



金典学案



定价: 35.00元

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语金典学案(拓展模块)

金典学案编写组 编

开明出版社

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语 金典学案

拓展模块

金典学案编写组 编

- 梳理知识线
- 详解重难点
- 加强随堂练



开明出版社

中等职业学校公共基础课程辅导用书

英语

金典学案

拓展模块

金典学案编写组 编



开明出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语金典学案：拓展模块 / 金典学案编写组编.

北京：开明出版社，2024. 7. -- ISBN 978-7-5131-9196-8

I. G634.413

中国国家版本馆 CIP 数据核字第 2024WE7192 号

责任编辑：王丽静

YINGYU JINDIAN XUEAN(TUOZHAN MOKUAI)

英语金典学案(拓展模块)

金典学案编写组 编

出版：开明出版社

(北京市海淀区西三环北路 25 号 邮编 100089)

印刷：三河市骏杰印刷有限公司

开本：880 mm×1230 mm 1/16

印张：12

字数：264 千字

版次：2024 年 7 月第 1 版

印次：2024 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

定价：35.00 元

印刷、装订质量问题，出版社负责调换。联系电话：(010)88817647

我们为什么要推出“金典学案”系列？

2020年,教育部发布了中等职业学校语文、数学、英语、思想政治、历史等学科的课程标准,这些课程标准是指导中等职业学校(以下简称中职学校)教师教学和学生学习的重要指南。

2020年版课程标准的制定是中职教育改革的重要举措,旨在培养适应社会发展需要的高素质劳动者和技能型人才,因此,该课程标准对中职学校教师的“教”与学生的“学”均提出了诸多新要求。

为了帮助广大中职学校的师生更准确地把握课程标准的**精神**,我们在深入研究课程标准、学科教材,以及各地职教高考的特点与发展趋势的基础上,精心编写了这套“金典学案”。

“金典学案”系列有什么特色？

“金典学案”的主体内容按照“课前预习—课中详解—课后巩固”的思路进行编写,包含单元(章节)测试卷、期中测试卷或期末测试卷等综合测试卷。各部分的定位及使用方法建议如下表所示。

内 容	定 位	使用方法建议
课前预习	对课堂上将要讲解的知识进行重难点提示或提供背景介绍,帮助学生提前进入学习状态	学生自主学习,或在教师指导下学习
课中详解	辅助教师对课本知识进行精讲、探究,帮助学生掌握学习的重难点,领会核心知识,提升核心素养	以教师讲解和引导为主,师生充分互动、探究,形式可多样化
课后巩固	针对课堂所讲解的知识点,辅以相应的练习题,帮助学生进行巩固提升,做到学以致用	可作为学生的随堂作业或课后作业
综合测试卷	参考考试常见题型命制独立试卷,重视对知识点的综合考查,阶段性地检测学生的学习成果	教师可组织学生进行集中测试,然后评分,最后做测试数据分析

衷心希望“金典学案”能为广大中职学校的师生提供有力的帮助,助力广大中职学子驶入成才“快车道”!

金典学案编写组



Unit 1	Taking a Training Course	1
Unit 2	Sharpening Your Skills	22
Unit 3	Doing Our Part for the Environment	44
Unit 4	Corporate Culture	67
Unit 5	New Technologies in Everyday Life	85
Unit 6	Carrying Forward Craftsmanship	105
Unit 7	Finding a Job	126
Unit 8	Making a Career Plan	146



Unit 1 Taking a Training Course



Listening and Speaking

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 elementary、intermediate、senior、employee、e-commerce、requirement、academic、register、lecture、admission、internship、gesture、college entrance exam、sign up for、take part in、can't wait to do sth.、last for 等的用法。
- (2) 培养对关于课程培训的听力材料关键信息的提取能力和理解分析能力。
- (3) 准确掌握有关课程培训的常见表达方式。



课前——预习·梳理

elementary *adj.* 初级的

senior *adj.* 高年級的；(地位、级别)较高的

e-commerce *n.* 电子商务

academic *adj.* 学术的

lecture *n.* 演讲, 讲座

internship *n.* 实习工作; 实习期

college entrance exam 大学入学考试

take part in 参加

can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待做某事

last for 持续

Which college would you like to apply for? 你想申请哪所大学?

Anybody who loves reading is welcomed. 欢迎任何喜欢阅读的人。

intermediate *adj.* 中级的

employee *n.* 雇员

requirement *n.* 需求; 必要条件

register *v.* 登记, 注册

admission *n.* 录取

gesture *n.* 手势; 姿势

sign up for 报名



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. elementary *adj.* 初级的

The library of this elementary school offers 20,000 books to the students. 这所小学的图书馆为学生们提供 2 万册图书。

拓展

intermediate, 形容词, 意为“中级的”; senior, 形容词, 意为“高级的”。例如:

I want to choose some courses at the intermediate or senior level. 我想选一些中级或者高级的课程。

2. employee *n.* 雇员

He is an employee of Bank of China. 他是中国银行的一名雇员。

拓展

employ, 动词, 意为“雇用”; employer, 名词, 意为“雇主”。例如:

How many people does the company employ? 这家公司雇用了多少人?

He is a very kind employer. 他是一位十分友善的雇主。

3. requirement *n.* 需求; 必要条件

If you want to apply for this job, you must meet all the requirements. 如果你想申请这份工作, 你必须符合所有要求。

拓展

requirement 的动词形式是 require, 意为“需要”。例如:

This job requires high English level. 这份工作需要较高的英语水平。

4. admission *n.* 录取

I received admission to a famous university. 我收到了一所著名大学的录取通知。

拓展

(1) admission 还有“承认; 入场费”之意。例如:

By her own admission, she lied about her age. 据她自己承认, 她谎报年龄了。

Admission is free. 免费入场。

(2) admit, 动词, 意为“承认; 准许进入”, admit to sb. (that...) 意为“向某人承认”。例如:

Each ticket admits one adult and one child. 每张票允许一个成人和一个儿童进入。

I must admit to you that I was completely shocked. 我必须向你承认我完全惊呆了。



5. internship *n.* 实习工作; 实习期

I came to Beijing for an internship at a hospital. 我来到了北京的一家医院实习。

重点短语

1. college entrance exam 大学入学考试

The college entrance exam is one of the most important tests in our lives. 大学入学考试是我们人生中最重要考试之一。

2. sign up for 报名

I decided to sign up for the tennis class. 我决定报名参加网球课程。

拓展

其他常见的与 sign 相关的短语

sign in 签到	sign out 签退
sign off 结束写信; 结束广播	sign for 签收

例如:

All visitors should sign in on arrival. 每位来宾均应在到达时签到。

The postman asked me to sign for the parcel. 邮递员让我签收包裹。

3. take part in 参加

Everyone should take part in the recycling of paper. 每个人都应该参与纸张的回收利用。

拓展

其他常见的表示“参加, 加入”的单词

单 词	用 法	例 句
attend	常指出席会议、参加讲座或听课等	The meeting is on January 5th, and we hope everyone will attend. 会议将于1月5日召开, 我们希望大家都能参加。
join	常指加入某个组织或参与某项活动	You can join a social club to make new friends. 你可以加入一个社交俱乐部, 交一些新朋友。 Why don't you ask your sister if she wants to join us for supper? 为什么不问问你姐姐是否愿意和我们一起吃晚饭?
participate	常指参与某项活动或某个事件, 较为正式, 常跟介词 in	The teacher tries to get everyone to participate in the discussion. 老师设法让每个人都参与讨论。

4. can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待做某事

The children can't wait to see their new teacher. 孩子们迫不及待想见他们的新老师。

5. last for 持续

last 作动词时,意为“持续”。例如:

The tour will last for eight days. 这次旅行将持续 8 天。

重点句型

1. Which college would you like to apply for? 你想申请哪所大学?

apply for 意为“申请”。例如:

I want to apply for the job. 我想申请这份工作。

2. Anybody who loves reading is welcomed. 欢迎任何喜欢阅读的人。

be welcomed 是被动语态结构,意为“受到欢迎”。例如:

The changes they have made are to be welcomed. 他们所做的改变会被欣然接受。

典例剖析

1. I want to _____ a Chinese course.

- A. sign in B. sign up for C. sign off D. sign out

【解析】 B 考查动词短语。sign up for 意为“报名”。句意:我想报名汉语课程。故选 B。

2. —Any successful book like *Harry Potter* _____ reading.

—Yes, and most readers can't wait _____ what happens next in these magical stories.

- A. needs; seeing B. needs; to see C. need; to see D. need; seeing

【解析】 B 考查动词。need 在这里是实义动词,其后可以跟动名词,表示被动的含义;can't wait to do sth. 是动词的固定搭配,意为“迫不及待做某事”。句意:——任何像《哈利·波特》这么成功的书籍都需要读一读。——是的,大多数读者都迫不及待地想看一看这些神奇的故事接下来会讲什么。故选 B。

课后 —— 巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

1. In _____ schools, children study Chinese, math and other subjects.

- A. elementary B. basic C. element D. graduate

2. The company provides its _____ with high salaries.

- A. employ B. employer C. employees D. employment



3. We all know learning _____ much time and effort.
A. receives B. reviews C. reduces D. requires
4. Since I have little work experience, I have to do a(n) _____ before I can find a job.
A. international B. internship C. interest D. interruption
5. —Shall we go to watch the new action movie this evening?
—Good idea. _____.
A. I can't wait to see it B. You're welcome
C. That's true D. Good luck
6. Would you like to _____ the English Party tonight?
A. take B. take in C. take part in D. take part
7. —The meeting starts at 8:00 a. m. and ends at 2:00 p. m.
—Oh, it _____ six hours.
A. waits B. continues C. attends D. lasts for
8. He is an honest child. He admitted _____ his mother that he was wrong.
A. from B. by C. with D. to
9. Are you going to _____ the job by email?
A. go to B. apply for C. wait for D. prepare for
10. —I did quite well in the math test yesterday.
—_____.
A. Congratulations B. Good luck
C. Take it easy D. Don't worry

II. 补全对话

A: Hi, Jack! Where are you going?

B: _____ 1 _____

A: But we don't have any lessons on Saturdays. _____ 2 _____

B: Because I'm going to practice playing football.

A: _____ 3 _____

B: At 10:00 a. m. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up.
We're training harder than usual, and we want to do better.

A: Great! By the way, I hear you're going to have a match next week. _____ 4 _____

B: New Stars.

A: It's also my favorite team. They always try hard to win.

B: Yes. I agree with you. But we're playing better as a team now.

A: Good luck! _____ 5 _____

B: Thank you very much.

- A. What's the score?
- B. I'm going to school.
- C. I do hope you will win!
- D. Why are you going there?
- E. Who are you going to play against?
- F. When do you start the practice?
- G. Will Mr. White come to watch your match?

“ Reading ”

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 accounting、certificate、conference、cancelation、schedule、graduation ceremony、online course、focus on、be awarded to、have/get a bad cold 等的用法。
- (2) 通过阅读文章,能够准确提取有关课程培训的关键信息,并对信息进行对比、分析和判断。

课前 —— 预习 · 梳理

accounting *n.* 会计

conference *n.* 会议

schedule *n.* 工作计划,日程安排

online course 网络课程

be awarded to 被颁发给

certificate *n.* 证书;文凭

cancelation *n.* 取消

graduation ceremony 毕业典礼

focus on 关注

have/get a bad cold 得了重感冒

This online course allows students to practice and focus on their individual needs. 这个网络课程使学生能够进行练习,并能关注自己的个人需求。

Studying one of the above courses will enable you to use English more confidently in your daily life. 学习以上任一课程能够让你在日常生活中更自信地使用英语。

课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

重点单词

1. accounting *n.* 会计

What do you want to know about working in an accounting company? 关于在会计公司工作,你了解些什么?

**拓展**

account, 作名词时, 意为“账户”; 作动词时, 意为“认为是, 视为”, account for sth. 意为“是……的原因; 解释, 说明”。accountant, 名词, 意为“会计; 会计师”。例如:

I don't have a bank account. 我没有银行账户。

Too much pressure may account for your low efficiency in study. 你学习效率低可能是压力太大导致的。

She has been an accountant all her working life. 她在整个职业生涯中一直是一名会计师。

2. certificate n. 证书; 文凭

She didn't like the course but she studied hard and got the certificate at last. 她不喜欢这门课, 但是她努力学习并取得了证书。

3. conference n. 会议

The conference will be held on February 10th. 会议将于2月10日召开。

拓展

meeting 指的是“会议; 聚会; 运动会”; conference 指的是“(持续几天的)大型会议”, 比 meeting 更加正式。例如:

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

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

4. cancelation n. 取消

Explain the cause of cancelation, please. 请解释一下取消的原因。

拓展

cancel, 动词, 意为“取消”。例如:

Is it too late to cancel the order? 现在取消订单是不是太晚了?

5. schedule n. 工作计划, 日程安排

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

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

拓展

schedule 也可以表示“时间表, 时刻表”, 类似 timetable。例如:

It's not suitable to keep changing the schedule/timetable. 不断变动时间表是不妥的。

重点短语**1. graduation ceremony 毕业典礼**

graduation 意为“毕业”; ceremony 意为“典礼”。例如:



We will attend the high school graduation ceremony tomorrow. 我们明天将要参加高中毕业典礼。

拓展

其他常见的与 ceremony 相关的短语

opening ceremony 开幕式	closing ceremony 闭幕式
wedding ceremony 结婚典礼	completion ceremony 竣工典礼

2. online course 网络课程

online 意为“在线的,联网的”;course 意为“课程”。例如:

He is taking an online course these days. 他这些天在上网课。

拓展

其他常见的与 online 相关的短语

online shopping 网上购物	online game 网络游戏
online banking 网上银行	online service 在线服务

3. focus on 关注

The whole world is focusing on environmental protection. 全世界都在关注环境保护。

4. be awarded to 被颁发给

The gold medal will be awarded to whoever wins the first place. 金牌将被颁发给第一名的获得者。

拓展

award 作动词时,意为“授予,奖励”;作名词时,意为“奖项,奖品”。例如:

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

He got an award for bravery. 他因英勇而受奖。

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

重点句型

1. This online course allows students to practice and focus on their individual needs.

这个网络课程使学生能够进行练习,并能关注自己的个人需求。

allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事,使某人能够做某事”。例如:

Mr. Li doesn't allow us to speak in his class. 李老师不允许我们在他的课上说话。

2. Studying one of the above courses will enable you to use English more confidently in your daily life. 学习以上任一课程能够让你在日常生活中更自信地使用英语。

enable, 动词, 意为“使能够”。enable sb. to do sth. 意为“使某人能够做某事”。例如:



It enabled them to learn from mistakes. 这使他们能够从错误中吸取教训。

The new technology enables doctors to deal with diseases more easily. 这项新技术使医生们能够更加容易地应对疾病。

典例剖析

1. She allowed us _____ our own decisions.
A. make B. to make C. making D. made

【解析】 B 考查固定搭配。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。句意：她允许我们自己做决定。故选 B。

2. You have to _____ what he's saying, or you will get confused.
A. put on B. get on C. focus on D. go on

【解析】 C 考查动词短语。focus on 意为“集中(注意力), 关注”。句意：你必须注意听他说的话, 否则你就会听不懂。故选 C。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

I. 单项选择

- It is difficult to _____ other things in life if you spend too much time online.
A. focus in B. focus at C. focus on D. focus from
- There is something shining flying in the sky. It's not a plane and no one knows what can account _____ it.
A. in B. on C. for D. with
- Now all families are allowed _____ a third child in China.
A. to have B. having C. have D. had
- Mo Yan became the first man that _____ Nobel Prize in Literature in China.
A. is award B. was awarded C. is awarded D. was award
- I've got a bad cold these days.
—_____. Are you better now?
A. Sorry to hear that B. Nice to meet you
C. You're welcome D. Good luck
- According to the _____, the train will arrive at 10:30 a. m.
A. table B. timetable C. time D. number



7. Please allow me _____ myself. My name is John Smith.
 A. introduce B. introducing C. have introduced D. to introduce
8. The school _____ the sports meeting because of the bad weather.
 A. managed B. disappeared C. canceled D. examined
9. The rabbit's large ears enable it _____ the slightest sound.
 A. to hear B. hear C. hearing D. to be heard
10. —I'll have a school trip next week.
 — _____
 A. Yes, please. B. Thank you.
 C. Fine, thanks. D. Have a good time.

II. 词义配对

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. accounting | A. 日程安排 |
| 2. certificate | B. 关注 |
| 3. conference | C. 会计 |
| 4. requirement | D. 得了重感冒 |
| 5. schedule | E. 需求, 必要条件 |
| 6. graduation ceremony | F. 证书 |
| 7. online course | G. 被颁发给 |
| 8. focus on | H. 会议 |
| 9. be awarded to | I. 毕业典礼 |
| 10. have a bad cold | J. 线上课程 |

Writing & Culture Understanding

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 expectation、conduct、affect、likely、concentration、in all aspects、apart from、take a test、in advance 等的用法。
- (2) 读懂课程申请表, 掌握其基本要素。能够介绍课程基本情况。



课前 —— 预习 · 梳理

expectation *n.* 期望

affect *v.* 影响

conduct *v.* 组织; 安排; 实施

likely *adj.* 可能发生的



concentration *n.* 专注

in all aspects 在各方面

apart from 除……之外(还)

take a test 参加测验

in advance 预先, 事先

What volunteer activities related to the course are you interested in? 和课程相关的志愿者活动中, 你对哪个感兴趣?

Experts warn that your attention may drop by 50 percent if you study like this. 专家们提醒说如果你这样学习, 注意力就会下降 50%。



课中 —— 精讲 · 探究

重点单词

1. expectation *n.* 期望

He has an expectation of passing the exam. 他期望着通过考试。

拓展

expect, 动词, 意为“期待, 预期”, 常用搭配为 expect (sb.) to do sth., 意为“期待(某人)做某事”。例如:

I expect to see you back soon. 我期待你很快回来。

2. affect *v.* 影响

These changes can affect us a lot. 这些变化会对我们产生很多影响。

拓展

effect, 名词, 意为“影响; 效果”。例如:

I tried to persuade him to give up smoking, but there is no effect. 我设法劝他戒烟, 但没起任何效果。

Her words had a magical effect on us. 她的话对我们产生了魔法般的作用。

3. likely *adj.* 可能发生的

likely 后接动词不定式, 构成固定短语 be likely to “可能会”。例如:

Houses are likely to be less expensive than before. 房子可能没有以前贵了。

4. concentration *n.* 专注

Tiredness may affect your concentration. 疲劳可能会影响你的专注力。

拓展

concentrate, 动词, 意为“集中精力, 专注”, 常用搭配为 concentrate on sth., 意为“集中精力做某事”。例如:

At work you need to be able to concentrate. 工作时你需要能专心。
I am going to concentrate on writing. 我要专心写作了。

重点短语

1. **in all aspects** 在各方面

The twins differ from each other in all aspects. 这对双胞胎各个方面都不一样。

2. **apart from** 除……之外(还)

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

拓展

其他常见的表示“除了”的单词和短语

单词/短语	用法	例句
except	不包含 except 后面的内容,排除的是同类的人或物	They all went to the park except Mary. 除了 Mary(没去),他们都去了公园。
except for	不包含 except for 后面的内容,排除的是不同类的人或物	Mary felt good except for being a little hungry. Mary 感觉很好,除了有点饿。
besides	包含 besides 后面的内容,即“除……之外,还有”	I like apples besides bananas. 除了香蕉,我还喜欢苹果。
but	同 except,表示从整体中除去后面的部分;but 强调整体,except 强调排除在外的内容	All but him had a good time. 除了他之外,大家都玩得很愉快。

3. **in advance** 预先,事先

Please let us know in advance if you are unable to attend the meeting. 如果您无法出席会议,请提前告知我们。

重点句型

1. **What volunteer activities related to the course are you interested in?** 和课程相关的志愿者活动中,你对哪个感兴趣?

related to the course 是过去分词短语,在句中作 activities 的后置定语。例如:

The fish caught yesterday was sold in the market. 昨天捕的鱼在市场上出售。(caught yesterday 作 fish 的后置定语)

2. **Experts warn that your attention may drop by 50 percent if you study like this.** 专家们提醒说如果你这样学习,注意力就会下降 50%。

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



I had warned him, but he didn't listen. 我曾警告他,但是他不听。

I've warned you of the risk. 我警告过你有风险。

重点写作

假如你是李华,你们学校组织了暑期课程。请你根据以下提示用英语写一篇短文,介绍本组成员参加课程的情况。

姓 名	课 程	评 价
Kenny	space course 太空课程	了解太空飞行,为我们的空间站感到骄傲
Lucy	speech course 演讲课程	克服害羞,建立自信,练习英语口语
Kevin	model-making course 模型制作课程	了解科学,发展兴趣
Peter	sports course 体育课程	强健身体,交朋友

注意:

(1) 语句通顺,意思连贯。

(2) 80 词左右。文章开头与结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Summer Courses

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

We all enjoyed the summer courses. We are looking forward to next year's.

写作指导

本文是一篇记叙文,介绍本组成员的暑期课程情况。时态为一般过去时,穿插一般现在时和现在完成时。

写作范文

Summer Courses

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

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

We all enjoyed the summer courses. We are looking forward to next year's.



写作拓展

take part in 参加

be proud of 为……而骄傲

build up confidence 建立自信

develop an interest 培养兴趣

So he chose the model-making course to develop an interest in and learn more about science. (动词不定式作目的状语)

典例剖析

1. Hi, boys and girls, expect you _____ good grades in the new term.
A. cut B. to cut C. get D. to get

【解析】 D 考查固定搭配。expect sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配,意为“期待某人做某事”。cut 意为“削减”;get 意为“取得”。句意:嗨,同学们,期待你们在新学期取得好成绩。故选 D。

2. —Illnesses usually _____ our feelings.
—Yes, I cough and feel very upset today.
A. make B. send C. affect D. carry

【解析】 C 考查动词。make 意为“制作;使得”;send 意为“发送”;affect 意为“影响”;carry 意为“携带”。句意:—疾病通常会影响我们的感觉。—是的,我今天咳嗽并感觉非常沮丧。故选 C。



课后——巩固·提升

假如你是李华,你的英国朋友 Jenna 计划暑假来北京学习汉语。她在邮件中请你帮忙推荐一些课程。请你根据以下提示内容,给她回一封邮件。

Happy Chinese Course

Time: two weeks (July 13—July 26)

Teacher: professional teachers

Schedule:

(1) morning: Chinese & history

(2) afternoon: visiting famous universities and places of interest

Living: hotels near the school or a Chinese family

Cost: 12,000 RMB



注意:

- (1) 邮件包含所给内容,可以适当发挥,以使行文连贯。
- (2) 词数 80 词左右。邮件的开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jenna,

I'm glad that you're coming to Beijing to learn Chinese. I happen to know an excellent Chinese course. It's called Happy Chinese Course. _____

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

Language Practice

学习目标

- (1) 熟练掌握 unforgettable、application、registration、attractive、confirm、get good results、have/get a fever、work out、be in need of help、aim to、get access to、search for、be considered as 等的用法。
- (2) 熟练掌握感叹句的结构和情态动词的用法。



课前——预习·梳理

unforgettable *adj.* 难忘的

registration *n.* 注册

confirm *v.* 确认,证实

have/get a fever 发烧

be in need of help 需要帮助

get access to 获得;可以使用

be considered as 被认为是

application *n.* 应用程序

attractive *adj.* 吸引人的

get good results 取得好成绩

work out 进展(顺利);锻炼;解决

aim to 旨在,目的是

search for 寻找



课中——精讲·探究

重点单词

1. **unforgettable** *adj.* 难忘的

I am so glad that I had this unforgettable experience. 我很高兴我有这次难忘的经历。

2. **application** *n.* 应用程序

The application can be downloaded from this website. 这款应用程序可以从这个网站下载。

拓展

apply, 动词, 意为“申请;应用”。例如:

I plan to apply for a new job. 我打算申请一份新工作。

The theory can be applied to practical problems in engineering. 这个理论可以应用到工程实践问题中。

3. **registration** *n.* 注册

If you have problems with registration, please let us know. 如果你注册时遇到问题,请让我们知道。

拓展

register, 动词, 意为“登记,注册”。例如:

Have you registered at your new school? 你在新学校注册了吗?

4. **attractive** *adj.* 吸引人的

She is an attractive young lady. 她是一位有魅力的年轻女士。

拓展

attract, 动词, 意为“吸引,使喜爱”。例如:

The unique design of the car attracted a lot of attention at the auto show. 这款汽车独特的设计在车展上吸引了很多关注。

重点短语

1. **work out** 进展(顺利);锻炼;解决

I hope my plan will work out well. 我希望我的计划能够顺利进行。

I need to work out regularly to keep fit. 我需要经常锻炼以保持健康。

He has no idea how to work out the problem. 他不知道怎么解决这个问题。

2. **be in need of help** 需要帮助

A person lay on the ground. He seemed to be in need of help. 一个人躺在地上,似乎是需要帮助。



3. aim to 旨在,目的是

We aim to be the leading company in our industry. 我们旨在成为行业内的顶尖公司。

拓展

aim 可以用作名词,意为“目标,目的”。例如:

His aim was to become a doctor. 他的目标是成为医生。

4. get access to 获得;可以使用

You need a password to get access to the Internet. 使用因特网需要密码。

拓展

access 可以用作动词,意为“接近,进入”。例如:

The software enables you to access the Internet in seconds. 这种软件使你在几秒钟内便可访问因特网。

5. search for 寻找

Sandy, search for some information about the topic. Sandy, 搜索一些关于这个话题的信息。

6. be considered as 被认为是

He is considered as a dishonest boy. 他被认为是个不诚实的孩子。

拓展

consideration 是名词,意为“考虑”,常用短语有 take sth. into consideration(考虑到)、under consideration(在考虑中)等。例如:

Before making any decisions, you should take all possible effects into consideration. 做决定前你应该考虑所有可能的结果。

The advice is still under consideration. 这个建议仍在考虑中。

重点语法

感 叹 句

一、感叹句的定义

用以表示强烈感情的句子叫作感叹句。感叹句句尾常用感叹号。

二、感叹句的构成

1. 用 what 引导的感叹句

用 what 引导的感叹句常有三种情况。what 作定语,修饰其后的名词或名词词组。

(1) What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

What an old building it is! 那是一栋多么破旧的楼房啊!



(2) What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

What good teachers they are! 他们是多么好的老师啊!

(3) What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

What thick ice it is here! 这里的冰多厚啊!

2. 用 how 引导的感叹句

用 how 引导的感叹句也常有三种情况。how 为副词作状语, 修饰其后的形容词、副词或动词。

(1) How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

How hot it is today! 今天天气多热啊!

How beautiful the flowers are! 这些花多么美丽啊!

(2) How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

How hard he works! 他工作多么努力啊!

(3) How + 主语 + 谓语动词! 例如:

How time flies! 光阴似箭!

情态动词

一、情态动词的定义

情态动词有词义, 但不能单独作谓语, 必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化, 其后必须接动词原形。

二、情态动词的用法

1. can/could

(1) 表示能力, could 主要指过去。例如:

Two eyes can see more clearly than one. 两只眼睛比一只眼睛看得更清楚。

Could the girl read before she went to school? 这女孩上学前能阅读吗?

(2) 表示推测, 一般用于否定句和疑问句。例如:

He can't/couldn't have enough money for a new car. 他不可能有足够的钱买新车。

(3) 表示允许。例如:

You can have a look at my new pen. 你可以看一看我的新钢笔。

(4) 表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等, 主要用于否定句、疑问句或感叹句。例如:

How can you be so careless! 你怎么这么粗心!

(5) 用于比较委婉客气地提出请求或陈述看法。例如:

Can/Could you lend me a hand? 帮我一把好吗?

2. may/might

(1) 表示允许, might 可以指过去, 也可以指现在, 语气更委婉。例如:

You may take whatever you like. 你喜欢什么就拿什么。



He told me that I might smoke in the room. 他告诉我可以在房间里抽烟。

May/Might I ask for a photo of your baby? 我可以要一张你宝宝的照片吗?

在回答以 may 引出的问句时,多不用 may 或 might,而用其他方式,如“Yes, please. /Certainly. / Please don't. /You'd better not.”等,以免显得太严肃或不客气。

(2) 表示推测,might 可以指过去,也可以指现在,语气更加不确定。例如:

He may be at home. 他可能在家。

They might be having a meeting, but I'm not sure. 他们有可能在开会,不过我不确定。

3. must

(1) 表示义务,意为“必须”。例如:

We must do everything step by step. 我们做一切事情都必须循序渐进。

You mustn't talk to her like that. 你决不能那样对她说话。

—Must we hand in our exercise books now? 我们现在必须要交练习本吗?

—No, you needn't. /No, you don't have to. 不必。(这种情况下,一般不用 mustn't.)

(2) 表示揣测,意为“想必,准是,一定”等,只用于肯定句。例如:

He must be ill. He looks so pale. 他准是病了。他的脸色苍白。

4. shall

(1) 用于征询意见,用于第一、第三人称的疑问句。例如:

Shall I get you some tea? 我给你拿些茶水好吗?

Shall the boy wait outside? 让那个男孩在外面等吗?

What shall we do this evening? 我们今晚做什么?

(2) 表示说话人的意愿,有“命令,允诺,警告,决心”等意思,用于第二、第三人称的陈述句。

例如:

You shall do as I say. 按我说的做。(命令)

You shall have my answer tomorrow. 你明天将会得到我的答复。(允诺)

He shall be sorry for it one day. I tell you. 有一天他会后悔的,我告诉你。(警告)

Nothing shall stop us from carrying out the plan. 什么也不能阻止我们执行这项计划。(决心)

5. will

(1) 表示意愿,用于各种人称的陈述句。例如:

I will do anything for you. 我愿为你做任何事。

(2) 表示请求,用于疑问句中。例如:

Will you close the window? It's a bit cold. 请你把窗户关上好吗? 有点冷。

(3) 表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。例如:

He will always be late for work. 他上班总是迟到。

6. should

(1) 表示义务,意为“应该”,用于各种人称。例如:

You shouldn't waste any time. 你不应该浪费时间。

(2) 表示推测,意为“想必一定,按说应该,估计”等。例如:
They should be home by now. 按说他们现在应该已经到家了。

7. would

(1) 表示意愿。例如:

I said I would do anything for you. 我说过我愿意为你做任何事。

(2) 用于委婉地提出请求、建议或看法。例如:

Would you like another glass of beer? 再来杯啤酒好吗?

(3) 表示过去反复发生的动作或过去的一种倾向。例如:

Every time she was in trouble, she would go to him for help. 她每次遇到麻烦都会向他求助。

典例剖析

1. _____ noodles you've cooked!

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

【解析】 D 考查感叹句。how 修饰形容词、副词或动词;what 修饰名词。noodles 为复数名词,用句型“**What+形容词+复数名词+主语+谓语动词!**”。句意:你做的面真好吃! 故选 D。

2. We _____ pick the flowers in the park. Let's order some from the florist.

- A. must B. could C. mustn't D. need

【解析】 C 考查情态动词。must 意为“一定;必须”;could 意为“可能;可以”;mustn't 意为“绝不;禁止”;need 意为“需要”。句意:我们绝不能在公园里摘花,我们从花店订一些吧。 故选 C。



课后 —— 巩固·提升

1. 单项选择

1. _____ strange clothes he is wearing!

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

2. _____ interesting subject it is!

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

3. _____ foggy it was yesterday!

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

4. _____ careless he is!

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



5. _____ hard work it is!
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an
6. We should _____ more trees, instead of cutting any trees.
A. plant B. planting C. plants D. to plant
7. You _____ go to see a doctor because you have a fever.
A. couldn't B. will C. should D. would
8. _____ I take this one?
A. Could B. Am C. Are D. Does
9. —Must I borrow the book with my ID card?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. wouldn't
10. —_____ I go home now?
—No, you _____ stay here.
A. Should; shouldn't B. Need; needn't
C. Can; should D. Can; shouldn't

II. 完成句子

1. 感谢你为我解决这道难题。
Thank you for helping me _____ _____ this difficult problem.
2. 正如你所看到的,我们需要帮助。
As you can see, we are _____ _____ _____ help.
3. 请量一下体温,告诉我你是否发烧了。
Please take your temperature and tell me if you _____ _____ _____.
4. 建设地铁旨在改善我市的公共交通。
The construction of subway _____ _____ improve the public transportation in our city.
5. 在中国文化中,红色被认为象征着好运。
The red color is _____ _____ a symbol of good luck in Chinese culture.

Unit 1 综合测试卷

I. 单项选择

- () 1. —What's wrong with you?
— _____
A. I am very busy now. B. How do you do?
C. I have a bad cold. D. I'm fine, thanks.
- () 2. The girl from Australia wants to _____ the Chinese course in the hope of improving Chinese.
A. remember B. register C. relieve D. rescue
- () 3. —I hope to find out when the train will leave.
—Don't worry. Let me look it up in the _____.
A. school B. schedule C. search D. signature
- () 4. Mike and Jane enjoyed themselves at the _____ ceremony yesterday.
A. graduate B. gesture C. graduation D. gradual
- () 5. A rabbit's large ears enable it _____ the slight sound.
A. to hear B. hear C. heard D. hearing
- () 6. You _____ stop your car when the traffic light is red.
A. could B. must C. may D. need
- () 7. Do you study any other language _____ English?
A. including B. expect C. besides D. beside
- () 8. He's driving so fast that he is _____ have an accident.
A. likely to B. like to C. like D. likely
- () 9. We are going to take _____ at the end of the term.
A. notes B. turns C. a test D. place
- () 10. They warned him _____ in the room.
A. not smoking B. not to smoke C. not smoke D. not smoked

II. 完形填空

My friends and I joined a two-day survival training course in the mountains. The first day was really difficult—There was so much to do! Arriving at the campsite, we were divided into groups and given a 11 , some food, a map and a compass(指南针). We found an area to put up the tent. It was very hard. 12 , Mr. Lee helped us a lot.

By the time we had put up the tent, 13 was really hungry. “We wouldn't have become so hungry if we had brought some snacks,” Peter said. We all told him to stop complaining and help us start a fire to cook our food 14 .

The next day started early. Woken by a strange noise, Peter went to see what was 15 . “Some cows have eaten our breakfast!” he shouted. “That's all because you didn't 16 the food properly last night,” said Mr. Lee.

Worried that Mr. Lee was angry with us, we tried very hard on our next 17 —using the map and compass to find a secret location. We finished it 18 the other groups

did. We all felt very proud of 19.

The two days in the survival training course was a great 20. Now I feel I could survive anywhere.

- () 11. A. tent B. book C. light D. knife
() 12. A. Surprisingly B. Suddenly C. Luckily D. Usually
() 13. A. everyone B. anyone C. someone D. no one
() 14. A. yet B. too C. again D. instead
() 15. A. developing B. happening C. beginning D. following
() 16. A. throw off B. put away C. eat up D. sell out
() 17. A. plan B. lesson C. task D. problem
() 18. A. till B. after C. when D. before
() 19. A. him B. them C. you D. ourselves
() 20. A. example B. experience C. activity D. competition

III. 阅读理解

What are you doing this summer? Summer holidays are the time when you can discover new interests and hobbies. Look at these summer camps. Here are two exciting things you could do instead of spending time in front of your computer screen!

Photography course at the art center

Come to our summer course! You'll learn all the ways that top photographers take wonderful photos. During this three-week course, you'll be taught by the skillful teachers from the art school. At the end of the course, all the photos will be shown in a special show at the museum. The first course starts on July 12th, so call or email us now!

The action sport your parents might not want you to try

Have the courage! Try BMX biking in a training course. It will teach you how to ride this kind of bike safely. Tell your parents they can relax! You'll always be with a skillful teacher. As you become more confident, you'll learn to do jumps and other moves. You will really surprise your friends! If you like speed, this is a course you can't afford to miss!

- () 21. You can take the summer photography course _____.
A. at the art school B. at the art center
C. at the art museum D. at the art room
- () 22. During the photography course, you will be able to _____.
A. get a surprising gift B. try different cameras
C. be a skillful teacher D. learn to take great photos
- () 23. The bike training course gives you a chance to _____.
A. enjoy speed B. meet sports stars
C. ride a bike with parents D. make good friends
- () 24. Both of the summer camps _____.
A. last for three weeks B. hold special shows
C. have skillful teachers D. can make you excited
- () 25. The writer thinks students should _____ on summer holiday.
A. make more friends B. use the Internet properly
C. find new interests and hobbies D. do more jumps