

英 语 拓展模块

随堂练习与测评

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ENGLISH

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前 言

本书以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》为依据，以《河北省中等职业学校对口升学考试英语复习指南》为准绳，分单元归纳总结知识点、考点，结合大多数对口升学学生基础薄弱等问题，特组织一批经验丰富的一线教师编写的。

根据多年的教学经验，我们深入挖掘教材，密切关注近几年的高考走向，在编写中由点到面，由浅入深，将重点、难点和考点紧密衔接，培养学生自主学习的能力，注重对学生思维的培养和应试能力的提升。让老师们轻松地教，让学生愉快地学。

本书按教材单元编写，每个单元都由六个课时组成，分别为重点单词与短语，听说，读写，重点句型，阅读，语法，完全与教学实际同步。每一部分的讲解力求帮助学生深刻理解所涉及的教学内容，所设置的课堂练习等环节力求帮助学生巩固当堂所学知识，夯实基础，培养能力。同时对每个单元的知识点进行梳理，由词到句，由句到篇，使同学们更好地了解每个单元的学习目标，掌握每个单元的学习内容。

由于时间仓促，书中难免存在疏漏，恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

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Unit 1 A Small Change Can Solve the Problems of Many

Part I Key Words and Expressions

重点单词、短语精讲

1. solve *vt.* 解决；处理；解答；破解

She tried her best to solve the problem. 她尽了最大的努力解决这个问题。

The problem can be solved in all manner of ways. 这个问题可以用各种方法加以解决。

(1) solution *n.* [C] 解决方法

Do you have a better solution? 你有更好的解决办法吗？

(2) solvable *adj.* 可以解决的

The problem they were facing was solvable. 他们所面临的问题是可以解决的。

2. creative *adj.* 创造性的；有创造力的 *n.* 创意；富于创造力的人

We all like the teachers whose class is interesting and creative. 我们都喜欢上课生动并有创造力的老师。

3. opinion *n.* 意见；想法

I'd like a second opinion before I make a decision. 我在做决定之前，想听听别人的意见。

In my opinion, the decision was wholly justified. 我认为，这个决定完全合理。

4. creativity *n.* 创造性；创造力

Collaboration is the key to creativity. 合作才是创造力的关键。

Creativity is more important than technical skill. 创造力比专门技术更为重要。

5. curious *adj.* 好奇的；不寻常的

He is such a curious boy, always asking questions. 他这个孩子求知欲很强，总是爱提问。

be curious about 对……感到好奇

(1) curiously *adv.* 好奇地；奇异地

The girl looked at us curiously. 女孩好奇地看着我们。

(2) curiosity *n.* 好奇心；求知欲

Children show curiosity about everything. 儿童对一切事物都显露出好奇心。

6. unlikely *adj.* 不大可能发生的；非心目中的

The job is unlikely to be finished inside a year. 这项工作不大可能在一年之内完成。

辨析：unlike 和 unlikely

(1) unlike 指的是两者间互相不同，同义词是 different。

The two sisters are very unlike. 这两个姐妹一点也不像。

(2) unlikely 表示事情发生的机率很低，不太会发生。

The weather seems unlikely to change. 天气好像不太会变。

John is unlikely to reach before 8:00 AM. 约翰不太可能 8 点前抵达。

7. organise *v.* 组织；安排

I need to organise a driver for tomorrow. 我得为明天的活动安排一个司机。

The hotel has organised dinner for us. 酒店已为我们安排了晚餐。

(1) organization *n.* 组织；团体

He's involved in the organization of a new club. 他参与了新俱乐部的组织工作。

8. broaden *v.* 变宽；变阔

Travel can broaden the mind. 旅行能够开阔心胸。

They will broaden the bridge to speed up the flow of traffic. 他们将加宽桥梁来加速交通流量。

(1) broad *adj.* 宽阔的；广阔的

He has very broad shoulders. 他有非常宽阔的肩膀。

(2) broadcast *v.* 广播；散布；撒播 *n.* 广播；广播节目

(3) broadminded *adj.* 心胸开阔的；宽宏大量的

9. value *n.* 价值；用途 *vt.* 重视；珍视

The story has very little news value. 这件事没有什么新闻价值。

I really value him as a friend. 我真的把他视为好朋友。

(1) valuable *adj.* 有价值的；贵重的

He has a valuable collection of stamps. 他收藏了很有价值的邮票。

10. profession 职业；行业

He hopes to enter the medical profession. 他希望能从事医务工作。

11. by nature 天性；本性

She is proud by nature. 她生性傲慢。

I'm a very impatient person by nature. 我天生就是个耐不住性子的人。

12. imaginative *adj.* 富有想象力的；创新的

Software development is a very creative and imaginative job. 软件开发是一项极富创造性和想象力的工作。

(1) *imagine v.* 想象; 设想

Can you imagine life without water in the world? 你能想象没有水的生活吗?

We never imagined that John would become a doctor. 我们从来没有想象过, 约翰居然会成为一个医生。

imagine 后跟动词时, 动词须用动名词的形式。

Try to imagine being on the moon. 设想一下在月球上的情形。

(2) *imagination n.* 想象力; 想象; 想象的事物

His writing lacks imagination. 他的作品缺乏想象力。

Sometimes imagination is more important than knowledge. 有时想象力比知识更重要。

13. *permission n.* [U] 准许; 许可; 同意 [C] 许可证

You can't take photographs here without permission. 未经许可你们不能在此处拍照。

You must ask permission if you want to leave early. 如果你想早走的话, 必须得到允许。

14. *make up* 创作; 编造; 组成; 补足

I just made up a painting. Would you like to have a look? 我刚刚创作了一幅画, 你来看看不?

He made up an excuse for being late. 他为迟到编造了一个借口。

The three stories make up the whole book. 这三个故事构成了这本书。

Everyone gets a chance to make up tests. 每个人都有一次补考的机会。

(1) *be made up of* 由……组成

The medical team was made up of twelve doctors. 医疗队由十二名医生组成。

15. *come up with* 想出; 提出; 追赶上

We are trying to come up with a solution to the problem. 我们正在力求找到解决这个问题的办法。

I had to run to come up with him. 我得跑才能赶上他。

16. *by accident* 偶然地; 意外地

I met her by accident in a crowded bus. 我在一辆拥挤的公共汽车上偶然遇见了她。

He sliced his finger by accident when cutting vegetables. 他切菜时不小心割破了手指。

17. *influence n.* 影响; 作用 *vt.* 影响; 对……起作用

Listening to the music has a calming influence on her. 听音乐对她起了一种镇静的作用。

The weather influences crops. 天气影响农作物。

18. *surroundings n.* 周围的环境; 环境

The house is in beautiful surroundings. 这座房屋四周的环境优美。

19. inventive *adj.* 善于创新的; 有创意的

She has a highly inventive mind. 她的头脑非常善于创新。

He's regarded as a highly skilled and inventive chef. 他被认为是一位技术精湛、善于创新的厨师。

(1) invent *vt.* 发明; 创造

Edison invented the electric light. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

(2) invention *n.* [C] 发明; 创意

The machine was his own invention. 这台机器是他自己发明的。

20. donate *vt.* 捐赠

The businessman donated a lot of money to the hospital. 这个商人捐给医院很多钱。

She donated her books to the library. 她把自己的书捐赠给图书馆。

(1) donation *n.* 捐赠物; 捐赠

This is a donation of money to the disaster area. 这是捐赠给灾区的钱。

21. insert *vt.* 插入; 嵌入

She inserted an illustration into the text. 她在正文中插入了一幅插图。

22. sink (sank; sunk) *v.* 下沉; 下陷

The wheels started to sink into the mud. 车轮渐渐陷进泥里。

Wood does not sink in water. 木头不会沉入水中。

23. convenience *n.* [U] 方便; 适宜; 便利

Can you telephone me at your convenience? 你能不能在你方便时给我来个电话?

The hotel combines comfort with convenience. 这家酒店既舒适又方便。

(1) inconvenience [U] 不便; 麻烦; 困难

Many roads are under construction, which leads to much inconvenience. 许多道路正在建设中, 这导致许多不便。

We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause you. 我们对由此给您带来的不便表示歉意。

(2) convenient *adj.* 实用的; 便利的; 方便的

A bicycle is often more convenient than a car in towns. 在城镇骑自行车常常比开车更方便。

24. economic *adj.* 经济的; 经济上的

They bought an old house for economic reasons. 出于经济上的原因他们买了一所旧房子。

(1) economy *n.* 经济; 经济情况

The nation's economy is growing rapidly. 这个国家的经济在快速增长。

25. moreover *adv.* 此外; 而且

moreover 后面多为补充说明, 与前面所说的是并列关系。

The rent is reasonable, and moreover, the location is perfect. 这房租合理, 而且地点优越。

The task is difficult, and moreover, time is pressing. 任务艰巨, 并且时间紧迫。

课堂知识探究

I. 写出下列单词画线部分的音标。

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. solve [s ____lv] | 2. creative [kri' ____tiv] |
| 3. opinion [____'pinjən] | 4. design [d ____'z ____n] |
| 5. dustbin ['d ____stb ____n] | 6. curious ['k ____riəs] |
| 7. organise ['ɔ:g ____n ____z] | 8. value ['v ____lju:] |
| 9. profession [pr ____'f ____ʃn] | 10. permission [pə'm ____ʃn] |
| 11. inventive [in'v ____ntiv] | 12. donate [d ____'n ____t] |
| 13. seal [s ____l] | 14. leak [l ____k] |
| 15. sink [sɪ ____k] | |

II. 根据下列汉语提示写出单词。

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ <i>v.</i> 解决 | 2. _____ <i>adj.</i> 有创造力的 |
| 3. _____ <i>n.</i> 意见; 看法 | 4. _____ <i>v.</i> 设计 |
| 5. _____ <i>n.</i> 垃圾桶 | 6. _____ <i>adj.</i> 好奇的 |
| 7. _____ <i>adj.</i> 不大可能的 | 8. _____ <i>v.</i> 组织; 安排 |
| 9. _____ <i>v.</i> 增长; 扩大 | 10. _____ <i>n.</i> 重要性 |
| 11. _____ <i>n.</i> 行业; 职业 | 12. _____ <i>adj.</i> 富有想象力的 |
| 13. _____ <i>v.</i> 影响 | 14. _____ <i>v.</i> 捐赠 |
| 15. _____ <i>v.</i> 在……下画线 | 16. _____ <i>n.</i> 先驱; 先锋 |
| 17. _____ <i>v.</i> 下沉 | 18. _____ <i>n.</i> 方便; 便利 |
| 19. _____ <i>adj.</i> 经济上的 | 20. _____ <i>adv.</i> 此外; 而且 |

III. 词形变换, 根据下列要求写出单词。

- solve → _____ (名词: 解决办法)
- solve → _____ (形容词: 可以解决的)
- creative → _____ (名词: 创造性)
- curious → _____ (副词: 好奇地)
- organise → _____ (名词: 组织)
- broad → _____ (动词: 加宽)
- value → _____ (形容词: 有价值的)

8. imagine → _____ (形容词: 富有想象力的)
9. imagine → _____ (名词: 想象力)
10. invent → _____ (形容词: 善于创新的)
11. donate → _____ (名词: 捐赠)
12. sink → _____ (过去式)
13. convenience → _____ (形容词: 实用的)
14. convenience → _____ (反义词: 不便)
15. economic → _____ (名词: 经济)

IV. 根据下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. 在我看来 _____
2. 对……感到好奇 _____
3. 天性; 本性 _____
4. 创作; 编造 _____
5. 由……组成 _____
6. 想出; 提出 _____
7. 偶然地; 意外地 _____

课后知识测评

I. 语音知识: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中找到其画线部分与所给单词画线部分读音相同的选项。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| () 1. <u>n</u> ature | A. <u>d</u> onate | B. <u>o</u> rganise | C. <u>v</u> alue | D. <u>i</u> magine |
| () 2. <u>d</u> esign | A. <u>i</u> magine | B. <u>p</u> ermission | C. <u>s</u> ink | D. <u>u</u> n <u>l</u> ikely |
| () 3. <u>d</u> onate | A. <u>s</u> olve | B. <u>o</u> pinion | C. <u>e</u> nvelope | D. <u>c</u> onvenience |
| () 4. <u>s</u> urrounding | A. <u>c</u> ountry | B. <u>p</u> roud | C. <u>g</u> roup | D. <u>d</u> ouble |
| () 5. <u>s</u> ink | A. <u>a</u> nger | B. <u>e</u> nough | C. <u>s</u> trange | D. <u>w</u> ound |

II. 词义搭配: 从 (B) 栏中选出 (A) 栏单词的正确解释。(共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A) (B)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| () 1. solve | A. to have an effect on the way that sb behaves |
| () 2. opinion | B. to become wider |
| () 3. unlikely | C. to go down below the surface |
| () 4. influence | D. your thoughts about sb/sth |
| () 5. donate | E. plan and direct |
| () 6. sink | F. having a strong desire to know about sth |
| () 7. value | G. not probable |
| () 8. broaden | H. to give money, food, clothes, etc. to sb/sth |
| () 9. curious | I. how much sth is worth in money |
| () 10. organise | J. to find a way of dealing with a problem |

III. 单词拼写: 根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在横线上填出该单词。(共 5 分, 每小

题 1 分)

1. Printing was first _____ (发明) by the Chinese.
2. He did well in his chosen _____ (行业).
3. New technology brings us _____ (便利) and high - efficiency.
4. She took the car without _____ (许可).
5. I met him by _____ (偶然) in the cinema.

IV. 词形变换：用括号内单词的适当形式填空，将正确答案写在横线上。(共 5 分，每小题 1 分)

1. I managed to find a _____ (solve) to the problem.
2. She watched _____ (curious) as I opened the box.
3. She has a highly _____ (invent) mind.
4. The novel shows plenty of _____ (imagine).
5. This narrow highway should be _____ (broad).

Part II

Listening & Speaking

重点句型精讲

1. What a bad day today! 今天真糟糕!

这是一个由感叹词 what 引导的感叹句，句型结构为：What + a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)! 句中省略了主语和谓语。

What a nice girl she is! 她是个多么好的女孩啊!

What a naughty boy (he is)! 这孩子可真淘气!

2. I think it might fall out when I took out my wallet. 我想可能是在我拿出钱包的时候它掉出来了。

fall out 脱落; 争吵

If you turn the envelope upside down, the key will fall out. 你如果把信封倒过来，钥匙就会掉出。

I don't want us to fall out over something so stupid. 我不希望我们为这么愚蠢的事情争吵。

3. Maybe you put it somewhere else and just forgot. 也许你把它放在其它地方了，只是忘记了。

somewhere else 别的地方

I'm sure I could buy this more cheaply somewhere else. 我相信我能在别的地方更便宜地买到这种物品。

4. That's unlikely. 那不可能。

unlikely 不大可能的；非想象的；难以置信的

The project seemed unlikely to succeed. 这个项目似乎难以成功。

5. It's the third time I've lost a transit card. 这是我第三次丢交通卡了。

在 “It's the first (second, third...) time + (that) 定语从句” 的结构中，若主句中的谓语是一般现在时或一般将来时，则从句用现在完成时；如果主句中的谓语是一般过去时，从句通常用过去完成时。

It's the third time that he has failed the driving test. 这是他第三次驾照考试失败。

It was the first time they had ever met. 这是他们初次见面。

6. I really wish they would make a hole in it so I could tie it to my key chain. 我真希望他们能在交通卡上面做个洞，这样我就可以把它系在钥匙链上了。

虚拟语气通常用于 wish 后的宾语从句中，表示与事实相反或不大可能实现的愿望。其宾语从句的谓语动词形式：

(1) 将来愿望难以实现：would/could /might/shoud + 动词原形

I wish he would listen to me. 我希望他会听我的。

I wish she would show up tomorrow. 我希望她明天会出现。

(2) 与现在事实相反：动词过去式

She wishes she had wings. 她希望她有翅膀。

I wish it were autumn all the year round. 我希望一年都是秋天。

(3) 与过去事实相反：had + 过去分词

I wish I had gone to university. 我真希望我上过大学。

I wish I hadn't said that. 我真希望我过去没说过。

7. A small change can solve the problems of many. 小小的改变能解决许多方面的问题。

8. I think the card could be made like a bracelet. 我觉得可以把卡片做成手镯的样子。

9. So we wouldn't need to reach for it every time we use it. 这样我们就不必用到时伸手去拿了。

reach for 伸手去取；伸手拉起

He reached for the book. 他伸手去拿书。

I reach for a cup to have a drink. 想喝水，我伸手去拿一只水杯。

10. You're more creative than I am. 你比我更有创意。

creative 的比较级是 more creative, 最高级是 the most creative。

This job is so boring. I wish to do something more creative. 这工作太无聊, 我想做些更有创意的事。

11. It was set up by a group of like - minded students. 它是由一群趣味相投的学生建立的。

(1) set up 建立; 设立

To protect animals in danger, the local government will set up a nature part next year. 为了保护处于危险中的动物, 当地政府明年将设立一个自然保护区。

(2) like - minded adj. 志同道合的; 志趣相投的

Some like - minded people got together and set up a group. 一些志趣相投的人聚在一起, 成立了一个小组。

12. How do you like it? 你觉得它怎么样?

13. There are many creative activities, and I've made several interesting friends there. 有许多创意活动, 我已经在那里结交了一些有趣的朋友。

make friends 交朋友; 交友

People are ready to help and make friends with honest persons. 人们乐意帮助和结交诚实人。

14. Well, we do a lot of things, like designing cultural signs and slogans for schools, organizing theme parties and competitions. 嗯, 我们做很多事情, 比如为学校设计文化标志和宣传语、组织主题派对和竞赛等。

句中 like 作介词, 表示“比如”。

She looks best in bright colors, like red and pink. 她穿鲜亮颜色的衣服最漂亮, 如红色和粉色。

15. It means that you will have a good chance to broaden your mind. 这意味着你们有很好的机会开阔心胸。

have a good chance to do sth. 有好机会做某事

You will have a good chance to practice speaking English. 你将有一个练习说英语的好机会。

16. Sounds fun. 听起来很有趣。

fun *n.* 享乐; 乐趣 *adj.* 逗乐的; 有趣的 *vi.* 嬉闹; 开玩笑

We had a lot of fun at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很开心。

This game looks fun! 这个游戏看来好玩!

辨析: fun 和 funny

(1) fun 是形容词时, 它的意思是“enjoyable”, 意思是“逗乐的; 有趣的; 使人

快乐的”。也就是如果你感到开心，觉得很好玩，很愉快，那么你就可以用 fun。假设你参加了一个派对，玩得非常开心，你就可以说：“The party was fun. (这个派对真好玩)”。

(2) funny 是形容词，其含义为“making you laugh; amusing”，即“滑稽的；好笑的”。如果你觉得这件事很好笑，让你笑出声，你感到想笑，就可以用 funny。就比如，你刚刚看了一部电影，是一部喜剧，你觉得挺好笑，挺有趣，你就可以说：“The movie was funny. (这部电影真有趣)”。

That's the funniest thing I've ever heard. 那是我听过的最滑稽可笑的事。

这两个单词的区别就在于 fun 是指愉快，玩得开心，而 funny 是指让人发笑。

17. Just fill out an application form. 只要填写一张申请表就可以了。

fill out 填写 (表格等)

You must fill out this application carefully. 你必须仔细填写这个申请书。

交际用语

谈论创意

1. That's a good idea! 这是个很棒的主意!

2. A small change can solve the problems of many! 小小的改变能解决许多方面的问题。

3. Have you got any better ideas? 你有更好的主意吗?

4. How do you like it? 你觉得它怎么样?

5. Your ideas are so original. 你的想法很有创意。

6. Are you creative? 你有创造力吗?

7. I am very creative when it comes to problem-solving. 在解决问题方面，我很有创造力。

8. Only by thinking more can we innovate, and only by reviewing diligently can we make progress. 只有多思考才能创新，只有勤奋复习才能进步。

课堂知识探究

I. 根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 多么有趣的故事呀!

_____ interesting story it is!

2. 今天的天气多好啊!

_____ weather it is today!

3. 他睡着时书从手中掉了下来。

In his sleep he let the book _____ of his hand.

4. 我还不准备回家，我要先去别的地方。

I'm not going home yet. I have to go _____ first.

5. 他似乎不太可能在赛跑中得胜。

He is _____ to win the race.

6. 这是我第二次去北京。

It is the second time _____ I _____ to Beijing.

7. 我希望我现在在那里。(事实上我现在不在那里)

I wish I _____ there now.

8. 要是我昨天打电话给你就好了。(事实上我昨天没有给你打电话)

I wish I _____ you yesterday.

9. 他伸手去够树枝,但是够不着。

He _____ the stick but could not _____ it.

10. 这座剧院是为儿童设置的。

This theatre is _____ for children.

11. 我喜欢和我不一样的人交朋友。

I like to _____ with different people.

12. 我有一个出国学习的好机会。

I _____ to study abroad.

13. 请在电脑上把表格填好。

Please _____ the form on your computer.

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成交际用语。

1. 这是个很棒的主意!

That's _____ !

2. 小小的改变能解决许多方面的问题。

A small _____ can _____ the problems of many!

3. 你有更好的主意吗?

Have you got _____ ideas?

4. 你的想法很有创意。

Your ideas are _____.

5. 在解决问题方面,我很有创造力。

I am very _____ when it comes to problem - solving.

课后知识测评

I. 补全对话: 根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。(共10分, 每小题2分)

A: Look at this picture. What's it?

B: Oh, it's a robot!

A: You're right. It's the newest robot in the world.

B: 1

A: It can help with housework.

B: 2

A: Of course. It can sweep the floor. It can also take care of kids and old people.

B: 3

A: No, I won't. Because it's too expensive for me.

B: 4

A: 15, 000 dollars. We can have a look at it tomorrow. It is on show in the Science Museum.

B: Sounds great. Let's go and see it together. 5

A: Let's meet at 9: 00 a. m. OK?

B: OK. See you then.

A. How much is it?

B. Will you buy one?

C. What can it do?

D. When shall we meet?

E. Can it sweep the floor?

Part III

Reading & Writing

重点句型精讲

1. We live in an age of innovation, when creativity is of increasing value. 我们生活在一个创新的时代，创造力越来越有价值。

(1) 句中 when 引导非限制性定语从句，when 在从句中作时间状语。

Tom will put off the picnic until September 7th, when he will be free. 汤姆将把野餐推迟到9月7日，那时他有空。

(2) “be of + 抽象名词”，of 短语相当于这个名词的同根形容词，表示主语的性质或特征。of 的意思是“具有、具备”等，常用于该结构的名词常见的有：of use = useful; of no use = useless; of importance = important; of value = valuable 等。

The matter is of great importance. = The matter is very important.

2. Creativity is important not only for artists and writers but also for those who work in the professions such as scientists and engineers. 创造力不仅对艺术家和作家很重要，对那些诸如科学家和工程师等从事专门职业的人士来说也很重要。

(1) 定语从句 who work in the professions such as scientists and engineers 修饰先行词 those。先行词 those 指人时，关系代词只能用 who, whom 而不能用 that。

Those who like pop music are mostly young people. 喜欢流行音乐的人大多是年轻人。

(2) not only...but also...意思是“不但……而且……”，用于连接两个并列的成分。

He plays not only the violin but also the piano. 他不仅拉小提琴，还弹钢琴。

连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词的单复数根据就近原则。

Not only you but also he needs this book. 不但你需要这本书，而且他也需要。

Not only the students but also the teacher is active in sports and games. 不但学生，就连老师都积极参加体育运动。

当 not only 放在句首，连接一个句子时，该句使用倒装语序，而 but also 后面的句子仍用陈述语序。

Not only did I see a film, but also cleaned my room. 我不仅看了一场电影，还打扫了我的房间。

3. For those who want to make their mark, continuous innovation can be the key to success. 对于那些想有所成就的人来说，持续创新是成功的关键。

(1) 定语从句 who want to make their mark 修饰先行词 those。当先行词为指人的不定代词时，关系代词不能用 that。

We kept seats for those who might arrive late. 我们给可能来晚的人留了座位。

(2) make one's mark 获得成功；赢得名声

After ten years of struggling, the singer finally made his mark. 经过十年的奋斗，这位歌手终于获得了成功。

(3) the key to success 成功的关键；成功的秘诀

The key to success is preparation. 成功的关键是准备。

4. I believe we are all creative by nature. Another word might be imaginative. 我相信我们天生都有创造力，或者说是有想象力的。

by nature 天生地；生性

They are not lazy by nature. 他们并非天生懒惰。

He was by nature a spirited little boy. 他天生就是个充满活力的小男孩。

5. We just need to give ourselves permission to try to create. 我们只需要允许自己去尝试创作。

6. Look at children. They create toys from all sorts of things; they make up stories to go

with them. 看看孩子们。他们用各种各样的东西制作玩具；他们可以结合这些玩具编出很多故事。

(1) make up 编造

You are good at making up stories. 你擅长编故事。

(2) go with 伴随；与……相配

I agree to go with him. 我同意和他一起去。

I think these shoes will go with this outfit. 我认为这双鞋子将与这套服装相匹配。

7. They can even take a brown paper bag, some markers and then make a neat puppet. 他们甚至用一个棕色纸袋和几只马克笔，就可以做出一个精巧的玩偶。

8. We may think a creative person just comes up with new ideas by accident, but actually that's not the case. 我们可能认为一个有创造力的人只是偶然想出了新想法，但事实并非如此。

(1) comes up with 想出；提出；追赶上；设法拿出

It's wonderful for you to come up with such a good idea. 你能想出这么一个好主意真是太棒了！

We have to come up with the practical measures to prevent the air pollution. 我们必须找到防止空气污染的切实可行的办法。

He's come up with his classmates ahead of him, after months of patient diligence. 经过几个月坚持不懈的努力，他赶上了在他前面的同学。

(2) by accident 偶然；意外地

I found the key by accident when I was cleaning the room. 我在打扫房间时，偶然找到了钥匙。

9. We are all influenced by things around us, but creative people pay more attention to their surroundings. 我们都受到周围事物的影响，但有创造力的人更关注周围环境。

pay attention to 注意；关注

You need to pay attention to the details when you are writing a report. 你在写报告时需要注意细节。

You must pay attention to your teacher in the class. 上课的时候必须专心听老师讲课。

10. For example, the idea of making a flying machine, or an airplane, came from those inventive people who liked to observe how birds fly. 例如，制造飞行器或飞机的想法来自那些喜欢观察鸟类飞行的富有创造力的人。

定语从句 who liked to observe how birds fly 修饰先行词 people。

课堂知识探究

I. 根据下列汉语意思写出短语。

1. 具有价值 _____
2. 不但……而且…… _____
3. 获得成功 _____
4. 成功的关键 _____
5. 天生地；生性 _____
6. 编造 _____
7. 伴随；与……相配 _____
8. 想出；提出 _____
9. 偶然 _____
10. 注意 _____

II. 根据下列汉语提示完成句子。

1. 我永远不会忘记上个夏天我们一起的日子。
I will never forget the days _____ we stayed together last summer.
2. 我们认为他的工作很重要。
We consider his work to be of great _____.
3. 你认识站在那边的那个男孩吗？
Do you know the boy _____ is standing over there?
4. 不但你需要这本书，而且他也需要。
Not only you but also he _____ this book.
5. 他不仅英语说的正确，还说得流利。
Not only _____ speak English correctly, but also he speaks it fluently.
6. 吉姆很想在音乐方面有所作为。
Jim wanted very much to _____ in music.
7. 他生性随和。
He was easy-going _____.
8. 不要编造谎话来骗我们。
Don't _____ a lie to deceive us.
9. 女演员需要一顶与衣服相配的帽子。
The actress wanted a hat to _____ her dress.
10. 我们已经提出一项不错的计划。
We have _____ a good plan.
11. 我偶然在电影院遇到了汤姆。

I met Tom _____ in the cinema.

12. 你必须专心学习。

You must _____ your study.

课后知识测评

I. 单项选择: 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

- () 1. We'll graduate but we'll never forget the days _____ we spend in No. 13 School.
A. when B. that C. where D. what
- () 2. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived on the farm with the farmers.
A. when B. which C. that D. what
- () 3. We should respect those _____ are struggling for a stronger motherland.
A. who B. whom C. which D. that
- () 4. We can buy those _____ are made in this factory.
A. when B. whom C. that D. what
- () 5. The old watch is still _____ some use to you. It's a pity to _____.
A. of; give it up B. for; take it up C. with; give it up D. of; give up it
- () 6. I don't think _____ to give students too much homework.
A. it used B. it of useful C. it of any use D. it is used
- () 7. The weather in Kunming is _____ too cold _____ too hot.
A. neither; nor B. either; or C. both; and D. not only; but also
- () 8. Not only _____ run his machine, but _____ repair it.
A. can he; he can B. he can; can he
C. can he; can he D. he can; he can
- () 9. The key _____ success is to learn from mistakes and never give up.
A. of B. to C. with D. on
- () 10. Kids are very curious _____.
A. at heart B. in person C. by nature D. on purpose
- () 11. This morning Jim was late for the meeting and he _____ an excuse.
A. picked up B. got up C. made up D. took up
- () 12. Girl students _____ 40 percent of our class.
A. are made up B. are made up of C. make up D. are made of
- () 13. A football team _____ eleven players.
A. is made up B. is made up of C. make up D. is made of

- () 14. Happiness doesn't always _____ money.
A. go through B. go in for C. go with D. go over
- () 15. Do you think this hat would _____ my new dress?
A. deal with B. depend on C. carry on D. go with
- () 16. She _____ a new suggestion to solve the problem as well.
A. came up B. came up to C. came upon D. came up with
- () 17. We met each other quite _____ accident.
A. in B. on C. by D. with
- () 18. Someone has taken my umbrella _____.
A. by mistake B. by accident C. by myself D. by chance
- () 19. Please pay attention _____ your handwriting.
A. at B. to C. on D. in
- () 20. Not only _____ me to a meal, but also he bought me a present.
A. invited he B. did he invite C. he invited D. do he invite

II. 完形填空：阅读下面的短文，从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出正确的答案。
(共 10 分，每小题 1 分)

Few parents think the computer game is a great way to help children do something around the house. There is a new app, and it can help kids do more housework by 1 some prizes to them.

Brooke Wise says the app makes her three children compete who can do more housework. Through it, they know how to do housework. In the app, each child needs to 2 one of the roles in the app first and then start their work. 3 children finish the housework, they can get some Internet coins from the app. They can use them to 4 some things from the store online. Kids often see who can get the most money, so they will learn more housework 5.

Ms. Wise used to worry about her kids, because they usually 6 their parents to do everything. However, the results of using the new app made her 7. "They can make their beds, clean the floor and take out the rubbish through the 8 app now!"

Experts say children can 9 their life habits through the housework. At the same time, doing housework can make kids know they are the family 10. And it can also improve the relationship between children and parents.

- () 1. A. offering B. comparing C. reaching D. solving
- () 2. A. choose B. mean C. serve D. realize
- () 3. A. Before B. Since C. During D. When
- () 4. A. lend B. plan C. report D. buy