



“课课通”普通高校对口升学系列学习指导丛书

课课通英语

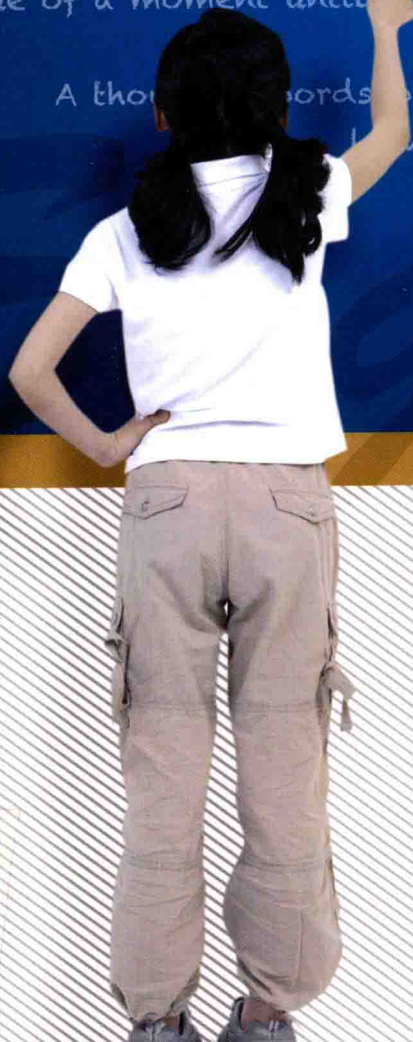
(第二册)

● 主编 殷小琴 王梅霞

Sometimes, you will never know the true
value of a moment until it becomes a memory.

A thousand words will not
leave so deep an impression as one deed.

千言万语不如一个行动



名师点拨 · 优化训练 · 启迪思维



电子工业出版社

PUBLISHING HOUSE OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

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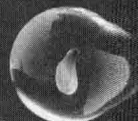
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- 主 编 殷小琴 王梅霞
- 参 编 李国兴 党亚杰 陈金凤
付秀苓 陆 霞

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内 容 简 介

本书是“课课通”普通高校对口升学系列学习指导丛书之一,是根据江苏省普通高校对口单独招生英语考试大纲规定的考试内容,邀请了一批国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富对口升学教学工作经验的一线优秀教师和资深专家,倾力打造了这套“课课通英语”系列教辅教材。希望通过名师点评、精讲精练,启迪学习者的思维,同时为提升英语对口升学考试的成绩搭建一个强有力的平台,帮助同学们赢在学习的起点。

本书与根据教育部最新颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》编写的《英语(第二册)》相配套,每单元由四部分组成(I. Warm-up, Listening and Speaking; II. Reading and Writing, Further Reading; III. Language in Use; IV. Real Life Skills),每部分由教材导学和反馈训练两个模块组成。本书最后还附有各单元的阶段测试卷,阶段测试卷单独成册,便于教师教学使用。

本书内容丰富、讲练结合,精心设计的练习题和测试卷典型性和针对性较强,适合中等职业学校参加普通高校对口升学考试的学生使用,也可以作为中等职业学校教师的参考用书及学生的自学用书。

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前 言



为了帮助参加对口升学考试的广大考生在高一阶段打好基础、圆大学梦，我们邀请了一批国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富对口升学教学工作经验的一线优秀教师和资深专家精心组织内容，共同编写了本书。

本书与根据教育部最新颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》编写的《英语（第二册）》相配套，其主要特点如下：

一、重基础

本书分 10 个单元，每单元的单元知识梳理部分为学生整理出了重点短语、重点句型和重点语法，并且罗列出了补充的词汇，让学生对本单元要掌握的基础性内容一目了然。

二、重拓展

本书的四个部分（I.Warm-up, Listening and Speaking; II.Reading and Writing, Further Reading; III.Language in Use; IV.Real Life Skills）均由教材导学和反馈训练两个模块组成。尤其是 I、II 两部分，从实际出发，充分考虑了参加对口升学考试的学生的需要和考试大纲的要求，在保证基础知识和基本技能得到充分训练的同时，针对中职学生在词汇、句型和语法方面存在的不足，就本单元涉及的知识点，进行重点分析并配以巩固性训练题，有利于学生树立信心、提高兴趣，力争使学生的英语应用能力得到提高。

三、重实用

各单元设置了阶段测试，同时还有期中、期末模拟测试卷各两套，完全模拟江苏省对口高考题型，供学生自我检测和提高。

本书由殷小琴、王梅霞担任主编，李国兴、党亚杰、陈金凤、付秀苓、陆霞参与编写。另外，还有很多教师为此书的编写提供了宝贵的建议和指导，在此一并感谢。

本书在编写的过程中，融入了每一位编者的智慧和汗水，我们只是由衷地希望通过名师的讲解与点拨、精心设计的优化训练，启迪每一位学习者的思维，帮助同学们赢在学习的起点。同时更希望能为广大有志于通过普通高校对口升学考试进入大学深造的莘莘学子，搭建一个强有力的平台。

由于编写时间仓促，书中难免有不足之处，恳请广大师生在使用过程中提出修改意见和建议，我们力争不断提高和完善。

编 者

2013 年 10 月

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Unit 1 What a Wonderful Time!

单元知识梳理

重点短语

get away from

winter vacation

be famous for

in the south of

search for

have fun

go wrong

face problems

be lucky to do sth.

get angry with

participate in

hear of

in all

a long-distance coach

be determined to

put out

prepare for

unforgettable travel experience

learn from

after all

重点句型

Have you heard of...?

Could you tell me a bit about...?

What's it famous for?

Have you ever been to...?

How long was the trip?

How did you get there?

It's a very special place in the south of China.

It was pretty interesting/wonderful/exciting...

重点语法

感叹句的形式和用法



词汇扩充

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| valley | <i>n.</i> 山谷, 峡谷 |
| handicraft | <i>n.</i> 手工艺品 |
| tropical | <i>adj.</i> 热带的 |
| ruin | <i>v.</i> (使) 破产, 毁灭 |
| exclamation | <i>n.</i> 感叹, 感叹语 |
| majority | <i>n.</i> 大多数 |
| budget | <i>n.</i> 预算 |
| coupon | <i>n.</i> 票证, 优惠券 |
| return | <i>n.</i> 往返票 |
| single | <i>n.</i> 单程票 |
| determine | <i>v.</i> 决定 |
| memorable | <i>adj.</i> 难忘的 |
| parade | <i>n.</i> 游行, 检阅 |
| scream | <i>v.</i> 尖叫 |
| essential | <i>a.</i> 本质的, 基本的 |
| fleece | <i>n.</i> 羊毛状织物 |
| sandal | <i>n.</i> 凉鞋 |
| towel | <i>n.</i> 毛巾 |
| torch | <i>n.</i> 火把; 火炬; 手电筒 |

I. Warm-up, Listening and Speaking



教材导学

1. Asking about a Travel Destination:

Have you ever been to...?

Did you visit...?

When did you visit...?

How long was the trip/did the trip last?

Is there any specialties?

How did you get there?

Did you visit...by train/plane/bus?

How did you feel about the trip?

Possible Responses:

Yes, a wonderful place./No, I wish I could.

Yes, I visited...

I visited...last year/a week ago.

It was a two-day trip.

Quite a lot of local foods and handicrafts.

I went there by...

No, I visited the place on foot.

It was pretty interesting/wonderful...



2. in all, altogether 总共

例如 I paid her 5 dollars in all for the flowers.

我总共付了她五美元买这些花儿。

3. be full of, be filled with 充满

例如 His whole holiday is full of ice, snow and happiness.

他的整个假期都充满了冰雪和欢笑。

4. be famous/known for 因……而著名

be famous/known as 以……而著称

be famous/known to 为……所知

例如 The little girl is known for her excellent performance in that film.

那个女孩因为在影片中的精湛表演而出名。

The Great Wall is known as one of the greatest wonders in the world.

长城以世界奇观之一而著称。

It is known to all that Columbus discovered the New Continent.

众所周知，哥伦布发现了新大陆。

Lu Xun is known as a writer.

鲁迅是作为作家而出名的。

He is known to all in our village.

村子里的人都了解他。

5. a two-day trip, two days' trip 两天的旅程

例如 a twenty-minute walk, twenty-minutes' walk 二十分钟的步行

a ten-minute rest, ten-minutes' rest 十分钟的休息

6. spend, take, cost 的用法区别

spend 的主语必须是人，常用于以下结构。

(1) spend time/money on sth. 在……上花费时间（金钱）

例如 I spent two hours on this maths problem.

这道数学题花了我两个小时。

(2) spend time/money (in) doing sth. 花费时间（金钱）做某事

例如 They spent two years (in) building this bridge.

造这座桥花了他们两年时间。

(3) spend money for sth. 花钱买……

例如 His money was spent for books.

他的钱用来买书了。

cost 的主语是物或某种活动，还可以表示“值”，常见用法如下。



(1) sth. costs (sb.) + 金钱, 某物花了(某人)多少钱

例如 A new computer costs a lot of money.

买一台新电脑要花一大笔钱。

(2) (doing) sth. costs (sb.) + 时间, 某物(做某事)花了(某人)多少时间

例如 Remembering these new words cost him a lot of time.

他花了大量时间才记住了这些单词。

注意 cost 的过去式及过去分词都是 cost, 并且不能用于被动句。

take 后面常跟双宾语, 常见用法有以下几种。

(1) It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth. 做某事花了某人多少时间

例如 It took them three years to build this road.

他们用了三年时间修完了这条路。

(2) doing sth. takes sb. + 时间, 做某事花了某人多少时间

例如 Repairing this car took him the whole afternoon.

他花了一下午修车。



反馈训练

一、单项选择

() 1. _____ it is to have a cold drink on such a hot day!

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

() 2. All the villagers went into the woods _____ the lost child.

A. in search of B. to search of C. to search D. in search

() 3. Young people are allowed _____ a better future in the modern society.

A. to dream about B. dreaming of C. to dream over D. dreaming about

() 4. What _____ weather! All of us felt _____ as we will have fine day.

A. pleased; pleased B. pleasant; pleased
C. pleased; pleasing D. pleasing; pleasant

() 5. _____ breaks the law should be punished.

A. No matter who B. Whoever C. Whomever D. No matter whom

() 6. Marie Curie has been famous _____ a great scientist throughout the world.

A. as B. for C. to D. by

() 7. Shanghai lies _____ the east of China and _____ the south of Anhui.

A. in; on B. in; to C. to; on D. on; to

() 8. How long will it _____ to get everything ready for the meeting.

A. spend B. take C. cost D. taken



() 9. — _____ do you like your trip to Xi'an.

— Quite good!

A. How B. What C. How about D. What about

() 10. The garden _____ beautiful flowers attracted many visitors from different towns.

A. is full of B. is filled of C. full of D. full of

二、翻译句子

1. 你听说过三亚吗?

2. 广州位于中国的南部。

3. 他去过几次上海，所以很熟悉。

4. 不要花这么多时间玩游戏。

5. 旅游前你通常做哪些准备工作?

II. Reading and Writing, Further Reading



教材导学

1. Last summer vacation, I had my first and unforgettable travel experience at Hong Kong Disneyland.

去年暑假，我第一次去了香港迪士尼乐园，这次旅行经历令人难忘。

(1) experience 用作“经历”时是可数名词，用作“经验”时是不可数名词。

例如 According to my experience, I agree that yours are of better quality.

依我的经验来判断，你们的产品质量更好。

I would love to share my experiences in Africa with you.



我很乐意和你们分享我在非洲的经历。

(2) travel 用作名词, 修饰 experience。与 travel 词义相近的词还有 trip, journey, tour, voyage, 辨析如下。

travel— The word travel is used to talk about going from one place to another. It can be a verb or a noun.

trip— The word trip is used to talk about a short journey somewhere for a purpose, business or pleasure.

journey— A journey is the distance covered in traveling from one place to another. It can refer to a long distance or a short regular one.

tour— A tour is a journey during which several places are visited, especially on a holiday.

voyage— A voyage is a long journey by sea or in space.

2. **No matter how well you prepare, sometimes things still go wrong.**

不管你准备得有多充分, 有时仍然会出错。

no matter how/who/what 意为“无论怎样/是谁/是什么”

例如 Don't open the door, no matter who calls.

不管谁来都别开门。

No matter what we do, we must carry out our duties.

无论干什么工作, 我们都应履行自己的职责。

No matter where you go, I will follow you.

无论你去哪里, 我都追随你。

注意 no matter how = however 但是它们在用法上有区别。

however: 可以引导名词性从句, 也可以引导状语从句。

no matter how: 引导让步状语从句。

类似的用法: no matter what = whatever

no matter when = whenever

no matter who = whoever

3. **Accidents will happen, and the first night we were unlucky enough to experience an electrical fire at the hotel.**

天有不测风云。第一个晚上我们就很不走运, 在酒店遇上了电气火灾。

accident *n.* 意外, 偶然的事; (交通) 事故

例如 I know this whole thing was just an accident.

我知道这一切都只是个意外。

by accident 偶然, 意外地

例如 He revealed the secret by accident.



他不小心泄露了秘密。

4. Luckily it was **put out in time**, but we found it difficult to fall asleep again.

幸好火被及时扑灭了，但我们却难以入睡了。

(1) put out 意为“扑灭”

例如 The workers tried to put out the fire but failed.

工人们试图将火扑灭，但失败了。

由 put 构成的短语：

put away 将……收起，把……放回原处

put aside 忽视，不理睬

put back 将……放回

put by 攒钱，积蓄

put down 放下

put off 推迟，延迟

put on 穿上，戴上

put up 提出（意见等）；建造，搭建

(2) in time 意为“及时”，注意与 on time “准时”区分

例如 You've just arrived in time. We're having a sale.

你来得真及时，我们正在促销。

I arrived on time, though the traffic was heavy.

尽管堵车，我还是准时到了。

5. Our day in Disneyland was **amazing and memorable**.

我们在迪士尼的时光美妙而难忘。

amazing 与 amazed 都是形容词，两者的区别：前者一般修饰物，意为“令人大为吃惊的”，而后者一般修饰人的感觉，意为“感到惊讶的”。

例如 It was an amazing opening ceremony.

开幕式精彩纷呈。

He was always amazed by her confidence.

他总是对她的自信惊叹不已。

6. We took photos with Disneyland characters, watched a parade and rode the exciting roller coaster, **screaming and laughing** during the whole ride.

我们和迪士尼角色合影，看盛装游行，坐刺激的过山车，尖叫与欢笑充满了整个坐过山车的过程。

该句中 screaming 和 laughing 为现在分词，在句中作状语。此外，现在分词与过去分词常在句中作定语、表语、宾语补足语等。

例如 When walking in the street, he came across a former classmate.

他在街上散步时碰到了以前的一个同学。

The whole family are all tired after the exciting trip.

令人兴奋的旅途过后，一家人都精疲力尽了。



With all the work finished, they stopped to have a rest.

所有的工作都完成后, 他们停下来休息一下。

When hurried to the theatre he found all the tickets sold out.

当他赶到剧院时, 发现所有的票都卖完了。



反馈训练

一、单项选择

- () 1. He asked me _____ with me.
A. what the matter is B. what the matter was
C. what's the matter D. what was the matter
- () 2. He said, "Don't do that again." He _____ me _____ that again.
A. said to; not to do B. said to; don't do
C. told; don't do D. told; not to do
- () 3. Can you make sure _____?
A. that he will come here today B. when he will come here today
C. will he come here today D. whether will he come here today
- () 4. Do you happen to know _____?
A. where is her address B. in which place is her address
C. what her address is D. the place her address is
- () 5. Excuse me, but can you tell me _____?
A. where can I get to the library B. where I can get to the library
C. how can I get to the library D. how I can get to the library
- () 6. John asked me _____ to visit his uncle's farm with him.
A. how would I like B. if or not would I like
C. whether I would like D. which I would like
- () 7. I'd like to know _____ Chinese.
A. when he began to learn B. when did he begin to learn
C. when did he begin learning D. for how long he began to learn
- () 8. — _____ was your trip to Hong Kong?
— Wonderful!
A. What B. How C. When D. Where
- () 9. When he arrived at the station, the train _____.
A. left B. had left C. have left D. has left



- () 10. _____ the lost boy was saved by the police in the end .
A. Lucky B. Luckly C. Luckyly D. Luckily
- () 11. Is there _____ to make us laugh?
A. anything interesting enough B. any enough interesting thing
C. anything enough interesting D. any interesting enough thing
- () 12. There was a big fire last night, but it was _____ in time.
A. put on B. put off C. put away D. put out
- () 13. Let's go for a walk, _____?
A. shall we B. do we C. should we D. would we
- () 14. The story he told was so _____ that all the children was _____ in it.
A. interesting; interesting B. interested; interested
C. interesting; interested D. interested; interesting
- () 15. No matter _____ tried he was, he managed .
A. how B. what C. when D. where
- () 16. Don't _____ what should be done today till tomorrow.
A. put on B. put off C. put up D. put out
- () 17. It was Columbus who _____ the New Continent.
A. discovered B. discouraged C. discounted D. disconnected
- () 18. He just can't decide _____ to get relaxed _____ to go on with the work.
A. what; or B. how; or C. whether; / D. whether; or
- () 19. When _____ the novel, the old woman _____.
A. reading; fell asleep B. read; fall asleep
C. reading; was sleeping D. read; sleeping
- () 20. _____ people can't get seems to be better than _____ people have.
A. What; that B. That; what C. What; what D. That; that

二、翻译句子

1. 别对她生那么大的气，毕竟她还是个孩子。

2. 恐怕牛奶变质了，你最好别喝。



3. 不管是谁做好这项工作, 都会受到老板的表扬。

4. 否则的话, 我们就得回家去了。

5. 他工作很努力, 假期喜欢出去旅游。

III. Language in Use



教材导学

1. 学习动词过去式词尾 -ed 的发音规则。

(1) 动词词尾为 t, d 时, 发[id]音。例如: want—wanted, need—needed。

(2) 动词词尾为清辅音时 ([t]除外), 发[t]音。例如: help—helped, laugh—laughed。

(3) 动词词尾为 t, d 以外的浊辅音或元音时, 发[d]音。例如: call—called, stay—stayed, cry—cried。

2. 语法: 感叹句相关知识。

感叹句通常由 what 和 how 引导, 表示赞美、惊叹、喜悦等情感。what 后接名词, how 后接形容词或副词。主要结构如下。

(1) What + 名词! 该句型中名词前可有冠词或形容词作修饰语。

例如 What a cute boy!

What delicious fish!

What sweet chocolates!

(2) How + 形容词/副词 + 陈述语序!

例如 How silly he is!

How fast he runs!

(3) 其他句型

① How 句型

How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语

例如 How beautifully she sings!



How + 形容词

例如 How nice!

How + 形容词 + 谓语 + 主语

例如 How strange and impressive was life!

② What 句型

What + 名词

例如 What fun!

What + a/an + a. + n. + (主语) + 谓语

例如 What an enormous crowd came!

What + n. + 主语 + 谓语

例如 What lovely flowers those are!

3. 归纳用于表达方向的词汇。

反馈训练

一、单项选择

- () 1. _____ clever girl she is!
A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- () 2. _____ interesting story it is!
A. What an B. What a C. How an D. How
- () 3. _____ children they are!
A. What B. What a C. How a D. How
- () 4. _____ flowers they are!
A. What beautiful B. What a beautiful
C. How beautiful D. How a beautiful
- () 5. _____ it is today!
A. How cold B. What cold C. How a cold D. What a cold
- () 6. _____ bad the weather is!
A. How B. What C. What a D. How a
- () 7. _____ good news it is!
A. How B. What a C. How a D. What
- () 8. _____ the sunshine is!
A. What a bright B. How a bright C. How bright D. What bright
- () 9. _____ he writes.



- A. How good B. How well C. What good D. What well
- () 10. _____ Li Lei runs!
- A. What fast boy B. What fast C. How fast D. How a fast
- () 11. _____ hard he works!
- A. How B. What C. How a D. What a
- () 12. Which is true?
- A. How tall the buildings are!
- B. What tall the buildings are!
- C. How tall buildings they are!
- D. what a tall buildings they are!
- () 13. _____ it is raining!
- A. How heavily B. What heavy C. How heavy
- () 14. _____ delicious the dish is!
- A. What B. How C. What a
- () 15. _____ strange clothes he is wearing!
- A. What a B. What C. How a
- () 16. _____ interesting subject it is!
- A. What an B. How C. What
- () 17. _____ foggy it was yesterday!
- A. What B. What a C. How
- () 18. _____ careless a boy you are!
- A. How B. What a C. What
- () 19. _____ wonderful time we have had.
- A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- () 20. Listen! _____ wonderful music it is! I really enjoy it very much.
- A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- () 21. _____ wonderful music it is! I like Beethoven's better than anybody else's.
- A. What B. How a C. What D. How
- () 22. _____ weather! I really enjoy it very much.
- A. How fine B. How fine a C. What a fine D. What fine
- () 23. _____ fun it is to play computer games when we're free.
- A. What a B. What C. How a D. How
- () 24. _____ warm weather it is today! Let's go climbing.
- A. What a B. How C. How a D. What