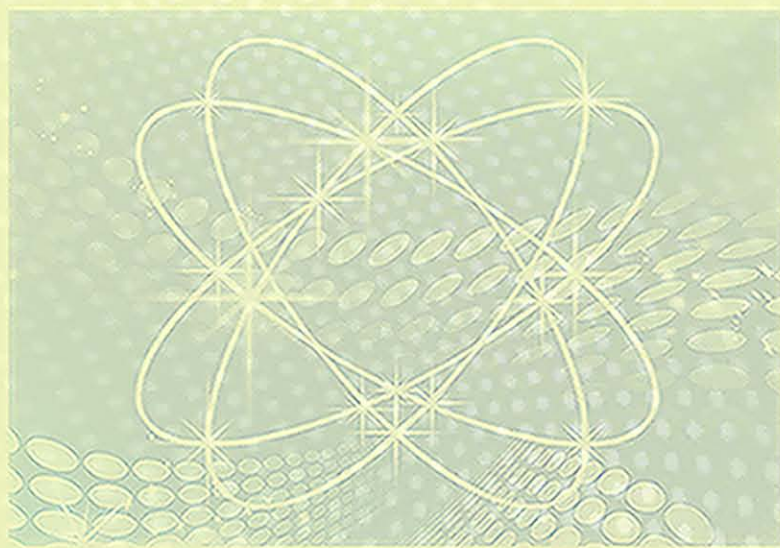


创新学案 英语

第1册

刘景通 主编



电子科技大学出版社



鸿博教育

丛书主编 刘景通

中等职业学校教学配套用书

ZHONGDENG ZHIYE XUEXIAO JIAOXUE PEITAO YONGSHU

创新学案

CHUANGXIN XUEAN



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执行主编 缪杰峰

编委 (按姓氏笔画)

朱云娟 张玲 张小莉

闻艳 钱月萍 缪杰峰

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策划编辑：吴艳玲

责任编辑：吴艳玲

主 页：www.uestcp.com.cn

电子邮箱：uestcp@uestcp.com.cn

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前 言

近年来，不少学生都有这样的困惑：明明教材都熟悉了，课堂上老师的讲解也听懂了，但考试的时候却取不到好的成绩。原因有很多，但最主要的在于考试是源于教材而高于教材的，教材内容与考试要求有差距，课堂教学与选拔性考试有差别，这就要求学生在教材之上、课堂之外能够得到补充和提升，以达到应对考试的要求。鉴于此，我们邀请了一批长年奋斗在教学研究一线的骨干教师，在深入研究考试大纲的基础上，结合教与学的实际情况，精心编写了“创新学案系列”丛书。

本套丛书具有以下两大特点：

一是对教材的深度挖掘。我们把教材所包含的信息挖掘出来，并进行系统整理，让知识的内涵和外延以及知识间的联系得以充分展现。

二是对课堂教学的补充和拓展。本套丛书不是对课堂教学的简单重复，而是在课堂教学的基础上进行补充和提高，将学生难以理解和掌握的内容进行归纳和总结，提供了一系列全新的学习思路。

本套丛书包括语文、数学、英语三个学科。

语文 按课文编写，与教学同步。针对职高学生的特点，我们以教材为依托，进行了深入的挖掘，力求做到细致与全面并举，实用与创新共存。每篇课文均以作者知识与写作背景为切入点，拓宽学生眼界，加深其对文章的理解。重点字词的罗列，方便学生夯实基础。对课文主旨、文章结构、写作特点、重点语句等的归纳总结全面细致，井然有序，充分展现了知识点之间的联系，使学生对课文的谋篇布局一目了然。所附的配套习题难易适中，知识考查以课内为主，课外为辅，方便学生检测学习效果。

数学 按章节课时编写，与教学同步。全书以考纲为指导，以教材为依托，以知识点为脉络，合理编排。知识点的讲解由浅及深，从基础概括到拓展延伸，从典例解析到误区分析，各板块联系紧密，循序渐进。重点突出解题方法、解题技巧、解题思路的整理，提供多元化思考，力求授人以渔，培养学生融会贯通、举一反三的能力。所附的配套练习题题量适中，梯度设置，方便学生对所学知识的检测，提升应试能力。书中附有各章测试卷，方便老师检测和学生自测。

英语 按单元分课时编写，与教学同步。全书以考试大纲为导向，以教材为脉络，整合单元知识要点，归纳出重点单词、短语及语法等，在此基础上提炼重点知识并辅以典型例题，进行详细解析，以语法项目为联系，从词到句，从时态到语态，对教材进行了全面梳理，具有很强的实用性和综合性。每一课时后均附有针对性极强的练习，方便学生学以致用，更好地掌握所学知识。书中附有各章测试卷，方便老师检测和学生自测。

由于时间仓促，书中错漏和不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

本丛书编写组

E-mail: hongbo0571@163.com

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Unit 1

Hello, everyone!

Part 1 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. 学会并掌握打招呼、介绍自己和介绍他人的基本用语。
3. 熟悉中西方称谓的不同,了解中西方文化的差异。

学习要点

重点单词	southern, graduate, call, enjoy, province, marry, hope	
重点短语	family name (last name)	given name (first name)
	in the southern part of	Jiangsu Province
	single/married woman	graduate from
	enjoy doing	two-character names
主要句型	You are a new student, aren't you?	
	I graduated from Suzhou No. 68 Middle School.	
	We have heard so much about you!	
交际用语	Have you met my friend John?	
	I'd like you to meet my friend, John.	
	Nice/ Pleased to meet/ see you.	
	Got 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

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. call _____ | 2. hope _____ | 3. southern _____ |
| 4. part _____ | 5. province _____ | 6. enjoy _____ |
| 7. married _____ | 8. single _____ | |

指点迷津

1. call *v.* 称作; 叫做; 打电话 *n.* 电话
call sb. (up) = give sb. a call 给某人打电话
call on sb. 拜访某人

call at some place 拜访某地

Hello! I'm John Smith. You can call me John.

你好!我是约翰·史密斯。你叫我约翰就好了。

If you need, you can call me (up).

你有什么需要我帮助的话,请给我打电话。

On my way home, I called on the Smiths yesterday.

昨天在我回家的路上,我去拜访了史密斯一家。

On my way home, I called at the Smiths' yesterday.

昨天在我回家的路上,我去了史密斯家。

2. graduate *v.* 毕业; *n.* 毕业生 graduation *n.* 毕业

常用短语:graduate from 毕业于……

[例1] He is a _____ of Beijing University.

- A. graduates B. graduate C. graduated D. graduation

[答案] B。句意为:“他是北京大学的毕业生。”

[例2] After his _____ from this school, he wants to be a teacher.

- A. graduate B. graduating C. graduation D. graduated

[答案] C。句意为:“毕业后,他想当一名老师。”

[例3] He has just graduated _____ a vocational school.

- A. in B. on C. from D. by

[答案] C。句意为:“他刚刚从一所职业学校毕业。”

3. marry *v.* 与……结婚;娶;嫁

marriage *n.* 结婚;婚姻

married *adj.* 已婚的

single *adj.* 单身的

常用短语:marry sb. 与……结婚

get/be married 结婚 例如:

John is going to marry Jane. 约翰将要和简结婚。

Tom and Alice got married last June. So far, they've been married for a year.

汤姆和艾丽斯去年六月结婚,至今已有一年了。

4. hope

(1) *n.* 希望;信心

There is not much hope that they are still alive. 他们仍然活着的希望不大。

(2) *v.* 希望;期盼

We hope to see you soon. 我们希望不久就能见到你。

I hope that you haven't hurt yourself. 我希望你没有受伤。

hope 与 wish 的区别:

(1) hope that + 宾语从句,从句中不用虚拟语气。

wish that + 宾语从句,从句中通常用虚拟语气。例如:

I hope that you will be well soon. 我希望你很快就康复。

I wish that he weren't here then. 我希望当时他不在那儿就好了。

(2) wish + sb. + to do 希望某人做某事

hope 没有这种用法

错:He hopes me to give him more help.

对: He wishes me to give him more help.

他希望我能给予他更多的帮助。

(3) wish + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

hope 后面不能跟双宾语 例如:

I wish you success. 我祝你成功。

Wish you a nice day. 祝你过得愉快!

5. Got it. 知道了。

Got it. = I've got it.

意思相当于 I've understood it.

该用法在美语口语中常见。简单,明了。

6. —You are a new student, aren't you?

—Yes, I am.

在反义疑问句中,当前面的陈述部分是肯定形式,后面的反义问句用否定形式;当前面的陈述部分是否定形式,后面的反义问句则用肯定形式。例如:

—There is little water in the glass, is there? 杯子里几乎没有水,是不是?

—No, there isn't. 是的,几乎没有水。

It's sunny. Let's go out for a walk, shall we?

天气晴朗。我们出去散步,好不好?

It's sunny. Let us go out for a walk, will you?

天气晴朗,我们出去散步,行不行?

课堂小练

1. —She doesn't like this skirt, _____? (是吗)

— _____ . (是的,她不喜欢)

2. —Oh, let me tell you the way to the railway station.

— _____ . _____ . (我知道了。非常感谢)

3. _____ . (他毕业于南京大学)

4. Will you _____ ? (嫁给我吗)

5. After graduation, I often _____ . (去拜访老师)

巩固练习

一、翻译短语或句子

1. family name _____

2. given name _____

3. in the northern part of Jiangsu Province _____

4. single man _____

5. enjoy doing _____

6. two-character names _____

7. 毕业于 _____

8. 已婚女士 _____

9. 很高兴见到你。 _____

10. 知道了。 _____

二、补全对话

Lucy: Good morning, Tom.

Tom: _____ .

Lucy: Tom, I'd like you to meet my friend David.

学习要点

重点单词	percent, entertainment, transportation, favorite, especially, bill, save, forget	
重点短语	go to the movies send text message save up the rest /the rest of. . .	mobile phone spend. . . on. . . 25 percent
主要句型	It is great to see all of you. I'd like to tell you a few things about myself. I spend a lot of money on food every month. I save up the rest in a bank.	

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

- go to the movies _____
- mobile phone _____
- 花费……在……上 _____
- (……的) 剩余部分 _____
- 百分之二十五 _____
- 乘公共汽车 _____

指点迷津

1. spend *v.* 花费; 用钱

常用短语: spend. . . on. . . 在……上花费……

spend. . . (in) doing sth. 花(钱或时间)做某事 例如:

Tom, you spend too much time on the computer.

汤姆,你花太多时间在电脑上了。

Tom, you spend too much time (in) playing computer games.

汤姆,你花了太多时间在玩电脑游戏上了。

I am good at spending but not good at saving. 我很会花钱,但不会省钱。

表示“花费”的其他单词还有 cost, take, pay

注意: spend 的主语必须是人, cost 的主语是物, 常见用法:

sth. costs (sb.) + time/money 某物/某事花了某人多少钱或时间 例如:

A new laptop costs a lot of money. 买一台笔记本电脑要花一大笔钱。

take 后面常跟双宾语, 一般指花费时间, 常见用法是:

It takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花了某人多少时间。例如:

It took him a lot of time to remember these words.

他花了大量的时间才记住了这些单词。

pay 的基本用法是: pay (sb.) money for sth. 付钱(给某人)买某物。例如:

I paid 300 Yuan for the skirt. 我花了 300 元买这条裙子。

区别: pay for sb. 表示“替某人付钱”

pay sb. 表示“付钱给某人” 例如:

Don't worry. I will pay for you. 不要担心, 我会替你付钱的。

They pay us every week. 他们每周给我们报酬。

2. the rest (of) 其余; 剩余

当 the rest of... 做主语时, 其谓语的单、复数形式取决于后面所跟的名词或代词的含义。

[例1] The rest of the questions _____ easy.

- A. are B. have C. is D. has

[答案] A。句意为: “其余的问题很容易。”

[例2] The rest of Jane's income _____ spent on clothing every year.

- A. are B. have C. is D. has

[答案] C。句意为: “简每年其余的收入都花在衣服上了。”

3. I would like to do sth. 我想要做某事。

常用短语: would like to do 想做(某事) would like sth. 想要(某物)

would like sb. to do 想让某人做(某事) 例如:

Would you like some coffee? 你想喝咖啡吗?

Would you like to go shopping with us now? 你现在愿意和我们一起去买东西吗?

I'd like you to meet my friend David. 我想让你见见我的朋友大卫。

4. take a bus to school 乘公交去上学

= go to school by bus

区别: take a bus 是动词短语, 在句子中充当谓语; by bus 是介词短语, 在句子中充当方式状语。

类似的还有:

The little boy lives near the school, so he rides to school.

= The little boy lives near the school, so he goes to school by bike.

小男孩住在学校附近, 所以他骑车去上学了。

He walks to work every day.

= He goes to work on foot every day. 他每天步行去上班。

5. It is great to see all of you. 很高兴见到各位。

“it” 作形式主语, 真正的主语是动词不定式短语“to see all of you”。例如:

It is impossible to work out the problem in five minutes.

五分钟之内解决这个问题是不可能的。

It is human to want something better. 精益求精是人的特性。

课堂小练

1. 这本书花了我十美元。

2. 这所学校百分之八十的老师都是女老师。

3. 今晚你愿意和我一起去看电影吗?

4. 我花了400英镑买了这辆汽车。

() 5. About 30 percent of students _____ from the south, the rest of them _____ from the north and other countries.

- A. are; is B. is ; is C. are; are D. is ; are

巩固练习

一、翻译短语

1. mobile phone _____
2. save up _____
3. go to the movies _____
4. pocket money _____
5. a lot of snacks _____
6. It's great to see you. _____
7. 发送短信 _____
8. 花费……在……上 _____
9. 百分之二十五 _____
10. 漫画书 _____

二、单项选择

- () 1. _____ is very dangerous _____ in the street at midnight.
A. It; to walk alone B. That; walk alone
C. It; walk alone D. That; to walk alone
- () 2. How much _____ this beautiful skirt _____?
A. spend; on B. does ; cost C. pay ; for D. does ; take
- () 3. The rest of the novels _____ very boring.
A. is B. seems C. are D. was
- () 4. Chinese food is my favorite, _____ the fish.
A. especial B. especially C. special D. best
- () 5. 80 percent of the students _____ the final examination.
A. has passed B. has past C. have passed D. have past
- () 6. It _____ me seven days to go through the dark forest.
A. costed B. took C. paid D. spent
- () 7. You can _____ to the railway station.
A. by bus B. take bus C. by a bus D. take a bus
- () 8. Would Tom and his brother like _____ for a picnic this weekend?
A. to go B. going C. go D. goes
- () 9. She always likes to save _____ her pocket money in the bank.
A. of B. off C. up D. for
- () 10. It is wise _____ the case that way.
A. of him to settle B. for him to settle
C. of his settling D. that he settles

三、完形填空

Who designed(设计) the first helicopter(直升机)? Who 1 one of the most famous pictures in the world? Who knew more about the human body than most 2? There is an answer 3 all these questions—Leonardo de Vinci(达·芬奇).

Leonardo may have been the greatest genius(天才) 4 have ever known. He lived in Italy around the year 1500, but many of his inventions seem modern to us today. For example, one of his notebooks has drawings of a helicopter. Of course, he couldn't 5 a helicopter with the things he had. But scientists say his idea would have worked.

But Leonardo 6 an inventor. He was one of the greatest artists of his day. By the time he was twenty years old, he was called a master(大师) painter, and as he got older he became 7 more famous. Sometimes he drew a hand ten different ways 8 he was ready to paint.

Many of Leonardo's wonderful paintings are still with 9 today. You may know one of his

most famous works the 10 woman known as the Mona Lisa.

- () 1. A. took B. made C. painted D. invented
 () 2. A. artists B. doctors C. painters D. people
 () 3. A. to B. of C. for D. from
 () 4. A. the scientists B. the artists C. the world D. people
 () 5. A. draw B. paint C. work D. build
 () 6. A. was just B. wasn't just C. wasn't D. was no longer
 () 7. A. less B. no C. even D. very
 () 8. A. before B. after C. because D. when
 () 9. A. him B. us C. them D. you
 () 10. A. interesting B. crying C. smiling D. surprising

四、阅读理解

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and moved to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters asking for admission (录取) to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She was so determined that she taught school and gave music lessons to get money for the cost of schooling.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school, she decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon(外科医师), but a serious eye problem forced her to give up the idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another woman doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides being the first woman physician and founding her own hospital, she also set up the first medical school for women.

- () 1. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
 A. She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
 B. She decided to further her education in Paris.
 C. A serious eye problem stopped her.
 D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
- () 2. What main obstacle(障碍) almost destroyed Elizabeth's chances for becoming a doctor?
 A. She was a woman.
 B. She wrote too many letters.
 C. She couldn't graduate from medical school.
 D. She couldn't set up her hospital.
- () 3. How many years passed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?
 A. Eight years B. Ten years
 C. Nineteen years D. Thirty-six years
- () 4. According to the passage, all of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell, except that she _____.
 A. became the first woman physician
 B. was the first woman doctor
 C. and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children
 D. set up the first medical school for women

[ə] 短元音。嘴唇微微张开,舌身平放,舌中部稍抬起,比发[æ:]时低些,口腔自然放松发声。

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. she | weet | clean | believe | meet | () |
| 2. ship | jacket | happy | monkey | Sunday | () |
| 3. her | bird | nurse | early | word | () |
| 4. picture | teacher | sugar | doctor | excellent | () |

巩固练习

一、单词辨音(从下列每组四个单词中找出一个其画线部分读音不同于其他三个的词,将其对应的字母填在前面的括号内)

- | | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|-------|-------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| () 1. | he | feet | bread | green |
| () 2. | thirty | bird | her | food |
| () 3. | she | big | in | money |
| () 4. | teacher | sister | about | girl |
| () 5. | tiger | first | work | shirt |

二、读音标写单词

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| [bi:] | _____ | [bə:d] | _____ | [swit] | _____ | ['bizi] | _____ |
| [hə:] | _____ | ['dɔktə] | _____ | ['sistə] | _____ | [lɪf] | _____ |

Part B Grammar

课前预习

判断下列疑问句是一般疑问句还是特殊疑问句。(一般疑问句用 G 表示,特殊疑问句用 S 表示)

- Are they your friends? ()
- Can she sing? ()
- Does her father like Beijing Opera? ()
- When do you have P. E. ? ()
- What's your favorite subject? ()
- Where is your notebook? ()

指点迷津

1. 一般疑问句

一般疑问句是指用 Yes 或 No 回答的疑问句,其基本结构是:系动词 be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 其他成分。例如:

— Do you like salad?

— Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

陈述句变一般疑问句时,可以按照动词种类的不同选择以下两种不同的方法。