

英语学科寒假作业（复习） Day 2 (练习时长：40 分钟)

姓名： 完成评价：

一、核心知识的归纳总结和梳理模块（选修 Book 1 Unit 2）

1.persuade v. 劝说；说服

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|
| (1) | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{persuade sb to do sth} \\ \text{persuade sb into doing sth} \end{array} \right\}$ | 说服某人做某事 |
| (2) | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{persuade sb not to do sth} \\ \text{persuade sb out of doing sth} \end{array} \right\}$ | 说服某人不做某事 |
| (3) | $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{try to persuade sb to do sth} \\ \text{advise sb to do sth} \end{array} \right\}$ | 试图说服某人做某事但未必说服成功 |
| (4) | persuade sb of sth | 使某人相信某事 |

2 .preference n. 爱好；偏爱

have a preference for...更喜欢...;偏爱... give a preference to sb./sth. 优先考虑某人、某物

prefer v.更喜欢

prefer to do /doing sth. 更喜欢做... prefer sb. to do sth. 喜欢某人做...

prefer sth./doing ...to sth./doing ... 比起.....更喜欢.....

prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做.....也不做.....

3.occupation n. 职业；占领

(1)occupy vt.占用；占领；占据

occupy oneself with sth./in doing sth.忙于(做)某事；专心于(做)某事

(2)occupied adj.忙于.....的

be occupied with sth./in doing sth.忙于某事/做某事

4.oppose vt.反对；抵制；阻挠

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---------|
| (1) | oppose (doing) sth | 反对（做）某事 |
| | oppose sb/sb's doing sth | 反对某人做某事 |
| (2) | opposed adj. | 相反的；对立的 |
| | be opposed to (doing) sth | 反对（做）某事 |
| (3) | opposite adj. | 对面的；相反的 |

5..absence n. 不存在；缺乏；缺席

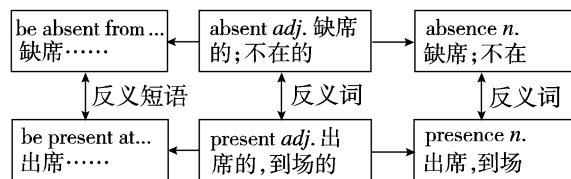
(1)during/in one's absence 某人不在时 in the absence of.....不在的时候

absence from work/school 缺勤/缺课 absence of mind 心不在焉

(2) absent adj.缺席的；心不在焉

be absent from 不参加；缺席 absent-minded 心不在焉的

归纳拓展



6.command *n.*指令; 命令; 控制 *vt.*命令; 控制

- (1) at sb's command 受某人支配
- take command of 控制
- have a good command of 掌握; 精通
- (2) command sb to do sth 命令某人做某事
- command that ... (should) do sth 命令……做某事

语法：将来进行时

1) 将来进行时的形式

肯定式: will/shall be doing sth.

否定式: will not/won't/shall not be doing sth.

一般疑问句: Will/Shall+主语+be doing sth?

特殊疑问句: 疑问词+will/shall+主语+be doing?

注意: shall 用于第一人称, will 用于第一/二/三人称

2) 将来进行时的用法

(1) 表示将来某一时刻或某一时间段内正在进行或持续的动作, 常与将来的时间状语连用。

(2) 表示现在正在进行的动作, 但这个动作会延续到将来。

(3) 表示按计划或安排将要发生的动作或对将来的预测。

(4) 将来进行时用于疑问句、条件状语从句或宾语从句中, 表示亲切或委婉的语气。

3) 将来进行时和一般将来时的区别

	一般将来时	将来进行时
构成	will/shall do sth.	will/shall be doing sth.
用法	表示一个将要发生的动作或状态	表示将来某个时间正在发生的动作; 语气更委婉

a) 一般将来时是指将来某个时间将要发生的动作和状态, 基本结构是: 主语+will/shall do;

b) 将来进行时是指将来某个时间正在进行的动作, 基本结构是: 主语+will/shall be +doing.

c) 两者均可表示将来, 但用将来进行时语气更委婉

有时一般将来时的 will 含有 " 愿意 " 的意思, 而用将来进行时则只是单纯地谈未来情况:

d) 一般将来时可以表示被动, 将来进行时无法表示被动

二、练习模块

单词拼写

1. In the article, various people said that the public should _____ (反对) the idea of developing driverless cars.
2. _____ (因此), we should cease accepting technology just because it is new.
3. there are many different groups of people around the world who live happily in the _____ (缺乏) of new technology.
4. Probably the most well known are the Amish, a group of Christians living in _____ (农村的) America.
5. They _____ (提倡) a simple life with an emphasis on hard work, family, and community.
6. They think that is better than caring about _____ (奢侈) or following the lives of the rich and famous.
7. I found my c _____ as an AI designer through a social media network. My health monitor.
8. Of course, when new technology changes the way we live, it can be a scary _____ (前景).
9. You can write an _____ (文章) to share your opinion.
10. After reading the passage, we should find out the main idea of each p _____.

语法填空

This morning, I saw the 1. _____ (shock) headline: "Passenger Dies When Car Crashes in Driverless Mode". In the article, various people said that the public should oppose the idea of developing driverless cars. They said that some advances in technology were unnecessary and could even be dangerous. Hence, we should cease 2. _____ (accept) technology just because it is new. The newspaper reported that the car company had already apologised for the accident, but the families of the deceased said it was not enough. Nevertheless, the company still claimed that most people would be travelling in driverless cars one day soon

On the one hand, there are many different groups of people around the world who live happily in the 3. _____ (absent) of new technology. Probably the most well known are the Amish, a group of Christians 4. _____ (live) in rural America. They do not own or drive cars, watch TV, or use the Internet. They have lived mainly as farmers since the 18th century, and they will probably be living 5. _____ same way in the distant future. They advocate a simple life with 6. _____ emphasis on hard work, family, and community. They think that is better than caring about luxuries or following the lives of the rich and famous. it could even be argued that the Amish's quality of life is better since they live in and appreciate the natural environment rather than living in large, 7. _____ (pollute) cities.

On the other hand, new technology 8. _____ (provide) people everywhere with many benefits over the years. For example, the latest weather-tracking computer programmes give people lots of warnings about potential natural disasters, which saves many lives. Moreover, the Internet has made it possible for friends and family to keep in touch easily even if they are on opposite sides of the world. It has also made finding opportunities in life much easier, as it allows people to make larger networks of friends through using social media.

Personally, I have benefited quite a lot from 9. _____ (technology) advances. I found my career as an AI designer

through a social media network. My health monitor, 10. _____ I wear all the time, has also helped me get into the best shape of my life. Of course, when new technology changes the way we live, it can be a scary prospect. Nevertheless, I will always look on the positive side of change and accept it rather than resist it.

单句语法填空。

1. Successfully _____ (persuade) David not to quit/out of quitting the cross-country race, I sighed a smile of relief.
2. In _____ (combine) with pleasant climate and tasty food, the beautiful scenery made our visit more enjoyable.
3. Much to our amazement, all the members opposed _____ (change) the plan.
4. Many educators are strongly opposed to _____ (protect) children too much.
5. I'm _____ your command and hence, I will obey your orders.
6. Time was limited. The boss commanded us _____ (finish) the work as scheduled.
= Time was limited. The boss commanded that we _____ (finish) the work as scheduled.

翻译下列句子。

1. 今年的销售前景不好, 那个工厂已停止生产自行车了。(prospect, cease)

2. We offer a fast, friendly and _____ (高效的服务).
3. Lisa _____ (偏爱) blue, but her sister likes red.
4. The country is _____ (紧要关头) in its history.
5. Mr. Wood decided pretty _____ (早先) that he was not right for the job.
6. _____ (从这种意义上讲), what he said was true.
7. Funds _____ (是可获得的) to assist teachers who want to attend the conference.