? 故选 A。
9. C 考查时态。在句型“It is the first time + that 从句。”中, 从句的时态一般用现在完成时。句意: 这是我人生中第一次参观这座城市。故选 C。
10. D 考查虚拟语气。在 wish 引导的宾语从句中, 如果表示与将来事实相反的愿望, 从句谓语动词要用“would/should/might/could + 动词原形”。句意: 我希望我后天能去看望爷爷。故选 D。

三、补全对话

1. F 2. G 3. A 4. C 5. D

四、英汉互译

1. 我的姐姐是一个独立的女孩, 她总是依靠自己。
2. 我把交通卡忘在家里了, 所以我不得不付现金坐地铁。
3. 妈妈给了我一个特别的钥匙链, 上面有我们的照片。
4. It's unlikely that
5. broaden our mind
6. application form

Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use

一、单词拼写

1. profession 2. neat 3. luxury 4. donate 5. underline
6. calculator 7. envelope 8. pioneer 9. waterproof
10. sink

二、单项选择

1. A 考查名词。value 意为“价值; 重要性”; praise 意为“赞

扬”; habit 意为“习惯”; cost 意为“成本”。句意: 这所学校的学生每天都忙于学业, 但日常锻炼对他们来说很重要。故选 A。

2. C 考查名词。curiosity 意为“好奇心”; excitement 意为“兴奋”; permission 意为“许可”; encouragement 意为“鼓励”。句意: 如果你想晚回家, 你应该征求你父母的许可。故选 C。
3. A 考查宾语从句。根据句意可知, 空处缺少的是表示“什么”的引导词, 且在从句中作 doing 的宾语。句意: 她想知道他目前正在做什么。故选 A。
4. D 考查动词短语。pick up 意为“捡起; 接送”; bring up 意为“抚养; 提出”; take up 意为“开始从事; 占据”; make up 意为“创作; 编写”。句意: 这个女孩想创作一部关于未来生活的短篇小说。故选 D。
5. B 考查动词短语。put up with 意为“忍受”; come up with 意为“提出”; team up with 意为“与……合作”; keep up with 意为“跟上”。句意: 他是一个聪明的人, 经常能提出解决问题的好主意。故选 B。
6. C 考查介词短语。by hand 意为“手工制作的”; by mistake 意为“错误地”; by accident 意为“偶然地”; by nature 意为“天性; 本性”。句意: 今天早上我偶然在街上遇到了我的一个老朋友。故选 C。
7. B 考查动词。support 意为“支持”; influence 意为“影响”; improve 意为“改善”; suggest 意为“建议”。句意: 现在广告几乎无处不在, 人们受到它们的影响。故选 B。
8. A 考查宾语从句。宾语从句中应使用陈述句语序, 且根据答语中的 Next week 可知, 空处应使用一般将来时。句意: ——你能告诉我你什么时候去巴黎吗? ——当然。下周。故选 A。
9. C 考查宾语从句。how 意为“如何”; when 意为“何时”; what 意为“什么”; which 意为“哪一个”。根据句意可知, 空处缺少的是表示“什么”的引导词, 且在从句中作 about 的宾语。句意: 你能再说一遍吗? 我不明白你在说什么。故选 C。
10. B 考查动词。care 意为“关心”; observe 意为“观察”; mind 意为“介意”; notice 意为“注意”。句意: 为了观察野生动物, 科学家们躲在树后保持沉默。故选 B。

三、英汉互译

1. 作为一名女演员, 她取得了成功。
2. 她把钥匙插入锁中, 打开了门。
3. 这个男孩在新环境中感到不舒服。
4. by nature
5. The key to
6. Better late than never

四、书面表达

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your email. The aim of making the poster is to promote green lifestyle. You need to hand in the poster before next Friday. When it comes to the design of the poster, the first thing is to write some ways of living a green life, such as saving water and electricity. Plus, we should tell people to ride bikes to help keep the air clean. These days, air pollution has been a big problem. It is, therefore, crucial for students to think about this.

The most important thing is to show that even small things we do can make a big difference.

If there is anything more that I can help with, please let me know.

Yours,
Li Hua

More Activities & Around the World

一、单词拼写

1. economic 2. moreover 3. switch 4. port 5. enable

二、阅读理解

1. C 主旨大意题。根据“Let's have a look at these teenage inventions that might change the world.”可知,文章的目的是展示青少年的发明创造。故选C。
2. D 细节理解题。根据“Tenth Hadith, a teenager from India, used UV to make the leaves stay fresh for a year.”可知,使用紫外线,香蕉叶能保鲜一年。故选D。
3. C 细节理解题。根据“It is able to go into the smallest places, where humans or dogs can't go.”可知,David Cohen的蚯蚓机器人可以去最小的地方。故选C。
4. B 细节理解题。根据“Remya Jose, a 14-year-old girl from India, found it tiring and boring to hand wash clothes in the nearby river.”可知,是因为Remya Jose发现在河里用手洗衣服又累又无聊。故选B。
5. B 细节理解题。根据“She reused some bicycle parts and created a washing machine that saves time, energy and keeps people fit at the same time.”可知,Remya Jose发明的洗衣机还能让人保持健康。故选B。

三、英汉互译

1. 团队共同努力,推动技术发展。
2. 他试图找到解决冲突的方法。
3. 星星在清澈的夜空中可见。
4. 他承诺在星期五之前完成任务。
5. 公司计划开发一个新的软件应用程序。
6. for the convenience of
7. Above all
8. in addition
9. take it for granted
10. Believe it or not

Unit 2 It's Always Nice to Be Polite

Warming up & Listening & Speaking

一、单词拼写

1. reminder 2. employees 3. internship 4. congratulations
5. make-up 6. gesture 7. statement 8. false

二、单项选择

1. C 考查形容词。responsible意为“有责任心的”;possible意为“可能的”;punctual意为“准时的”;regular意为“有规律的”。句意:他很可能会准时出现,因为他总是很守时。故选C。
2. B 考查名词。change意为“改变”;impression意为“印象”;decision意为“决定”;result意为“结果”。句意:她的自信给面试官留下了深刻的印象。故选B。
3. B 考查副词。quickly意为“快速地”;properly意为“正确地”;seriously意为“严肃地”;carelessly意为“粗心地”。句意:为了安全地使用这台机器,你必须按照说明正确地操作。故选B。
4. B 考查动词。understand意为“理解”;recognise意为“认出”;remember意为“记得”;know意为“知道”。句意:我已经和杰克失去联系多年了,但那天他一打电话给我,我就认出了他的声音。故选B。
5. D 考查形容词。nervous意为“紧张的”;excited意为“兴奋的”;lonely意为“孤独的”;absent意为“缺席的”。句意:她本应参加会议,但由于突然生病,她缺席了。故选D。
6. A 考查情景交际。“I couldn't agree more.”意为“我完全同意。”“It sounds terrible.”意为“听起来很糟糕。”“It's hard to say.”意为“很难说。”“I don't think so.”意为“我

不这么认为。”句意:——我认为人们应该养宠物。——我完全同意。一些老人独自生活。宠物可以成为他们的朋友。故选A。

三、补全对话

1—5 ACDBG

四、英汉互译

1. 了解一些基本的职场礼仪是非常重要的。
2. 我们公司的着装要求很严格。
3. 我不确定如何解决这个问题,但无论如何我都会尽力。
4. worked out
5. performed well/did well/behaved well
6. keep; in mind

Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use

一、单词拼写

1. crowd 2. colleague 3. informal 4. summary
5. shelf

二、单项选择

1. D 考查动词。achieve意为“实现,完成”;discover意为“发现”;invent意为“发明”;master意为“掌握”。句意:经过多年的练习,他终于掌握了制作陶器的技巧。故选D。
2. C 考查名词。attack意为“攻击”;difficulty意为“困难”;emergency意为“紧急情况”;trouble意为“麻烦”。句意:我们需要在办公室备一个急救包,以防紧急情况发生。故选C。
3. A 考查名词。attitude意为“态度”;interest意为“兴趣”;image意为“形象”;quality意为“质量”。句意:尽管她遇到了一些困难,但她仍然保持积极的态度。故选A。
4. C 考查动词。help意为“帮助”;show意为“展示”;confuse意为“使困惑”;teach意为“教”。句意:这张地图太复杂了,它让我困惑,使我更难找到路。故选C。
5. D 考查动词。comfort意为“安慰”;satisfy意为“满足”;cheer意为“欢呼”;frighten意为“使害怕”。句意:外面的巨响吓坏了小男孩,他跑向妈妈。故选D。
6. B 考查状语从句引导词。when意为“当……时”;so that意为“以便,为了”;because意为“因为”;in order to意为“为了”,后接动词原形。根据句意和语境,应选择表示“以便”的连词,且后面跟从句。句意:我的老师大声说话,以便所有的学生都能听清楚他说的话。故选B。
7. B 考查状语从句引导词。if意为“如果”;unless意为“除非”;though意为“尽管”;since意为“自从;因为”。句意:除非你努力学习,否则你会落后于别人。故选B。
8. D 考查状语从句引导词。when意为“当……时”;that用于引导名词性从句和定语从句。在从句中无具体含义,只起连接作用,而且在从句中也不作任何句子成分;until意为“直到……为止”;because意为“因为”。句意:我昨天上课迟到了,因为我的自行车出了问题。故选D。

三、英汉互译

1. 我现在需要接老师的电话。
2. 她喜欢工作时穿得正式些。
3. 作为新生,他正努力快速适应环境。
4. In terms of
5. in case
6. When it comes to

四、书面表达

Hi, Jack,

I hope you're ready for your internship next week! Here are my suggestions for you.

First, dress properly. Find out what the company expects you to wear. Usually, clean and nice clothes look professional. This shows you care about the job.

Second, be nice to everyone. Listen to them carefully

Reading & Writing & Grammar in Use

一、单词拼写

1. employ 2. departments 3. forum 4. novelist
5. timid 6. chop 7. investing 8. homeland

二、单项选择

1. A 考查动词。impress 意为“使留下深刻印象”; require 意为“要求”; promise 意为“承诺”; matter 意为“重要”。句意:我们的英语老师以他良好的幽默感给我留下了深刻的印象。故选 A。
2. C 考查动词。develop 意为“发展”; improve 意为“改善”; promote 意为“提拔、晋升”; increase 意为“增加”。句意:公司决定将这位年轻的经理提拔到更高的职位。故选 C。
3. B 考查形容词。normal 意为“正常的”; outstanding 意为“杰出的”; slow 意为“缓慢的”; easy 意为“容易的”。句意:她因杰出的能力被选为团队领导。故选 B。
4. D 考查动词不定式。make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”,是固定用法,其中 do 为省略 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。句意:这么多工作通常使他们感到非常累。故选 D。
5. C 考查动词不定式。“the first/second/third...+动词不定式”是固定用法,意为“第一个/第二个/第三个……做某事的人”。句意:尼尔·阿姆斯特朗是第一个登上月球的人。故选 C。
6. B 考查形容词。unhappy 意为“不开心的”; unknown 意为“未知的”; unpopular 意为“不受欢迎的”; unimportant 意为“不重要的”。句意:如果你买一个盲盒,你会得到一个里面装有未知物品的盒子。故选 B。

三、英汉互译

1. 这场慈善活动得到了当地社区的高度认可。
2. 我弟弟放学后很喜欢打篮球。
3. 在我的空闲时间里,我喜欢弹吉他和唱歌。
4. so long as
5. rather than
6. believes in

四、书面表达

My Dream Job

It's important for students to have dreams. For me, I have a dream, too.

I want to be a doctor when I grow up. I think it's a great and interesting job. I could take care of patients and save many people's lives. I could also find a lot of happiness in this job. In order to make my dream come true, I am going to try my best to study hard at my subjects, especially biology and chemistry. I believe I will be a good doctor in the future, and I will be proud of it.

More Activities & Around the World

一、单词拼写

1. voyage 2. musicians 3. hockey 4. instrument
5. clinic 6. audience 7. stadium 8. studio

二、阅读理解

1. D 细节理解题。根据“Children are natural dreamers.”“Teenagers and young people are also good dreamers.”和“Older people should know that it is never too late to dream and that they are never too old to make their dreams come true.”可知,儿童、青少年、年轻人、老年人都是好的梦想家,也就是说每一个人都能够成为好的梦想家。故选 D。
2. A 词义猜测题。根据“One such dreamer was Thomas Edison... but his achievements were greater than everyone else's in his time.”和选项可知,此处指爱迪生的成就比他那个时代的任何人都要大,achievements 应是“成就”的

意思。故选 A。

3. B 细节理解题。根据“Teenagers and young people are also good dreamers... Steve Jobs and Bill Gates are good examples.”可知,史蒂夫·乔布斯和比尔·盖茨的例子代表的是青少年。故选 B。
4. C 推理判断题。根据“Colonel Saunders made his dreams come true at the age of 67...”可知,桑德斯上校在 67 岁时实现了自己的梦想,由此可知桑德斯上校的例子告诉我们老年人也可以实现他们的梦想。故选 C。
5. C 最佳标题题。通读全文可知,本文强调了梦想的重要性,指出无论是儿童、青少年还是老年人,只要勇于追求梦想并坚持不懈,都能找到实现梦想的方式,从而丰富人生并改变世界,选项 C“梦想对每个人都很重要”最适合作为本文的标题。故选 C。

三、英汉互译

1. 当她第一次走上大舞台时,她感到很紧张。
2. 我很感激在我的生活中有这么好的朋友。
3. 她试图接住球,但摔倒了。
4. try out
5. in the future
6. tour guide

Unit 1 单元测试卷

一、单项选择

1. B 考查情景对话。“Yes, that's true.”意为“是的,没错。”“That's not the case.”意为“情况并非如此。”“I agree with you.”意为“我同意你的看法。”“That's too bad.”意为“太糟糕了。”根据句意可知,回答要针对第一句话进行反驳。句意:——据说 90 后只关心自己。——情况并非如此。许多那个年龄段的人已经为我们国家做出了巨大的贡献。故选 B。
2. A 考查名词。opinion 意为“观点”; decision 意为“决定”; lesson 意为“课程;教训”; message 意为“信息”。句意:我们在很多事情上有不同的观点,所以我们经常互相争论。故选 A。
3. C 考查形容词。creative 意为“有创造力的”; modest 意为“谦虚的”; curious 意为“好奇的”; organised 意为“有组织的”。句意:我的表弟对所有事都好奇,他喜欢问问题。故选 C。
4. D 考查名词。gift 意为“礼物”; choice 意为“选择”; praise 意为“赞扬”; value 意为“价值”。句意:我认为读书很重要,因为书对我们有很大的价值。故选 D。
5. B 考查名词。expression 意为“表达”; permission 意为“允许”; description 意为“描述”; importance 意为“重要性”。句意:没有我父亲或母亲的允许,我不能太晚回家。故选 B。
6. C 考查介词短语。by hand 意为“手工制作的”; by mistake 意为“错误地”; by accident 意为“偶然”; by nature 意为“天性;本性”。句意:今天早上我偶然地在街上遇到了我的老朋友 Tom。真是惊喜! 故选 C。
7. C 考查名词。pride 意为“骄傲”; speed 意为“速度”; influence 意为“影响”; effort 意为“努力”。句意:王亚平对我校的女生有很大的影响。她们中的许多人梦想成为像她一样的宇航员。故选 C。
8. C 考查宾语从句。根据句意可知,空处是宾语从句,要用陈述语序。根据第二句可知,第一句说的是方式。句意:——我想知道我如何保持健康。——你可以多吃水果和蔬菜,养成良好的生活习惯。故选 C。
9. A 考查名词。convenience 意为“便利”; profession 意为“职业”; admission 意为“允许进入”; achievement 意为“成就”。句意:在这个海滨度假胜地,你可以享受所有现代

旅游的舒适和便利。故选 A。

10. C 考查宾语从句引导词。why 意为“为什么”; what 意为“什么”; whether 意为“是否”; where 意为“哪里”。根据句意可知,第一句要表达的意思“担心能否进入好大学”。句意:——我担心我能否进入一所好大学。——努力学习,相信自己。故选 C。

二、语言应用

11. C 根据指示牌上的文字 NO STOPPING OR STANDING 可知,车辆不可以在此处停,行人也不可以在此处站立。故选 C。
12. B 根据图片上的文字 Please Keep These Items OUT OF MIXED RECYCLING 以及这句话下面的图片可知,电脑不能放在这个箱子里。故选 B。
13. C 根据图片上的文字 BLACK FRIDAY SUPER SALES 50% OFF 可知,在黑色星期五,商品都打 5 折。故选 C。
14. A 根据图片上的文字 PLEASE NO CASH PAYMENT AT THIS TIME 可知,这个时间段不能用现金支付。故选 A。
15. A 根据图片中的数据比例可知,netball 的占比是 45%,是最受欢迎的体育运动。故选 A。
16. B 根据图片上的文字 BUSES ONLY 可知,只有公共汽车可以进入该停车场。故选 B。
17. C 根据图片上的文字 NO TURN AROUND 可知,车辆不可以调头。故选 C。
18. B 根据图片上的文字“Monday through Friday, 8 am to 4 pm”可知,应聘者可以在周一到周五,早上 8 点到下午 4 点这个时间段打电话询问更多岗位信息。故选 B。
19. B 根据图片上的文字 Be at least 18 years of age, Have a valid driver's license, Be physically fit to perform strenuous duties 可知,如果汤姆在 18 岁以下,他将不能得到这份工作。故选 B。
20. C 根据“Applications are now being accepted for City of Bryan Paid-On-Call Firefighters.”可知,这是一则招聘广告,主要是为了招聘兼职消防员。故选 C。

三、阅读理解

21. C 细节理解题。根据“... how difficult it was to get sick people through the countryside to the hospital in Africa.”可知,在非洲把生活在乡村地区的病人送往医院是非常困难的。故选 C。
22. A 细节理解题。根据“she used bamboo, a plant that grows in Africa, instead of wood”可知,爱丽丝是用竹子做的雪橇。故选 A。
23. D 细节理解题。根据“After it was finished, she wrote instructions for building one.”可知,爱丽丝做好雪橇后写了一张说明书,告诉人们制作的方法。故选 D。
24. D 细节理解题。根据“But she thinks it's important for children to learn about inventing at school.”可知,爱丽丝认为对孩子来说,学习发明是很重要的。故选 D。
25. C 最佳标题题。本文主要讲述女孩爱丽丝热爱发明,改进旧式雪橇为人们带来方便的故事。结合文章开头“She is a creative girl.”可知,C 项作为文章标题最合适。故选 C。

四、补全对话

26—30 ECGAB

五、翻译

31. 我们这个周末要举办一个主题派对。
32. 在交申请表之前,检查一下你写的内容。
33. 他在科学研究领域取得了显著成就。
34. 孩子们天生就充满好奇,渴望学习。
35. 老师要求我们每人编一个故事。
36. comes up with

37. solve problems
38. broaden our mind
39. switch off
40. take it for granted

Unit 2 单元测试卷

一、单项选择

1. D 考查交际用语。“Have fun!”意为“玩得开心!”“Good idea.”意为“好主意。”“It doesn't matter.”意为“没关系。”“Congratulations!”意为“祝贺你!”。句意:——我进入决赛了。——祝贺你! 故选 D。
2. B 考查名词。ability 意为“能力”; behaviour 意为“行为”; grade 意为“成绩”; gift 意为“礼物”。句意:禁止吸烟! 没有人喜欢在公共场合看到这些粗鲁的行为。故选 B。
3. B 考查副词。fluently 意为“流利地”,通常用于描述语言或书写; smoothly 意为“顺畅地”; calmly 意为“平静地”; slowly 意为“慢慢地”。句意:这台机器运行没有任何问题,运行得很顺畅。故选 B。
4. B 考查状语从句引导词。but 意为“但是”,表示转折; because 意为“因为”,表示原因; so 意为“因此”,表示结果; or 意为“或者”,表示选择。句意:每个人都想和安迪交朋友,因为他非常友好。故选 B。
5. C 考查动词。arrange 意为“安排”; introduce 意为“介绍”; perform 意为“表现”; record 意为“记录”。句意:我的同学们认真复习功课,以便他们能在即将到来的期末考试中表现得更好。故选 C。
6. D 考查状语从句引导词。because 意为“因为”; if 意为“如果”; when 意为“当……时”; unless 意为“除非”。根据句意可知,前后两句之间存在条件关系,且为否定条件,所以用 unless 表示“除非”。句意:除非你到达山顶,否则你不会完全欣赏到乡村的美丽。故选 D。
7. A 考查名词。manners 意为“礼仪”; measure 意为“措施”; value 意为“价值观”; step 意为“步骤”。句意:在参观了不同的国家之后,我发现学习餐桌礼仪非常重要。故选 A。
8. D 考查状语从句引导词。if 意为“如果”; unless 意为“除非”(通常用于否定条件); since 意为“既然”; though 意为“尽管”。句意:尽管这项重要任务很难,但他们还是被鼓励去直面它。故选 D。
9. D 考查动词。reuse 意为“重复使用”; notice 意为“注意”; consider 意为“考虑”; ignore 意为“忽视”。句意:不要忽视警告标识;它们存在是有原因的。故选 D。
10. A 考查介词短语。in terms of 意为“就……而言”; in spite of 意为“尽管”; because of 意为“因为”; as a result of 意为“由于; 因为”。句意:就经验和资历而言,她是最好的候选人。故选 A。

二、语言应用

11. C 根据指示牌上的文字 NO STOPPING 7 AM-9 AM 4 PM-6 PM WEEKDAYS 可知,周一早上 8 点,此处不能停车。故选 C。
12. B 根据指示牌上的文字 MEN'S LOCKER ROOM WOMEN'S LOCKER ROOM 可知,有更衣室的地方是服装店。故选 B。
13. A 根据指示牌上的文字 Gate A1-A30 Departures 和箭头朝向可知,玛丽从 A20 登机口离开,她应该左转。故选 A。
14. C 根据警示牌上的“Do not let children operate the gate or play in the gate area.”可知,孩子应该远离大门。故选 C。
15. B 根据警示牌上的 Keep children close to you 可知,你