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Unit 1

Food for thought

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —
Comprehending

【注解课文】

A Child of Two Cuisines^①

Growing up in England with a British father and a Chinese mother, I've enjoyed food from both countries ever since I was able to hold a knife and fork — and chopsticks! [1]

[1]句中 Growing up... 为现在分词短语,在句中作状语;ever since 引导时间状语从句。

Mum has sweet memories of the food from her home town in Sichuan, and often cooks **spicy**^② dishes. Thanks to this, Dad has come to love **hot pot**^③! But there are still some dishes that Dad **dare**^④ not try even after many years of **marriage**^⑤ to my mother. [2] He once told me he was surprised by what he saw on the table when he first visited my mother's parents in China. [3] He was even shocked at their **wedding**^⑥ when he saw how the Chinese ate almost every part of an animal. Even today, he still does not easily **take to eating**^⑦ things like chicken feet.

[2]that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 dishes。

[3]此句为复合句,动词 told 后跟省略连词 that 的宾语从句,在宾语从句中含有 what 引导的宾语从句和 when 引导的时间状语从句。

But I enjoy that **sort**^⑧ of food myself. Last week, I went to **the butcher's**^⑨ and asked, "Do you have pigs' ears?" "No," the butcher said, pulling at his own ears, "just these ordinary ones." He must have thought I was joking. [4]

[4]must have done 表示对过去发生事情的肯定推测;I was joking 在句中作宾语,省略了连词 that。

①cuisine /kwi'zi:n/ n. 烹饪(法)

②spicy /'spaisi/ adj. (食物) 加有香料的,辛辣的

③hot pot 火锅

④dare /deə/ modal verb 胆敢,敢于

⑤marriage /'mærɪdʒ/ n. 婚姻

⑥wedding /'wedɪŋ/ n. 婚礼

⑦take to doing sth. 喜欢做某事

⑧sort /sɔ:t/ n. 种,类

⑨butcher /'bʊtʃə/ n. 肉贩

the butcher's 肉店

⑩super /'sʊpə/ adj. 极好的,了不起的

⑪bacon /'beɪkən/ n. (通常切成薄片的)咸猪肉,熏猪肉

⑫sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ n. 香肠

⑬toast /təʊst/ n. 烤面包(片),吐司

⑭butter /'bʌtə/ n. 黄油,牛油

⑮typical /'tɪpɪk(ə)l/ adj. 典型的,有代表性的

⑯roast /rəʊst/ n. 大块烤肉 adj. 烤好的,烤制的

Dad can cook a **super**^① “full English breakfast” of **bacon**^②, eggs, beans, **sausages**^③ and **toast**^④ with **butter**^⑤ — Mum and I just have to find a way to get him into the kitchen! He also does a **typical**^⑥ Sunday roast. We all love **roast**^⑦ beef and vegetables, but Mum says we’d better not eat^⑧ too much roast food as it may make us **suffer from**^⑨ heat inside our bodies, according to traditional Chinese medicine. [5]

[5] 整句是由并列连词 but 连接构成的并列句。but 后的分句中含有省略 that 的宾语从句和 as 引导的原因状语从句。

I’ll never forget my first visit to China. Mum encouraged me to try different kinds of food, and I did! I loved everything. But just when I thought I could deal with all Chinese food, I **came across**^⑩ **stinky**^⑪ **tofu**^⑫, a **horrible**^⑬ grey thing that looked and smelt like a burnt sports shoe. [6] “You needn’t try it if you don’t want to,” Mum said, but I **gathered**^⑭ all my courage to **take a bite**^⑮ and was amazed to find it wasn’t so bad. It **reminded me of**^⑯ blue **cheese**^⑰, a similarly strong smelling type of food you either love or hate. Maybe I’ll fall in love with stinky tofu — **someday**^⑱.

[6] 句中 when 引导时间状语从句, 从句中包含一个省略 that 的宾语从句; 主句中含有一个 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 thing。

People say that one man’s meat is another man’s **poison**^⑲, but I **feel at home**^⑳ with food from both my cultures. [7] To me, there’s nothing better than a cross-cultural afternoon tea of English biscuits and a cup of Chinese **oolong**^㉑ tea in a fine **china**^㉒ cup!

[7] 整句是由并列连词 but 连接构成的并列句。在 but 前的分句中

- ① had better not do sth. 最好不要做某事
② suffer /'sʌfə/ v. (身体或精神上)受苦
suffer from 患病; 受……苦
③ come across (偶然)遇到, 发现
④ stinky /'stɪŋki/ adj. 难闻的, 有臭味的
⑤ tofu /'təʊfu/ n. 豆腐
⑥ horrible /'hɒrəb(ə)l/ adj. 糟糕的
⑦ gather /'ɡæðə/ v. 聚集
⑧ bite /baɪt/ n. 咬
take a bite 咬一口
⑨ remind sb. of... 使某人想起……
⑩ cheese /tʃiːz/ n. 干酪, 奶酪
⑪ someday /'sʌmdeɪ/ adv. 将来会有一天, 有朝一日
⑫ poison /'pɔɪz(ə)n/ n. 毒素, 毒物, 毒药
⑬ feel at home 舒适自在
⑭ oolong /'uːlɒŋ/ n. 乌龙茶
⑮ china /'tʃaɪnə/ n. 瓷, 瓷料

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Language points

【词汇】

1. thanks to 由于, 因为

表示“由于, 因为”的短语还有: owing to, due to, because of, as a result of, on account of.

2. be shocked by/at... 对……感到震惊

(1) shocked *adj.* 感到震惊的

be shocked to do sth. 因做某事而感到震惊

be shocked that... 对……感到震惊

(2) shock *vt. & vi.* (使)震惊, 震动 *n.* 休克; 打击; 震惊

be a shock to... 使……震惊

(3) shocking *adj.* 令人震惊的

3. sort *n.* 种; 类 *v.* 分类; 挑选

(1) sort out 分类; 整理; (从……中) 挑选出

sort out... from... 把……从……中挑选/辨别出来

(2) a sort of 一种

all sorts of/all kinds of 各种各样的

sort of/kind of 有点儿, 有几分; 稍微(作副词用, 修饰其后的形容词或动词)

4. typical *adj.* 典型的, 有代表性的

(1) be typical of 典型的, 特有的

It is typical of sb. to do sth. 某人做某事是经常的; 某人一贯好做某事

(2) typically *adv.* 通常, 一般; 典型地; 果然

5. deal with 对付, 处理, 安排; 涉及, 论及, 关于; 和……做生意

deal with 与 do with 都有“处理”之意, 但

deal with 常与 how 连用; do with 常与 what 连用。

6. gather *v.* 聚集; 采集

(1) gather around/round 聚集, 围着

gather speed 加速

gather together 聚集, 汇聚

(2) gathering *n.* 集会, 聚会; 收集

[易混辨析] gather, collect

① gather 指把人或物集合到一起, 还可以集中无形的东西。

② collect 指有计划、有目的地按照一定种类收集, 使之形成一个系统或整体。

【句型】

must have done 结构

must have done 表示对过去行为的推测, 意为“一定; 想必”, 语气十分肯定。属于“情态动词+have+过去分词”结构。

※“情态动词+have+过去分词”表示对过去事情推测的其他形式:

(1) may/might have done 表示对过去行为的推测, 意为“可能做过”。might 所表示的可能性比较弱, 语气较委婉。

(2) can't have done 多用于语气强烈的否定, 意为“不可能做过”, 是 must have done 的否定形式。而 can/could have done 表示“本来可以做而实际上未做”或者“过去可能”, 疑问或否定形式表示对过去发生的行为表示怀疑或不肯定。

Section III Using language

【词汇】

1. related *adj.* 有关系的, 相关的; 有关联的

(1) be related to 与……有关联; 与……相关

(2) relate *v.* 联系, 把……联系起来; 叙述, 讲述

relate... to/with... 把……与……联系起来

relate to 与……有关联, 与……相关

(3) relation *n.* 联系, 关系

2. recommend *v.* 推荐

(1) recommend sth. to sb. 向某人推荐某物
recommend doing sth. 建议/劝告做某事

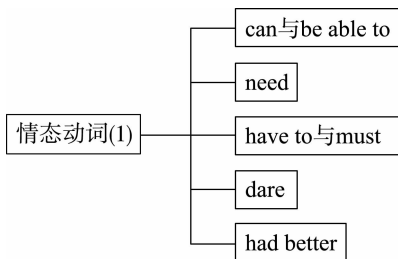
(2) recommendation *n.* [U] 推荐; 介绍

[C] 推荐信; 介绍信; 劝告

a letter of recommendation 一封推荐信

(3) recommend 后跟 that 从句时, 从句中谓语动词用“(should +) do”形式, should 可省略。

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas &

Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

Cold Truths

Is there any truth behind the saying “You are what you eat”? We **put this to the test**^① by asking five people to open their fridge doors and talk about their lifestyles[1]. Can you guess which fridge **belongs to**^② which person? Maybe you can **recognise**^③ your own fridge here!

[1] by 是介词, 用来表示方法、手段、方式, 意为“凭借, 靠, 用, 通过”, 后跟动名词形式。

Ellie 24 Junior doctor

There's not enough room to **swing**^④ a cat in my small apartment, so I don't cook very often. My fridge is usually half empty and I'm often **too** tired **to**^⑤ eat much anyway. I often **end up**^⑥ saving part of my meal for the next day. Some evenings, I'll just have something quick, like toast, or even just a yoghurt with **honey**^⑦. As a doctor, I know I **had better change**^⑧ the way I eat, but I just don't have the time or the energy **right now**^⑨. [2]

[2] 本句是 but 连接的并列句, 在前一分句中含有宾语从句 I had better..., 宾语从句中又含有省略 that 的定语从句 I eat, 修饰先行词 the way。

Jenny 31 Teacher

① put... to the test
检验……

② belong /brɪ'lɒŋ/
v. 属于

belong to 属于

③ recognise *v.* 认出, 辨别出

④ swing /swɪŋ/
v. (使)(前后)摆动, (使)摇摆

⑤ too... to... 太……而不能……

⑥ end up (尤指经历一系列意外后) 最终处于, 到头来

⑦ honey /'hʌni/
n. 蜂蜜

⑧ had better do... 最好做……

⑨ right now 现在, 立刻

My husband and I **avoid**^⑩ all products that come from animals. This means we don't eat meat, and any milk or cheese had better be dairy-free. We like cooking at home and **make** our meals **from**^⑪ fresh, seasonal fruit and vegetables. Cooking together gives us a chance to relax and **catch up**^⑫ on each other's days.[3] If we have children, I want to **bring them up**^⑬ **just like us**^⑭, but my husband says that everyone should be able to make their own lifestyle choices.[4]

[3]本句中动名词形式 Cooking together 作主语。

[4]本句是 but 连接的并列句。but 前的分句中含有 If 引导的条件状语从句, but 后的分句中含有 that 引导的宾语从句 (that everyone should be able to...)。

Ted 35 Construction worker

Each day at the **construction site**^⑮ is **more or less**^⑯ the same — tiring! When I get back home, there's nothing more **satisfying**^⑰ than a big meat dinner.[5] I guess I've always been a big meat eater and in this house, no family meal is complete without some form of meat. I still don't think that anything can beat my mum's **homemade**^⑱ sausages, though.[6]

[5]本句中 When 引导时间状语从句。

[6]本句为否定转移现象, 宾语从句中的 not 前移放在了主句中。

Mike 49 Chef^⑲

With five children, we're one big family! My wife and I both work full-time, so life can get **pretty**^⑳ busy! Like a lot of chefs I know, I don't really do much cooking at home. Sometimes I bring home food from the restaurant where I work.[7] **Once a week**^㉑, we do a big shop and buy a lot of frozen food. I know we should eat more fresh fruit and vegetables, but **ready meals**^㉒ are so **convenient**^㉓.

[7]where 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the restaurant.

Max 19 College student

There are five of us living in our shared student house. My mum says I need to have three healthy meals a day, but I'm too **busy studying**^㉔ and meeting friends![8] We don't really buy fresh food, and I suppose the fridge could be **kind of**^㉕ cleaner... I daren't let my mum see this photo!

[8]本句是由 but 连接的并列句, 在前一分句中动词 says 后是省略连词 that 的宾语从句。

⑩avoid *v.* 避免; 避开
avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

⑪make... from... 用……制作……

⑫catch up 打听(不在时所发生的事情), 别后叙谈

⑬bring up 抚养; 提出

⑭just like us 就像我们这样

⑮construction

/kən'strʌkʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 建造, 建筑

construction site 建筑工地

⑯more or less 或多或少; 基本上, 差不多, 几乎

⑰satisfying /'sætɪsfaɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人高兴的, 令人满意的

⑱homemade /'həʊm'meɪd/ *adj.* 自制的, 家里做的

⑲chef /ʃef/ *n.* 厨师

⑳pretty *adv.* 非常

㉑once a week 一周一次

㉒ready meals 即食餐

㉓convenient

/kən'viːniənt/ *adj.* 方便的, 便利的

㉔be busy doing... 忙于做……

㉕kind of 有点儿, 稍微

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. belong to 属于

(1) belong to “属于”, 没有被动形式, 也不用于完成时和进行时, 后面要接宾格代词或名词作宾语。

(2) belongings *n.* 所有物; 财产

2. adapt *v.* (使)适应, (使)适合; 改写, 改编

(1) adapt oneself to 适应

adapt A for B 将 A 改编为 B

adapt A from B 根据 B 改编 A

(2) adaptable *adj.* 有适应能力的, 能适应的

(3) adaptation *n.* 适应; 改编本, 改写本

3. pick up *v.* 买, 购买; 捡起; 用车接某人; 加快(速度); 学会; 收听; (身体)好转

pick on 故意挑剔; 故意找茬

pick out 挑选出

【写作素材】

食品介绍类文章

一、常用词汇

(一) 烹饪方式 Cooking Methods

1. 炒 stir-fry

2. 爆 quick-fry

3. 炸 deep-fry

4. 清蒸 steam

5. 煮 boil

6. 回锅 twice-cooked

7. 煎 pan-fry

8. 烤 roast

9. 腌 salt

10. 炖 braise

(二) 刀工 Slicing Techniques

1. 切丁/块 dice/cube

2. 切丝/条 shred

3. 切片 fillet/slice

4. 切碎/末 mince

(三) 调料品/佐料 Seasoning/Condiments

1. 酱油 soy sauce

2. 醋 vinegar

3. 葱 spring onion

4. 蒜 garlic

5. 姜 ginger

6. 芥末 mustard

7. 味精 monosodium glutamate (MSG)

8. 花生油 peanut oil

9. 白砂糖 caster sugar

10. 肉汤 broth

11. 腌泡汁 marinade sauce

12. 淀粉 starch

(四) 常用词块

1. be rich in vitamins, fibre and minerals
富含维生素、纤维素和矿物质

2. be low in fat and calories 低脂肪、低卡路里

3. keep a balanced diet 保持均衡的饮食

4. be particular about food 挑食

5. keep away from junk food 远离垃圾食品

6. unhealthy eating habit 不健康的饮食习惯

二、常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **As is widely acknowledged**, Chinese food has a long history and is well received internationally.

众所周知,中国菜历史悠久,在国际上深受欢迎。

② **I'm glad to** learn that you will travel to China and want to taste the hot pot. Here I'll introduce the traditional Chinese food to you.

我很高兴得知你将去中国旅行,想品尝一下火锅。在这里,我将向你介绍一下传统的中国菜。

③ **As we all know**, we are what we eat. 众所周知,人如其食。

④ **Fast food is** becoming more and more popular in China.

在中国,快餐正变得越来越流行。

2. 主体部分常用表达

① A meal often consists of main food — typically rice or noodles — and accompanying dishes, **such as** vegetables, meat, and fish.

一顿饭通常由主食(通常是米饭或面条)和配菜,如蔬菜、肉和鱼组成。

② **As for** the cooking methods people usually use, frying, baking and boiling are among the very common.

至于人们通常使用的烹饪方法,煎炸、烘焙和蒸煮是很常见的。

③ **However**, in terms of nutrition, fast food is far from perfect to satisfy the children's needs.

然而,在营养方面,快餐远远不能满足儿童的需要。

④ Healthy foods don't include most snacks **as** they are high in sugar.

大多数零食都不是健康食品,因为它们含糖量太高。

⑤ The majority of people take in too much fat and not enough fibre, **which** does great harm to their health.

大多数人摄入的脂肪太多,而纤维素不足,这对他们的健康很有害。

⑥ We must admit the fact **that** eating junk food is harmful to our health.

我们必须承认吃垃圾食品有害健康。

⑦ We should reject junk food, **such as** instant noodles and hamburgers.

我们应该拒绝垃圾食品,例如方便面和汉堡。

⑧ We have to **keep a balanced diet** and maintain regular eating habits.

我们必须保持均衡饮食,养成有规律的饮食习惯。

3. 常用的结束语

① **Welcome to** experience it for yourself! 欢迎亲身体验一下!

② **In my opinion**, we should try to develop healthy eating habits to build up a strong body.

在我看来,我们应该尽力养成健康的饮食习惯,以强身健体。

③ **Follow** this advice, **and you will** live healthily and happily.

遵从这个建议,你会生活得健康快乐。

Unit 2

Let's celebrate!

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —
Comprehending

【注解课文】

THE REAL FATHER CHRISTMAS

Many people still remember the **magic**^① of Father Christmas from when they were children. As parents, they try to keep that magic alive for their children for as long as they can.

That is why *Letters from Father Christmas* could be the perfect book for those who **regard** Christmas **as**^② a special time of year.[1] The man who wrote these letters is one of the most famous names in English **literature**^③— J.R.R. Tolkien, **author**^④ of *The Lord of the Rings*. The letters were Tolkien's way of keeping Father Christmas alive for his four children, over a period of more than twenty years.

[1] why 引导表语从句, who 引导的定语从句修饰 those.

Every Christmas, an **envelope**^⑤ with a **North Pole**^⑥ stamp arrived. It **was addressed to**^⑦ Tolkien's children. Who could it be from? The children must have been very excited as they opened it.[2] Inside, they would find a **handwritten**^⑧ letter from Father Christmas. The letters were also beautifully **illustrated**^⑨— each must have taken its true author, Tolkien, a long time to complete.

[2] 本句中 must have been 为“情态动词+完成式”结构,表示对过去动作的肯定推测。

The letters told wonderful stories about Father Christmas's life and adventures at the North Pole. A **regular**^⑩ **character**^⑪ in the letters was **Polar Bear**^⑫, who once climbed the North Pole (an actual pole in this case) and fell through the **roof**^⑬ of Father Christmas's house. In another letter, Father Christmas **complained**^⑭ about how he could not stop his helpers playing games with the toys **instead of**^⑮ **wrapping them up**^⑯.

① magic *n.* 魔力,魔法;魅力

② regard /rɪ'gɑ:d/
v. 认为,看作

regard... as... 把……视作……

③ literature /'lɪt(ə)rətʃə/
n. 文学

④ author *n.* 作者

⑤ envelope /'envələʊp/
n. 信封

⑥ pole /pəʊl/ *n.* (行星的)地极,(尤指地球的)北极或南极

North Pole 北极

⑦ be addressed to... 写信给……

⑧ handwritten
/ˌhænd'rtɪn/ *adj.* 手写的

⑨ illustrate *v.* 加插图于,给(书等)做图表

⑩ regular /'regjələ/
adj. 频繁的,经常的

⑪ character *n.* (书籍、戏剧或电影中的)人物,角色

Interestingly, the letters did not contain the usual **warnings**^⑫ to children that they might not receive their presents if they were not good.[3] The letters did, however, change as Tolkien's children got older:[4]

[3]that 引导的同位语从句作名词 warnings 的同位语,if 引导条件状语从句。

[4]本句中 did 强调谓语动词 change。

... but if you find that not many of the things you asked for have come, and not perhaps quite as many as sometimes, remember that this Christmas all over the world there are a terrible number of^⑬ poor and starving^⑭ people.[5]

[5]if 引导条件状语从句,从句中含有 that 引导的宾语从句,作 find 的宾语;you asked for 为定语从句,修饰 things;第二个 that 引导宾语从句,作 remember 的宾语。

Letters from Father Christmas tells us that **as well as**^⑮ enjoying the adventures of Father Christmas, Polar Bear and other characters at the North Pole[6], we can all share the true spirit of giving at Christmas time. By expressing love for his children in such a special way, Tolkien may indeed have been the real Father Christmas.

[6]that 引导的宾语从句作 tells 的宾语。

⑫ polar /'pəʊlə/ *adj.*

极地的

Polar Bear 北极熊

⑬ roof /ru:f/ *n.* (建筑

物、汽车、帐篷等的)

顶,顶部

⑭ complain /kəm'pleɪn/

v. 抱怨,不满,发牢骚

⑮ instead of 而不是

⑯ wrap sth. up 把某物

包裹起来

⑰ warning /'wɔːnɪŋ/

n. 警告,警示,告诫

⑱ a number of 许多

⑲ starving /'stɑːvɪŋ/

adj. 挨饿的,即将饿

死的

⑳ as well as 也,还;

和……一样好

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Language points

【词汇】

1. participate *v.* 参加,参与

(1)participate with sb. in sth. 与某人分担某事;同某人参与某事

participate in (doing) sth. 参加(做)某事

(2)participant *n.* 参加者;共享者

(3)participation *n.* 参与;分担;共享

2. vote *vt. & vi.* 投票,表决 *n.* 投票,选票,表决

vote for 投票支持

vote against 投票反对

vote on 投票表决

vote to do sth. 表决做某事

3. limitless *adj.* 无限的

(1)limited *adj.* 有限的

be limited to... 受限制于……

(2)limit *vt.* 限制,限定

limit... to... 把……限定在……之内

(3)limit *n.* 界限;限度

There is a/no limit... ……是有限的/无限的。

- set a limit/limits on 设定……的限度
without limit 无限地,无限制地
4. **regard** *v.* 认为,看作;考虑 *n.* 关心,关怀;
考虑;尊敬;问候,致意
- (1) regard... as... 把……视作……;
认为……是……
- (2) give regards to sb. 向某人表示问候
in/with regard to 关于
5. **complain** *v.* 抱怨,不满,发牢骚,投诉
- (1) complain of/about 抱怨;诉说
complain that... (后接从句)抱怨,诉说
- (2) complaint *n.* 抱怨,委屈,投诉
make a complaint about 投诉……
6. **starving** *adj.* 挨饿的,即将饿死的

- (1) starve *vi. & vt.* (使)挨饿,饿死;渴望
starve to death 饥饿而死
starve for 渴望;盼望
- (2) starvation *n.* 饥饿
- (3) starved *adj.* 饥饿的;饥肠辘辘的

【句型】

why 引导表语从句

This/That is why... “这/那就是……的原因”, why 引导的从句作表语,表示结果。

This/That is because... “这/那是因为……”, because 引导的从句作表语,表示原因。

The reason why... is/was that... 中 that 引导的表语从句表示原因, that 不可换成 because。

Section III Using language

【词汇】

1. **indicate** *vt.* 表明,显示;指出;暗示;象征
- (1) indicate sth. (to/for sb.) (向某人)
表明某事
- indicate (to sb.) that... (向某人)表明
(表示)……;示意(某人)……
- (2) indication *n.* 指出,表明
- There is some/no indication that... 有/
无迹象表明……
2. **competition** *n.* 比赛,竞赛
- (1) in competition with... 与……竞争
- (2) compete *vi.* 比赛,竞争
compete in... 参加……的比赛/竞赛
compete for... 为……竞争
compete against/with sb. for sth. 为争

- 取某物和某人竞争/比赛
- (3) competitor *n.* 比赛者;竞争者
- (4) competitive *adj.* 竞争的;有竞争力的

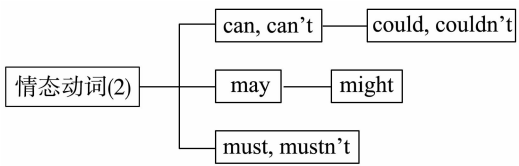
【句型】

“keep+宾语+宾语补足语”结构

keep+宾语+
宾语补足语

形容词/副词/名词
介词(短语)
现在分词
过去分词

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

Time for a Change?

A family dinner is an important tradition to celebrate Spring Festival. Nowadays, some people choose to have the dinner in a restaurant, but not everyone is keen on this idea. What do our readers think?

Dear **Editor**^①,

We have eaten out for the Spring Festival family dinner for the last three years, and we have enjoyed it **no less than**^② eating at home. I don't understand why some people refuse to embrace^③ the change[1].

[1] why 引导宾语从句。

Can't they **admit**^④ that the **preparations**^⑤ for the dinner are **hard work** [2]? I really don't think it's worth the **effort**^⑥ of spending so much time preparing for a single meal, and then another hour **cleaning up**^⑦ the mess after it's over. We work all year, so why can't one day be about spending time with family and relaxing?

[2] that 引导宾语从句, that 在从句中不作成分也不表示任何意义, 可以省略。

Eating out is a good choice and it **has nothing to do with**^⑧ **loss**^⑨ of traditions. [3] We still have the dinner with the same people, just in a different place. The **occasion**^⑩ is more **enjoyable**^⑪ without all that **tiring**^⑫ cooking, and the dishes taste better!

[3] 本句中动名词短语 Eating out 作主语。

In my opinion, what or where we eat on Spring Festival Eve^⑬ really doesn't matter [4]. Eating out may change the form of this tradition, but the love between the family members sitting around the table together **remains**^⑭ the same.

Wang Peng, **software**^⑮ engineer

[4] 本句中 what or where 引导主语从句。

① editor /'editə/

n. (报纸、杂志的) 主编, 编辑

② no less than 不少于

③ embrace /ɪm'bres/

v. 欣然接受, 乐意采纳 (新思想、意见等)

④ admit /əd'mɪt/

v. (不情愿地) 承认

admit doing/having done

sth. 承认做了某事

⑤ preparation n. 准备

make preparations for 为……做准备

prepare v. 准备

⑥ effort /'efət/

n. 力气, 精力

⑦ clean up 彻底打扫, 清理

清理

⑧ have nothing to do with 和……无关

⑨ loss /lɒs/ n. 失去, 丧失

⑩ occasion /ə'keɪʒ(ə)n/

n. 场合, 时刻

⑪ enjoyable adj. 令人愉快的

⑫ tiring adj. 令人疲惫的, 累人的

Dear Editor,

For this year's Spring Festival family dinner, my son has **booked**^⑬ a table at the best restaurant in town, but I'm a bit unhappy about it. For me, it just won't feel like^⑭ Spring Festival having the dinner out[5].

[5]本句中 it 作形式主语,动名词短语 having the dinner out 作真正的主语。

When I was a little boy, the dinner on the eve of Spring Festival was what I looked forward to^⑮ most[6]. It was not only for the delicious food that we seldom got to eat, but for the opportunity to have our whole family gathered together. I would run around the house, listening to the adults^⑯ chatting about their year[7]. I'd get under my mother's feet in the kitchen, watching her make dumplings [8]. She'd put **tokens**^⑰ in some dumplings: candies for a sweet life and peanuts for a long and healthy one. In the evening, all of us would sit around the table, enjoying the food and being together again [9]. We toasted each other, we laughed, and the simple, homemade dishes tasted more delicious than anything cooked by a top chef[10].

[6]本句为 what 引导的表语从句。

[7] [8] [9]现在分词短语作伴随状语。

[10]过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 anything。

I hope my children and their children will still **value**^⑱ our memories of preparing the dinner together. To me, the **process**^⑲ is even more important than the dinner itself.

Liu Yonghui, **retired**^⑳ teacher

⑬eve /i:v/ n. 前夕,前一天

⑭remain v. 继续,依然

⑮software /'sɒftweə/

n. (计算机)软件

⑯book v. 预订

⑰feel like 感觉像;喜欢,想要

⑱look forward to 盼望,渴望

⑲adult /'ædʌlt/ n. 成人,成年人

⑳token /'təʊkən/

n. 象征,标志

㉑value v. 重视,珍视;给……估价;给……定价

㉒process /'prəʊses/

n. (为达到某目标的)过程,进程

㉓retired /rɪ'taɪəd/

adj. 退休的

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. occasion *n.* 场合, 时刻

(1) on occasion(s) = occasionally 偶尔, 有时; 偶然

on no occasion 绝不(位于句首时, 句子部分倒装)

(2) occasional *adj.* 偶然的; 临时的

(3) occasionally *adv.* 偶然地, 偶尔, 有时候

2. loss *n.* 失去, 丧失; 亏损, 损失

(1) be at a loss 不知所措

(2) lose *v.* 失去, 丧失

lose one's way 迷路

(3) lost *adj.* 迷路的; 丢失的

get lost 迷路

(be) lost in thought 陷入沉思中

3. retired *adj.* 退休的

(1) retire *v.* 退休

retire from 从……退休

retire as 从……职位上退休

(2) retirement *n.* 退休, 退职; 退休生活

(3) retiring *adj.* 不爱与人交往的; 害羞的; 孤僻的

4. interact *v.* 互动; 交流; 交往; 相互影响; 相互作用

(1) interact with 与……相互交流/影响

(2) interaction *n.* 相互影响; 相互作用; 交流; 互动

interaction between... and... ……和……之间的相互作用; ……和……之间的相互交流

【句型】

插入语

(1) 副词作插入语

常用作插入语的副词有 indeed(的确), certainly(当然), surely(无疑地), however(然而)等。

His spoken English is very good, **indeed**.

他的英语口语的确很好。

(2) 形容词以及词组作插入语

Strange to say, she hasn't got my letter up to now.

说来也奇怪, 她到现在还没有收到我的信。

(3) 介词短语作插入语

常用作插入语的介词短语有 in short(简言之), of course(当然), in general(一般来说), in fact(事实上), in other words(换句话说), in a word(总之), in a few words(简言之)等。

In other words, he refused to accept your invitation.

换句话说, 他拒绝接受你的邀请。

(4) 分词短语作插入语

常用作插入语的分词短语有 strictly speaking(严格地说), generally speaking(一般来说), judging from...(根据……判断)等。

Generally speaking, boys are not so quiet as girls.

一般来说, 男孩没有女孩那么安静。

(5) 不定式短语作插入语

常用作插入语的不定式短语有 so to speak(可以说), to be sure(无疑地), to sum up(概括地说), to tell the truth(老实说)等。

To sum up, success results from hard work.

概括地说, 成功源于努力。

(6) 插入句作插入语

常见的有 I am sure(可以肯定地说), I believe(我相信), I think(我想), I suppose(我猜想)等。

He will come to my birthday party, I suppose.
我猜想, 他会来参加我的生日聚会。

(7)以一般疑问句形式构成的插入语用于特殊疑问句中

How **do you think** heat is different from temperature?

你认为热和温度有什么不同?

【写作素材】

表达看法的书信

(一)常用词汇

1. have a good time 玩得开心
2. stand for 代表
3. have a history of 有……的历史
4. show respect for 尊重
5. have fun 玩得开心
6. for this reason 因为这个原因
7. due to/because of/thanks to/owing to 由于
8. in conclusion/in a word/all in all 总之
9. to sum up 总之,概括地说
10. in brief 简言之

(二)常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **Nowadays**, there exists an increasingly serious social problem...

现如今,……社会问题日益严重。

② **These days** we are often told that... But is this really the case...?

这些天我们经常被告知……但情况真的是……吗?

③ **Faced with...**, quite a few people argue that...

面对……,许多人认为……

④ **Currently** there is a widespread concern that...

目前,人们普遍担心……

⑤ **Now** people in growing numbers are coming to realise that...

现在,越来越多的人开始意识到……

⑥ I was very worried **when** I heard that...

当我听到……时,我非常担心。

⑦ Many people could have failed to **notice the fact** that...

很多人可能都没有注意到这个事实……

2. 主体部分常用表达

① Here are my reasons. **First of all**, I think it would be better if...

以下是我的理由。首先,我认为如果……会更好一些。

② **On the one hand...**, **on the other hand...** 一方面……,而另一方面……

③ **Moreover...** / **What's more...**

况且……/此外……

④ **However...** / **Instead...** 然而……/相反地……

⑤ **A number of** factors account for the phenomenon mentioned above, but I think the following may be the leading one...

许多因素解释了上述现象,但我认为以下可能是……的主要因素。

⑥ **It can be shown** in the following aspects...

它可以表现在以下几方面……

3. 常用的结束语

① All things **considered...** 通盘考虑……

② As far as I'm **concerned...** 我认为……

③ Please **take** my advice **into consideration** and make a final decision.

请考虑我的建议,并做出最后的决定。

④ **I do hope that...** 我真的希望……

Unit 3

On the move

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Comprehending

【注解课文】

A Game for the World

These days, football is one of the most popular sports in the world. Given that Neil Armstrong wanted to take a football to the Moon, we could even say that it is also the most popular sport out of this world![1] The history of the game **goes back**^① over two thousand years to Ancient China. It was then known as *cuju* (kick ball), a game using a ball of animal skins with hair inside.[2] **Goals**^② were **hung**^③ in the air. Football as we know it today started in Great Britain, where the game was given new rules.[3]

[1] Given that... 相当于 If 引导的原因状语从句。

[2] 现在分词短语 using a ball of animal skins with hair inside 作后置定语, 修饰 game。

[3] 句中 as 引导方式状语从句, where 引导非限制性定语从句。

That football is such a simple game to play is perhaps the basis^④ of its popularity.[4] It is also a game that is very cheap to play. You don't need expensive **equipment**^⑤; even the ball doesn't have to cost much money. All over the world you can see kids playing **to their hearts' content**^⑥ with a ball made of **plastic**^⑦ bags; just like Pelé did when he was a boy.[5]

[4] That football is such a simple game to play 为主语从句。

[5] 现在分词短语 playing to their hearts' content 作宾语补足语; 过去分词短语 made of plastic bags 作定语, 修饰 a ball。

Another **factor**^⑧ behind football's global popularity is the

① go back 追溯到; 回去, 返回

② goal /gəʊl/ n. 球门

③ hang v. 悬挂, 垂下

④ basis /'beɪsɪs/ n. 基础; 根据

⑤ equipment /'kwɪpmənt/ n. 装备, 设备, 用具

⑥ content /kən'tent/ n. 满意, 满足

to one's heart's content 尽情地; 心满意足地

⑦ plastic /'plæstɪk/ adj. 塑料制的

⑧ factor /'fæktə/ n. 因素, 要素

⑨ professional adj. 专业的, 内行的 n. 专业人士, 专家; 内行; 职业选手

⑩ score v. 得分; 给……打分/评分 n. 得分; 分数

⑪ defend /dɪ'fend/ v. (在比赛中)防守, 防卫

creativity and excitement on the field. It is fun enough to attract millions of people. You do not have to be a fan to recognise the skill of **professional**^⑨ players — how they use their bodies to pass, **score**^⑩ and **defend**^⑪ can be amazing to see — or to feel the excitement of a game **ending with**^⑫ a surprising **twist**^⑬.[6]

[6]how they use their bodies to pass, score and defend 为主语从句。

What's more, football has become one of the best ways for people to communicate; it does not **require**^⑭ words, but everyone understands it. It **breaks down**^⑮ walls and brings people together on and off the field. **Take, for example**^⑯, the famous football game on Christmas Day 1914. World War I had **broken out**^⑰ months before, but British and German **soldiers**^⑱ **put down**^⑲ their guns and played football together — one moment of peace to remember during years of **conflict**^⑳.

“Some people believe football is a matter of life and **death**^㉑, ...” said Bill Shankly, the famous footballer and manager.[7] “I can **assure**^㉒ you it is much, much more important than that.” This might sound funny, but one only has to think about the Earth to realise that our planet is **shaped**^㉓ like a football.[8]

[7]football is a matter of life and death 是省略 that 的宾语从句, the famous footballer and manager 作 Bill Shankly 的同位语。

[8]该句是由 but 连接的并列句, that our planet is shaped like a football 为 that 引导的宾语从句。

⑫ end with... 以……结束

⑬twist /twɪst/ *n.* (形势或事态的)意外转折

⑭require *v.* 要求,需要

⑮break down (机器)出故障;撞倒,打破;破坏;(身体)垮掉

⑯take... for example 以……为例

⑰break out 爆发;发生

⑱soldier /'səʊldʒə/ *n.* 士兵,军人

⑲put down 放下;写下

⑳conflict /'kɒnflɪkt/ *n.* 武装冲突,战斗,战争

㉑death /deθ/ *n.* 死,死亡

㉒assure /ə'ʃʊə/ *v.* 向……保证,使确信

㉓shape *v.* 形成;使成为某种形状;使形成
n. 形状,外形;形式;情况

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Language points

【词汇】

1. **go back** (= **date back/date from**) 回去;
追溯

go through 经历;通过;仔细检查;用完

go by (时间)流逝;遵循,按照

go over 仔细检查;温习

go up 上升

go down 下降

go after 追求;追赶

go against 违背,违反

2. **put down** 记下;放下;镇压

put up with 容忍,忍受

put aside 把……放在一边;节省,储蓄

put away 收起来

put forward 提出;把……提前

put out 扑灭

3. **conflict** *n.* 武装冲突,战斗,战争 *vt.* 冲突;抵触

(1) in conflict with 与……有冲突

come into conflict with 与……产生冲突

(2) conflict with 与……相冲突

【句型】

as 引导方式状语从句

(1) as 引导方式状语从句常位于主句后,意为“正如……,按照……”。

(2) as if/though 引导方式状语从句,意为“仿佛……,好像……”,引导的方式状语从句多用虚拟语气表示与事实相反或不太可能实现的情况,有时也用陈述语气。

Section III Using language

【词汇】

1. **available** *adj.* 可用的, 可获得的, 可购得的, 可找到的; 有空的
be available (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说) 可以做某事
be available for 可用于……
be available to/for sb. 对某人来说是可利用的/可获得的
2. **work out** 锻炼身体; 解决, 解答; 计算出; 产生结果, 发展; 制订出
work on 从事……, 继续……
work at 从事/致力于……
out of work 失业
at work 在工作; 在干活

【句型】

“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构
“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构常有以下

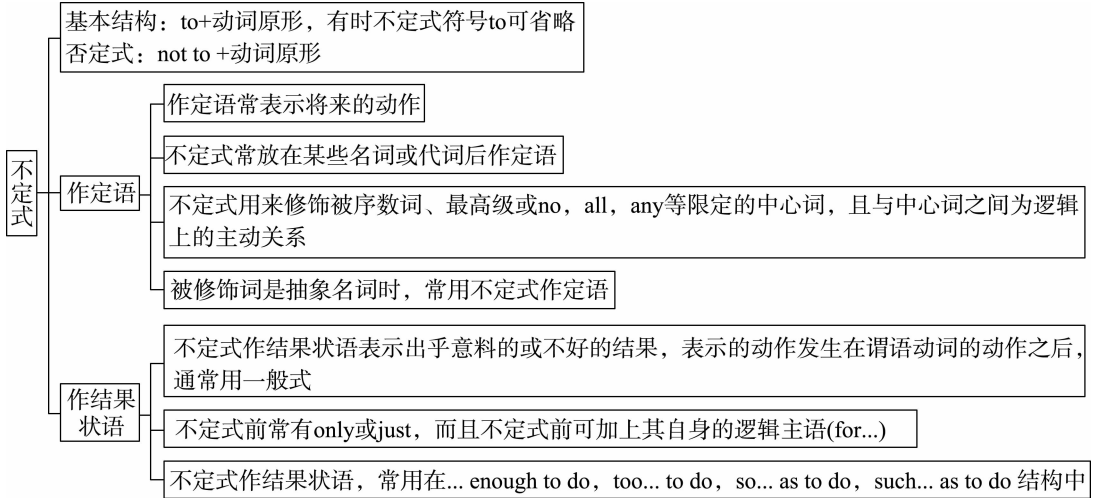
形式:

make+宾语+ 宾语补足语	形容词(短语)
	名词(短语)
	不带 to 的不定式
	现在分词(宾语与宾语补足语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系)
	过去分词(宾语与宾语补足语之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系)
	介词(短语)

【注意】

- (1) 当不定式短语或宾语从句作宾语时, 为了使句子保持平衡, 常用 it 作形式宾语, 而把真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后面, 即 make+it+名词/形容词+不定式短语/宾语从句。
- (2) 在主动语态中, 这种结构中的动词不定式不带 to; 而在被动语态中, 这种结构中的动词不定式必须带上 to。

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

Running into a Better Life

This global site is a place for runners to share their stories about running. So, if you are a runner with a story to tell, **get in touch**^① — we'd love to hear from you! [1]

[1] if 引导条件状语从句, 主句是祈使句。

Li Yue, 16, Beijing

I was born with **asthma**^② and I never thought I'd be a runner! I only joined my local athletics club because my doctor told me that in my **particular**^③ **case**^④ exercise could improve how my **lungs**^⑤ work. [2] But before I knew it, I was **taking part in**^⑥ local races. As my fitness and my running improved, I started running in national competitions. This year I won silver in the under 18's 10,000 metres! And who knows, next year I could win gold!

[2] 本句含有三个从句, 分别是 because 引导的原因状语从句, that 和 how 引导的宾语从句。

Sarah, 36, Montreal

Not so long ago, I didn't do any exercise — not even any jogging! Then I discovered an app called Running **Power**^⑦. [3] It lists your performance against other runners in your social **network**^⑧. At first, I kept running just to see my name in the top five. Soon, I found that I was not alone — I came across other runners in the same area running for the same **purpose**^⑨! Now I **no longer**^⑩ use the app, but I've **fallen in love with**^⑪ running, and still do it with my running friends.

[3] 过去分词短语 called Running Power 作后置定语, 修饰 app。

David, 52, New York

As a computer engineer, there's always a new challenge just **around the corner**^⑫! It can be quite **stressful**^⑬ **at times**^⑭, though, which **in turn**^⑮ makes me feel **anxious**^⑯. [4] To help **deal with**^⑰ this, I go running as often as I possibly can. Whether I'm at the

① get in touch 取得联系

② asthma /'æsmə/ n. 哮喘(病)

③ particular *adj.* 特定的; 特殊的, 特别的; 不寻常的; 讲究的, 挑剔的
be particular about 对……挑剔

④ case *n.* 盒; 箱; 情况; 案件

⑤ lung /lʌŋ/ *n.* 肺

⑥ take part in 参加, 参与

⑦ power /'paʊə/ *n.* 力量

⑧ network /'netwɜ:k/ *n.* 人际关系网, 联络网

⑨ purpose *n.* 目的, 意图

⑩ no longer 不再

⑪ fall in love with 相爱; 爱上

⑫ around the corner 就在附近, 即将发生

⑬ stressful *adj.* 充满压力的, 紧张的

⑭ at times 有时

⑮ in turn 依次, 轮流; 反过来

⑯ anxious *adj.* 紧张的, 焦虑的, 不安的; 渴望的, 急切的

gym or on the road, my nervous **energy**^⑮ pushes me through mile one. By mile two, the **tension**^⑯ has moved from my mind to my legs. **By the end of**^⑰ the run, all my stress has **disappeared**^⑱ and I'm ready to face the next day at work!

[4]句中 though 为副词, which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。

Grace, 25, Manchester

This year I entered the Great Gorilla Run in London. This is a programme run by The Gorilla Organization to raise money to save the world's last remaining **gorillas**^⑳ from **dying out**^㉑. Each runner receives a gorilla suit and off they go! It's a bit hot and **sweaty**^㉒ inside the suit, and my legs **ache**^㉓, but it's a lot of fun. The funniest moment was when someone watching the race offered me a banana — a real treat for a running gorilla! [5] I had a great day out in London, as well as helping to save gorillas!

[5]句中 when 引导的是表语从句, 从句中的现在分词短语 watching the race 作后置定语, 修饰 someone。

- ⑮ deal with 处理; 对付; 与……打交道
- ⑯ energy *n.* 能量; 能源; 力量
- ⑰ tension /'tenʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 紧张, 焦虑
- ⑱ by the end of 到……为止
- ㉑ disappear /ˌdɪsə'piə/ *v.* 消失, 不见
- ㉒ gorilla /gə'rilə/ *n.* 大猩猩
- ㉓ die out 消失, 灭绝
- ㉔ sweaty /'sweti/ *adj.* 满是汗的, 被汗水湿透的
- ㉕ ache /eɪk/ *v.* (持续而隐隐地) 作痛

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. **disappear** *v.* 消失, 不见; 失踪, 丢失; 消亡, 不复存在

(1) disappear from... 从……消失

(2) disappearance *n.* 消失, 不见; 失踪, 丢失; 消亡, 不复存在

(3) appear *v.* 出现, 呈现; 似乎, 好像, 看来

appear to be... 似乎是……, 看起来是……

appear to do sth. 似乎做某事, 好像做某事

It appears that... 似乎……, 看起来……

appear from 从……出现

(4) appearance *n.* 外表, 外观; 出现, 呈现

2. **die out** 消失, 灭绝; 逐渐熄灭

die away (声音、光等) 逐渐减弱, 消失

die of/from 因……而死

die down 逐渐平息, 逐渐暗淡

die off 相继死去

【句型】

1. **whether... or...** 引导让步状语从句

whether... or... 作“无论……还是……”讲, 引导让步状语从句; 除此之外, 还可作“是……还是……”讲, 引导名词性从句。

2. **as well as** 连接并列成分

(1) as well as 也; 既……又……, 不但……而且……, 和……一样好

①用作连词, 连接两个相同的成分, 如名

词、形容词等,通常不位于句首,相当于 not only... but also...。当 as well as 连接主语时,谓语动词须和 as well as 前面的主语在人称和数上保持一致(即与比较远的那个主语保持一致,简称“就远原则”)。类似的词还有 together with, along with, with, besides, but, except, including, rather than 等。

②用作介词,相当于 besides, in addition to,意为“除……之外(还有……)”,后面通常接名词或动名词。

(2)as well 常位于肯定句句末,无须用逗号与句子分开。

(3)may/might as well 意为“还是……为好;不妨……”,表示委婉的建议,一般是针对当时的情况提出另外的提议。

【写作素材】

有关运动的故事

(一)常用词汇

1. by accident 偶然地
2. fall in love with 爱上
3. be interested in 对……感兴趣
4. from then on 从那时起
5. take part in 参加
6. gold medal 金牌
7. stick to 坚持
8. come true 实现
9. as long as 只要
10. look forward to 期盼

(二)常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **When it comes to** sports, I like swimming best.

说到运动,我最喜欢游泳。

② **Of all the sports**, I like playing football best.

在所有的运动中,我最喜欢踢足球。

③ **My favourite sport** is skating.

我最喜欢的运动是滑冰。

④ **Of all kinds of sports**, I like basketball most.

在所有运动中,我最喜欢篮球。

2. 主体部分常用表达

① **As we all know**, a person who keeps on taking exercise regularly will keep fit and live a happy life.

众所周知,一个经常锻炼的人会保持健康,生活愉快。

② After school I usually spend half an hour on the sport, **which not only** builds up my body **but also** makes me refreshed.

放学后,我通常会花半个小时在这项运动上面,这不仅能锻炼我的身体,还能让我恢复精神。

③ **It plays an important role/part** in building up our body.

它在强身健体方面起着重要的作用。

④ **It does** us a lot of good to our health. 这对我们的健康很有好处。

⑤ **It is of great benefit** to me.

这对我有很大的好处。

⑥ **Each time** I finish it, I will feel it excellent to strengthen my body.

每次做完这项运动,我都会为增强了我的体魄而感觉很棒。

3. 常用的结束语

① **All in all**, swimming really benefits us a lot. Let's enjoy swimming.

总而言之,游泳真的对我们很有好处。让我们享受游泳吧。

② **In a word**, I consider it a good way to relax myself.

总之,我认为这是放松自己的好方法。

Unit 4

Stage and screen

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —
Comprehending

【注解课文】

When *HAMLET* meets PEKING OPERA

I thought I knew a lot about *Hamlet*. As a high school student with English literature as one of my main subjects, I have to! Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is probably the most important play by the most important writer in English. Almost everybody knows "To be, or not to be", right? Having seen quite a few productions of *Hamlet* and read the play many times, I was full of^① confidence^②— until the Peking Opera came to town! [1]

[1]现在分词短语 *Having seen quite a few productions of Hamlet* and read the play many times 作原因状语, *until* 引导时间状语从句。

Dating back to^③ the 18th century, Peking Opera has over two hundred years of history. [2] Does this mean it's easier than a Shakespeare play to understand? To find out the answer, I just had to go and see *The Revenge^④ of Prince^⑤ Zidan* — the Peking Opera **version^⑥** of *Hamlet*.

[2]现在分词短语 *Dating back to the 18th century* 作状语。

Starting with an orchestra playing traditional Chinese instruments, the opera brought a completely new sound to my Western ears. [3] At first, I thought what I heard was a violin, but later I learnt that it was an instrument with two **strings^⑦** called *jinghu*. Then, seeing the main characters come on stage, I was surprised! The costumes and masks were amazing. The performers of course sang in Chinese, but the music,

①be full of... 充满……, 装满……

②confidence *n.* 信心, 自信; 信任, 信赖

③date back to 追溯到……

④revenge /rɪ'vendʒ/ *n.* 报复, 报仇

⑤prince /prɪns/ *n.* 王子

⑥version /'vɜːʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 版本

⑦string /striŋ/ *n.* (乐器的)弦

⑧exaggerated /ɪg'zædʒəreɪtɪd/ *adj.* (声音或动作)夸张的

⑨mime /maɪm/ *n.* (演戏等时的)做手势 (或其他示意动作)

⑩get across 解释清楚, 传达

⑪female /'fiːmeɪl/ *adj.* 女(性)的

⑫whip /wɪp/ *n.* 鞭子

⑬technique /tek'niːk/ *n.* 技巧, 手法

⑭transform /træns'fɔːm/ *v.* 使改观, 使变形, 使转化

exaggerated^⑧ movements and **mime**^⑨ helped **get** the meanings **across**^⑩ to the audience. The voices themselves sounded really unique — some of the **female**^⑪ voices were so high that I was sure they could break glass! [4] And the stage was really simple: a decorated **whip**^⑫ represented a horse, and a screen with Chinese characters, a study. Using such **techniques**^⑬, the opera had **transformed**^⑭ a small stage into the whole **universe**^⑮.

[3]现在分词短语 Starting with an orchestra playing traditional Chinese instruments 作状语, 现在分词短语 playing traditional Chinese instruments 作后置定语, 修饰 orchestra。

[4]so... that... 表示“如此……以至于……”, that 引导结果状语从句。

Easily my favourite part of the show was how the characters moved on stage. [5] I had never seen Prince Hamlet do a **backflip**^⑯ before! That was simply **incredible**^⑰. It was so **dazzling**^⑱ and **energetic**^⑲ that I wasn't sure if the characters were performers or athletes! [6] Everyone was **clapping**^⑳.

[5]how 引导表语从句。

[6]that 引导的结果状语从句中含有 if 引导的宾语从句。

Before experiencing *The Revenge of Prince Zidan*, I wasn't sure if I would enjoy it. But, in fact, I was **on the edge of my seat**^㉑! Feeling the strong **emotions**^㉒ of love, **anger**^㉓, fear and **grief**^㉔ in the performance, I could easily recognise the theme of *Hamlet*. So, if you want to see a show that **combines**^㉕ music, singing, drama, **poetry**^㉖ and costume design with **explosive**^㉗ effect, *The Revenge of Prince Zidan* **ticks all the right boxes**^㉘! [7]

[7]if 引导的条件状语从句中含有 that 引导的定语从句, 该定语从句修饰 show。

⑮universe /'ju:nivɜ:s/
 n. 宇宙, 天地, 万物

⑯backflip /'bækflip/
 n. 直体后空翻

⑰incredible /'m'kredɪb(ə)l/
 adj. 难以置信的

⑱dazzling /'dæz(ə)lɪŋ/
 adj. 令人印象深刻的, 特别吸引人的

⑲energetic /'enə'dʒetɪk/
 adj. 精力充沛的, 充满活力的

㉑clap /klæp/ v. 拍 (手), 鼓(掌)

㉒edge /edʒ/ n. 边缘
 on the edge of one's seat 极为激动

㉓emotion /ɪ'məʊʃ(ə)n/
 n. 强烈的情感

㉔anger /'æŋɡə/
 n. 愤怒, 怒火

㉕grief /gri:f/ n. 悲痛

㉖combine /kəm'baɪn/
 v. (使)结合, (使)组合

㉗poetry /'pəʊtri/
 n. 诗, 诗歌

㉘explosive
 /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ adj. 爆炸 (式)的, 爆发的

㉙tick all the right boxes
 事情发展如人所愿, 一切顺利

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Language points

【词汇】

1. **get across** 解释清楚,传达
get through 做完;通过;接通(电话)
get over 克服
get down to doing sth. 开始做某事
get along/on with 与……相处;进展

2. **energetic adj.** 精力充沛的,充满活力的

- (1) be energetic in doing sth. 积极地做某事
feel energetic enough to do... 有足够精力做……
(2) energy *n.* 精力;能量

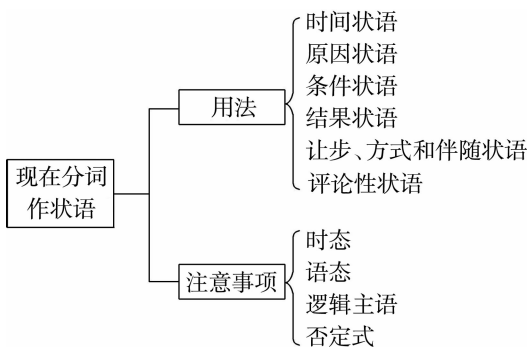
Section III Using language

【词汇】

1. **applaud v.** (为……)鼓掌
(1) applaud sb. for sth. 因……为某人喝彩
(2) applause *n.* 鼓掌;喝彩
receive/draw/get/win applause for...
因为……获得掌声
2. **grateful adj.** 感谢的,感激的
be grateful to sb. for sth. 因某事而感激某人
be grateful to do sth. 因做某事而感激
be grateful that 感激……
I would be grateful if you could/would...
如果你能……,我将不胜感激
3. **overcome(overcame, overcome) v.** 控制(感情),克服(困难);征服,战胜
overcome fear(s)/difficulties 克服恐惧/困难
overcome one's shyness/shortcomings 克服羞怯/缺点
overcome the enemy/one's opponent 战胜

- 敌人/对手
be overcome with emotion/excitement/horror/grief
因激动/兴奋/恐惧/悲伤而不能自持
4. **absorbed adj.** 专心致志的
(1) be/become absorbed in... 全神贯注于……,专心于……
(2) absorb *vt.* 理解,掌握;吸收,吸进;吸引;使全神贯注;使并入
absorb one's attention 吸引某人的注意力

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas &

Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

Good Book, Bad Movie?

They say that “a picture is worth a thousand words”, but the briefest^① look at books and the movies based on them would have anyone questioning this common saying.[1] All too often, great words end up^② being turned into cinematic^③ “turkeys”^④.

[1]该句是 but 引导的并列句, that 引导宾语从句, 过去分词短语 based on them 作后置定语, 修饰 movies。

Good movies need good stories. If so, why has one of the earliest and greatest works in Western storytelling^⑤, Homer's *The Odyssey*, never had an equally great movie based on it? [2] Movies need strong characters. So why have the movies based on *The Great Gatsby* never been praised as “great”? Movies of course need impressive images, so why has *Alice in Wonderland*^⑥ only resulted in^⑦ movies best described as “interesting”?

[2]句中 If so 是条件状语从句的省略, Homer's *The Odyssey* 作 one of the earliest and greatest works in Western storytelling 的同位语, based on it 作后置定语。

One of the key reasons behind this is that while a book usually takes a few days to read, a movie typically lasts under two hours.[3] This means that great books can lose plot^⑧ details and characters when they move to the big screen. This is something that even the highly successful Harry Potter movies can't escape from^⑨, with fans of the books disappointed^⑩ not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.[4]

[3]句中 that 引导的是表语从句, 从句中 while 引导让步状语从句。

[4]句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰 something, 此处不能用 which; 后面的 with 复合结构中, disappointed not to see... 作宾语补足语。

Movies also disappoint us when things don't look the way we

①brief /bri:f/ adj. 短暂的

②end up doing sth. 最终做某事

end up with 以 …… 结束

③cinematic /ˌsɪnəˈmætɪk/ adj. 电影的

④turkey /ˈtɜːki/ n. (电影或戏剧的) 失败之作

⑤storytelling /ˈstɔːrɪteliŋ/ n. 讲故事, 说书

⑥wonderland /ˈwʌndələnd/ n. (故事中的) 仙境, 奇境

⑦result in 导致, 造成

⑧plot n. (书、电影、戏剧的) 情节

⑨escape /ɪˈskeɪp/ v. (从危险或糟糕的处境中) 逃离, 逃避, 摆脱
escape from 从 …… 逃脱

⑩disappointed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/ adj. 失望的, 沮丧的

imagined them in the books.[5] Take, for example, the **epic**^⑪ movie *Troy*, which is in part based on Homer's *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience. The most questionable issue was the actress chosen to play the part of Helen. Many people thought she didn't live up to^⑫ Helen's title of "the most beautiful woman in the world", influencing opinions of the movie **to some extent**^⑬. [6]

[5]when 引导时间状语从句, we imagined them in the books 是省略了 that/in which 的定语从句, 修饰 way。

[6]she didn't live up to Helen's title of... 是省略了 that 的宾语从句, 现在分词短语 influencing opinions of the movie to some extent 作结果状语。

There are a thousand Hamlets in a thousand people's eyes. Furthermore, books and movies are two different forms of media and therefore have different rules. With this in mind, perhaps we should **judge**^⑭ a movie **in its own right**^⑮, and not against its **original**^⑯ source. Interestingly, audiences have in recent years turned to television series such as *Sherlock* or *Mad Men*, which can have many characters and gradual plot development. [7] Perhaps, one day, readers of F. Scott Fitzgerald's most admired work will find themselves glued to their screens by **episodes**^⑰ of *The Great Gatsby*. [8]

[7]which 引导非限制性定语从句。

[8]过去分词短语 glued to their screens by episodes of *The Great Gatsby* 作 find 复合结构中的宾语补足语。

⑪epic /'epɪk/ *adj.* 史诗般的; 壮丽的, 宏大的

⑫live up to 符合(标准), 不负(盛名)

⑬extent /ɪk'stent/ *n.* 程度

to some extent 在某种程度上

⑭judge *v.* 断定, 判断; 判决 *n.* 裁判员; 法官
judging by/from

从……上看; 根据……判断

⑮in one's own right 凭借自身, 靠自己

⑯original /ə'ndʒɪn(ə)l/ *adj.* 原先的, 最初的

⑰episode *n.* (电视连续剧或无线电广播剧的)一集

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. **brief** *adj.* 短暂的; 简要的; 简短的 *n.* 任务简介, 指示

(1) to be brief/in brief (=briefly/briefly speaking/in short/in a word) 简言之

(2) **briefly** *adv.* 短暂地, 短时间地; 概括地, 简要地

2. **disappointed** *adj.* 失望的, 沮丧的

(1) be disappointed at/with 对……感到失望

be disappointed to do sth. 对做某事感到失望

be disappointed that... 对……失望

(2) **disappointing** *adj.* 令人失望的

(3) **disappoint** *vt.* 使失望

(4) **disappointment** *n.* 失望

to one's disappointment 令某人失望的是

[注意] **disappointed** 表示“失望的”, 常以人作主语; **disappointing** 表示“令人失望的”, 常以物作主语。

3. **live up to** 符合(标准), 不负(盛名)

live on/upon 继续存在, 继续生存;

以……为食, 靠……生活

live by 靠……(手段、方式)生活

live through 经历……而幸存

4. **behave** *v.* (举止或行为)表现

(1) **behave** well/badly 表现好/差

behave oneself 表现得体, 有礼貌; 行为规矩

(2) **behaviour** *n.* 举止, 行为; 习性

behaviour towards/to... 对……的行为

【句型】

1. **have+宾语+宾语补足语**

(1) “have+sb.+doing”结构中宾语 sb. 与 do 构成逻辑上的主谓关系。用于肯定句中时, 意为“让某人一直做某事”, 强调动作一直在持续; 用于否定句中时, 意为“不允许/不容忍某人做某事”。

(2) have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。宾语 sb. 与 do 构成逻辑上的主谓关系。

(3) “have/get+宾语+过去分词”意为“让别人做某事”或“遭遇到某种不幸”。

2. **if so** 状语从句的省略

if so 如果这样的话

if not 如果不这样的话

if necessary 如果有必要的话

if possible 如果可能的话

if any 如果有的话

if ever 如果曾经有过的话

【写作素材】

影评

(一) 常用词汇

1. **directed by...** 由……导演

2. **be set in** 以……为背景

3. **tell a story of/about...** 讲了一个关于……的故事

4. **be worth doing** 值得做……

5. **a moving film** 一部令人感动的电影

6. **apart from** 除……以外

7. **scientific fiction** 科幻小说

8. **be concerned with** 涉及

9. **in spite of** 尽管

10. **be supposed to** 应该

11. **make efforts** 努力

(二) 常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **Recently** I saw a movie, the name of

which is...

最近我看了一部电影,其名字是……。

② **The Battle at Lake Changjin is the most popular film** of the year whose directors are... and the leading actors are...

《长津湖》是今年最受欢迎的电影,导演是……主角是……

③ The film **was directed by** a famous Chinese director.

这部电影是由一位著名的中国导演执导的。

2. 主体部分常用表达

① **It tells the story of** a young man who fights against destiny and eventually succeeds.

它讲述了一个年轻人与命运作斗争并最终成功的故事。

② **Set in** the background of the late 1990s, the movie reminds many people of the period of...

影片以 20 世纪 90 年代末为背景,让许多人想起了那个时期……

③ The movie also **sends such a message** to us...

这部电影也给我们传递了这样的信息……

④ **However**, he is warm-hearted and always helps those who...

然而,他很热心,总是帮助那些人。

⑤ **In the movie**, ... is a naughty boy who always causes trouble to his parents.

在电影中,……是一个淘气的男孩,总是给父母惹麻烦。

⑥ **The main theme** of the movie is about the growth of...

这部电影的主题是关于……的成长问题。

⑦ **The whole story** develops in an atmosphere of... and ends in a touching way.

整个故事在一种……的气氛中发展,并以一种感人的方式结束。

3. 常用的结束语

① The movie **is intended to** tell people that...

这部电影的目的是告诉人们……

② The film is **more than** just an action film and is a work of art.

这部电影不仅仅是一部动作片,而且是一件艺术品。

③ I think the subject is **more instructive** — we need peace and we don't want war.

我认为这个问题更有教育意义——我们需要和平,我们不想要战争。

④ I think **it is well worth** watching/it is a masterpiece.

我认为它很值得一看/这是一部杰作。

⑤ **I was deeply moved by** the plot of the film. In a word, the film is moving and it's well worth seeing.

我被这部电影的情节深深打动了。总之,这部电影很感人,非常值得一看。

⑥ I will be a person like... He is warm-hearted. **Most importantly**, he is a real hero! He is my idol!

我会成为像……这样的人。他热心。最重要的是,他是一个真正的英雄!他是我的偶像!

Unit 5

On the road

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —
Comprehending

【注解课文】

Blogging Australia

Who are you and what do you do?

My name is Lauren Elizabeth Pirie Bath. Until a few years ago I was a **chef**^①, and a happy one at that, but I wanted more **out of life**^②. I wanted to TRAVEL. At that time I discovered **blogging**^③ and found that I took pretty good pictures. So I decided to **post**^④ pictures on my blog. In **less than**^⑤ 18 months, there were over 200,000 people reading my blog[1]! At first, I only **regarded** it **as**^⑥ a hobby, but companies started paying me to take photos and publish them. In 2013, I **was determined to**^⑦ make my dream come true: I would become Australia's first professional photo blogger. It was a **challenging**^⑧ job, but I did it. Now I spend three weeks out of every month travelling and have over 464,000 fans following me online. I've got to know more about this country and its people.

[1] 此处为现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 people.

What is your connection to Western Australia?

I first visited Western Australia for work in 2013. I **fell in love with**^⑨ northern WA and have been back six times. Some of my favourite photographs were taken there. I have made over 140 work trips, but my best work trip ever was to Broome in the Kimberley region[2].

[2] 动词不定式作表语。

What do you love most about Western Australia?

It is extremely beautiful and you can experience the

① chef *n.* 厨师

② out of life 从生活中

③ blogging *n.* 博客

④ post *vt.* 张贴; 公布;
邮递

⑤ less than 少于……

⑥ regard... as... 把……
看作……

⑦ be determined to do
sth. 下定决心做某事

⑧ challenging *adj.* 具
有挑战性的

⑨ fall in love with... 爱
上……

⑩ indigenous
/ɪnˈdɪdʒ(ə)nəs/ *adj.*

本地的, 土生土长的

⑪ in particular 尤其,
特别

⑫ unique *adj.* 独特的,
特有的, 不同寻常的

indigenous^⑩ Australia there more than anywhere else [3]. The Kimberley region, **in particular**^⑪, is **unique**^⑫ and untouched. As a **photographer**^⑬, I love the bright light and amazing colours: red rocks, green plants, blue-green waters and blue skies.

[3] 此处是比较级表示最高级含义。

How does your love of nature influence your photography?

To work full time in travel [4], you have to love nature. I try to take every opportunity to get outside and **admire**^⑭ the natural world. I love to photograph the rising sun, so I force myself into the natural^⑮ world by waking early each day [5]. I also enjoy photographing animals, such as **dolphins**^⑯ and **kangaroos**^⑰.

[4] 动词不定式作目的状语。

[5] so 为并列连词, 前后句为并列句, 表示因果关系。“by+v.-ing”为介词短语, 在句中作方式状语。

Does your photography support environmental protection?

I hope so. [6] I use my photography to **make an impact on**^⑱ people, especially when it comes to environmental^⑲ **issues**^⑳ [7]. Today I've been photographing a **crocodile**^㉑ swimming **close to**^㉒ our boat, the *Kimberley Quest*^㉓, all day. When I post the picture online [8], I will **make a comment about**^㉔ how bad it is to feed wild crocodiles [9]. This crocodile is used to passengers throwing food from boats and now she **is** becoming **familiar with**^㉕ humans. Over time, this could make her a danger to people living in the area. If I can do something to make others **aware of**^㉖ the problem, then that's part of the **solution**^㉗.

[6] so 作为分句替代词常用来替代肯定陈述分句。

[7] when it comes to 意为“就……而论, 当谈及……时”, 是固定结构, 作时间状语。

[8] when 引导时间状语从句。

[9] how 引导的感叹句作介词 about 的宾语从句。

⑬ photographer *n.* 摄影师, 照相师

⑭ admire *v.* 钦佩, 赞美

⑮ natural *adj.* 自然的

⑯ dolphin *n.* 海豚

⑰ kangaroo

/ˈkæŋɡəˈruː/ *n.* 袋鼠

⑱ make an impact on 对……产生影响

⑲ environmental *adj.* 环境的

⑳ issue *n.* 问题; (杂志或报纸的) 期, 号

㉑ crocodile /ˈkrɒkədɪl/ *n.* 鳄鱼

㉒ close to 接近; 靠近

㉓ quest /kwest/ *n.* (长期的) 寻求, 探索, 追求

㉔ make a comment about 对……发表见解

㉕ be familiar with 对……熟悉

㉖ aware of 意识到, 知道

㉗ solution *n.* 解决方案

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Language points

【词汇】

accommodation *n.* 住处;住宿,膳宿;工作场所;和解

(1) make/provide accommodations for
为……提供食宿

(2) accommodate *vt.* 容纳,供应,供给;使适应;向……提供

accommodate to... 顺应/适应(新情况)

accommodate sb./oneself to... 使某人/自己适应……

accommodate sb. with sth. 为某人提供

某物

【句型】

so 表示肯定的希望

(1) 英语中,在某些表示想法的动词和结构后,可以接替代词 so(用于肯定)和 not(用于否定),用以代替前面提到的内容(即 that 从句),这类动词和结构主要有 think, believe, hope, suppose, guess, imagine, expect, be afraid 等。

(2) 但是需要注意 hope, be afraid 通常接否定替代词的情况。

Section III Using language

【词汇】

risky *adj.* 有危险的,有风险的

(1) risk *n.* 危险(性),风险;冒险行为;可能造成伤害/危险的人(事物)

take a risk/run a risk 冒险

take the risk of doing sth./run the risk of

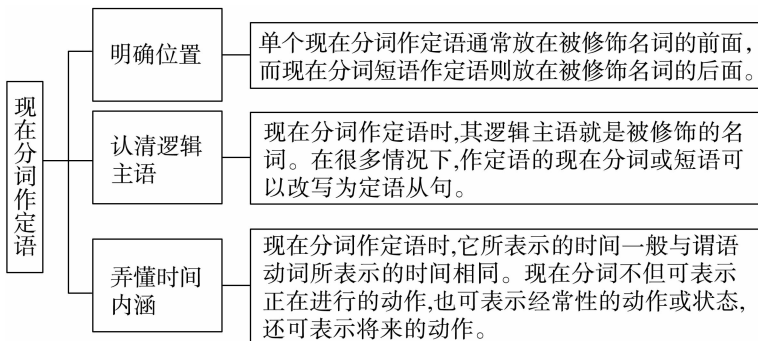
doing sth. 冒着做某事的风险

at risk 处境危险,受到威胁

(2) risk *v.* 使冒风险;担……风险,冒……的危险;冒险做

risk doing sth. 冒险做某事

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas &

Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

Coast to Coast

Hi Amy,

We **made it**^①! My family and I have **managed to**^② cross the North American **continent**^③, from western to eastern Canada, in two weeks! I **can't wait to**^④ share the stories with you.

We started from Vancouver, where we **picked up**^⑤ our **vehicle**^⑥ for the trip[1] — a home on wheels. It took us where we wanted, when we wanted[2]. Dad did the driving but he **has a poor sense of**^⑦ direction. We got lost a few times even **with the help of**^⑧ GPS, but **eventually**^⑨ we managed to cross the Rocky Mountains. I was hoping to see a bear or even an eagle, but all I saw was a small group of **deer**^⑩ [3]. The views were **fantastic**^⑪, though. There were forests, mountains with snowy tops and **masses of**^⑫ ice. It's like another world.

[1]关系副词 where 引导非限制性定语从句, where 代指先行词 Vancouver。

[2]where 和 when 引导的都是状语从句。

[3]all 为先行词, all 后“I saw”为省略了 that 的定语从句, 修饰先行词 all。

We reached Quebec on the eighth day, where most people speak French. Well, actually, they speak Quebecois, which is a type of Canadian French. The funniest thing happened on that day. I'd **fallen asleep**^⑬, when I heard Dad's phone ringing[4]. He was driving, so I answered it. Guess who it was? Mum! It was then that I realised her seat was empty! [5] How did that happen? Well, while I was sleeping[6], Dad stopped for some **petrol**^⑭ and Mum also got out to take photos, and you can guess the rest... She was so mad! To **cheer her up**^⑮ [7], we went to a

① make it 及时到达; 取得成功

② manage to do sth. 设法完成某事

③ continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ n. 洲, 大洲, 大陆

④ can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待做某事, 等不及做某事

⑤ pick up 捡起; 获得; 收拾

⑥ vehicle /'vɪk(ə)l/ n. 交通工具, 车辆

⑦ have a/an... sense of 有……的感觉

⑧ with the help of 在……的帮助下

⑨ eventually adv. 最后, 终于

⑩ deer /diə/ n. 鹿

⑪ fantastic adj. 奇异的; 空想的

⑫ mass /mæs/ n. 大量, 许多

masses of = a mass of 许多, 大量 (后接可数名词复数或不可数名词)

⑬ fall asleep 入睡; 睡着

⑭ petrol n. (英) 汽油

typical^⑮ Quebec restaurant for lunch. We had the famous “**poutine**^⑰”, which is a dish of French fries, **fresh cheese**^⑱ and a hot brown **sauce**^⑲ called “**gravy**^⑳” [8]. It's usually followed by **pancakes**^㉑ with **maple**^㉒ **syrup**^㉓ — delicious!

[4] when 引导时间状语从句。

[5] 此句为强调句型, 其结构为: It is/was + 强调部分 + that + 其他。

[6] while 引导时间状语从句, 表示状态正在延续期间。

[7] 动词不定式短语作目的状语。

[8] 此句为非限制性定语从句, which 在从句中作主语。

So, we're now in Newfoundland, the very eastern part of Canada and the end of our journey. To **celebrate**^㉔, we went on a boat trip yesterday. Mum was using Dad's phone to take photos of the **colourful**^㉕ little houses along the coast when we saw something **amazing**^㉖ — a killer whale! [9] Mum was so excited that she dropped the phone into the sea. [10] This time it was Dad's turn to get mad [11]! **Anyway**^㉗, another family from Quebec was also on the boat and they got some great photos of the whale. They're going to send them to us when they get back home. **What's more**^㉘, their son's the same age as me. He's so cool! We're going to **keep in touch**^㉙, so I now have someone to practise French with!

With love,

Eva

[9] 本句为“sb. was/were doing sth. ... when...”结构, 意为“某人正在做某事, 这时……”, 其中 when 为并列连词, 相当于 at that time, 意为“这时”, when 连接的分句一般用一般过去时。

[10] so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”, 引导结果状语从句。

[11] It's one's turn to do sth. 意为“轮到某人做某事”。

⑮ cheer up 使高兴, 高兴起来; 使振奋

⑯ typical *adj.* 典型的; 特有的

⑰ poutine /pu:'tɪn/

n. 肉汁乳酪薯条(加拿大一种食品)

⑱ fresh cheese 新鲜干酪

⑲ sauce *n.* 调味汁, 酱汁

⑳ gravy /'grɛvi/

n. (调味用的)肉汁

㉑ pancake *n.* 薄烤饼; 粉饼

㉒ maple *n.* 枫树; 淡棕色

㉓ syrup *n.* 糖浆, 果汁

㉔ celebrate *v.* 庆祝; 举行; 赞美

㉕ colourful *adj.* 鲜艳的; 生动的; 色彩丰富的

㉖ amazing *adj.* 令人惊异的

㉗ anyway *adv.* 无论如何, 不管怎样

㉘ what's more 更重要的是; 另外

㉙ keep in touch (with...) (和……) 保持联系

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. amazing *adj.* 令人惊奇的, 令人吃惊的, 惊人的; 了不起的

(1) amazed *adj.* 惊奇的, 吃惊的

be amazed at/by 对……感到惊奇

(2) amazement *n.* 惊奇, 惊讶

to one's amazement 令某人吃惊/惊讶的是……

(3) amaze *v.* 使大为吃惊, 使惊愕

2. keep in touch 保持联系

get in touch with 和……取得联系(表示动作)

be/keep/stay in touch with 与……保持联系(表示状态)

lose touch with 失去联系(表示动作)

be out of touch 失去了联系(表示状态)

【写作素材】

旅游明信片

(一) 常用词汇

1. go to visit... 参观……

2. have a great time 玩得开心

3. spend time doing sth. 花费时间做某事

4. miss sb. a lot 非常想念某人

5. take care 保重

(二) 常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **I am having a really great time** in Yunnan, China!

我在中国云南玩得很开心!

② During the May Day holiday, my parents and I climbed Mount Tai. **We**

were lucky that the weather was fine that day and we were able to see the sunrise. 五一假期期间, 我和父母一起去爬泰山。我们很幸运, 那天的天气很好, 我们看到了日出。

2. 主体部分常用表达

① Tomorrow **we're going to visit** the famous old town of Lijiang.

明天, 我们要去参观著名的丽江古城。

② **Moreover**, the scenery along the river is amazing, with lots of well-known sightseeing spots.

而且, 沿途的景色优美, 还有各种著名景点。

③ **While** walking on the country road, we enjoyed the warm sunshine and a beautiful view.

走在乡间的小路上, 我们享受着温暖的阳光和美丽的风景。

3. 常用的结束语

① **It was** the most exciting moment **that** I have ever experienced.

这是我所经历的最激动人心的时刻。

② **What** a magnificent sight it was! I will never forget the moment.

这是多么壮观的景象呀! 我将永远不会忘记这一刻。

③ Bye for now. **Take care!**

再见。保重!

Unit 6

Earth first

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas —

Comprehending

【注解课文】

SHARKS: DANGEROUS OR ENDANGERED?

We see a woman swimming at night in a dark sea. Suddenly, she is pulled **underwater**^①. She **surfaces**^②, cries **in fear**^③, then disappears forever. This is the opening scene from the 1975 film *Jaws*, showing a **shark**^④ attack[1]. It tells the story of a great white shark that attacks and kills swimmers. *Jaws* was a great success, attracting huge audiences and winning many awards [2]. It **strengthened**^⑤ people's long-held idea of the great white shark as a dangerous animal.

[1]现在分词作状语。

[2]句中 attracting 和 winning 是两个并列的非谓语动词,与句子主语 *Jaws* 构成主动关系。

People have always **been scared of**^⑥ sharks, but *Jaws* made things worse. It made people **frightened**^⑦ of sharks, especially of the great white shark. Many people who saw the film started to believe that sharks were bad animals that ate humans[3]. Some people stopped swimming in the sea, afraid of the horrible^⑧ creature from the film [4]. Other people started fishing for sharks, killing as many as they could. At that time, nobody cared if sharks were killed, or how many were killed. People just wanted them killed.

[3]that sharks were bad animals... 为 that 引导的宾语从句,作动词 believe 的宾语;宾语从句中的 that ate humans 为 that 引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 bad animals。

[4]afraid of the horrible creature... 为形容词作状语。

After 1975, **the number of**^⑨ large sharks around America fell quickly, and soon fell around the world. This was **not only due to**

①underwater *adv.* 在水下

②surface *v.* 浮出水面

③in fear 惊惧地,害怕地

④shark /ʃɑ:k/ *n.* 鲨(鱼)

⑤strengthen *v.* 加强,强化

⑥scare /skeə/ *v.* 使(某人)惊恐,吓唬

be scared of 害怕……

⑦frightened *adj.* 害怕的,受惊的

⑧horrible *adj.* 可怕的,吓人的,令人恐惧的

⑨the number of ……的数量(谓语动词用单数)

a number of 大量的(谓语动词用复数)

⑩not only... but also... 不仅……而且……

⑪fin /fɪn/ *v.* 切去(鱼的)鳍 *n.* 鱼鳍

⑫cut off 切断;中断

fear of sharks, **but also**^⑩ **finning**^⑪ [5]. Finning is a type of fishing where sharks are caught and their fins **cut off**^⑫ [6]. The sharks are thrown back into the sea where they die slowly and **painfully**^⑬. The fins are used in shark fin soup. Finning kills millions of sharks a year.

[5]句中 not only... but also... 引导的介词短语作表语, but also 后省略了 due to。

[6]where sharks are caught and their fins cut off 为 where 引导的定语从句。

Finning would **have an** unexpected **effect upon**^⑭ Peter Benchley, the man who wrote the book the film *Jaws* **was based on**^⑮. In 1980, Benchley was **diving**^⑯ when he came across an awful sight[7]. It was an area where fishermen were finning, and the sea floor **was covered with**^⑰ dead sharks. Benchley saw sharks being killed and this caused a deep change in him. He came to **see** people **as**^⑱ a danger to sharks, **rather than**^⑲ **the other way round**^⑳. From that day on, he fought to protect sharks. He **admitted**^㉑ that his book was wrong about sharks' behaviour[8]. “Sharks don't **target**^㉒ humans,” he said. Experts have proved that sharks do not see people as food, and they attack us **by mistake**^㉓. Only around six people are killed by sharks every year.

[7]be doing... when... 这一句式结构表示“正在做……突然(那时)……”。

[8]本句为 that 引导的宾语从句, 作动词 admitted 的宾语。

Fortunately^㉔, not everyone[9] who watched the film *Jaws* became afraid of sharks — some became interested in understanding them. Today, as we learn more about sharks[10], more people than ever want to protect them from **extinction**^㉕.

[9]not 与不定代词 everyone, both, all 等连用, 构成部分否定, 这里表示“并不是每个人都……”。

[10]as 引导时间状语从句。

⑬painfully *adv.* 痛苦地

⑭have an effect on/ upon 对……有影响

⑮be based on (base... on) 建立在……基础上

⑯dive /daɪv/ *v.* (通常指使用呼吸设备的) 潜水

⑰be covered with 由……覆盖

⑱see... as... (regard/ consider/ keep... as)

把……当作/看作……

⑲rather than 而不是

⑳the other way round 相反

㉑admit *v.* 承认; 准许进入

㉒target /'tɑ:ɡɪt/

v. 把……作为目标

㉓by mistake 错误地, 无意地

㉔fortunately /'fɔ:tʃ(ə)nətli/ *adv.* 幸运地

㉕extinction

/ɪk'stɪŋkʃ(ə)n/ *n.* 灭绝, 绝种

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

【词汇】

1. due to 由于, 因为

due *adj.* 由于; 适当的; 预定

be due to do sth. 定于某时做某事

【注意】表示“由于, 因为”的其他短语:

① because of 因为, 由于

② thanks to 多亏, 由于

③ as a consequence of 因为

④ on account of 由于

⑤ owing to 由于

⑥ as a result of 因为

2. cut off 切断; 中断

cut down 砍倒; 削减, 缩减

cut in 插嘴

cut up 切碎

cut across 走捷径, 走近路

cut out 切断; 删去; 停止

Section III Using language

【词汇】

1. aim *v.* 目的是, 旨在, 力求达到; 瞄准, 对准

n. 目标, 目的, 意图; 准头, 准确性

(1) aim to do sth. 意欲/旨在做某事

be aimed at 目的是; 旨在

aim... at... 使……针对……; 使……瞄准/对准……

aim at/for... 瞄准/对准……

(2) take aim (at...) (向……)瞄准

take aim at 瞄准, 着眼于

with the aim of 以……为目标; 意在……

achieve one's aim 实现目标

(3) aimless *adj.* 无目的的, 无目标的

(4) aimlessly *adv.* 漫无目的地, 无目标地

2. damage *v. & n.* 破损, 损害, 损伤

suffer damage 遭受破坏

do/cause damage to 给……造成破坏

【注意】damage 指部分性“损坏, 破坏”, 一般可以修复; 而 destroy 指彻底性“毁坏, 破坏”, 一般不能或很难再修复。

3. affect *v.* 影响; 感动

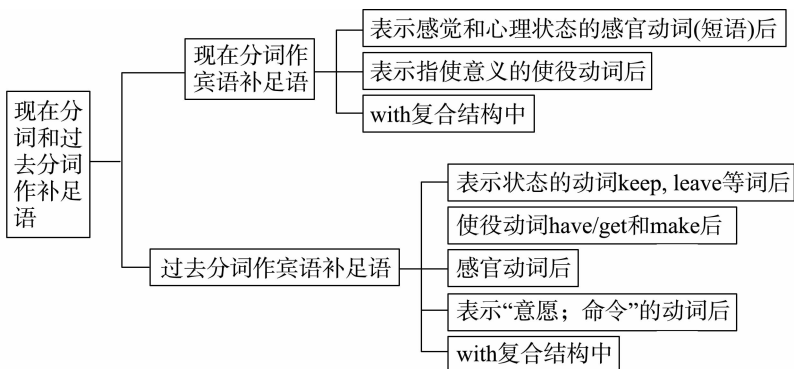
(1) be greatly/deeply affected by (感情上)被……极大地/深深地影响/触动

(2) effect *n.* 作用, 影响, 结果

in effect 事实上

have an effect on 对……有影响

【语法脉络】



Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Comprehending

【注解课文】

What's really green?

Most of us are aware that we must take care of the environment, and **the majority of**^① us take steps to save energy and reduce waste and pollution. But recently, some “green truths” have been shown to be only half true, or even completely **false**^②. Here are some common ones. Which are really green?

? Paper shopping bags are better than plastic ones.

Plastic bags cause litter and are a danger to wild animals, which **mistake** them **for**^③ food[1]. It takes hundreds of years for plastic to **break down**^④[2], but much less time for paper. Because of this, people think paper bags are the better environmental choice.

[1] which 引导非限制性定语从句。

[2] 本句中 It 为形式主语, 真正的主语是后面的动词不定式结构 to break down. It takes/took sb. (sth.) some time to do sth. 意为“花费某人(物)……时间去做某事”。

However, making a paper bag uses four times as much energy as making a plastic bag and up to^⑤ three times **the amount of**^⑥ water[3]. The process also produces more greenhouse gases.

[3] 本句中 making a paper bag 为动名词短语作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式, 后面是 as... as 结构表达倍数。

In fact, both kinds of bags **are bad for**^⑦ the environment. So, take a reusable bag with you when you go shopping.[4]

[4] 本句为主从复合句, 主句为祈使句, 以动词原形 take 开头, 表示“建议”的语气, 从句为 when 引导的时间状语从句。

? When you turn off a **device**^⑧, it stops using power.

When we turn off a device, such as television, it goes into **stand-by**^⑨ **mode**^⑩. Devices in this mode still use power, and older devices in stand-by mode can use even more. This happens

①majority

/mə'dʒɔrəti/ *n.* 多数, 大多数(人或物)

the majority of 大量的
②false /fə:ls/ *adj.* 不正确的, 错误的

③mistake... for...
误把……当作……

④break down 分解; 发生故障; 垮掉; 打破

⑤up to 一直到; 相当于; 忙于……, 在做……

⑥amount /ə'maʊnt/
n. 数量, 数额

the amount of …… 的数量

⑦be bad for 对……有害处

be good for 对……有益处

⑧device /di'vaɪs/
n. 设备, 仪器, 装置

⑨stand-by /'stændbaɪ/
adj. 备用的

⑩mode /məʊd/ *n.* (机器、设备的) 运行方式, 状态, 模式

stand-by mode 备用状态

because **electricity**^⑪ continues to **leak from**^⑫ the device, even when it is turned “off”. To make sure your **appliance**^⑬ is in fact off[5], **remove**^⑭ the **plug**^⑮ from its power supply.

[5] To make sure... 为不定式作目的状语,位于句首表示强调。

? Eating local food is good for the environment.

It seems like common sense; eating local food should be better for the environment, because it does not need to be **transported**^⑯ long distances and kept cold during transport. Unfortunately, it is not that simple. It is the production of food, not its transport, that uses most of the energy and produces most of the greenhouse gases.[6] In some cases, local produce might have used more energy and produced more greenhouse gases than produce grown a long way away — even **taking into account**^⑰ its transport.

[6] 本句为 It's + 被强调部分 + that... 强调句型,强调主语 the production of food, not its transport。强调句最大的特点就是去掉 It's 与 that 之后剩余的部分仍旧句意完整、结构完整。

? It's better to take a shower than a bath.

It **depends on**^⑱ how long you spend in the shower and how large your bath is.[7] If you spend more than eight minutes in a shower, you'll use as much water as in a bath — about 50 **litres**^⑲ of water. Therefore, the key is to keep your shower time as short as possible.

[7] 本句中 how long you spend in the shower and how large your bath is 为宾语从句,作介词 on 的宾语。

Environmental awareness is now part of daily life. But it's **worth checking**^⑳ common ideas and opinions to see what's really green[8].

[8] to see... 为不定式短语作目的状语,see 后为 what 引导的宾语从句,what 在从句中作主语。

⑪ electricity

/ɪˈlekˈtrɪsɪti/ n. 电

cut off electricity 切断

电源

electric *adj.* 电的; 电

动的

electrical *adj.* 有关

电的

⑫ leak /li:k/ v. (使)

漏, (使) 渗漏

leak from 从……泄露

⑬ appliance /əˈplaɪəns/

n. 家用电器, 家用器具

apply v. 申请; 应用

apply for 申请……

⑭ remove /rɪˈmu:v/

v. 移走, 搬走, 去掉

⑮ plug /plʌg/ n. (电)

插头

⑯ transport v. 运输

⑰ take... into account

(= take... into

consideration) 把……

考虑进去

⑱ depend on (= rely

on) 依靠, 依赖; 取决于

⑲ litre /ˈli:tə/ n. 升,

公升

⑳ be worth doing sth.

值得做某事

Section V Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection — Language points

【词汇】

1. majority *n.* 多数,大多数(人或物)

(1) in a/the majority 占大多数
a/the majority of (作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后的名词)

(2) major *adj.* 主要的 *v.* 主修,专攻
major in 主修……

(3) minor *adj.* 少数的,较小的;次要的
minority *n.* 少数,少数人

2. take... into account 把……考虑进去

(1) account *vi.* 认为;说明;总计有 *n.* 说明;理由;计算;账目;报道
account for 说明原因等,做出解释;
占……比例

(2) take account of 考虑……

take no account of 对……不加考虑

on account of 由于,因为

on no account 绝不(置于句首时,句子用部分倒装)

3. propose *vt.* 提议;建议

(1) propose doing/to do sth. 建议做某事
propose that... (should) do sth. 提议……

(2) proposal *n.* 提议,建议
make a proposal 提出建议

【写作素材】

劝说(建议)信

(一)常用词汇

1. have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难

2. some tips 一些建议

3. take an active part in 积极参加

4. at the same time 同时

5. share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物

6. last but not least 最后

7. communicate with 和……交流

(二)常用句式

1. 常用的开头语

① **I am writing to** give you some suggestions/offer you some advice.
我写信给你一些建议/忠告。

② **I am writing to** express my views concerning...
我写信是要表达我关于……的看法。

③ You have asked for my advice about... and I will try to **make some useful suggestions** here.
关于……你向我征求意见,在此我将尽力提出一些有用的建议。

2. 主体部分常用表达

① **I think** the most suitable... for you is...
我认为对你来说最适合的……是……

② **As far as I am concerned/In my opinion**, it would be wise to take the following action.
在我看来,采取如下行动是明智的。

③ **I believe it** would be more beneficial if you could...
我相信如果你能……会更有益。

3. 常用的结束语

① **I hope** you will **take my advice into account** seriously.
我希望你能认真考虑我的建议。

② I hope you will find these **proposals/suggestions practical/useful/helpful**.
我希望你会发现这些建议是实用/有用/有帮助的。

③ **I will be more than happy** to see improvements in...
看到你在……方面取得进步我会非常高兴。