

创优导航



英语

导学基础模块

(第1册)

主 编◎周正清

 北京理工大学出版社
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前

PREFACE 言

本书是为了帮助学生轻松高效地学好中等职业教育国家规划新教材《英语基础模块第1册》而开发的学习指导用书。全书展示了职教特色，紧扣了教材，比较全面、详细地讲解了教材中所有的知识点，突出了重点，突破了难点，例句、习题与新教材和新大纲紧密联系，注重典型性和迁移性，努力实现由知识到能力的过渡。因此，具有积极的指导作用。它既是一本中职学生的自学用书，又是一本教师的教学参考用书，还是一本参加普通高等学校对口招生考试的复习用书。

本书按照中等职业教育国家规划新教材《英语基础模块第1册》的单元顺序编写，每个单元包含以下几个部分：

目标攻略，主要列出本单元要突破的重点、难点等项目及相关技巧。

知识解析，对本单元中知识热点等进行详尽的解析并适当举例论证。

解题引领，由编者牵引怎样解题以突出能力的培养与拓展。

语法点睛，摘要探析与框定语法热点考点。

写作指导，对单元中出现过的写作知识进行针对性的指导。

同步训练，对本单元的重点、难点部分设置相关练习以巩固所学内容。

本书配有单元检测试卷和期中、期末检测试卷，并提供了所有训练题和单元检测试卷与期中、期末检测试卷的参考答案，便于学生自学，引领学生形成良好的学习习惯。

全书注重知识的迁移和能力的培养，坚持“低起点、高品位”的统一，是中职学生

学好英语不可或缺的一本参考书。

本书在编写过程中，得到了广大同人和编者所在单位的支持，在此表示感谢。

虽然，我们抱着严谨务实的态度，力求完美，但因水平有限，本书难免有不足和疏漏之处，敬请各位读者批评指正。如有赐教，请发电子邮件至hzw966@126.com。

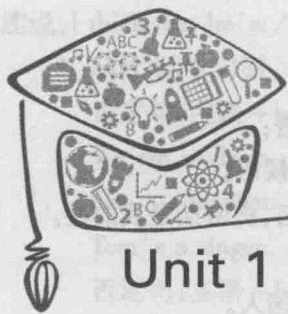
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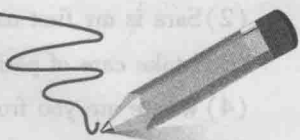
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Unit 1 Nice to meet you!



目标攻略

1. 培养良好的交际能力和问候艺术:如何问候与应答;
2. 认知本单元所有词汇;能正确运用重点词汇,如 **engineer, company, address, secretary, manager**;掌握中英文姓名的正确表达等;
3. 背诵“Everyday English”;
4. 掌握 **be** 动词用法及相关知识点,如 **share in/share... with** 等;
5. 设计名片并根据名片写作人物简介。



知识解析

1. 词汇

- (1) **patient** 作名词用是“病人”等之意;作形容词用是“耐心的”等之意。如:

The nurse is injecting glucose into the patient. 护士正给病人注射葡萄糖液。

Please be patient with the children. 请对孩子们耐心一点。

- (2) **family name** 姓/**first name** 名(不含中间名)/**given name** 名(含中间名)/**last name** 姓。

- (3) **be from/come from** 从……来,……的人。

They are from Canada. /They come from Canada. 他们是加拿大人。

= They are Canadian.

- (4) **more than half a million** 50 多万。

- (5) **as a result** 结果;因此/**in result** 结果;因此/**without result** 毫无结果地(其中 **as a result** 和 **in result** 均为介词短语,意义基本相同)。

As a result, he has got the first place in the contest. 结果,他在竞赛中获第一名。

- (6) **share in** 分担/**share... with** 同……分享。

Mike and Bob will share in the work. 迈克和鲍勃将分担这项工作。

Tom shares the room with White. 汤姆同怀特分享这个房间。



II. 句式

(1) Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet/see you. 见到你很高兴。

注: Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet you. 是双方第一次见面时的问候语;

Nice/Glad/Pleased to see you. 是再次见面时或熟人之间的问候语。

(2) Sara is my first name and my last name is Smith. 萨拉是我的名, 史密斯是我的姓。

(3) I take care of patients. 我照料病人。

(4) Where are you from? I am from the US. 你是哪里人? 我是美国人。

(5) Smith is the most common family name in the UK & the US. 史密斯在英美是最常见的姓氏。

(6) More than 3 million people in the US share this name. 美国超过 300 万人都在用这个名字。

(7) A smith is a man who works with metal. 铁匠/锻工是用金属作业的人。

注: 句中“who works with metal”是一个作定语的从句, 叫作定语从句。



解题引领

1. Are they _____ America or Canada, Mr. Brown?

A. with

B. in

C. of

D. from

答案为 D。点拨: be from 是“……的人”之意。

2. His name is Red Black. You may call him _____.

A. Mr. Red

B. Mr. Black

C. Man Red

D. Black Mr

答案为 B。点拨: 英语姓名与中文姓名排列不同, 即名在前(含中间名)、姓在最后。因此“某某先生”应为 Mr. + 最后面表姓氏的词。

3. Mike shares this room _____ his classmate, Johnson.

A. with

B. of

C. in

D. about

答案为 A。点拨: share in 是“分担, 分享”之意, 使用时不拆分; share with 是“分享”之意, 使用时可拆开, 也可不拆开。如: I'll share with you her photos tomorrow. 我将在明天同你分享她的相片。



语法点睛

be 的基本用法

1. be 的中文意思是“是, 成为, 当”等, 是最常见的连系动词之一, 为状态动词。

2. 其变体现在式是: 第一人称单数用 am; 第三人称单数用 is; 其他人称均用 are。其中还应注意 I am/we are/you are/they are/he is/she is/it is 可分别缩写成 I'm/we're/you're/they're/he's/she's/it's。但是在句子末尾其肯定式是不能缩写的(否定式例外)。例如不

能说:I think that he' s. /Yes,I' m. /Yes,they' re. (×)

3. be 的基本句型。

肯定句:主语 + be + ... ,如:

We are students.

She' s a teacher.

Tom' s a singer.

否定句:主语 + be + not + ... ,如:

We are not/aren' t students.

疑问句:一般疑问句为 be + 主语 + ... ;特殊疑问句为特殊疑问词 + be + 主语... , 如:

Are they white?

What is she?

Where are you from?

写作指导

名片

名片,英语称为 business card/name card,是谒见、拜访或访问时用的卡片,上面印有个人的姓名、地址、职务、电话号码等相关信息。

设计制作:印制单位或公司名称、个人姓名(带职务)、地址、职务、电话号码等相关信息。对称排列。

同步训练

A. 基础层次

I. 按要求做题

1. 用对应的英语填空。

_____ 第一的;最先的	_____ 电话
_____ 最后的	_____ 数字;数量
_____ 年龄	_____ 地址
_____ 电子邮件	_____ 工程师
_____ 街道	_____ 公司
_____ 经理	_____ 秘书
_____ 病人	_____ 职业的
_____ 护士	_____ 名片
_____ 职业学校	



2. 思考与问答。

- (1) What does "last name" mean in Chinese? _____
- (2) What's the last name of an English name? _____
- (3) Where does Mike come from? _____
- (4) What's your age? _____
- (5) Are you a secretary? _____

II. 句型转换

1. You are a student. (变一般问句及肯定、否定回答)→ _____
2. Bill is a teacher. (变否定句)→ _____
3. I'm from Hunan. (对画线部分提问)→ _____
4. Tom is 35 now. (对画线部分提问)→ _____
5. I'm in Class 5. (变复数句)→ _____

III. 课堂效应检测:用英语在下面横线上小结你学本单元的收获体会

B. 拓展层次

I. 单项选择题

1. _____ to see you, too, Mr. Liu.
A. Pleasantly B. Happily C. Pleasure D. Glad
2. Glad _____ you, again.
A. seeing B. to meet C. see D. to see
3. My name is Liu Yan. You may call me _____.
A. Mr. Yan B. Miss Yan C. Miss, sir D. Miss Liu
4. —What's your name please?
—_____.
A. My name is Liu Xiao Hong B. Liu Xiao Hong
C. Liu Shan Shan D. Shanshan Liu

5. —Where is your boss from?
—He _____ Beijing.
A. goes from B. goes with C. comes with D. comes from
6. —Is she a student?
—_____.
A. Yes, he's B. No, he's C. Yes, he isn't D. No, she isn't
7. —His book is on the desk.
—Where's _____?
A. her B. your C. my D. mine
8. You and I _____ in Class 9, Grade 9 this school term.
A. am B. is going to be C. is D. are
9. When Thomas Edison was _____ the age of 13, he began to set up his lab.
A. in B. to C. between D. at
10. Our monitor, _____, has got the first place in the contest.
A. in a result B. of a result C. at result D. as a result

II. 交际用语: 选择题

1. —Good morning, Mr. Black. Will you be free tonight?
—_____.
A. Good morning B. Yes, we will
C. Good morning. Yes, we will D. No, we won't
2. —What's the weather like in Hunan these days?
—_____.
A. Rain B. Snowy and rain
C. Sunny and windy D. Quite well
3. —Would you do me a favor to give me a lift?
—_____.
A. Yes, quite right B. With pleasure
C. Never mind D. Not at all
4. —Why not join us in the discussion?
—_____.
A. Sure, please do B. No, all the same
C. Oh, that's all right D. OK, coming
5. —Thanks very much.
—_____.
A. OK. B. Sorry. C. It's nothing. D. Yes?

6. —What can I do for you?

—_____.

A. Yes, please

B. No, you can't

C. I'd like to open an account here

D. Please, go ahead

7. —Can you tell me your date of birth, please?

—_____.

A. It's a secret

B. May 5th, 1989

C. Hunan

D. A or B

8. —What's your hobby?

—_____.

A. My hobby is apples

B. My hobby is football match

C. My hobby is running

D. My hobby is in painting

9. —How are you doing?

—_____.

A. I'm doing well

B. Climbing

C. Just so-so

D. I'm doing nothing

10. —How long have you had it?

—_____.

A. Three meters

B. Three hours

C. Guess

D. Oh, no. I don't have it

III. 完形填空

Food is most important for life. Without it man would die of hunger. 1 the need for food, man also has need for house to protect him 2 heat and cold, wind and rain.

The first man's homes were very simple. The size and kind of houses at that time were limited 3 his building skill and also by the things for him to use. In some places, man's home would be 4 more than a large hole in the side of a hill, with a fire at the gate to give him light, to cook food and to keep dangerous animals away.

But in 5 century, house building work has become an important industry. Modern science makes it possible for man to build so many large 6 for government offices, shops, schools, hotels, hospitals, churches. . .

As the population of the world grows, 7 houses of many kinds are needed.

The house with three 8 for the average family would not be 9 for a very rich family. The average families also want to live comfortably. So people are trying their best to improve their houses 10 it is expensive. Different kinds of modern houses are being designed and some of them have been built up for rich families to live in, and also some for average families.

1. A. Besides

B. Except

C. Beside

D. But

2. A. of

B. from

C. to

D. away

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 3. A. by | B. to | C. in | D. of |
| 4. A. anything | B. everything | C. something | D. nothing |
| 5. A. the twenty | B. the twentieth | C. twentieth | D. twenty |
| 6. A. buildings | B. houses | C. rooms | D. gardens |
| 7. A. many and many | B. much and much | C. more and more | D. most and most |
| 8. A. bedrooms | B. bathrooms | C. sitting rooms | D. classrooms |
| 9. A. big enough | B. enough big | C. too big | D. much big |
| 10. A. through | B. thought | C. though | D. but |

IV. 阅读理解

Last Sunday, our class launched a voluntary activity. Its theme is to make the city more beautiful and advocate a low-carbon lifestyle. In the morning, we went to plant trees in the suburbs. When we labored we all agreed to cooperate in groups. Some dug holes, some carried and planted trees, and some watered them. In the afternoon, we went to People's Square to hand out leaflets, raising people's awareness of environmental protection. Most of the students think highly of the activity, which will surely produce a positive effect on their daily life.

As far as I'm concerned, it's everyone's duty to protect the environment. As long as there is the possibility of saving our planet, take action right now before it is too late. Low carbon living is surely a way of great significance.

- From the passage we know that the activity's theme is to _____.
 A. protect our surroundings and save our earth
 B. make our home more beautiful
 C. advocate a low-carbon lifestyle
 D. plant trees
- When you plant trees, you must _____ first.
 A. get the young trees
 B. dig holes
 C. irrigate them
 D. water them
- According to the passage, low carbon living is _____.
 A. possible
 B. worthy
 C. expensive
 D. very meaningful
- What does the underlined word "cooperate" in Line 3 mean?
 A. Work hard and rest well.
 B. Go together.
 C. Eat together.
 D. Work together.
- After they planted trees they went to People's Square to hand out leaflets, which _____.
 A. would bring about positive effects
 B. raised environmental protection and low-carbon living is a way of great significance
 C. would think highly of the activity
 D. produced great significance in their own daily life



V. 根据括号里的中文填空

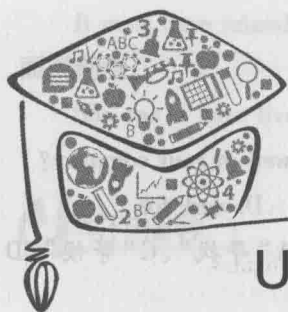
- Hi! I'm _____ (加拿大人), and what about you?
- Hello, Tom, _____ is Black. (我姓布莱克)
- It's said that _____ (数百万人) in the US share this name.
- We are studying at this _____ (职业学校) now.
- _____ (结果), Smith becomes the most common of all family names.

VI. 写作

Help to make a name card for your boss. (帮你老板制作名片)

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3	: 1386 67 78899
4	: 5



Unit 2 I can do it.



目标攻略

1. 培养良好的交际能力:如何避讳问年轻女士年龄等;
2. 认知本单元所有词汇;能正确运用重点词汇,如 repair, computer, serve, join, ability, apply for, in English 等;区别如 join, take part in 等;
3. 背诵“Everyday English”;
4. 掌握情态动词 can 的用法及相关知识点,如 be from/come from, application form 等;
5. 如何写申请信或填求职表。

知识解析

I. 词汇

(1) They are in Class 8, Grade 1. 他们在一年级八班。

(2) in English/Chinese/French... 用英语(汉语、法语等)。如:

Please answer my questions in English. 请用英语回答我的问题。

(3) an application form 求职表。

(4) make an informal request 作非正式请求。

(5) gender/sex 性别。

II. 句式

(1) Can you say something about yourself? 能说说你自己的情况吗?

(2) Can you speak English? 你会讲英语吗?

(3) I'd like to join the Computer Club. 我想加入计算机俱乐部。

(4) OK. That's it. 好的,就这样。(“That's it.”还有“对啦;就是这个问题”之意。)

(5) What position does Sally want to apply for? 萨莉想申请什么职位/工作?



解题引领

1. What position did Sally want to _____ when she was interviewed in your company?

- A. look for B. apply for C. wait for D. work for

答案为 B。点拨: B 项是“申请”之意。因为是在面试,所以 A“寻找”、C“等候”、D“为……工作”均不妥。

2. Are you looking forward to _____ our English club?

- A. taking part in B. joining C. take part in D. join

答案为 B。点拨: look forward to 中的 to 为介词,后面只能跟名词、代词、动名词或相当于名词、代词的词,据此 C、D 就不符合题意了;join 的含义是“加入且成为其中一员”,而 take part in 则是“参加某活动且在活动中起作用”之意。

3. By the way _____ language had we better use when we travel abroad?

- A. in which B. in what C. that D. what

答案为 D。点拨:“用什么语言”译成英语为“use what language(动词短语)/in what language(介词短语)”。



语法点睛

情态动词 can, could, be able to 与 must

1. can“能力、可以、会”,表“许可”时 = may。如:

Many young people can use the computer. 许多年轻人会用计算机。

I can speak English. 我会讲英语。

May/Can I come in? 我可以进来吗?

2. could 是 can 的过去式,表“能力、可能性、许可”;此外还可表委婉语气。如:

Could you tell me the way to the bank? 你可以告诉我去银行的路吗?

3. can 和 be able to; be able to 比 can 有更多的时态,表示通过一番努力后能够做事。表示过去成功地做某事时,只能用 was/were able to,不用 could。另外,be able to 的主语一般是人而不是物。如:

At last he was able to get rid of the trouble. 最后他能够摆脱困境。

注:表“推测、强调、客观可能性”时,can 常用于疑问句和否定句。can 用于否定推测,肯定推测多用 must。must + 动词原形,表示对现在情况进行推测;must + 现在完成时,表示对过去情况进行推测。如:

Can it be Mr. Wu? 那人会是吴先生吗?

That can't be Mr. Wu. He has gone to Shanghai. 那不可能是吴先生,他已去上海了。

That must be Mr. Chen. 那一定是陈先生。