



五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程学案

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英语学案 (第二册)

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前 言

语文、数学、英语课程是职业学校各专业学生必修的三门公共基础课程,是学习一切自然科学和社会科学的基础,是现代社会中学习和掌握其他学科知识的必备工具。掌握必要的语文、数学、英语知识,有助于提高综合人文素养、发展智力、提升职业素养和通用能力,为专业学习和终生学习奠定基础。

本套学案根据中华人民共和国教育部 2009 年颁布的《中等职业学校语文等七门公共基础课程教学大纲》及江苏省教育厅 2009 年印发的《江苏省五年制高等职业教育语文、数学、英语课程标准(试行)》,结合五年制高等职业学校公共基础课程教学实际,根据多年来在语文、数学、英语学科教研工作中所取得的经验和成果,在江苏省南京工程高等职业学校校级立项课题《五年制高职公共基础课程试题库的开发与应用研究》研究成果的基础上编写而成,供五年制高等职业学校学生使用。

为了帮助师生更好地完成新课程的教学要求,本学案以五年制高职教育学生的培养目标为引领,遵循公共基础课程教学的基本规律,将一年级学生必修的语、数、外基础知识及相应的教学要求分解落实到每一单元中,力求让学生明确每一单元的教学目标、重点难点、教学内容等,提高课堂教学的针对性和有效性。同时配备同步训练和课外拓展,帮助学生检验对知识的理解、掌握和运用情况,拓展相关的课外知识。

由于时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏之处,恳请广大师生批评指正。

编者

2013 年 4 月

目 录

Unit 1 What a Wonderful Time!	1
Unit 2 Family and Friends	10
Unit 3 At the Market	19
Unit 4 What's in Fashion?	28
Unit 5 Danger and Safety	37
期中测试 A(Units 1 ~ 5)	45
期中测试 B(Units 1 ~ 5)	52
Unit 6 Watch for Fun!	60
Unit 7 Nice Weather, Nice Mood	70
Unit 8 Create an Image	79
Unit 9 Stay in Touch	88
Unit 10 Success Starts Early!	97
期末测试 A(Units 1 ~ 10)	106
期末测试 B(Units 1 ~ 10)	113
参考答案	120

Unit 1 What a Wonderful Time!

学习目标

语言知识目标: 1. 学习辅音 /d/、/Id/、/t/ 的发音, 掌握相应的字母和字母组合的读音规则。

2. 掌握有关旅游的日常用语。

3. 掌握 how/what 引导及含有 so/such 的感叹句的用法。

语言能力目标: 1. 能够从景点的方位、名胜、交通方式、旅游感受等方面听懂关于旅游的对话。

2. 能够运用相关句型, 表达出旅游的基本信息。

3. 能够从时间、地点、交通方式、经费预算、活动项目等方面为班级制订春游计划。

情感态度目标: 对英语产生兴趣, 乐于与他人分享自己的旅游经历, 并从他人的信息中领略到旅游的风采。

学习重点难点

学习重点: 能够掌握以下单词、词组和句型。

- 1) 单词: famous, ticket, single, return, trip, experience, arrive, otherwise, amazing, exciting, lucky
- 2) 词组: a bit, single/return/admission ticket, no matter, go wrong, put out, in time, fall asleep
- 3) 句型: Have you been to...?
When did you visit...?
How long was the trip/ did the trip last?
How did you get there?
How do you like it?
What's it famous for?
How cold it is!
What a lovely song!

学习难点: 1. 感叹句的用法。

2. 用所学句型系统地介绍自己的旅游经历。

同步训练

I. Translate the following phrases into English or Chinese.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a bit _____ | 2. be famous for _____ |
| 3. key ring _____ | 4. roller coaster _____ |
| 5. admission ticket _____ | 6. 无论怎样 _____ |
| 7. 出毛病 _____ | 8. 熄灭 _____ |
| 9. 及时 _____ | 10. 入睡 _____ |

II. Multiple choice.

- () 1. We'll have to begin our journey early tomorrow, in fact, _____, _____.
A. the earlier; the better B. earlier; better
C. the early; the well D. the early; the good
- () 2. Shanghai is a big city. It is _____ the southeast of China.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 3. She has had to spend _____ money on medicine.
A. a large number of B. a great many
C. a few D. a great deal of
- () 4. If you're going to the airport by car, can you give me a _____?
A. lift B. seat C. drive D. hand
- () 5. Paris is _____ that we can hardly visit all the beautiful parks in two days.
A. such a large city B. such large a city
C. so a large city D. a such large city
- () 6. The students should get used to _____ early.
A. sleep B. have slept C. being slept D. sleeping
- () 7. Last year he paid a visit to his hometown, which was no longer the sleepy little village _____.
A. it was B. it has been
C. it had been D. it was being
- () 8. She bought the dictionary _____ \$ 15.
A. in B. under C. above D. for
- () 9. By this time tomorrow, John _____ in Paris.
A. will arrive B. arrives
C. will be arriving D. will have arrived
- () 10. The traveler was about to sit up _____ he saw a long, black snake moving slowly across his legs.
A. before B. after C. suddenly D. when
- () 11. Trains stop here in order to _____ passengers only.
A. get off B. pull up C. get on D. pick up
- () 12. We found _____ fun _____ with these kids.
A. it; to play B. this; played C. that; playing D. what; play

- () 13. _____ day it is! It's rainy again.
A. How bad B. What a bad C. How fine D. What a fine
- () 14. _____ weather we have today!
A. How fine B. What a fine C. How a fine D. What fine
- () 15. I'll finish the job, _____ long it takes.
A. no matter how B. no matter what
C. how D. what
- () 16. _____ interesting the film is!
A. What B. What an C. How D. How a
- () 17. The boat will not arrive _____ twenty-four hours.
A. in B. at C. for D. by
- () 18. The students _____ the coming mid-term exams.
A. prepare B. are preparing for
C. are preparing D. prepare for
- () 19. I was so happy that I _____ tell him what I had known.
A. determined to B. determine to
C. was determined to D. determined
- () 20. No matter how well you prepare for an interview, things may not always _____ as _____ as you hoped.
A. go; smoothly B. go; smooth
C. goes; smooth D. goes; smoothly

III. Fill in the blanks, changing the form where necessary.

1. Surely you won't _____ (go wrong) if you follow his advice.
2. A downpour of rain _____ (put out) the children's bonfire.
3. The fire _____ (put out) by the firemen last night.
4. When we _____ (arrive at) the cinema, the film had already started.
5. It was the most _____ (excite) holiday I've ever had.
6. He was getting _____ (excite) just thinking about the trip.
7. The people were so _____ (friend) .
8. Before we left, we _____ (prepare) everything for the trip.
9. He is unable to do the job for lack of _____ (experience) .
10. None of the others have lived my _____ (experience) .
11. He helplessly _____ (watch) the wave sweep his cap away.
12. My mistake won't _____ (discover) as long as nobody tells on me.
13. I could not fall _____ (sleep) for a long time.
14. The park is _____ (amaze) .
15. To my _____ (amaze) , Dad said he would be there.

IV. Cloze.

An English traveler found himself in Norway with only enough money to buy the ticket for his journey 1 home. As he knew that it 2 him only two days to get to England, he

decided that he could 3 spend the time without food. So he bought a ticket and 4 the ship. The man 5 his ears to the sound of the lunch bell. 6 dinnertime came, he didn't go to the 7, 8 that he was not feeling very well.

The next morning he 9 didn't have breakfast and 10 lunchtime he again stayed in his room. But at dinnertime he was 11 hungry that he 12 the dining room and ate 13 the waiter put in front of him. He got ready for the quarrel.

"Bring me the 14," he said. "The bill, sir?" said the waiter 15. "There isn't any bill. On our ship meals are included(包括) in the money for the ticket," said the waiter.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. back | B. return | C. away | D. to |
| () 2. A. would take | B. took | C. cost | D. spent |
| () 3. A. easy | B. easily | C. hard | D. hardly |
| () 4. A. get on | B. got on | C. get off | D. got off |
| () 5. A. closed | B. close | C. open | D. opened |
| () 6. A. After | B. When | C. During | D. As |
| () 7. A. rest room | B. bed | C. dining room | D. living room |
| () 8. A. say | B. said | C. says | D. saying |
| () 9. A. yet | B. however | C. still | D. really |
| () 10. A. on | B. at | C. while | D. in |
| () 11. A. very | B. so | C. really | D. such |
| () 12. A. go to | B. goes to | C. going to | D. went to |
| () 13. A. everything | B. anything | C. nothing | D. all |
| () 14. A. bill | B. check | C. plate | D. food |
| () 15. A. in surprise | B. happily | C. honestly | D. surprised |

V. Reading comprehension.

A

One day the famous American scientist Albert Einstein met an old friend of his on a street in New York.

"Mr. Einstein," said the friend, "it seems that you need to put on a new overcoat. Look, how worn-out it is!"

"It doesn't matter," answered Albert Einstein. "No one knows me here in New York."

Several years later they met in New York again. Einstein had been a world-famous physicist after then but he still wore the same old overcoat.

Once more his friend persuaded him to buy a new one.

"There is no need now," said Einstein. "Everybody here has known me."

Give a short answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. Where did Albert Einstein meet an old friend of his?

2. What did the friend want him to buy?

3. How about Einstein's overcoat?

4. Did Einstein still wear the same old overcoat when he became a world-famous physicist?

5. What did Einstein say when the friend persuaded once more him to buy a new overcoat?

B

On Nov. 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon(气球). They started early in London. The headman was Augusta Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope(绳子), and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight(重量). It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand, but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling, so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing, so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5,100 meters! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had traveled 1,797 kilometers from London!

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

() 6. Three men flew in a balloon _____.

- A. for nearly 1,800 kilometers B. to another city
C. to visit Poland D. less than a century ago

() 7. The metal box was used for _____.

- A. carrying the bags of sand B. keeping drinking-water
C. carrying ropes of the basket D. changing weight

() 8. When the balloon went up higher, _____.

- A. the temperature of the balloon began to fall
B. they saw the sun go down
C. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
D. they could see a black hole on the ground

() 9. The balloon landed _____.

- A. in London B. on the sea
C. on a lake D. in a foreign country

() 10. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The three men started their journey before the sun rose.
- B. The balloon began to go up when they threw bags of sand out of the basket.
- C. When they pulled the box into the basket, the balloon began to climb up.
- D. The three men had to land because they felt cold.

C

Come to Austria!

Soll is a village in the mountains in western Austria, and the Hotel Post, opened by a local (当地的) family, is clean and not expensive. From the hotel you can see the whole village, the forest and the mountains. Temperatures in summer are usually 20°C to 25°C in the daytime, but much cooler by evening.

Enjoy Thailand!

When you visit Bangkok in Thailand, don't miss the early morning river boat trip to the Floating(漂浮的) Market just outside the city. There you will find many kinds of fruits and vegetables. There you can pay for them when you sit in your boat. Don't forget your hat: the sun can be strong and it may be as hot as 40°C about midday!

Visit Hawaii!

Maybe the most beautiful place in Hawaii is Kauai. You can visit its long, sandy beaches in the south and west of the island, and mountains and forests in the north, but be careful: there are many mosquitoes(蚊子), and don't be surprised if it rains in the center of the island. Day-time temperatures there are usually around 24°C to 26°C by the sea, and only a little cooler by late evening.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words for the three ads.

- 11. If you stay at the Hotel Post, you have a view(风景) of _____.
- 12. At the Floating Market you can buy things in _____.
- 13. Because the sun is strong in Bangkok, you should bring _____.
- 14. In the north of Kauai Island there are _____.
- 15. The warmest place of the three is _____.

D

Sydney is a young city. Its history goes back just over 200 years. But in Australia, it is the oldest city. It is also the country's largest city. Sydney is the capital of New South Wales and the most populous(人口稠密的) city of Australia.

The climate(气候) of Sydney is very good. It's not too cold during the winter and not too hot during the summer. The sky is blue; the air is fresh; birds sing in the garden. People who live in Sydney seem to have an easy life style. They will tell you, "Don't worry."

Many people think that Sydney is one of the most attractive cities in the world. It has many tall and modern buildings. Among them, Centrepont Tower is the tallest. Standing on the 305-metre(80 storeys) tower, you will have a great view(视野) of the city.

Sydney is famous for its deep harbor(港口). The harbor has many bays(湾) and beautiful surf beaches. Among them, Bondi Beach is the most popular. Sydney Harbor is not only beauti-

ful, it also serves as a large port. Ships carry wool, wheat and meat from Sydney to other countries.

People living in Sydney like to call themselves Sydneysiders. They are mostly friendly and easygoing. When they are not working, they love to have a good time at the beach, swimming and sailing.

Give a short answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

16. How old is Sydney?

17. How is the climate of Sydney?

18. How tall is Centrepont Tower?

19. What is Sydney famous for?

20. What do people living in Sydney love to do when they are not working?

VI. Translation.

A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The next day, we were determined to have fun.

2. Sometimes, your journal will go smoothly; other times you'll face problems.

3. No matter how busy he is, he is ready to help others.

4. China is in the east of Asia.

5. What a beautiful mountain! I must paint it in my picture.

B. Complete the sentences.

1. You'd better go now, _____ (要不然) you'll miss the train.

2. Can you reach the park _____ (乘地铁)?

3. I know _____ (多么幸运) I am. I've no complaints about the work.

4. If you read the instructions, you'll see where you _____ (出错).

5. I have arranged to meet him _____ (在宾馆) at six o'clock.

C. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Websites are a great place to browse travel photos, journals and videos posted by real people sharing their experiences. For example, before going on a trip to Kunming, do a quick search—you'll get all kinds of stories and advice from people who recently visited it. Each trip offers you connected experiences from real people so that you can get a better picture of the place you want to go.

VII. Writing.

A. Rearrange the following words and make sentences.

1. been to, I've, for, the Pearl Spring, several times(.)

2. you, have, how long, book, had, this(?)

3. can, get to, how, station, the, metro, I(?)

4. there, a, near here, is, department store(?)

5. that, mean that, can, I, does, again, see you(?)

B. Write a short passage to introduce one of your travel experiences, and you can introduce from the following aspects:

1) place; 2) time; 3) transportation; 4) souvenir; 5) feeling...

课外延伸

How to Choose Your Location

Today, the number of people who'd like to travel around has grown rapidly. Before travel, you'd better get to know something concerning the place you'll go to. Here are some tips for you.

First, research the tourist destination online and discuss it with your fellow travelers.

Websites are a great place to browse travel photos, journals and videos posted by real people sharing their experiences. For example, before going on a trip to Kunming, do a quick search—you'll get all kinds of stories and advice from people who recently visited it. Each trip offers you connected experiences from real people so that you can get a better picture of the place you want to go.

Next, keep in mind weather and climatic conditions: Is it cold or hot, dry or wet? The types of recreation such as culture and shopping are important. And so are the facilities. We have to decide how to get there and where to eat out.

Then, plan around your location. What clothes are suitable? Are any medications needed? Do you need to take foodstuffs? What about currency?

After that, make a loose schedule. Planning too far ahead may backfire, because vacations hardly ever go as planned. Mark places to visit and things to do. How many days do you have? You should keep the overall schedule in mind—you do not want to end up too tired or bored.

Finally, make a list. Write down the places you want to visit, including restaurants, museums, malls, and other places of interest. This will help give you ideas and prevent being completely lost when you arrive and do not know what to do.

tourist destination 旅游景点

fellow travelers 同伴

Websites 网站

keep in mind 记住

medications 药物

foodstuffs 食品

currency 货币, 钱币

backfire 适得其反

Unit 2 Family and Friends

学习目标

- 语言知识目标: 1. 学习动词第三人称单数后加“s”的辅音读音: /s/, /z/, /ɪz/, 掌握相应的发音规则。
 2. 掌握常用的描述家人或朋友的用语。
 3. 能区分清楚直接引语和间接引语。
- 语言能力目标: 1. 能够听懂关于人物和人物关系的提问并作出回答。
 2. 能够运用常见的表达方式来描述自己的家人和朋友。
- 情感态度目标: 1. 对英语产生兴趣, 乐于用英语和别人交流自己的生活。
 2. 重视家人和友情, 正确处理友情中出现的问题。

学习重难点

学习重点: 能够掌握以下单词、词组和句型。

- 1) 单词: nearby, circle, loner, friendship, outgoing, criticize, jealous, argue, apart, bossy, unfortunate, advice, shy, haircut, comment, fight, hate
- 2) 词组: give up, show up, get along, laugh at, get into trouble, speak up, grow apart, hang out, put sb. down, get involved in
- 3) 句型: How long have you known each other?
 How often do you see each other?
 Would rather(not) do...
 It's time to...
 I hate to...
 Andy is a bit of loner, so his circle of friends is quite small.

学习难点: 1. 准确地将直接引语改成间接引语。

2. 用英文准确地介绍自己的家人及朋友圈。

同步训练

I. Translate the following phrases into English or Chinese.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. show up _____ | 2. get into trouble _____ |
| 3. speak up _____ | 4. feel good about oneself _____ |
| 5. let sb. down _____ | 6. 产生隔阂 _____ |
| 7. 嘲笑 _____ | 8. 使某人(当众)出丑 _____ |