



一点通学案

中等职业学校学习与职业能力培养

英语

第二册

主编 周莉民



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习与职业能力培养

英 语

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前 言

2011年金秋,江苏中等职业学校文化课教材以全新的面貌出现了,它全面渗透了新课程的理念。为此,我们组织江苏省南通市职业学校部分骨干教师联手编写了这套新教材的实用辅导丛书,旨在协助教师共同探索教与学的新方式,引导学生开展研究性、探究性学习,为江苏中职提供优质服务。

本丛书创新之处,首先在于编者把过去仅作为教学延续和复习的作业转化成以学生为主体的、自主的学习和探究活动,充分反映了培养学生的创新意识和实践能力的宗旨。它是教师教案和学生学案的最好的助手,它将每课的关键知识点概括为“一点通”,学生可通过“一点通”的提示把握本课的学习要点。它把一堂课设置成四个学习单:“课前预习单”,引导学生自主地预习学习内容,对新的备学内容有个初步的了解;“课堂探析单”,让学生在老师的引领下进一步理解教材,与生活经历挂钩,重新构建知识体系;“课堂检测单”,让学生对所学内容“贴身”检验,以便及时发现和解决课堂上未能真正接收的知识重点;“课后巩固单”对课堂所学知识整个要点做个大“检阅”,使学生彻底“消化”本节课所学内容,同时又有知识的延伸拓展,以便学生总结规律,形成解决问题的能力。本丛书最终使学生的学习和探讨研究合二为一,达到“夯实基础,融会贯通”的效果。

达尔文说:“最有价值的知识是关于方法的知识。”掌握科学的学习方法,你将拥有制胜的利器!愿同学们在新的学年里,辛勤耕耘,身体、学习双丰收!

本丛书的编写我们还得到了南通市教育局、教育科学研究中心的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

由于时间仓促和编者水平的限制,书中的缺点和错误在所难免,恳请广大老师和同学批评指正,以利于我们来年修订及时更正。

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Unit 1

What a Wonderful Time!

大纲要求

1. 词汇

famous, ticket, trip, journey, unforgettable, experience, arrive, airport, discover, lucky, visa, otherwise, accident, unlucky, electrical, luckily, asleep, amazing, exciting, whole, souvenir, cartoon

2. 句型

- (1) —How long have you known each other? —A very long time, since I was a kid.
- (2) She says things like this every time we get together.
- (3) No matter how well you prepare, sometimes things still go wrong.
- (4) What you have to remember is not whether it is good or bad.

3. 语法

感叹句(Exclamations): We use exclamations to express our surprise, anger, or other strong emotions. Exclamations are often constructed with how/what or with so/such.

Period 1 Warm-Up & Listening & Speaking

课前预习单

一、词语初识(尝试英汉互译)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 著名的,出名的 | 2. 热带的 |
| 3. 海味,海鲜 | 4. 票,券 |
| 5. 单程票 | 6. 往返票 |
| 7. participate in sports | 8. in the winter vacation |
| 9. get away from | 10. a two-day trip |
| 11. an amusement park | 12. book a hotel |
| 13. search for | 14. take an express train |

二、重点句型初识(尝试翻译下列句子)

1. What's famous for? _____
2. —Have you ever been to Hong Kong? _____
—Yes, a wonderful place. _____

3. —How long did the trip last? _____

—It lasted only two days. _____

4. How did you feel about the trip? It was pretty interesting.

课堂探析单

一、重点词语探析

1. famous *adj.* 著名的,出名的

例: The city is famous for its silk. 该市以出产丝绸而闻名于世。

He is a very famous writer in this country. 他是这个国家里很有名的作家。

注意:

(1) be famous for 意为“因为……而出名”,后接出名的原因,宾语是主语的所属内容。

例: New York is famous for its high buildings.

纽约以高楼大厦而闻名。(当主语是地点名词时,be famous for 表示“以某种特点或产品而出名”)

He is famous for his novels.

他因他的小说而出名。(当主语是表示人的名词时,be famous for 表示“以某种知识、技能、作品或特征而出名”)

(2) be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”,前面的主语和后面的名词意思一致,宾语是主语的同位成分。

例: Lu Xun was famous as a writer. 鲁迅是位著名的作家。(以某身份而出名)

Hangzhou is famous as a tourist place. 杭州是一个旅游胜地。

The area is famous as a green tea producing place. 这个地区以出产绿茶而出名。(be famous as 则表示“以什么样的产地而出名”)

(巩固练习)选词填空:

A. as B. for

Gui Lin is famous _____ its beautiful sights. (桂林以它美丽的风景而著名。)

Einstein was famous _____ a great scientist. (爱因斯坦以一位伟大的科学家而著称。)

2. trip *n.* 旅行,旅游,行程,旅程

例: They planned to make a wedding trip to Paris. 他们计划到巴黎旅行度蜜月。

注意: 以下这些名词均含“旅行”之意。

trip: 普通用词,口语多用,常指为公务或游玩作的较短暂的旅行。

journey: 最普通用词,侧重指时间较长、距离较远的单程陆上旅行,也指水上或空中的旅行。

tour: 指最后返回出发地,旅途中有停留游览点,距离可长可短,目的各异的周游或巡行。

travel: 泛指旅行的行为而不指某次具体的旅行,多指到远方作长期旅行,不强调直接目的地,单、复数均可用。

voyage: 指在水上旅行,尤指海上旅行,也可指空中旅行。

(巩固练习)英译汉:

a weekend trip _____

make/take a trip to the seaside _____

a round trip _____

二、重难点探析

1. Could you tell me a bit about it?

a bit 有点

例: Your article is a bit long. 你的文章长了一点。

注意:

a bit 和 a little 都作“一点儿”讲,但用法不同。

(1) a bit 和 a little 在肯定句中修饰动词、形容词、副词和比较级时可以互换,表示“一点儿”的意思。例:

The speaker spoke up a bit/a little so as to make himself heard more clearly.

演讲者把嗓门提高了一点儿,以便使别人听得更清楚。

(2) a bit 和 a little 在否定句中的意思恰恰相反,not a bit 相当于“not at all”(一点儿都不);not a little 相当于“very(much)”或“extremely”(很、非常)。例:

She is not a bit tired. (=She is not tired at all.) 她一点都不累。

(3) a little 可以直接作定语修饰名词,而 a bit 则要在后面加 of 构成短语才能作定语,两者都只能修饰不可数名词。例:

There is a little/a bit of food left for lunch. 午饭只能吃剩下的一点食品了。

(4) a bit of 的另一种形式是 bits of, a little 则没有这种变体。

例: Besides this, he used part of an old army wireless set, and some bits of wood.

除此之外,他还利用了一部分旧的军用无线电发报机的一部分零件和一些木片。

(巩固练习)英译汉:

He may need a bit of [a little] help.

He was not a little angry.

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

No, I visited the place on foot.

by 后面可以跟各种交通工具,如 bus, car, train, plane, coach 等,表示某种交通方式。by train 就是“乘坐火车”;另外“步行”是 on foot, 用 on 不用 by。

注意: take a train 是动词, 直接用在主语后面, 表示坐火车的行为。

例: I take a train to Beijing.

by train 是介词, 一般在句末, 表示坐火车这种交通方式。

例: I go to Beijing by train.

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

玛丽宁可乘火车也不愿乘飞机旅行。

3. How do you feel about the trip?

= How do you like the trip?

= What do you think of the trip? 你觉得旅行怎么样?

It was pretty interesting/wonderful/exciting.

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

你认为这家旅行社怎么样? (三种译法)

要点一点通

学习一门外语, 不只是反反复复地背单词, 更重要的还在于口头上的表达应用。灵活多变的英语, 不仅在语言结构与表达上和中文有着极大的差异, 而且同样一句话, 有着不同的表达方式, 这是英语丰富多样性的体现。请同学们平时多注意积累。

课堂检测单

1. Boys and girls, we should pay attention to _____.

A. relax us

B. relax ourselves

C. relaxing us

D. relaxing ourselves

2. _____ we have!

A. What a good time

B. What good time

C. How a good time

D. How good time

3. _____ you _____ of China before?

A. Did, hear

B. Do, hear

C. Were, hear

D. Have, heard

4. Taiwan is _____ the south-east of China.

A. to

B. in

C. on

D. from

5. —Tom, _____ your mother _____ Beijing?

—Yes, as soon as she gets there, she will call me.

A. has; been to

B. has; been in

C. has; gone to

D. has; gone in

6. —How about your shoes?

—They _____ me ¥30.

- A. spent B. cost C. paid D. took

7. —How does she go there?

—_____.

- A. By a train B. On her bike C. In bus D. Took plane

8. The conversation _____ in a hotel.

- A. take place B. was held C. happen D. was taken place

9. The police are trying their best to _____ the lost child.

- A. look over B. look like C. search D. search for

10. —How do you like the trip?

—_____.

- A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Wonderful D. I am afraid not

11. —Let's go out and have a drink, shall we?

—Yes. _____.

- A. Go first, please B. I'll follow you C. After you, Sir D. We shall

12. —John, you've never been to the great wall, I m afraid.

—_____.

- A. Yes, I've not just been there

B. Yes, never. How about you.

C. No, but how I wish to

D. No, ever. How about you?

13. —I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr. Smith.

—_____.

A. Oh, no, let's not

B. I'd rather stay at home

C. I'm sorry, but I have other plans.

D. Oh, no. That'll be too much trouble

14. —I had a really good weekend at my uncle's.

—_____.

- A. Oh, that's very nice of you B. Congratulations

C. It's pleasure

D. Oh, I'm glad to hear that

15. —How did you find your visit to the museum, Jones?

—_____.

A. Oh, wonderful, indeed

B. By taking a number 3 bus

C. I went there alone

D. A classmate of mine showed me the way

一、词汇和语法

- I have worked for 12 hours. I am _____ tired.
A. complete B. not a bit C. not a little D. likely
- What is the city famous _____?
—Its tropical fruits. And it is also famous _____ a beautiful city.
A. for, as B. for, for C. as, for D. as, as
- Please tell me the reasons _____ you don't like English.
A. that B. what C. if D. why
- Who do you think _____ to Nanjing for a trip next Monday?
A. to go B. will go C. has gone D. is going
- The police _____ Beijing for three days.
A. has been to B. have been in C. have been to D. have been to
- Oh, Tom, you are at home. I _____ you went on a trip.
A. think B. am thinking C. was thinking D. thought
- _____?
—It's very interesting.

Which is wrong?

- How are you feeling about the trip? B. How are you like the trip?
C. How did you find the trip? D. How do you like the trip?
- The man _____ \$ 500 for the trip.
A. spent B. cost C. paid D. took
- The Olympic Games _____ every four years.
A. takes place B. happen C. is held D. are happened
- _____ do you go there?
—In a coach.
A. Why B. How C. What D. When

二、完形填空

I have visited many places: the states of Missouri, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, and Washington D. C. But, I think Chicago in Illinois is the 1 place.

When I come home from school, I see a beautiful 2. A rabbit is running in the garden, a squirrel 3 on a tree, and a robin is in the branches.

In the summer it gets hot, 4 not as hot as Nanjing. Autumn and spring are cool and bright. I can see flocks of 5 flying south for the winter. I can hear crickets(蟋蟀) in the evening, 6 during the winter, of course.

Today, when I come home, there are dry 7 leaves on the ground. Not 8 in the world has robins, crickets, rabbits and squirrels. There's no 9 near the equator (赤道). Every place is beautiful, but this place is 10 more beautiful.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. biggest | B. nicest | C. coldest | D. must expensive |
| 2. A. car | B. girl | C. picture | D. dance |
| 3. A. walks | B. sits | C. talks | D. swims |
| 4. A. but | B. so | C. then | D. or |
| 5. A. tigers | B. planes | C. ducks | D. wild geese |
| 6. A. for | B. except | C. expect | D. besides |
| 7. A. falling | B. fell | C. fallen | D. falls |
| 8. A. anywhere | B. somewhere | C. nowhere | D. everywhere |
| 9. A. sun | B. snow | C. wind | D. animals |
| 10. A. no | B. even | C. ever | D. never |

Period 2 Reading & Writing

课前预习单

一、词语初识(尝试英汉互译)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 令人难忘的_____ | 2. 经历_____ |
| 3. 发现_____ | 4. 不幸的_____ |
| 5. 令人惊叹的_____ | 6. 令人激动的_____ |
| 7. 全部的,整体的_____ | 8. 否则,不然_____ |
| 9. go wrong _____ | 10. no matter _____ |
| 11. admission ticket _____ | 12. put out _____ |
| 13. in time _____ | 14. fall asleep _____ |
| 15. roller coaster _____ | 16. key ring _____ |

二、重点句型初识(尝试翻译下列句子)

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

2. Father said we were lucky not to leave our visas at home.

3. Otherwise, we would have had to go back home.

4. The next day we were determined to have fun.

5. What you have to remember is not whether it is good or bad.

课堂探析单

一、重点词语探析

1. unforgettable *adj.* 令人难忘的

It was an unforgettable experience. 这是一次令人难忘的经历。

[反] forgettable

(巩固练习)填空:

This is an _____ (令人难忘的) song. I like it very much.

2. lucky *adj.* 幸运的,好运的 (unlucky 不幸的)

be lucky to do sth.

例: A lucky person won the contest. 一个幸运儿赢了比赛。

a lucky escape from death 侥幸逃脱死亡

You are lucky to be alive. 你活着算是幸运的了。

注意:luck 是名词;lucky 是形容词,既可以作表语,也可以作定语;luckily 是副词,“幸运地”,通常放在句首,修饰整个句子,表示“幸运的是……”。

例:Good luck!

You are so lucky!

Luckily, we get here on time!

(巩固练习) (1) 汉译英:

I had good luck.

I was a lucky man.

Luckily, I could get two tickets to the show.

(2) She isn't _____ enough to pass the exam _____.

A. lucky, lucky

B. unlucky, luckily

C. lucky, luckily

D. lucky, unlucky

3. go wrong 弄错;变坏了;走错路

例:The day went wrong. 天气变坏了。

Anything that can go wrong will go wrong. 任何有可能出错的事将会出错。

(巩固练习) 英译汉:

The whole society must help the young men who go wrong.

注意:(1) 除了动词 be 常作连系动词以外,go wrong 中的“go”也用作连系动词,含“变为”之意,go 后的形容词表语多表“令人不快或沮丧”的场合,go 用于“坏”的变化。

例:The meat has gone bad. 这肉变味了。

Something has gone wrong with the radio. 这收音机什么地方出了毛病。

(2) 表示人的生理变化通常用 go。

例:go blind 变瞎

go deaf 变聋

go grey 两鬓渐白

但是 go 通常不与 old, ill, tired 等连用。

(3) 在表示颜色方面的变化时,通常用 go (有时也用 turn, 但语气更正式):

Leaves go [turn] brown in autumn. 秋季树叶变黄。

She went [turned] pale at the news. 她听到这个消息脸色变得苍白。

His hair was going [turning] grey. 他的头发慢慢地变白了。

[高考链接]

come 和 go 均可用作连系动词,但用法上有区别,例:

It was a pity that he _____ blind, but to the joy of his family, his dream of

becoming a musician _____ true at last.

A. came, came B. went, went C. came, went D. went, came

此题应选 D。句中的 go, come 都是连系动词,两者在用法上应注意:两者用作连系动词,都可表示事物的变化。一般说来,go 主要用于“坏”的变化,而 come 主要用于“好”的变化。

4. put out 伸出;熄灭;出版;使不方便;打扰

It's dangerous to put out your hand now. 现在你把手伸出去是危险的。

Put out the fire before going to bed. 睡觉之前先熄掉炉火。

This magazine is put out every Friday. 这份杂志每星期五出版。

Her parents felt put out when she brought some classmates to stay over.

她带一些同学回家过夜,她父母觉得不方便。

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

很幸运地,大火被及时扑灭。

注意:与 put 搭配的其他词组

(1) put off 推迟 The meeting has been put off by an hour.

脱去;除去 He is putting off his new clothes. 他正在脱他的新衣服。

(2) put up 搭建 put up a building

抬高 put up the price of rice

提供食宿 put sb. up for the night

提出 put up a proposal

(3) put on 穿上 put on your socks

呈现 be put on with a new look

(4) put down 把……放下

After he finished his exercise, he put down his pen.

他做完练习,就放下笔。

写下

Put down your name, please. 请写下你的名字。

Please put down the following facts. 请把下面的事实记下来。

(5) put away 把(某物)放在合适的地方;把(某物)藏在合适的地方

Put your books away. 把你的书收好。

Your toys are scattered over the room. Please put them away.

你的玩具满屋乱放,请把它们放回原处。

储蓄:He has a nice sum of money put away. 他存了一大笔钱。

放弃:She put away the idea of going home on holiday. 她放弃了回家度假的念头。

Put away these foolish ideas. 要放弃这种愚蠢的想法。

5. determine vt. 决定

be determined to do sth. 决定做某事

He was determined to win the game. 他决心要赢得那场比赛。

注意:determine to do sth. 表示动作,非延续性动词短语。

be determined to do sth. 的意思是下定了决心要去做……;注意这里不表示被动含义,而是表示状态。相当于 make up one's mind to do sth. 可与表示时间段的短语连用。

(巩固练习) 汉译英:

我决心比迈克做得更好。_____

二、重难点探析

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

no matter how 的意思是无论如何,无论怎样,后接从句。

例:I will complete the work no matter how hard it is.

注意:(1) no matter how, however 都可以引导让步状语从句,同义,都表示“无论如何”的意思,又都引导让步状语从句,但有一些区别:

no matter how 则比较口语化,它的语势比 however 重,故常用在强调的场合。

however 是连词,比较正式的用语,大都用于书面语,口语中较少使用。有两种意思。一种意思是无论如何,作此意思解时完全等同于 no matter how。另一种意思就是表示转折的连接词,相当于 but, nevertheless 之类的词,出现于句中或句尾,而且使用时一般后面加个逗号。

例:I'll take your words, no matter how harsh they may be. 无论语气多么难听,我还是听你的话的。

He told me not to touch the switch. However, I did it.

They said that it was so; they were mistaken, however. 他们说事情就是如此,可是他们错了。

(巩固练习) 选择题_____, I have to put it away and focus my attention on study this week.

A. However the story is amusing

B. No matter amusing the story is

C. However amusing the story is

D. No matter how the story is amusing

(2) 与之类似区别的词语很多,例如 whatever/no matter what、whenever/no matter when、wherever/no matter where、whichever/no matter which、whoever/no matter who。

现将 whatever 与 no matter what 的区别如下:

no matter what 只能引导状语从句,但 whatever 既可引导状语从句,还可引导名词性从句。

Don't trust him, no matter what he says. 无论他说什么,都别信。

We will be grateful for whatever amount you can afford. 你买多少,我们都欢迎。

Wherever you go, whatever you do, I will be right here waiting for you.

无论你走到哪里,无论你做什么,我都会在这里等你。