



鸿博教育
丛书主编 刘景通

中等职业学校教学配套用书
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创新学案

CHUANGXIN XUEAN



英语

第二册



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What a Wonderful Time!

Part 1 Warm-up; Listening and Speaking

学习导航

1. 掌握本课听力材料中的重要单词和短语。
2. 学会并掌握如何向他人描述自己的旅行经历。
3. 提高在听力中捕捉相关信息的能力。

学习要点

重点单词	famous, tropical, seafood, ticket, single, return, trip, journey
重点短语	visit friends, learn about, get away from, hear of, a bit, be famous for, tropical fruits, a two-day trip, an express train, in all, start traveling, take place
主要句型	Have you heard of Sanya? What's it famous for? Have you ever been there? It took me about 18 hours in all.
交际用语	Have you ever been to...? Did you visit...? When did you visit...? How long was the trip/did the trip last? How did you get there? How did you feel about the trip? How do you like it?

课前预习

- 一、预习并完成 Warm-up 中的练习。
- 二、预习并背诵单词：

famous

tropical

seafood

ticket

single

return

trip

journey

指点迷津

1. get away from 从……中逃脱

例: The thieves got away from the shop with all our money.

小偷带着我们所有的钱从商店逃跑了。

2. participate in 参加, 参与

如: participate in sports 参加体育运动

join 加入某人、某党派、组织或社会团体。

如: join us 加入我们, join the party 入党, join the army 参军

join in 指参加小规模的活动如“球赛、游戏”等。

attend 出席, 指参加会议、典礼; 去上课, 听报告等。

如: attend the meeting 参加会议

take part in 指参加会议或群众性活动等, 着重说明句子主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用。

例: Tom took an active part in the sports meeting and got the first place in the 100-meter race.

汤姆积极参加运动会并且获得 100 米短跑的第一名。

3. hear of 听说过, 听到; 提起某事, 直接指其对象。

hear about 听到、得知关于某人或某事的消息, 比 hear of 知道得更详细、具体, 有时可以互换。

hear from 收到某人的来信

例: I have never heard of him since he left. 自从他离开后, 我再没听到过他的消息。

I've just heard about his illness. 我刚听说他生病的事。

He hears from his son every month. 他每个月都收到儿子的来信。

4. famous *adj.* 著名的, 出名的

be famous for 因……而出名

be famous as 作为……而闻名(身份、形式、产地)

be famous to sb. 被……所熟知, 对……来说很有名

例: He is famous for his novels. 他因他的小说而出名。

He is famous as a great inventor. 他作为一个发明家而闻名。

As a writer, he is famous to us all. 他作为一个作家被我们大家所熟知。

5. have been to 表示“去过”, 指到某处去过已经回来了。

have gone to 表示“去了”, 表示去了某地还没有回来。

have been in 常与时间段状语连用, 表示“在某地待了多少时间”。

例: Have you been to Hangzhou? 你去过杭州吗?

The Smiths have gone to Canada for a holiday. 史密斯全家都到加拿大度假去了。

I have been in Shanghai for three years. 我到上海已有三年了。

6. a two-day trip = a two days' trip 一个为期两天的旅程

7. search *vt.* 后面直接加宾语, 表示“对……进行搜身”, “搜查某地”。

search for 词组中的 search 为不及物动词, 后面跟要寻找的对象, 表示“搜寻……”。

例: They searched the woods for the little boy. 他们在森林中搜寻那个小男孩。

Scientists are still searching for a cure to the common cold.

科学家仍在寻求治疗感冒的方法。

8. take place 表示“发生, 进行, 举行”, 指根据计划或安排使某事发生, 没有被动语态。

例: Great changes have taken place in our school in recent years.

近几年我们学校发生了很大的变化。

happen 碰巧、恰巧, 用于表明偶然发生的, 没有预料的事情。

例: What happened to you, Tom? 汤姆, 你怎么啦?

I happened to meet her in the street. 我在街上碰巧遇到她。

课堂小练

翻译下列句子

1. He is _____ (因在物理学上的新发现而闻名).
2. He asked me _____ (有没有去过上海).
3. How often do you _____ (收到你姐姐的来信)?
4. The policeman seemed to _____ (在搜小偷的身找钱包).
5. Can you tell me _____ (你发生了什么事)?

课后练习

一、翻译短语或句子

1. get away from _____
2. tropical fruits _____
3. in all _____
4. take a long-distance coach _____
5. search for the information about the place _____
6. 稍微 _____
7. 发生 _____
8. 参加体育运动 _____
9. 一个为期两天的旅行 _____
10. 旅途愉快! _____

二、补全对话(从下列方框中找出适合的句子)

A: 1. _____ last winter holiday?

B: I visit Harbin with my parents.

A: 2. _____?

B: I went there by air.

A: 3. _____?

B: It took me about two hours to get there.

A: 4. _____?

B: The snow scene is very beautiful and the ice sculptures are colorful.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. How did you get there</p> <p>B. How do you like the place</p> <p>C. Where did you go</p> <p>D. How long was the trip</p> |
|--|

三、单项选择

() 1. — Where is Tom?

— He _____ Beijing.

A. went to

B. has been to

C. has gone to

D. had gone to

- () 2. Yao Ming is _____ a basketball player.
A. famous as B. famous for C. famous on D. famous to
- () 3. He became internationally famous _____ his novels.
A. in B. on C. for D. as
- () 4. Tom has _____ the army for 3 years.
A. joined B. been in
C. attended D. participated in
- () 5. She was tired _____ hearing about their trip to India.
A. of B. at C. in D. from
- () 6. I think _____ very necessary for us to learn English.
A. that B. this C. it D. one
- () 7. — How far is your cousin's home from here?
— It's about two _____ drive.
A. hour's B. hours C. hours' D. hour
- () 8. Great changes _____ in our hometown since 1978.
A. have taken place B. took place
C. were taken place D. have been taken place
- () 9. — _____ you ever _____ to New York?
— Yes, I _____ there many years ago.
A. Did; go; have been B. Have; gone; went
C. Have; been; went D. Have; been; had gone
- () 10. I have _____ to do today.
A. anything important B. nothing important
C. important nothing D. important something

Part 2 Reading

学习导航

- 全面理解课文主要信息,并掌握课文中的重要词语等语言点。
- 学会用英语谈论自己的一次旅行经历。
- 培养阅读技巧,提高阅读能力。

学习要点

重点单词	unforgettable, experience, arrive, discover, lucky/unlucky, otherwise, accident, electrical, determine, amazing, memorable, souvenir
重点短语	no matter, go wrong, admission ticket, put out, in time, fall asleep, roller coaster, key ring
主要句型	No matter how well you prepare, sometimes things will still go wrong. Otherwise, we would have had to go back home. Sometimes your journey will go smoothly; other times you will face problems. What you have to remember is not whether it is good or bad.

课前预习

一、阅读课文并了解其大致内容。

二、预习并背诵单词和短语：

no matter

go wrong

admission ticket

put out

in time

fall asleep

指点迷津

1. accept *v.* 接受, 同意

receive *v.* 收到, 接到

例: He received a pen from his friend and accepted it as a present.
他收到朋友给的一支钢笔并把它当成一件礼物接受了。

2. unforgettable *adj.* 令人难忘的

例: This is an unforgettable experience. 这是一次令人难忘的经历。

forget *v.* 忘记, 忘却

forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事(事情未做)

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事(事情做过或发生过)

例: Don't forget to close the windows before you leave the classroom.
在离开教室前别忘记关上窗户。

I forgot paying the money for the fruit so that I paid again.

我忘记买水果付过钱了以至于又付了一次。

3. experience *n. & v.*

(1) 作可数名词表示“经历, 阅历”。

例: I had a bad experience with fireworks once. 我曾经放烟火有过一次不愉快的经历。

(2) 作不可数名词表示“经验”。

例: Mr. Wang has over 10 years' teaching experience. 王老师有 10 多年的教学经验。

(3) 作动词表示“经历, 体验, 遭受”。

例: Everyone experiences these problems at sometime in their lives.

每个人在人生的某个阶段都会经历这些问题。

(4) experienced *adj.* 有经验的, 熟练的

例: She is very experienced in keeping pets. 她养宠物很有经验。

4. prepare *vt. & vi.*

(1) 作及物动词 prepare sth. 准备……

例: Mother is preparing supper. 妈妈在准备晚饭。

(2) 作不及物动词 prepare for sth. 为……做准备

例: We study hard to prepare for the coming mid-term exam.

我们努力学习为即将来临的期中考试做准备。

5. no matter how well you prepare 无论你准备 \$ 好

(1) “no matter + 疑问词”意为“无论……”, “不管……”, 用来引导让步状语从句。

如: no matter who/whom(无论谁), no matter what(无论什么), no matter which(无论哪一个), no matter how(无论怎样)等。

例: No matter who knocks, don't open the door. 不管谁敲门, 都不要开门。

No matter what may happen, they've decided to leave this evening.

不管发生什么事, 他们已决定今晚离开。

No matter when he comes again, he will be welcome.

不管他何时再来, 他都会受到欢迎。

Now matter how hard it may be, I will carry it out. 无论此事有多难, 我都会去做。

(2)“疑问词+ever”相当于“no matter + 疑问词”, ever 是一个加强语气的词, 加在疑问词后面作后缀, 不仅使疑问词的语气加强, 而且变为具有让步意义的一个复合词, 可用于引导让步状语从句。

例: Whoever (No matter who) breaks the law, he should be punished.

无论谁违反法律, 都应该受到惩罚。

Whatever (No matter what) you do, you must do it well.

无论做什么事, 你都要做好。

She is willing to help you, however (no matter how) busy she is.

无论多忙, 她都愿意帮助你。

Wherever (No matter where) he is, he will be thinking of you.

无论在哪儿, 他都会想着你。

(3)“疑问词+ever”还可以用来: ① 主语从句、宾语从句, 而“no matter+疑问词”不可以引导主语从句、宾语从句。

例: Whoever comes to the party will receive a gift. (主语从句)

来参加晚会的人都会收到一份礼物。

You can take whichever book you like best. (宾语从句)

你可以拿走你喜欢的任何一本书。

6. go wrong 出毛病, 弄错, 发生故障

例: Something has gone wrong with my watch. 我的手表出问题了。

A lot of things went wrong during that time. 那段时间很多事情出错。

7. arrive v. 到达, 抵达

(1) arrive at 到达(小地点)

例: He arrived at the airport yesterday afternoon. 他昨天下午到达机场。

(2) arrive in 到达(大地点)

例: He arrived in Shanghai yesterday. 他昨天到达上海。

8. leave sth. + 介词短语(地点) 把某物落在某地

例: Suddenly I remembered I had left my glasses in the library.

我突然想起我把眼镜落在图书馆了。

9. be lucky (not) to do sth. (没有)做某事是幸运的

10. unlucky enough 很不幸, enough 修饰形容词、副词时要后置, 意为“很, 十分”。

例: He was unlucky enough to fall off the tree yesterday.

他昨天很不幸地从树上摔下来了。

11. put out 熄灭, 扑灭 put on 穿上 put up 搭建; 举起

put away 整理, 收拾 put off 推迟 put down 放下

例: She was rushing around madly trying to put out the fire.

她疯了似地跑来跑去, 试图把火扑灭。

12. in time 及时 on time 按时, 准时

例: 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, 我还是按时到了。

13. find it difficult to fall asleep 发现很难入睡

find it + *adj.* + to do 发现做某事是……

例: I found it important to learn spoken English.

我发现学习英语口语是很重要的。

14. be determined to do = decide to do = make up one's mind to do 决心、决意做某事

例: He is determined to study abroad. 他决心去国外学习。

15. have fun = have a good time = enjoy oneself 玩得愉快

have fun doing sth. 做某事很开心

例: People have fun decorating the Christmas tree for Christmas.

人们开心地为圣诞节装饰圣诞树。

16. amazing 一般修饰事物, 意为“令人大为吃惊的”。

amazed 表示人的感受, 意为“感到吃惊的”。

例: It was an amazing day because we saw the main sights of the world in just one day.

这是令人惊奇的一天, 因为我们仅仅在一天内就看到了世界上主要的名胜。

He was always amazed by her confidence. 他总是对她的自信惊叹不已。

课堂小练

翻译下列句子

1. 工人们试图将火扑灭, 但失败了。

2. 我们发现在半个小时内完成这些工作是不可能的。

3. 我决定告诉他我所知道的。

4. 我和他们踢足球, 玩得非常开心。

5. 有时候, 你的旅途会一帆风顺; 有时候, 你将可能面对困难。

课后练习

一、翻译短语

1. last summer vacation _____

2. arrive at the airport _____

3. leave our Disneyland admission ticket at home _____

4. take photos with _____

5. go smoothly _____

6. 为旅行准备好了一切 _____

7. 发现很难入睡 _____

8. 决心做某事 _____

9. 有同样的经历 _____

10. 买一些纪念品带回家_____

二、单项选择

- () 1. Hurry up, _____ we'll miss the last bus.
A. while B. otherwise C. but D. and
- () 2. Hearing the _____ news, we all feel _____.
A. exciting; excited B. excited; exciting
C. exciting; exciting D. excited; excited
- () 3. She is an _____ teacher and she has lots of teaching _____.
A. experience; experience B. experienced; experienced
C. experienced; experience D. experience; experiences
- () 4. We experienced a fire at the hotel last night. Luckily it was _____ in time.
A. put up with B. put aside C. put off D. put out
- () 5. We rode the roller coaster, _____ during the whole ride.
A. scream B. screaming C. to screaming D. to scream
- () 6. — Jane forgot _____ my money again.
— So she was. She is always like this.
A. to return B. returning C. to returning D. return
- () 7. _____, mother will wait for him to have dinner together.
A. No matter what late is he B. No matter how late he is
C. No matter how is he late D. No matter what he is late
- () 8. Tom is _____ to look after his sick mother.
A. enough old B. enough young C. young enough D. old enough
- () 9. The boys are going to have fun _____ the pictures.
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drew
- () 10. As a researcher, you can express _____ you have found.
A. no matter what B. whatever
C. no matter who D. whoever

三、完形填空

Mr. Smith works in New York. Last month he had a fifteen-day holiday, but he didn't know where to spend it. He spoke to his friend Bill, "I 1 the hot weather, but I can't find a cool place in America. How should I spend my holiday?"

"That's easy." said Bill, "You'd 2 to Moscow. Snow and ice are covering the ground now."

Mr. Smith agreed 3 his friend. He bought an air ticket and soon 4 Moscow. He had a happy trip there, but one day he 5 trouble. After lunch he went outside the city, he saw a dog 6 him while he 7 past a house. It was hungry and wished him to give it some food to eat. Bad luck! He had not piece of bread or cake in his pockets. He tried to send it away. But it began to bark at him. He wanted to look for a stick but he couldn't find anything 8 snow and ice. Suddenly he saw a stone on the ground. He hurried to 9 but failed.

"How strange Russian are!" Mr. Smith said to himself, "They don't tie dogs, but firmly 10 the stone."

- () 1. A. like B. unlike C. not like D. hate
- () 2. A. would go B. would not go C. better go D. better to go
- () 3. A. to B. with C. at D. about
- () 4. A. arrived in B. arrive in C. reach D. reached in
- () 5. A. made B. get into C. got into D. find
- () 6. A. to follow B. is following C. followed D. following
- () 7. A. was walking B. walked C. was crossing D. crossed
- () 8. A. except B. besides C. beside D. without
- () 9. A. picked it out B. picked up it C. pick it up D. pick up it
- () 10. A. tied B. lied C. tie D. lie

四、阅读理解

Hip-hop dancing(街舞) is popular with many young people today. They like it because they can invent their own moves. They use this dance to show their love for life. It also shows that they feel good about life, that they just want to be themselves and enjoy life, and that they are not afraid of problems.

Hip-hop dancing has a history of more than 20 years. It first began in the 1980s in the USA. In early times, it was seen in New York and Los Angeles. At that time, many young black people often danced to the music in the streets. They used their legs, arms, heads and even shoulders to dance. Many young people still use most of these moves today.

Hip-hop dancing became popular all over the world because of the 1983 movie *Flash-dance*. Some people performed Hip-hop dancing in the movie. People enjoyed their performance. They began to dance like them. Then it became popular. There are two kinds of Hip-hop dancing: new school and old school. More and more young people are learning Hip-hop dancing. People believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that it is good for their health.

- () 1. Young people like Hip-hop dancing because _____.
A. it has history of more than 20 years
B. it first began in the USA
C. they can invent their own moves
D. many young black people often dance it
- () 2. Where did Hip-pop dancing begin in early times?
A. London. B. New York and Los Angeles.
C. New York. D. Washington.
- () 3. The young people used their _____ to dance.
A. legs B. arms and shoulders
C. heads D. A, B and C
- () 4. Hip-pop dancing began popular all over the world _____.
A. in the 1980s B. in 1983 C. 20 years ago D. in early times
- () 5. Which of the following is TRUE about Hip-pop dancing?
A. It's not a good way to exercise.
B. It shows that young people feel bad about life.
C. It shows that young people are afraid of problems.
D. Young people use this dance to show their love for life.

五、翻译句子

下列句子均来自阅读理解,请根据上下文将它们译成中文。

1. They like it because they can invent their own moves.

2. At that time, many young black people often danced to the music in the streets.

3. People believe that it is a good way to exercise their bodies, and that it is good for their health.

Part 3 Language in Use

学习导航

1. 学习并掌握三个音素[d]、[ɪd]、[t]的发音方法及规律。
2. 掌握感叹句的基本结构。
3. 掌握感叹句的基本用法。

学习要点

语音项目	[d]、[ɪd]、[t]
语法项目	what 和 how ！ 的感叹句及带有 so 和 such 的感叹句

Part A Phonetics

课前预习

将左栏单词中的画线部分字母与右栏读音连线搭配。

clim <u>b</u> ed	[ɪd]
visi <u>t</u> ed	[t]
walk <u>e</u> d	[d]

指点迷津

发音秘诀:

[d] 发音时嘴巴张开,软腭抬起,舌尖抵上齿龈,形成阻碍,空气从肺部压出,舌尖离开齿龈,气流突破冲出口腔,形成爆破音。[d]是浊辅音,声带振动。

[t] 发音时嘴巴张开,软腭抬起,舌尖抵上齿龈,形成阻碍,空气从肺部压出,舌尖离开齿龈,气流突破冲出口腔,形成爆破音。[t]是清辅音,声带不振动。

课堂小练

读单词,将每组画线部分字母或字母组合的发音写在后面的括号内。

1. talked looked helped experienced ()
 2. listened answered planned prepared ()
 3. regarded repeated surrounded accepted ()



课后练习

根据单词画线部分的读音将单词进行正确的分类。

booked suggested allowed raised needed stoped
 lived shouted noticed washed recorded tagged

[d]	[ɪd]	[t]

Part B Grammar

课前预习

判断下列句子哪些是感叹句(在句子前的方框中打√)。

- ☐ 1. How old are you?
☐ 2. What a fine day!
☐ 3. How time flies!
☐ 4. What are you doing?
☐ 5. How much money you spent!
☐ 6. How do you do?

指点迷津

1. What 用于感叹句的几种句型:

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

例: What a beautiful picture (it is)! 好漂亮的一幅画啊!

(2) What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!

例: What beautiful pictures (they are)! 好漂亮的画啊!

(3) What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!

例: What interesting news (it is)! 多么有趣的新闻啊!

2. How 用于感叹句的几种句型:

(1) How + 形容词!

例: How lovely! 多可爱啊!

(2) How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例: How tall she is! 她个子多高啊!

(3)How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例:How well George writes! 乔治写得真好!

How beautifully the girl sings! 这个女孩歌唱得真好听!

(4)How + 主语 + 谓语!

例:How time flies! 时光飞逝!

课堂小练

一、将下列句子改为感叹句

1. He is a busy man.

What _____!

2. The cat is very cute.

How _____!

3. Bill is drawing a beautiful picture.

What _____!

4. Grandpa walks slowly.

How _____!

5. It is fine weather.

What _____!

二、填入适当的词完成下列感叹句

1. _____ difficult homework we had yesterday!

2. _____ cute dog it is!

3. _____ interesting the story is!

4. _____ bad the weather in England is!

5. _____ honest boy Tom is!

6. _____ tasty smell the cake gave off!

7. _____ good time we had on the beach yesterday!

8. _____ exciting news you've brought us!

9. _____ cool your new car is!

10. _____ scary these tigers are!

课后练习

一、单项选择

() 1. _____ fast the boy ran!

A. How

B. How an

C. What

D. What an

() 2. _____ well you sing but _____ badly he dances.

A. How; how

B. What; what

C. How; what

D. What; how

() 3. _____ good time I had in Hong Kong in the Spring Festival!

A. What a

B. What

C. How

D. How a

() 4. _____ interesting work it is to teach children!

A. How

B. How an

C. What

D. What an